



Effectiveness Of Homoeopathic Medicines In The Treatment Of Fibroadenoma Of Breast

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Abstract: - Breast fibroadenoma is one of the women's most common breast disorders. It occurs most often in the reproductive age group between 15 and 40 years. All these conditions can be cured with homeopathic treatment and proper treatment. Food and lifestyle greatly affect the breasts, which provide a prophylactic effect on the breasts to overcome developing breast diseases.

Keywords: - fibroadenoma, homeopathy, constitutional remedy, repertory, miasm, sycosis, homeopathic medicine.

INTRODUCTION: -

Fibroadenoma or adenofibroma is a benign tumor of fibrous and epithelial elements.

A fibroadenoma (fy-broe-ad-uh-NO-muh) is a firm lump in the breast. This breast lump is not cancer. Fibroadenoma occurs most often between the ages of 15 and 35. However, it can occur at any age in anyone who is menstruating.

Fibroadenomas often do not cause any pain. It can be firm, smooth and rubbery. It has a round shape. It could be like a pea in the breast. Or it can be flat like a coin. It moves easily in the breast tissue when touched.

Fibroadenomas are common breast lumps. If you have a fibroadenoma, your healthcare provider may tell you to watch for changes in its size or feel. You may need a biopsy to check the lump or surgery to remove it. Many fibroadenomas do not need further treatment.

SYMPTOMS: -

A fibroadenoma is a firm lump in the breast that often causes no pain. It is:

- Round with distinctive smooth edges
- Easy to move
- Solid or rubber

Fibroadenoma often grows slowly. The average size is about 1 inch (2.5 centimeters). A fibroadenoma can enlarge over time. A few days before your period, it may be tender or cause pain. A large fibroadenoma may hurt when you touch it. But most often this type of lump does not cause any pain.

You may have one fibroadenoma or more than one fibroadenoma. They can occur in one or both breasts.

Some fibroadenomas shrink over time. Most fibroadenomas in adolescents shrink over many months to several years. then it disappears. Fibroadenomas can also change shape over time.

Fibroadenomas can enlarge during pregnancy. They may shrink after menopause.

When to see a doctor

Healthy breast tissue often feels lumpy. Make an appointment with your health care provider if you:

- Find a new breast lump
- Notice other changes in your breasts
- Find that a breast lump you had checked in the past has grown or changed in any way

CAUSES :-

The cause of fibroadenomas is unknown. They may be related to the hormones that control your periods.

Less common types of fibroadenomas and associated breast lumps may not feel the same as typical fibroadenomas. These types of lumps include:

- **Complex fibroadenomas:** These are fibroadenomas that can grow larger over time. They can push or push out nearby breast tissue.
- **Giant fibroadenomas:** Giant fibroadenomas grow rapidly to more than 2 inches (5 centimeters). They can also push on nearby breast tissue or push it out of place.
- **Phyllodes tumors:** Phyllodes tumors and fibroadenomas are made of similar tissues. But under the microscope, phyllodes tumors look different than fibroadenomas. Phyllodes tumors typically have features associated with faster growth. Most phyllodes tumors are benign. This means they are not cancer. But some phyllodes tumors can be cancer. Or they can become cancer. Phyllodes tumors often do not cause any pain.^[1]

COMPLICATIONS:-

Common fibroadenomas do not affect the risk of breast cancer. But your risk may increase a bit if you have a complex fibroadenoma or a phyllodes tumor.

DIAGNOSIS:-

You may have an ultrasound or a mammogram depending on your age and whether you are pregnant. Both are quick scans that you get at your doctor's office.

The radiologist will then review images of your breast tissue to determine if it is a fibroadenoma or something else.

The only way a doctor can be sure it's a fibroadenoma is to do a biopsy, which means taking a sample of the lump for testing in a lab. Based on the results of your exam and scan, your doctor will decide if they need to get further confirmation from a biopsy. To perform a biopsy, your doctor will insert a thin needle into your breast and remove a small sample from the lump.^[2]

MIASMATIC BACKGROUND: There is the growth of tissue so there will be sycosis miasm here.

