TOURETTE’S SYNDROME AND HOMOEOPATHY

DR. RAJNEESH KUMAR SHARMA MD (HOMOEOPATHY)
DR. SWATI VISHNOI BHMS


Tourette’s Syndrome and Homoeopathy

© Dr. Rajneesh Kumar Sharma M.D. (Homoeopathy)
Dr. Swati Vishnoi B.H.M.S.
Homoeo Cure & Research Institute
NH 74, Moradabad Road, Kashipur (Uttaranchal) INDIA
Pin- 244713 Ph. 05947- 260327, 9897618594
E. mail- drrajneeshhom@hotmail.com
www.treatmenthomeopathy.com
www.homeopathyworldcommunity.com

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TOURETTE'S SYNDROME AND HOMOEOPATHY

Definition

Tourette's syndrome is an inherited (Syphilis), neurological disorder characterized by multiple involuntary movements and uncontrollable vocalizations called tics (Psora) that come and go over years.

These frequent motor and vocal tics begin between 2 and 15 years of age, and is marked by a changing sequence (Psora).

Onset

Classically, symptoms change slowly, with old tics disappearing and new tics replacing, or being added to preexisting tics (Psora).

Modalities

The tics commonly ameliorate during concentration or sleep (Psora), and aggravate with anxiety or tension (Psora). Tics can be suppressed, making it difficult for the diagnosis.

Some children have only one or two motor tics, or one vocal tic. These children may have other problems similar Tourette Syndrome, and this is called as Chronic Motor Tic Disorder, or Chronic Vocal Tic Disorder (Psora/ Syphilis).

Types

Tics are involuntary movements or vocalizations of variable intensity that are brief, sudden, frequent, unexpected, repetitive, purposeless, inappropriate and often irresistible (Psora). Motor and vocal tics may be simple or complex.

Motor tics

Simple Motor Tics

These are rapid, running, "meaningless" movements such as eye blinking, facial grimacing, head or nose-twitching, shoulder shrugging, abdominal tensing, frowning or rapid jerking of any body part (Psora).

Complex Motor Tics

These are slower, more "purposeful" appearing movements that are never the less involuntary and typically nonproductive. These include hopping, clapping, touching objects, touching one’s self or others, throwing motions, arranging, gyrating, bending, self-biting, rolling the eyes to the ceiling (Sycosis/ Syphilis), holding funny expressions, sticking out the tongue, kissing, pinching, hitting, writing the same word over and over (Psora), or tearing paper or books (Psora). Echopraxia (repeating the actions of another) and copropraxia (obscene
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gestures) (Sycosis/ Syphilis) are additional examples of complex motor tics (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis).

Sensory tics

These can be sensations of pressure, tickle, warmth, cold or other abnormal sensations in the skin, bones, muscles or joints (Psora/ Sycosis). Sometimes odd sensations are the cause of motor tics.

Vocal tics

Simple Vocal Tics

These are fast "meaningless" sounds such as whistling, sniffling, coughing, throat-clearing, barking, grunting, screeching, gurgling, hissing, sucking, and innumerable sounds such as uh-uh, ee-ee, and ah (Psora/ Syphilis).

Complex Vocal Tics

These are more recognizable, although inappropriate words, phrases or statements that are typically used repeatedly. For example, “Shut-up”, “Stop that”, “I'm going to do better, right?” Counting rituals or repeating a phrase until it is "just right" are additional examples. Coprolalia, an outburst of obscene language, inappropriate to the situation and impulsive, is the most well-known complex vocal tic. (Psora/ Sycosis/ Syphilis)

Course of tics

Commonly, the tics start in early years of age and increase in frequency or intensity before the onset of puberty, with an increase or decrease during adolescence, achieving a stable pattern in adulthood. The severity of tics fluctuates. (Psora)
Etiology

Tourette syndrome is a familial organic brain disorder (Syphilis). Boys are affected more than girls. Symptoms vary from person to person even in same family due to differences in brain chemistry. Some of the areas are the basal ganglia, frontal lobes, and limbic system appear somewhat strange in MRI studies. The neurochemicals, dopamine, serotonin, and norepinephrine are responsible for tics (Psora/ Syphilis). Some infections may precipitate or aggravate the symptoms of the disorder.

