

## HEALING THROUGH VENOM: A MULTISYSTEM APPROACH TO THE THERAPEUTIC TRANSFORMATION OF SNAKE TOXINS

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### ABSTRACT

Snake venom is a complex secretion composed of proteins, enzymes, and peptides exhibiting neurotoxic, hemotoxic, and cytotoxic effects. It plays a crucial role in prey immobilization and defense but can cause severe systemic effects in humans, including paralysis, coagulopathies, and tissue necrosis. The mainstay of conventional management is prompt administration of antivenom along with supportive therapy to prevent fatal outcomes.

Traditional systems of medicine, such as Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha, have long utilized herbal, mineral, and animal-derived formulations to neutralize or counteract the effects of snake venom. These systems emphasize detoxification, tissue regeneration, and restoration of balance within the body.

In homeopathy, snake venoms are transformed into curative agents through potentization, which removes toxicity while retaining therapeutic energy. Remedies like *Lachesis mutus*, *Crotalus horridus*, *Naja tripudians*, *Elaps corallinus*, and *Bothrops lanceolatus* are employed in conditions resembling venom effects—such as hemorrhagic states, circulatory disorders, and neurological affections—following the principle of “*Similia similibus curentur*” (like cures like).

Thus, across diverse systems of medicine, the study and therapeutic application of snake venom reflect the transformation of a deadly toxin into a source of healing, integrating ancient wisdom with modern understanding of pharmacological and dynamic principles.

**KEY WORDS:** Snake venom, antivenom, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, homeopathy, potentization, therapeutic efficacy, Venom vs Poison, Poison and homeopathy

## AIMS

1. To explore and present a comprehensive understanding of snake venoms, their classification and toxicological effects on the human body.
2. To highlight the therapeutic significance of snake venoms in various traditional and complementary systems of medicine including Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.
3. To emphasize clinical utility and curative potential of homeopathic snake remedies through analysis of documented cured cases.
4. To promote an integrated medical understanding of venom toxicity and its management across traditional and modern perspectives.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To classify the different types of snake venoms ( neurotoxic, hemotoxic, cytotoxic and myotoxic ) and describe their pathophysiological actions.
2. To provide an overview of the ophidia group in homeopathy, detailing the major remedies derived from snake venoms ( e.g; Lachesis mutus, Bonthrops lanceolatus, Crotalus horridus )
3. To describe the Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha management of snakebite and venom toxicity including classical agada formulations, detoxification (tabir), herbal antidotes and preventive measures respectively.
4. To illustrate homeopathic concept of potentisation , showing how toxic substances like snake venoms are transformed into therapeutically active, non-toxic remedies.
5. To present clinical examples or cured cases where snake remedies such as lachesis, crotalus or bontrops have shown significant results in various pathologies.
6. To encourage further research and clinical correlation between traditional medical systems and modern toxicology for improved therapeutic outcomes.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

### 1. Primary Sources :

- i) Classical texts like Textbook of homeopathic pharmacy by Mandal PP, Mandal, Materia medica by Boericke, Textbook of forensic medicine and toxicology by V.V. Pillai.
- ii) Textbook of Agada tantra for the formulations of treatment in ayurveda
- iii) Case-based studies to demonstrate the clinical application of homeopathic snake remedies.
- iv) These combined sources unify classical theory, modern insight, and practical evidence in exploring snake venoms through homeopathy.

### 2. Secondary Sources :

- i) Digital databases like PubMed, ResearchGate, and specialized journals were searched for describing the nature of snake venoms complementary medicine.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

**DRUG** - The word drug is derived from the French word Drouge, meaning a dry herb. A drug is a therapeutic agent, prepared pharmaceutically from standardized drug- substances according to the rules and regulations of Pharmacopoeia, which is sufficiently capable of affecting the sensations and functions, even the structural change and may be even cause of death, if continued for a sufficient time and dose<sup>1</sup>.

