

# Management of Different Stages of COVID-19 Infection with Homoeopathic Medicines

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## ABSTRACT

Novel Coronavirus COVID-19 was declared as Pandemic by WHO on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2020. The Indian Government's Ministry of AYUSH, which promotes alternative medicine systems in the country, released a health advisory on January 29, 2020 that advised the use of a Homeopathic preparation called Arsenicum album 30C as Prophylaxis. Looking into the current scenario, the numbers of COVID-19 Positive cases are increasing day by day putting extra load on all the hospitals. In such situation Homoeopathy can play a major role in not only preventing the disease but also by treating it as an Adjuvant therapy for better prognosis of patients. Also, Homoeopathy when given in initial stages of this disease can prevent the patient to enter into complications.

**Keywords:** Novel Coronavirus, COVID-19 pandemic, Homoeopathy

## INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease<sup>1</sup> (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. COVID-19 is a respiratory disease and most infected people will develop mild to moderate symptoms and recover without requiring special treatment. People who have underlying medical conditions and those over 60 years old have a higher risk of developing severe disease leading to death. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an

infected person coughs or sneezes. Symptoms include fever, tiredness, dry cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, myalgia. Complications include Pneumonia, Sepsis and Multiorgan Failure. In Homoeopathy we have many medicines which can help to treat COVID-19 symptoms.

## Proposed Clinical Staging System:

### Stage I: Mild (Early Infection) - Group A B & C

Group A: Asymptomatic But Positive For COVID-19

Group B: Symptomatic/ URTI without comorbidity. 3 out of 4- Fever. Dry cough. Shortness of breath, Myalgia

Group C: Symptomatic/ URTI with comorbidity - Obesity. Above age 60. DM. HTN/IHD. COPD/Chronic Lung Disease. Immunocompromised state. Immunosuppressive drugs. Chronic Kidney Disease.

Stage II A: Group D: Pneumonia (LRTI) without respiratory failure.

Stage II B: Group E: Pneumonia (LRTI) with respiratory failure.

Stage III: Group F: Pneumonia (LRTI) with respiratory failure, multiorgan dysfunction syndrome.

## Homoeopathic Drugs That Can Be Useful at the Above Mentioned Staging System

Stage I: Mild (Early Infection)

Group A: Asymptomatic but Positive for Album 30/3Doses/24 hourly  
 COVID-19 - Prophylaxis - Arsenicum

**Group B: Symptomatic/URTI without Comorbidity-Table-1**

**TABLE-1**

	<b>Aconite napellus</b>	<b>Belladonna</b>	<b>Phosphorus</b>	<b>Drosera rotundifolia</b>
KEYNOTE	Physical and mental restlessness. Acute, sudden, and violent invasion, with fever. Its sphere is in the beginning of an acute disease.	Sudden and Acute onset of symptoms. Congestion and Constriction.	Great weakness and prostration; with nervous debility and trembling; of whole body; weakness and weariness from loss of vital fluids. Haemorrhagic diathesis.	Dry spasmodic Cough at night. Hoarsness in voice. Whooping cough.
THROAT	Red, dry, constricted, numb, prickling, burning, stinging. Tonsils swollen and dry.	Dry, as if glazed; angry-looking congestion, worse on right side. Tonsils enlarged; throat feels constricted; difficult deglutition; worse, liquids.	Clergyman's sore throat; violent tickling in larynx while speaking. Pain in throat on coughing.	Clergyman's sore throat, with rough, scraping, dry sensation deep in the fauces; voice hoarse, deep, toneless, cracked, requires exertion to speak.
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS	Shortness of breath. Larynx sensitive. Stitches through chest. Cough, dry, short, hacking; worse at night and after midnight.	Tickling, short, dry cough; worse at night. Respiration oppressed, quick, unequal. Cheyne-Stokes respiration. Moaning at every breath.	Cough from tickling in throat; worse, cold air, reading, laughing, talking. Tightness across chest. Sharp stitches in chest; respiration quickened, oppressed	Spasmodic, dry irritative cough, like whooping-cough, the paroxysms following each other very rapidly; can scarcely breathe; chokes
FEVER	Cold stage most marked. Cold sweat and icy coldness of face. Coldness and heat alternate. Thirst and restlessness always present.	A high feverish state with comparative absence of toxæmia. Burning, steaming, heat. Feet icy cold. No thirst with fever.	Strong thirst for cold water, with a tendency to vomit when liquids warm up in the stomach, is a strong indication for Phosphorus. Hungry despite fever.	Internal chilliness; shivering, with hot face, cold hands, no thirst. Is always too cold, even in bed.
Modalities Aggravating	Worse in warm room, in evening and night; worse lying on affected side. dry, cold winds.	Worse, touch, jar, noise, after noon, lying down	Worse, touch, warm food or drink; change of weather, evening; lying on left or painful side; ascending stairs.	Worse, after midnight, lying down, on getting warm in bed, drinking, singing, laughing.
Modalities Ameliorating	Better in open air	Better, semi-erect.	Better, lying on right side, cold food; cold; open air; sleep.	