REPERTORY: - Homoeopathic Repertory is unique and indexes the symptoms systematically to easily find the remedy. There are many rubrics related to fibroadenoma in many repertories so we can easily find the remedies.

SYNTHESIS REPERTORY ^[3]

Chest – Tumors -Mammae – con., calc-p., calc-f., graph., phyt., phos., sil.

Chest – Tumors -Mammae- left – calc-p.

Chest – Tumors -Mammae- fibrocystic- phos., phyt., puls., sil.

Chest – Tumors -Mammae- fibroid- thy.

Chest – Tumors -Mammae- painful- hydr., phyt.

REPERTORY OF HOMOEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA-J.T KENT ^[4]

Chest – nodules, sensitive: **Carb-an.**, mang.

Chest – tumors – mammae- carb-an., con., cund., kali-i.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL REPERTORY^[5]

Breasts –LUMPS, breasts – ars-i., bell-p., calc-f., Chim., con., PHYT., puls., sep., sil.

aching, deep in left – arum-t

girls, in young, painful, affecting arm – phyt., puls.

hard – calc-f., con.

BOENNINGHAUSEN THERAPEUTIC POCKET BOOK^[6]

Chest – mammae- tumor – calc- p.

BOGER BOENNINGHAUSEN'S CHARACTERISTICS & REPERTORY^[7]

Chest and lungs-mammae: Bell., Bry., Carb-an., Cham., Con., Hydr., Hyos., Iod., Phos., Phyt., Sil.

Right -Kali-bi., sil.

Left: Bor., Bov., Lil-t., Lyc., Phel.

SOME INDICATED HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES---

ASTERIAS RUBENS:- Breasts swollen, indurated (mastitis). Neuralgia of the left breast and arm (Brom.). Pain under the sternum and in muscles of the precordial region. The left breast feels as if pulled inward and pain extends to the inner arm and tip of the little finger.

BELLADONNA:- Mastitis, pain, throbbing, redness, and streaks radiate from the nipple. Breasts feel heavy; are hard and red. Tumors of the breast, pain worse lying down.

BROMIUM:- Tumors in breasts, with stitching pains; worse left side. Stitching pains from the breast to the axillae. Sharp shooting pains in the left breast, worse, pressure.

BRYONIA:- Pain in breasts during the menstrual period. Breasts hot, painful, and hard (mastitis) Abscess of mammae.

CARBO ANIMALIS:- Darting in the breast; painful indurations in the breast.

CHAMOMILLA:- Infant's breasts tender (mastitis in infants).

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA:- Painful tumor of mammae, not ulcerated with the undue secretion of milk (galactorrhoea) Rapid atrophy of breasts. Women have very large breasts and tumors in the mammary gland with sharp pain through it.

CISTUS CANADENSIS:- Induration of mammae.

CONIUM MACULATUM:- Mammae lax and shrunken, hard, painful to touch(mastitis).

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS:- Tumor of the breast; nipples retracted.

IODIUM:- Nodosities on the skin of mammae.

LAPIS ALBUS:- Persistent pains in the mammary region. Glandular hardening.

MUREX: - Benign tumors of the breasts. Pain in the breasts during the menstrual period.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA:- Mastitis; mammae hard and very sensitive. Tumors of the breasts with enlarged axillary glands. Cancer of the breast. The breast is hard, painful, and of a purple hue. Mammary abscess.

PULSATILLA:-

The disposition and mental state are the chief guiding symptoms to the selection of pulsatilla. It was pre-eminently a female remedy, yielding disposition. Symptoms ever changing. Thirstless, peevish. Swelling of breasts, with tensive pain. Lumps on breasts of girls, before puberty; or escape of thin, milk-like fluid.

SILICEA:-

Imperfect assimilation and consequent defective nutrition. Silicea patient is cold, chilly, hugs the fire. Prostration of mind and body. Nipples very sore; ulcerated easily; drawn in. Hard lumps in breast.^[8]

CONCLUSION: -

Fibroadenoma is the most commonly occurring problem of the breast in females. In homeopathy, the treatment of fibroadenoma is very effective. We can find the most similimum medicine for this problem by proper case taking. And most cases by therapeutic medicine we can cure the patient.

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