Signs and symptoms

The symptoms appear before the individual is 18 years old. The main symptom is tics. However, many people experience additional problems such as-

Sensory or subjective symptoms

- Children with TS often process sensory information differently.
- Low sensitivity to sensory input may result in the need for increased sensory stimulation, and seeking sensory experiences.
- Over sensitivity to sensory stimuli may result in the avoidance of activities which are over stimulating.

Behavioral disorders

- Obsessive compulsive behavior, characterized by an intense need to act repeatedly, such as hand washing or checking that a door is locked.
- Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder, characterized by difficulty concentrating and staying on task.
- Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) with often a desire for friends, but difficulty getting along with peers and following someone else’s wishes.
- "Short-temper" and "everything being a confrontation" are main features. Anger and irritability are an intrinsic part of the disorder, at least partially due to the neurochemical makeup of the individual.

Sexual disorders

- An increase in sexual interest and sexual behaviors has also been reported. Behaviors may be verbal or physical.
- Children may touch themselves or others inappropriately, expose themselves, or have sexual language, either as a tic or a compulsive habit.
- Many times the sexual behaviors are really more infantile than strictly sexual, and can be dealt with using behavior modification techniques.
Echolalia and Echopraxia

- Children with TS may involuntarily echo both speech (echolalia) and behavior (echopraxia).
- Echoing of speech may consist of repeating things others say, repeating one’s own words or phrases, e.g. the end of a sentence, or unusual repetitions of specific words and phrases.
- Echopraxia often creates additional social difficulties for a child when the mimicry is misunderstood by others.

Learning disorders

- Reading, writing and arithmetic difficulties.

Sleep disorders

- Frequent awakenings or talking in one’s sleep.

Diagnosis

Generally, it is diagnosed by detailed case taking. For a diagnosis of TS to be made, both motor and phonic tics must be present for at least 1 year. Neuroimaging studies, like MRI, CT, and EEG, or certain blood tests may be used to rule out other conditions that might be confused with TS. It is a clinical diagnosis and there are no blood tests or other laboratory tests that definitively diagnose the disorder.

TREATMENT

Specific social skills training may help in treatment of TS. The emotional support and problem solving are also helpful.