**Group C: Symptomatic/URTI with Comorbidity-Table-2**

**TABLE-2**

	<b>Sulphur</b>	<b>Calcarea carbonica</b>	<b>Apis mellifica</b>	<b>Tuberculinum</b>
KEYNOTE	Congestion, Burning pains. Standing is the worst position for Sulphur patients.	Coldness, Sluggishness, Sourness. Anaemia. Impaired nutrition. Haemostatic. Pituitary and thyroid dysfunction.	Constricted sensations. Extreme sensitiveness to touch. Oedema, Dropsy.	When symptoms are constantly changing and well-selected remedies fail to improve, and cold is taken from the slightest exposure. Rapid emaciation.
COMORBIDITY	DM, HTN, Obesity.	DM, HTN, Obesity, Thyroid.	Renal disorders-CRF	COPD, TB, Relapsing diseases. Immuno compromised.
THROAT	Pressure as from a lump, as from splinter, as of a hair. Burning, redness and dryness. Ball seems to rise and close pharynx.	Swelling of tonsils and submaxillary glands; stitches on swallowing. Difficult swallowing. Goitre.	Constricted, stinging pains. Uvula swollen, sac-like. Throat swollen, inside and out; Tonsils, swollen, puffy, fiery red. Ulcers on tonsils.	Aching and Scratching in pharynx.-Tickling in throat exciting cough. Dryness in throat; tonsillitis. Retropharyngeal abscess.
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS	Oppression and burning sensation in chest. Loose cough; worse talking, morning, greenish, purulent, sweetish expectoration. Much rattling of mucus.	Expectoration only during the day; thick, yellow, sour mucus. Bloody expectoration; with sour sensation in chest. Suffocating spells; tightness, burning and soreness in chest.	Hoarseness; dyspnea, breathing hurried and difficult. Oedema of larynx. Feels as if he could not draw another breath. Hydrothorax.	Hard, dry cough during sleep. Expectoration thick, easy; profuse bronchorrhœa. Shortness of breath. Bronchopneumonia in children. Rales all over chest.

**Table no:2 continued**

FEVER	Frequent flashes of heat. Violent ebullitions of heat throughout entire body. Dry skin and great thirst. Remittent type.	Fever with sweat. Pulse full and frequent. Hectic fever. Sweat over head in children, so that pillow becomes wet.	Afternoon chill, with thirst; worse on motion and heat. Sweat slight, with sleepiness. Sleeps after the fever paroxysm.	Post-critical temperature of a remittent type. Profuse sweat. General chilliness.
Modalities Aggravating	Worse, at rest, when standing, warmth in bed, bathing, in morning, 11 am, night, periodically	Worse, from exertion, mental or physical; ascending; cold in every form; water, moist air, standing.	Worse, heat in any form; touch; pressure; late in afternoon; after sleeping; in closed and heated rooms.	Worse, motion, standing; early morning, and after sleep.
Modalities Ameliorating	Better, dry, warm weather, lying on right side.	Better, dry climate and weather; lying on painful side.	Better, in open air, uncovering, and cold bathing.	Better, open air.