1. The scientific group of WHO has defined drug as any substance or product that is used or intended to be used to modify or explore the physiological system or pathological states of the recipients. A substance becomes a drug due to its action and the quantity of material is irrelevant<sup>1</sup>.

2. As per H. A. Roberts: a drug is any material agent, is however attenuated form the injection of which is capable of so disturbing this balance of the vital forces that the functioning of one or more organs of the body is no longer carried out to the best of the whole; and any material substance capable of so acting on the living organism is a drug<sup>1</sup>.

3. Hahnemann said, Now as diseases are nothing more than alterations in the state of health of the healthy individual, they express themselves by morbid signs, and cure is also only possible by a change to a healthy condition of the state of health of the diseased individual, it is very evident that medicines could never cure diseases if they did not possess the power of altering man's state of health which depends on sensations and functions , indeed,that their curative power owes solely to this power they possess of altering man's state of health<sup>1</sup>.

4. Richard Hughes says that, Drugs are substances which have the power of affecting the animal body in health and disease<sup>1</sup>.

**MEDICINE** - Medicine is a proven drug. When a drug has been potentised homeopathically and proved on healthy human beings in both sexes (male and female ), all ages and in different constitutions producing abnormal signs and symptoms (both subjective and objective ), is called medicine, eg. Nux vomica<sup>1</sup>. The major distinctive feature between the drug and the medicine is that the action of the former has not been authentically ascertained, whereas the latter has been proved and its action on various constitutions and in various dosages is well established<sup>12</sup>.

**REMEDY** - When a particular medicine is prescribed for a particular diseased condition, according to a symptom similarity and when the diseased condition is cured totally, the medicine is called a remedy of that particular case<sup>1</sup>. A "drug" becomes a "remedy" when it satisfies the law of similars, though loosely they are used in the same<sup>1</sup>.

A remedy is something that relieves pain, cures disease or corrects a disorder<sup>11</sup>.

**VENOM vs POISON** - The term venom and poison are often used interchangeably. Although both venomous and poisonous animals have potentially dangerous toxins in their bodies, the way that toxin is delivered differs<sup>1</sup>.

Venom is injected. Venomous animals have an active delivery system and may use their toxin for protection or to help them catch food. There are venomous lizards, venomous snakes, venomous mammals, venomous insects, and jellyfish. Unlike poisonous animals, venomous animals store their toxin in venom glands. They inject their toxins into their predator or prey using fangs, pincers, spines, or any other sharp body part that is hollow, grooved or breaks the skin to introduce venom. In other words, venom is used to get food, poison is used to not be food<sup>1</sup>.

Poison is eaten or absorbed. Poisonous animals have a passive delivery system and use their toxins for protection only. They store their toxins in their meat or skin. If someone or something eats the animal, the predator may get sick or even die. When this happens, you can be sure the predator won't make that mistake again. An example of a poisonous animal is a poison dart frog<sup>1</sup>.

### **POISON AND HOMOEOPATHY:**

It is a singular distinction of homeopathy to have used poisons for positive and curative effects on human and animal health. Homeopathic Materia Medica includes a large number of medicines prepared from most of the known poisons, including organic, inorganic, synthetic, herbal and snake poisons-but that does not mean that homeopathic remedies are poisonous and harmful to take. The secret lies in the way they are prepared, potentised and used. The special pharmaceutical process of raising the potency of the medicine called "potentisation" is done in such a way that every next higher potency prepared has reduced content of the source substance. After a certain stage, the physical content of the drug disappears leaving the medicine totally non toxic. Thus any homeopathic medicine made from a poison, when taken in a higher potency is non-toxic and safe- there is nothing to worry about<sup>1</sup>.

### **OPHIDIA**

The term 'Ophidia' is derived from the Greek word "ophis", meaning snake. In the animal kingdom, one of the large families contributing various drugs to homeopathy is the Ophidia group. The Ophidia group contains serpents or snakes proper. These remedies are known for their deep constitutional and miasmatic actions, especially on the circulatory, nervous and hematological systems<sup>10</sup>.

