

# Rajeev Saxena

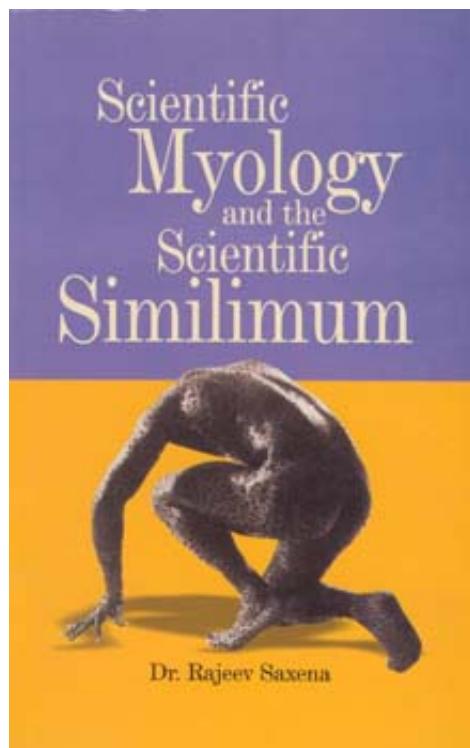
## Scientific Myology and the Scientific Similimum

Extrait du livre

[Scientific Myology and the Scientific Similimum](#)

de [Rajeev Saxena](#)

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## ***Muscular Disorders of Endocrine Grands***

Endocrinology has a close connection with diseases of muscles. The disturbed mechanism of endocrine glands from myological problems. If the above situation occurs, a biphasal treatment suitable to endocrines and then muscular diseases should be the general thumb rule. Readers are advised to go through author's work on endocrinology i.e " understanding glands: Endocrinology, The homoeopathic treatment."

As a general manifestation, muscular weakness, fatigueness, spasms of muscles, and paralysis have been seen in endocrinological diseases. These muscular disorders can be corrected, if the endocrine diseases are cured properly.

Some muscular disorders of endocrine origin are as under-

1. Diabetes Mellitus shows the general weakness and wasting of muscles. This appears in distal muscles. Firstly Fasciculations, twitching, pain and cramps are recorded in diabetics, muscular disorders are reversed. Diabetic polyneuropathy is the result of degenerative changes in peripheral nerves. Muscular weakness, and atrophy of nerves occur in diabetic neuropathy.

Sensory disturbances and wasting of muscles are also found in hyperinsulinism. Tumor of the pancreatic islets produce hyperinsulinism for this type of muscular disorder. Paresthesias, burning and tingling in extremities are the primary symptoms of physiology of this type of muscular disorder. It has been found, however, that progressive muscular atrophy, weakness and sensory disturbances can be controlled if the tumor of pancreas is treated. Motor neuron disease and damage of the same were noted as a prime physiological cause of this type of disorder.

2. Addison's disease has a specific pattern of flexion Contracture of the arms and legs. The locomotion is

affected due to involvement of leg muscles. Standing and walking become difficult contractures of leg muscles are seen widely in the Addison's disease.

3. Pituitary gland exerts its heavy influences on striated muscles. The hypertrophy of skeletal muscles in an acronegalic patient is generally seen. Muscular erifeblement, and muscular atrophy are also seen in Frohlich's syndrome and Simmond's syndrome, besides Acromegally. If there is any tumor in pituitary body muscular asthenia results.
4. In hyperparathyroidism, muscular weakness and fatigue are the common symptoms. Pain and symmetrical atrophy associate with this endocrine syndrome. Renal tubular acidosis is a pathological situation found in this disorder.
5. Thyroid gland and skeletal muscles have close interconnections. Under hyperthyroidism chronic thyrotoxic myopathy manifests fatigability, weakness, weight loss, and muscular atrophy. Though it is a progressive style, yet the patient can do till the last stage of bedridden status. The paralysis may occur. The muscle group of shoulders and pelvic girdles are affected more in this disorder. Interesting to note here is, that the muscular symptoms may appear before the chronic thyrotoxicosis appears. The muscular disorder may be corrected by treating underlying endocrine disorder i.e. hyperthyroidism. In the same way in acute thyrotoxic myopathy generalised weakness, tremors, bulbar paralysis and a style of progression leading to coma is seen. It has been found that the conditions of myasthenia gravis and thyrotoxic exist. An inversely reciprocal relationship between these two is a chief characteristic of this phenomenon, however it has not been found all the time agreeable.

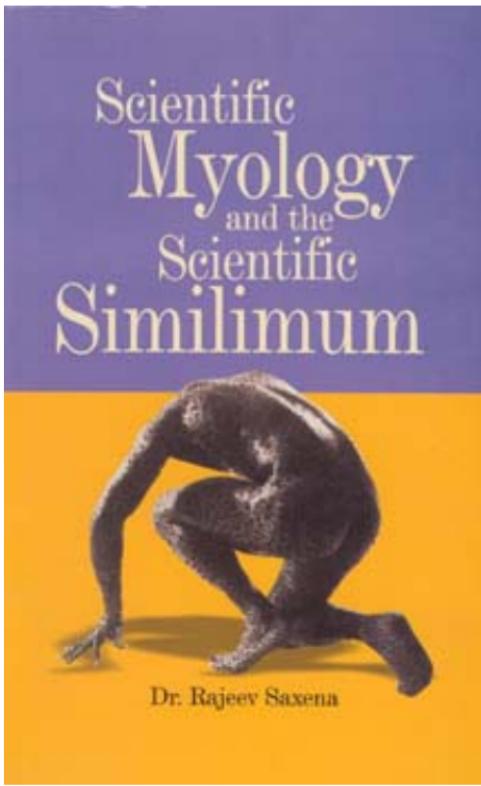
Exophthalmic ophthalmoplegia which is a form of hyperthyroidism manifests swelling of ocular muscles, eyelids and the whole of the eye region. Weakness of ocular

muscles, oedema of bulbar conjunctiva, swelling of eyelids, proptosis and diplopia are associated with exophthalmic disorder but this too has not been seen universally. The underlying treatment of hyperthyroidism corrects the muscular disorder originating out of the same.

The muscular changes and disorders have also been seen in hypothyroidism. The myological disorders seen in hypothyroidism are, muscular aches and weakness, cramps and pain, slowness and slow relaxation. Cretinism also manifests these type of symptoms of muscular disorders. Painful spasms are also seen in myxedema. The physiological symptoms of cretinism in children (Kocher Debre Semelaigne's Syndrome) and myxedema of children or adult (Hoffman's syndrome) are associated with myotonia.

The treatment of any hyper or hypo activity of thyroid gland affects muscular disorder, if treatment is done through homoeopathic approach, the dual benefit of endocrine and myological treatment both can be found.

Any muscular disease associated with endocrine deficiency yields always to classical homoeopathy. The holistic approach is always helpful. Segmented style of case taking may palliate the situation but can not cure.



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