## Stage-II

### II (A) Group D- Pneumonia without Respiratory Failure-Table-3

TABLE-3

	<b>Bryonia alba</b>	<b>Pulsatilla nigricans</b>	<b>Kali bichromicum</b>	<b>Ferrum phosphoricum</b>
KEYNOTE	Excessive dryness of mucous membranes of entire body.	Secretions from all mucus membranes are thick, bland and yellowish-green. Symptoms ever changing	Profuse, yellow expectoration, very glutinous and sticky, coming out in long, stringy, and very tenacious mass.	All catarrhal and inflammatory fevers; first stage. In pale, anæmic subjects, with violent local congestions. Hæmorrhages, bright from any orifice.
THROAT	Dryness, sticking on swallowing, scraped and constricted. Tough mucus in larynx and trachea, loosened only after much hawking.	Throat dry and sore with Thirstlessness.	Uvularelaxed, oedematous, bladder-like. Pseudo-membranous deposit on tonsils and soft palate. Discharge from mouth and throat, tough and stringy.	Ulcerated sore throat. Tonsils red and swollen. Sore throat of singers. Subacute laryngitis with fauces inflamed and red.
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS	Cough, dry, at night; must sit up; worse after eating or drinking, with vomiting, with stitches in chest, and expectoration of rust-colored sputa. Croupous and pleuro-pneumonia. Heaviness beneath the sternum extending towards the right shoulder.	Dry cough in evening loose cough in the morning, with copious mucous expectoration. Urine emitted with cough. Expectoration bland, thick, bitter, greenish. Short breath, anxiety, and palpitation	Metallic, hacking cough. Profuse, yellow expectoration, very glutinous and sticky, coming out in long, stringy, and very tenacious mass. Catarrhal laryngitis cough has a brassy sound. Cough, with pain in sternum, extending to shoulders	Congestions of lungs. Hæmoptysis. Short, painful tickling cough. Hard, dry cough, with sore chest. Hoarseness. Expectoration of pure blood in pneumonia. Cough better at night
FEVER	Pulse full, hard, tense, and quick. Chill with external coldness, Internal heat.	Chilliness, even in warm room, without thirst. Chilly with pains, in spots, worse evening. Chill about 4 pm.	Absence of fever and Anaemia are characteristic of this drug.	Chill daily at 1 pm. This relieves low-grade fever with weakness and tendency to nosebleeds and earaches.
Modalities Aggravating	Worse, warmth, any motion, morning, eating, hot weather, exertion, touch.	Worse, rich fat food, towards evening, lying on left or on painless side	Worse, morning, hot weather, undressing	Worse, at night and 4 to 6 pm; touch, jar, motion, right side
Modalities Ameliorating	Better, lying on painful side, pressure, rest, cold things.	Better, open air, motion, cold applications, cold food and drinks, though not thirsty.	Better, from heat.	Better, cold applications.

### II (B) Group E: Pneumonia with Respiratory Failure- Table-4

TABLE-4

	<b>Natrum sulphuricum</b>	<b>Carbo vegetalis</b>	<b>Causticum</b>	<b>Lycopodium clavatum</b>
KEYNOTE	Useful as an Antidote for Abuse of Quinine. Greenish discharges. Sycotic pneumonia; lower lobe of left lung. Spinal meningitis: violent crushing gnawing pains at base of brain	Blood seems to stagnate in the capillaries, causing blueness, coldness, and ecchymosis. Disintegration and imperfect oxidation is the keynote of this remedy.	Paralytic weakness. Paralysis of single nerves or single parts. Burning, rawness, and soreness.	Neglected pneumonia; especially with continuing hepatic ataxia and purulent sputum; typhoid pneumonia. - Hg. "Paralysis of the lungs. Hydrothorax. Intercurrent attacks of pleurisy

**Table no:4 continued**

THROAT	Thick, yellow mucus, drops from posterior nares.	Sore throat, as if from internal swelling. Sensation of constriction in the throat, with impeded deglutition. Rattling from much phlegm in the throat, which is easily detached. Swelling and inflammation of the uvula.	Pain as of excoriation, roughness, scraping, and burning pain in the throat. Difficulty in swallowing, from paralysis of the organs of deglutition. Dryness of the throat, without thirst.	Dryness of throat, without thirst. Food and drink regurgitates through nose. Inflammation of throat, with stitches on swallowing; better, warm drinks. Swelling and suppuration of tonsils. Right side.
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS	Must hold chest when coughing. Cough, with thick ropy, greenish expectoration; chest feels all gone. Constant desire to take deep, long breath. Delayed resolution in pneumonia.	Cough with itching in larynx; spasmodic with gagging and vomiting of mucus. Wheezing and rattling of mucus in chest. Spasmodic cough, bluish face, offensive expectoration, Neglected Pneumonia. Haemorrhage from lungs.	Cough, with short breath, and difficulty of respiration. Rattling in the chest while coughing. Pains in the hips while coughing. Cough with involuntary passage of some drops of urine. Inability to expectorate the mucus.	Dyspnœa. Tensive, constrictive, burning pain in chest. Expectorations gray, thick, bloody, purulent, salty. Catarrh of the chest in infants seems full of mucus rattling. Neglected pneumonia, with great dyspnœa and presence of mucous rales.
FEVER	Chief remedy in malarial fevers. During shivering fit, heat in forehead and hands. Profuse sweat, at night.	Coldness, with thirst. Chill begins in forearm. Burning in various places. Hectic fever, exhausting sweats.	Pulse only accelerated towards evening. Much shivering.	Chill between 3 and 4 pm, followed by sweat. Icy coldness. One chill is followed by another.
Modalities Aggravating	Worse, music, lying on left side; damp weather.	Worse, evening; night and open air; cold; from fat food, butter, coffee, milk.	Worse, dry, cold winds, in clear fine weather, cold air; from motion of carriage.	Worse, right side, from right to left, from above downward, 4 to 8 pm; from heat.
Modalities Ameliorating	Better, dry weather, pressure, changing position.	Better, from eructation, from fanning, cold.	Better, in damp, wet weather; warmth.	Better, by motion, after midnight, from warm food and drink, on getting cold, from being uncovered.