### **CHARACTERISTICS<sup>10</sup>:**

Onset: Rapid onset with prostration.

Sphere of action: Blood- circulation, heart.

Nerves, ovary, throat, mind.

Side: Left sided (except CROTALUS horridus and CROTALUS cascavella)

Discharges: Profuse thick or thin, offensive, acrid.

< Suppression of discharge.

> Flow of discharge.

Haemorrhages: From all orifices. Dark red or blackish coagulated.

Bloody:- sweat, saliva, semen.

Pain:- constricting, burning, shooting, lancinating, drawing.

Skin: dryness of the skin, inability to sweat.

Blackish, bluish discolouration and oedema.

Oversensitiveness, mentally and physically:- To all external impressions. Cannot wear tight clothes and bandages.

Cyanotic and gangrenous affection: Necrosis of tissues and bones.

Trembling:- of tongue and extremities.

Modalities: < Night++, sleep+, touch, jar, suppression of discharges.

> Cold, appearance of discharges<sup>10</sup>.

MIND<sup>10</sup>.

- Jealousy.
- Suspicion.
- Quarrelsome.
- Irritability.
- Loquacious.
- Religious affections.
- Fear- disease, death, health, evil.
- Forgetfulness.
- Clairvoyance.
- Attractiveness.
- Competitiveness.
- Communicative.

### **NATURE OF SNAKE VENOM**

Snake venoms are complex biological mixtures that vary greatly among species. Broadly, they are classified according to their predominant physiological action into three main types.<sup>7</sup>

**1. Neurotoxic venoms** - Neurotoxicity is a well-known feature of snake envenomation. Neurotoxins act on the peripheral nervous system where the skeletal neuromuscular junction is the main target. These toxins lead to acute neuromuscular paralysis, a cause of morbidity and mortality. This has been understood to be a mechanism of action of toxins in Elapidae and Viperidae <sup>7</sup>.

**2. Haemotoxic venoms**- Snake venoms of viperidae and crotalidae interact with the components of the hemostatic system resulting in hemorrhage, coagulation disorders and tissue necrosis.<sup>7</sup>

**3. Cytotoxic venoms**- Cytotoxic snake venoms target specific cellular sites. Cytotoxins interact with plasma proteins present in the plasma membrane of the cells to cause shrinkage. These effects are common among vipers and cobras.<sup>7</sup>

**4. Myotoxic venoms**- Myotoxins present in snake venoms have specific actions on the skeletal muscle affecting the integrity of sarcolemma, resulting in hemorrhage and necrosis.<sup>7</sup>

## TREATMENT OF SNAKE BITE IN MODERN AND TRADITIONAL SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

### IN MODERN SYSTEM-

#### FIRST AID MEASURES: <sup>4</sup>

- Reassurance
- Keep the patient at warm, and at rest
- Immobilize
- Analgesic
- Tourniquet
- Incision and suction is generally not advised
- Cryotherapy is contraindicated.<sup>4</sup>

#### HOSPITAL MEASURES:

##### Antivenom therapy-<sup>4</sup>

Indications: Do not administer anti-venom as a routine measure only when features of envenomation are present:

- In coagulable blood - for viper bites the 20 WBCT is recommended.
- Spontaneous systemic bleeding
- Hypotension
- Persistent or recurring shock in spite of treatment
- Neuro or myotoxic features
- Depressed consciousness
- Expanding local swelling
- Tender regional lymph nodes
- Acidosis
- ECG changes
- Pregnant women
- Small children

Nature<sup>4</sup> : In India only polyvalent antivenom is available which is effective against