Homoeopathic Treatment


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ABDOMEN - CONTRACTION – twitching nat-c. nat-m.
ABDOMEN - PAIN - Hypochondria – twitching Am-m. mosch. puls.
ABDOMEN - PAIN - Liver – twitching calc. kali-c. m-aust. nat-c. PULS.
ABDOMEN - PAIN - Lower abdomen – twitching san-ac.
ABDOMEN - PAIN – twitching agar. Am-m. anac. ars. aur. anat..
BACK - PAIN - Spine – twitching cina
BACK - PAIN - twitching pain – twitching stann.
BACK – TWITCHING Agar. agath-a. alum. ambr. anat. ant-t.
BLADDER - PAIN – twitching agar. lith-c. op.
BLADDER - TWITCHING in neck, during urination op.
BLADDER - URINATION - dysuria - painful - coldness, numbness and twitching down left leg; with agar.
CHEST - PAIN - Clavicles - twitching pain – twitching chel.
CHEST - PAIN - twitching pain – twitching calc.
CHEST - PALPITATION of heart – twitching am. bell. chin. con. nux-v. plb.
CHEST – TWITCHING bamba-a. calc. cica. falco-pe. ham. trifuc-v.
COUGH - TWITCHING in hip ars.
EAR - TWITCHING act-sp. aeth. Agar. all-c. am-c. am-m. anac. ang. ant-t. bar-c. bar-m. bar-s.
EXTERNAL THROAT - GOITRE – twitching lyc.
EXTERNAL THROAT - PAIN - Sides – drawing pain – twitching plat.
EXTERNAL THROAT – TWITCHING Agar. arg-met. asaf. bism. carb-ac. crot-c. gent-c. graph. mez.
EXTREMITIES - CRAMPS - Thumbs - twitching, with valer.
EXTREMITIES - FORMICATION - Toes - First - twitching, with crot-t.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Elbows - tearing pain – twitching rhus-t.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - Soles - tearing pain – twitching cupr. kali-n.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Feet - twitching pain – twitching carbn-s. Cina
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Fingers - First - tearing pain – twitching dig. mag-m.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Fingers - Joints - tearing pain – twitching ph-ac.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Fingers - Second - tearing pain – twitching mag-m.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Fingers - tearing pain - twitching am-m. staph.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Forearms - tearing pain - twitching cupr. dulc.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Hands - stitching pain - twitching_Cina lyce. mez.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Hips - drawing pain - twitching colch. sil.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Hips - stitching pain - twitching cina
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Joints - stitching pain - twitching carbon-s.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Joints - tearing pain - twitching led.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Knees - drawing pain - twitching stann.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Knees - stitching pain - twitching euphr.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Knees - tearing pain - twitching brom. kali-i. kreos. plib.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - Bones - Tibia - tearing pain - twitching lyce.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - Bones - twitch up the legs; must am-c.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - Calves - drawing pain - twitching mez.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Legs - Calves - tearing pain - twitching am-m. zinc.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Teens - tearing pain - twitching Am-m. cael. chin. ph-ac.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thighs - extending to - Penis - drawing pain - twitching clem.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thighs - Inner side - stitching pain - twitching sabad.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thighs - Knees; above - tearing pain - twitching Rhus-t.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thighs - stitching pain - twitching ang. carbon-s. mag-m. mang. sabad. stann. stram.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thighs - twitching Coloc. phos.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thumbs - stitching pain - twitching nat-s.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thumbs - tearing pain - twitching brom. rat. staph. sul-ac.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Thumbs - twitching acon.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - First - stitching pain - twitching berb. hell. kali-n.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - First - tearing pain - twitching am-m. brom.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - pinching pain - twitching sul-ac.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - stitching pain - twitching berb. carbon-s. Cina merl.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Toes - tearing pain - twitching chin.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper arms - tearing pain - twitching camph. mag-c. merc. merl. sulph.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - Joints - drawing pain - twitching sulph.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Upper limbs - tearing pain - twitching ph-ac. sul-ac.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Wrist - drawing pain - twitching calc.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Wrist - stitching pain - twitching Bry. carb-n.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Wrist - tearing pain - twitching colch. laur. RUS-H.T.
EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Wrist - twitching, with arund. calc. carbon-s. kali-n.
EXTREMITIES - PARALYSIS - hemiplegia - twitching of one side, the other is paralyzed Apis art-v. Bell. Stram.
EXTREMITIES - TWITCHING - side twitching, paralysis of the other; one Apis art-v. Bell. Stram.
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FACE – PAIN - Zygomma – twitching cina
FACE – PARALYSIS - accompanied by - Muscles; twitching of kali-m.
FACE – TIC agar. der. lyc. stram. zinc.


FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX - labor pains - with Chinin-s.
FEMALE GENITALIA/SEX – TWITCHING bell. sep.

FEVER - ALTERNATING with - chills - twitches, with hot Nat-m.

GENERALS - CHOREA - accompanied by - Muscles; twitching of agar. hyos. ign. mygal. stram.
GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - epileptic - aura - Face – twitching laur.
GENERALS - CONVULSIONS - epileptic - during epileptic convulsions; complaints - Lids - twitching of kali-bi.
GENERALS - PAIN - Muscles - pressing pain – twitching petr.

GENERALS - SHUDDERING, nervous - twitching of legs con.

GENERALS - TETANUS - accompanied by - Muscles; twitching of muscles near wound led.

GENERALS – TWITCHING delivery; during - labor ceases; twitching begins when Sec.


HEAD - PAIN - afternoon - 13 h – twitching mag-c.
HEAD - PAIN - Forehead - stitching pain – twitching mag-m. mang. mez. spong.
HEAD - PAIN - Forehead – twitching boxr.
HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - Sides - twitching pain – twitching cham. mag-m.
HEAD - PAIN - Occiput - Sides - tearing pain – twitching bism. mag-m.
HEAD - PAIN - Occiput – twitching kali-n.
HEAD - PAIN - Sides - drawing pain – twitching plat.
HEAD - PAIN - Sides - tearing pain – twitching teucr.
HEAD - PAIN - stooping - agg. – twitching arm.
HEAD - PAIN - tearing pain – twitching Chin. kali-c. sil.
HEAD - PAIN - Temples - Above – twitching hydrog. zinc.