### Stage III

#### Group F: Pneumonia with Respiratory and Multiorgan Dysfunction Syndrome- Table-5

TABLE-5

	<b>Mercurius cyanatus</b>	<b>Antimonium tartaricum</b>	<b>Pyrogenium</b>	<b>Lachesis mutus</b>
KEYNOTE	Transforms healthy cells into decrepit, inflamed and necrotic wrecks, decomposes the blood, producing a profound anaemia. Acute infections, pneumonia, nephritis.	Great accumulation of mucus with coarse rattling and inability to raise it. Drowsiness and even coma may accompany cases of all kinds.	Septic states, with intense restlessness. All discharges are horribly offensive.	Spasms, Haemorrhages, Prostration. Left side principally affected; diseases begin on the left and go the right side
THROAT	Mucous membranes broken down ulcerated. Necrotic destruction of soft parts of palate and fauces. Swallowing very difficult.	Tickling sensation in throat.	Inflammation with extreme fetor.	Sore, worse left side, swallowing liquids. Chronic sore throat, with much hawking; mucus sticks, and cannot be forced up or down.
RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS	Hoarseness; talking, pain in throat. Great and rapid prostration, tendency toward haemorrhages, of dark fluid blood, cyanosis, rapid respiration and heart action, albuminuria. Typhoid pneumonia. Suffocation is imminent and paralysis of lung threatening.	Great rattling of mucus, but very little is expectorated. Rapid, short, difficult breathing; seems as if he would suffocate; must sit up. Emphysema of the aged. Oedema and impending paralysis of lungs. Pulse rapid, weak, trembling. Icterus with pneumonia, especially of right lung.	Wheezing when expiring. Cough; with large masses of phlegm from larynx. Expectoration: rusty mucus; horribly offensive.	Upper part of windpipe very susceptible to touch. Sensation of suffocation and strangulation on lying down, particularly when anything is around throat; compels patient to spring from bed and rush for open window. Threatened paralysis of lungs.

<i>Table no:5 continued</i>				
FEVER	Icy coldness. Great sensitiveness to cold. Extremities very cold; in evening. Skin moist and cold.	Coldness, trembling, and chilliness. Intense heat. Copious perspiration. Cold, clammy sweat, with great faintness. Intermittent fever.	Septic fevers. Latent pyogenic condition. Temperature rises rapidly. Great heat with profuse hot sweat, but sweating does not cause a fall in temperature.	Chilly in back; feet icy cold; hot flushes and hot perspiration. Intermittent fever every spring.
Modalities Aggravating	Worse, at night, lying on right side, perspiring; warm room.	Worse, in evening; from lying down at night; from all sour things and milk.		Worse, after sleep, ailments that come on during sleep; left side, pressure or constriction, hot drinks.
Modalities Ameliorating		Better, from sitting erect; from eructation and expectoration.	Relief from motion.	Better, appearance of discharges, warm applications, open air.

**Selection of Medicine:** Should be done by using Fleiss Kappa Static to minimize Bias, rather a consensus amongst the prescribers.

**Potency and Repetition of Doses:**

Potency of every above mentioned drug- 30C (Stage I & II a) & 6C (Stage II b & Stage III). Repetition of doses<sup>1</sup> will depend on the Pathology of disease and Susceptibility of the patient. Advanced Pathology- frequent repetition of doses.