- Common cobra
- Common krait
- Russels viper
- Saw scaled viper

##### Mode Of Administration :<sup>4</sup>

- IV route is preferred
- Dissolve the antivenom in the distilled water or the normal saline and administer the appropriate dose as an infusion in 500ml of saline at 15-20 drops per minute.
- Initial dose - 8-10 vials IV
- If no improvement after 6 hours repeat 5-8 vials
- If a total of 25-30 vials have been administered without much improvement antivenom therapy must be discontinued and respiratory support or the dialysis must be provided.
- It is important to remember that the dose of antivenom is same for the children and adults, is not contraindicated in pregnancy.<sup>4</sup>

### IN AYURVEDA-<sup>3</sup>

1. For Darvikara Sarpas (Cobra group):

- Root (Mūla) of Sinduvāraka macerated with its own juice and taken with Madhu (honey) acts as a potent Agada (anti-venom). (AS.Ut. 42.27)
- Paste of roots of Sinduvāraka, Śveta, and Girikarṇikā is effective against Darvikara venom. (AS.Ut. 42.27)

2. For Mandalin Sarpa (Krait group):

- Ghṛita with Kṣaudra (honey), Manjiṣṭhā, and Gṛhadhūma to be consumed. (AS.Ut. 42.29)
- Paste of Kāśmārya, Vata shoots, Jivaka, Eṣabhaka, Śveta Vacā, Manjiṣṭhā, Madhuka pacifies Mandali venom. (AS.Ut. 42.30)
- Himavān Agada: Bark of Pañcavalkala, Varā, Yaṣṭi, Nāgapuṣpa, Elāvaluka, Jivaka, Eṣabhaka, Sītā, Padmaka, Utpala mixed with honey; useful for Mandali venom and associated symptoms like swelling, fever, burning, and blisters. (AS.Ut. 42.28)

3. For Kṛṣṇa Sarpa (Black snake):

- Bloodletting at bite site and application of lepa made from Cāraṭi and Nākuli or strong root poisons (Mūlaviṣa). (AS.Ut. 42.32-33)

4. For Gonasa Sarpa:

- Aṣṭāṅga Agada: Paste of Varṣa bark, Kaṭukā, seeds of Paṭali and Śirīṣa, Nāgara, Ativiṣā, roots of Gavedhuka and Vacā with Gomūtra (cow's urine). (AS.Ut. 42.35)

5. For Rājimat Sarpa:

- Paste of Kaṭukā, Ativiṣā, Kuṣṭha, Gṛhadhūma, Harenuka, Yoṣa, and Tagara with honey—effective against Rājimat venom. (AS.Ut. 42.36)<sup>3</sup>.

### IN UNANI<sup>13</sup>

In Unani medicine, snake bite (Das al-hayyah) is treated under the principles of tanqīya (evacuation of poison), ta'dīl (neutralization), and taḥrīq (revitalization) .

1. Immediate Treatment Apply tight bandage above the bite to prevent venom spread. Perform incision and suction (fasaad) at the site to draw out the poison. Apply roghan-e-baboona (chamomile oil), vinegar, or cold mud poultices to relieve burning and swelling.

2. Internal Remedies: Administer antidotal drugs like Tiryāq-e-Nazla and Tiryāq-e-Kabīr, classical formulations used as systemic anti-poisons. In the traditional Persian medicine (PM) textbooks, many materia medica have been introduced called “tiryāq” (equivalent of antidote in current nomenclature), which have played an important role in the treatment of some diseases and ailments, including poisoning (Al-ahwazi, 2007; Avicenna, 2009). Tiryāq is a therapeutic agent that has a plant, mineral or animal origin or a combination of these substances. Meanwhile, medicinal plants have always played an important role as antidotes (Sonneville et al., 2011; Bénéchet et al., 2019). The primary role of the tiryāq in the response to poisoning is to neutralize the toxic effects of toxicants on the human body and normally to create immunity (Aleem et al., 2020).<sup>13</sup>

Oral medications with ingredients like Sandal, Kashneez, Zufā, Afīyūn (opium), Kafoor (camphor), and Ushnāb (cinnabar) to neutralize poison and calm the nervous system.