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HEAD - PAIN - Temples - Iain on; when turning, pain moves to temple - raising - eyes - agg. - tearing pain - twitching puls.
HEAD - PAIN - twitching am. BELL. bry. carb-v. chin. ign. kali-c. lyc. sil. SULPH.
HEAD - PAIN - Vertex - evening - twitching mur-ac.
HEAD - PAIN - walking - agg. - twitching BELL.
HEAD - STRIKING - wall; strikes head against the - twitching of lids and frontal muscles; with mill.
KIDNEYS - PAIN - twitching Canth. lac-leo.
KIDNEYS - TWITCHING, region of acon. canth. mang.
MIND - DELIRIUM - twitching of muscles; with hyos.
MIND - STARTING - evening - jerking or twitching, ceasing on falling asleep Agar. hell.
MIND - STARTING - twitching con.
MIND - STUPOR - twitching of limbs, with Bell. Canth. Cupr. HYOS. STRAM.
MIND - UNCONSCIOUSNESS - twitching of limbs, with Agar. Bell. Canth. Cupr. HYOS. STRAM.
MOUTH - TWITCHING op.
NECK - TWITCHING acon. canth. caps. graph. laur. lyc. mag-c. sars. spong. tarax. verat. viol-o. zinc.
PROSTATE GLAND - TWITCHING form.
RECTUM - PAIN - stitching pain - twitching zinc.
RECTUM - PAIN - tearing pain - twitching carl. thu.
RESPIRATION - ASTHMATIC - accompanied by - Lids; twitching of cupr.
SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - restlessness. from - Legs, in - twitching in abdomen; and caust.
SLEEP - WAKING - twitching; from carc.
STOMACH - NAUSEA - accompanied by - Face - pale discoloration of - twitching of face; and ip.
TEETH - COMPLAINTS of teeth - accompanied by - Feet - twitching mag-c.
TEETH - COMPLAINTS of teeth - accompanied by - Fingers - twitching mag-c.
TEETH - COMPLAINTS of teeth - accompanied by - twitching HYOS. Puls.
TEETH - PAIN - accompanied by - Fingers - pain - twitching mag-c.
TEETH - PAIN - Canines - left - twitching am-c. nat-c.
TEETH - PAIN - Canines - right - twitching stront-c.
TEETH - PAIN - Canines - twitching rhus-t.
TEETH - PAIN - drawing pain - twitching plat.
TEETH - PAIN - extending to - Ear - And eye - twitching clem.
TEETH - PAIN - extending to - Ear - twitching hep.
TEETH - PAIN - Hollow teeth - right - twitching phos.
TEETH - PAIN - Hollow teeth - twitching Ant-c. hyos. kreos. mez. nit-ac. rhus-t. sabin. sep. spig. thu.
TEETH - PAIN - Incisors - twitching colch. ran-s.
TEETH - PAIN - left - twitching calc. dulc. kola zinc.
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TEETH - PAIN - Lower teeth - Hollow - left – twitching sulph.
TEETH - PAIN - Lower teeth - left – twitching laur. stront-c.
TEETH - PAIN - Lower teeth - right – twitching nat-c. stront-c.
TEETH - PAIN - Molars - Hollow – twitching am-c. graph. par.
TEETH - PAIN - Molars - Lower - left – twitching nat-c. nat-m. zinc.
TEETH - PAIN - Molars - Lower - right – twitching plb. zinc.
TEETH - PAIN - Molars - Upper - Hollow - right – twitching mez.
TEETH - PAIN - Molars - Upper - left – twitching alum. apis bry. chin. kreos. zinc.
TEETH - PAIN - Molars - Upper - right – twitching phos. sil.
TEETH - PAIN - right – twitching mag-m. spig.
TEETH - PAIN - Upper teeth – twitching aur. spig.
TEETH - PAIN - warm - bed - amel. – twitching spig.
TEETH - TWITCHING in teeth kali-c. kali-n. mur-ac. nat-c. phys.
THROAT - TWITCHING Arg-n. chel. crot-t. cycl. sep.
URETHRA - PAIN - urination - not urinating; when - stitching pain - cutting pain – twitching thu-j.