Susceptibility- Dr. Herbert A. Roberts defines susceptibility as the reaction of the organism to external and internal influences, resulting in the development of a protective immunity against their environmental conditions.

High Susceptibility- High potency Low Susceptibility-Low potency is used.

**1. Pathophysiology of the Drugs Used:**

**Arsenicum Album:** It produces Congestion of all the air passages, the lungs being gorged with blood. Accompanying this congestion, we have spasms of the muscles of the lungs, with violent dyspnoea, and the worst forms of asthma.

- i. Mucous Membranes. Destructive Inflammation.
- ii. Serous M. Edematous Inflammation; Copious Drop. Effusions.
- iii. Blood. Disintegration; Hemorrhages; Serous Effusions.
- iv. Circulation. Vasomotor Paralysis; Asthenia. Lungs. Asthma; Congestion; Malignant Catarrh.

**2. Aconite Napellus:** Aconitine is probably the best-known of the sodium channel openers. These toxins primarily

activate voltage-gated sodium channels. They are lipid-soluble diterpenoid alkaloids, which allows them access to the sodium channel-binding site embedded within the plasma membrane, where they preferentially bind to the open state of the sodium channel. They exert their action on nerve and muscle membranes by persistent activation of channel at the resting membrane potential.

- I. Mucous Membranes Sthenic Inflammation.
  - II. Lungs. Centric Vagi Paralysis, Congestion; Inflammation
- 3. Belladonna:** Atropine reduces secretions in the mouth and respiratory passages, relieves the constriction and spasm of the respiratory passages.
- I. Circul'n. Cardiac Inhib. Centers Stim.
  - II. Pneumogastric Nerve. Respiratory Center Stimulated.
- 4. Phosphorus:** Phosphorus is a major element essential for many biological processes-DNA synthesis, ATP synthesis, membrane synthesis and protein phosphorylation.
- I. Blood. Corpuscles Dissolved; Hydremia; Ecchymoses.
  - II. Lungs. Congestion; Inflammation; Hepatization.
- 5. Drosera Rotundifolia:** It seems to help break up chest congestion by thinning mucous and making it easier to cough up (as an expectorant). It also reduces spasms. Affects markedly the respiratory organs and was pointed out by



Dr.Hahnemann as the principal remedy for whooping-cough.

**6. Sulphur:** Sulphur irritates the skin and mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. High concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> can cause inflammation and irritation of the respiratory system. It has keratolytic activity, mild antifungal and antibacterial activity.

**I.** Lymphatics. Secretions Excess. Acrid, Excoriating All Parts.

**II.** Serous M. Serous Effusions; Exudative Inflammation.

**III.** Mucous M. Excessively Excoriating Mucorrhoea.

**IV.** Blood. Fibrine Increased.

**7. Calcarea Carbonica:** Tendency to Early Obesity. "The activity of the lymph glands is not proportional to the capacity for assimilation; oxidation is imperfect; hence, there is a rapid deposit of fat in cellular tissue, especially about the abdomen; but tissues are imperfectly nourished; though apparently robust, he is really sickly; his plethora is apparent; his blood is watery, and contains too many white corpuscles."-Dr.E. A. Farrington.

**I.** Lymphatic Glandular System. Atony and Hypertrophy.

**II.** Mucous Membranes. Catarrhal Mucorrhoea

**III.** Blood. Hydremia; Anaemia; Water Increased.

**8. Apis Mellifica:** Acts on cellular tissues causing oedema of skin and mucous membranes. Constricted sensations.

**I.** Cellular Tissue. Edema and Dropsy.

**II.** Mucous Membranes. Edematous Inflammation.

**9. Tuberculinum:** A Nucleo-protein, a Nosode from Tubercular Abscess. Of undoubted value in the treatment of incipient tuberculosis. When symptoms are constantly changing and well-selected remedies fail to improve, and cold is taken from the slightest exposure.

**10. Bryonia Alba:**

For all inflammations that have advanced to the stage of serous effusion.

**I.** Serous Membrane; Effusions.

**II.** Mucous Membranes. Arrested Secretions.

**III.** Circulation. Accelerated. Temperature Elevated.

**11. Pulsatilla Nigricans:** Used for heat-clearing and blood-cooling and detoxification. It is antitumor, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, immune-enhancing, and antitrichomonal.

**I.** Mucous Membranes. Catarrhal Inflammation.; Mucorrhoea.

**II.** Ears. Sub-acute Inflammation.; Catarrhal Deafness.- Otagia.

**12. Kali Bichromicum** -In acute coryza, and in catarrh of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi, such as occurs in influenza, it is often rapidly curative.

**I.** Mucous Membranes. Copious Viscid, Ropy Mucorrhoea; Ulceration.

**II.** Liver. Congestion; Hypertrophy; Fatty Degeneration.

**13. Ferrum Phosphoricum:**

Ferrum phosphoricum promotes the absorption of oxygen by cells, improves blood circulation, increases the intracellular concentration of iron, stimulates metabolic processes, increases the activity of immune cells (macrophages and granulocytes), has a detoxifying effect, accelerates regeneration, affects the body thermoregulation. The remedy for first stage of all febrile disturbances and inflammations before exudation sets in; especially for catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract.

**14. Natrum Sulphuricum:**

Nat Sulph is called the water eliminating tissue salt. It is thus the main remedy for water retention. This tissue salt is essential for the proper digestion of sugars and starches and for the effective withdrawal of water from the cells.

**15. Carbo Vegetalis:** Disintegration and imperfect oxidation is the keynote of this remedy. Blood seems to stagnate in the capillaries, causing blueness, coldness, and ecchymosis. Body becomes blue, icy-cold. Bacteria find a rich soil in the nearly lifeless stream and sepsis and typhoidal state ensues. A lowered vital power from loss of fluids, after drugging; after other diseases; in old people with venous congestions.

**I.** Mucous Membranes. Atony and Mucorrhoea.

**II.** Blood. Septic; Toxemic Condition.

**16. Causticum:** Suitable in old, broken down constitutions, suffering from chronic diseases. Complaints are progressive, slow, and accompanying a declining state of the economy. Gradual decrease of muscular power, a paralysis.

**I.** Spinal Cord. (Motor Tract.) Paralysis.

**II.** Mucous Membranes. Atony; Catarrhal Inflammation.

**17. Lycopodium Clavatum:** This is a remedy of great value in organic diseases of the lungs. Neglected pneumonia; especially with continuing hepatization and purulent sputum; typhoid pneumonia. Paralysis of the lungs. Hydrothorax. Relapse of Pneumonia/ Maltreated Pneumonia.

**I.** Mucous Membranes. Atony; Catarrhal Inflammation.

**II.** Liver. Congestion; Hypertrophy.

**18. Mercurius Cyanatus:** Every organ and tissue of the body is more or less affected by this powerful drug; it transforms healthy cells into decrepit, inflamed and necrotic wrecks, decomposes the blood, producing a profound anaemia.

**I.** Lymphatic G. System. Congest'n; Inftam.; Ulcer.

**II.** Mucous Membranes. (Air-Passages.) Catarrhal Inflammation.

**III.** Serous Membranes. Inflammation; Effusion.

**IV.** Blood. Decomposition; Fibrine, Albumen, Red Globules, Decreased.

**V.** Cerebro-Spinal System. Shaking Palsy; Neuroses.

### **19. Antimonium Tartaricum:**

There is intense venous congestion due to the failure of the circulation, and the alteration of the blood itself. Upon the mucous membrane of the lungs, it acts directly or indirectly.

**I.** Mucous Membranes. Catarrh, and Pustular Inflammation.

**II.** Circulation and Blood. Heart Depressant; Blood Liquefied.

**III.** Spinal Cord. Motor and Sensory Paralysis.

**IV.** Muscular System. Paralysis; Loss of Reflex Action.

**20. Pyrogenium:** Pyrogen is the great remedy for septic states, with intense restlessness. Chronic complaints that date back to septic conditions. Threatening heart failure in zymotic and septic fevers. Influenza, typhoid symptoms.

**21. Lachesis Mutus:** Like all snake poisons, Lachesis decomposes the blood, rendering it more fluid; hence a haemorrhagic tendency is marked.

**I.** Brain. Congestion; Coma, - I. Sensory Nerve Life Destroyed.

**II.** Vagi. Spasm of Throat. (Bronchi.) (Stomach.) Emesis.

**III.** Blood. Rapid Decomposition; Hemorrhage; Asthenic Fever.

**IV.** Vaso-IV. Motor Par.; Asthenia. (Heart.) Paralysis.

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