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Chapter 3. Psychiatric Genetics > Tourette Syndrome; CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Psychiatry, 2e

Chapter 44. Tourette Disorder and Obsessive–Compulsive Disorder in Children and Adolescents > Etiology; CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Psychiatry, 2e ... The current understanding of Tourette syndrome (TS) provides a good working model for understanding the pathogenesis of other childhood neuropsychiatric disorders: a genetically determined vulnerability, age-dependent expression of symptoms reflecting maturational factors, sexual dimorphism...

Chapter 6. Tremor, Myoclonus, Focal Dystonias, and Tics > Gilles De La Tourette Syndrome; Adams & Victor's Principles of Neurology, 10e ... to be autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance (Pauls and Leckman) but this has been disputed and several predisposing genes have been found by linkage analysis. In any biologic explanation, the marked predominance of males must be accounted for. At the moment, Tourette syndrome cannot be attributed...

Chapter 6. Tremor, Myoclonus, Focal Dystonias, and Tics > Treatment; Adams & Victor's Principles of Neurology, 10e ... to relieve the premonitory sensory urge. Kurlan and associates noted a lessening of tics after treatment with naltrexone, 50 mg daily. According to a trial conducted by the Tourette's Syndrome Study Group, the hyperactivity component of the Tourette syndrome can be treated safely with methylphenidate...

Chapter 4.4. Tourette Disorder and Obsessive Compulsive Disorder in Children and Adolescents > Compulsive Disorder in Children and Adolescents; CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Psychiatry, 2e ... common side effects include interdose rebound of ADHD symptoms, emergence of motor tics or Tourette's syndrome, behavioral stereotypy, tachycardia or hypertension, depression, mania, and psychotic symptoms. Reduced growth velocity can occur, however, for individual patient’s ultimate height...

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Drugs Used in Parkinsonism & Other Movement Disorders > B. Huntington’s Disease and Tourette’s Syndrome; Katzung & Trevor’s Pharmacology: Examination & Board Review, 11e ... troublesome adverse effects. Dopamine receptor antagonists (eg, haloperidol, perphenazine ) are also sometimes effective and olanzapine is also used. Tourette’s syndrome is a disorder of unknown cause that frequently responds to haloperidol and other dopamine D 2 receptor blockers, including pimozide...

Encyclopedia Homoeopathica

Movement Disorders > GILLES DE LA TOURETTE SYNDROME; Clinical Neurology, 9e ... Gilles de la Tourette syndrome, characterized by chronic—typically lifelong—multiple motor and verbal tics, is of unknown cause and does not relate to social class, ethnic group, perinatal abnormalities, birth trauma, or birth order. Symptoms begin before 21 years of age, most often by the age...

Movement Disorders > TIC Disorders: Tourette Syndrome; CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Family Medicine, 4e

Nervous System Disorders > 10. Gilles de la Tourette Syndrome; Current Medical Diagnosis & Treatment 2016

Nervous System Disorders > When to Refer; Current Medical Diagnosis & Treatment 016 ... All patients with Gilles de la Tourette syndrome should be referred. ...

Neurologic & Muscular Disorders > Treatment; CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Pediatrics, 22e ...

Table 25–22. Medications for Tourette syndrome and tics. Dopamine blockers (many are antipsychotics) a Pimozide (Orap) Aripiprazole (Abilify) a Olanzapine (Zyprexa) a Risperidone (Risperdal) Serotonergic drugs b Fluoxetine (Prozac...}

Radar 10

The Nervous System > Tourette syndrome; DeGowin’s Diagnostic Examination, 10e ... hyperactivity disorder occur in association with Tourette syndrome [Jankovic J. Tourette’s syndrome. N Engl J Med . 2001;345:1184–1192]. ...