3. Supportive Measures: Cauterization in certain cases to destroy remaining venom. Bloodletting (fasd) from nearby veins to remove venom from circulation. Use of cooling drinks and arq (distillates) like Arq-e-Gulab (rose water), Arq-e-Keora, and Sharbat-e-Bazoori to maintain hydration and reduce systemic inflammation.

### IN SIDDHA

Siddha medicine is the most effective ancient Indian medicine. It deals with the toxicological aspect of management of all poisonous bites, especially snake bites. In external medicines, fomentation and poultices are most commonly prescribed and internally fresh juice (chaaru) and hard paste (karkam) were most commonly used for snake bite managements. And especially the route of medicine administration was nasal, eye drop and other parts of the body other than oral route.<sup>9</sup>

In Siddha medicine, snake bite treatment involves immediate first aid followed by herbal and mineral formulations to neutralize the venom and restore consciousness.<sup>8</sup>

First Aid: Quick measures include tying a rope above the bite to prevent venom spread, making the victim drink urine or alum water, and applying Agathiar Kulambu mixed with neem oil on the bite or tongue. Betel leaves, pepper, and salt soaked in urine are used as nasal and ear drops to revive consciousness. Recitation of mantras and wiping with margosa leaves are traditional adjuncts.<sup>8</sup>

General Medicines:<sup>8</sup>

- Plantain bark juice (250 ml) is given as a life-saving (Sanjeevi) remedy.
- Neem oil (15 ml) administered orally is believed to neutralize venom.
- Juice of betel leaf (50 ml) sprinkled on the face revives unconscious patients.
- A snuff made from holy basil, white dead nettle, pepper, sweet flag, and other ingredients relieves toxic effects when inhaled.
- A paste made of Bonduc nut, white dead nettle, holy basil, and others mixed with child's urine is applied to the bite to arrest venom spread.
- Mudar root paste mixed with child's urine is taken orally to weaken venom.
- Cynodon dactylon (Arugampul) paste is applied or chewed to restore consciousness.
- Herbal pastes made from Trianthema root, Adutheenda palai, Puncan ver, Kuppaimeni, and others are applied over the body for detoxification.
- Phyllanthus, Holy Basil, and Butea frondosa paste reduces toxicity and swelling.

Special Preparations: Eye paste made with rock salt, borax, sulphur, and mercury is applied to eyes for systemic detox. Copper sulphate and Poonkavi powder serve as nasal snuff. For swelling, turmeric, salt, or Kuppaimeni juice with lime are applied. Internal medicines like Bogar Sandamarutha Kulambu and Agathiar Kulambu in neem oil are given to induce purgation and expel toxins.<sup>8</sup>

### IN HOMEOPATHY

In homeopathy, potentisation is the process of serially diluting a substance and applying vigorous shaking (succussion) at each step. This process transfers a medicinal or energetic property to the dilution while reducing or removing toxicity. Preparation of snake-venom remedies: 1. Source and collection of venom:

- Venom is obtained from live snakes by trained handlers in controlled lab or antivenom facilities. This is hazardous and done under strict safety procedures.

- The raw venom is typically freeze-dried or stored refrigerated for stability.

2. Preparation of mother tincture:

- A measured amount of venom or its dry powder is dissolved in appropriate solvent (often purified water and/ or alcohol) to make a standardized mother tincture.

- If the material is insoluble, trituration with sugar of milk (mechanical grinding) may be used first to make a triturate, which is then diluted into liquid.

3. Serial dilution:

- From mother tincture, serial dilutions are made using a defined scale:

- Centesimal (C) scale: 1 part remedy + 99 parts solvent = 1C, repeat for higher potencies.

- Decimal (X or D) scale: 1 part remedy + 9 parts solvent = 1X

- LM ( 50 millesimal ) scale: 1 part remedy + 49,999 parts solvent = 0/1 potency.

- At each dilution steps only a tiny fraction of original venom molecules remain.

4. Succussion:

- At every dilution step the bottle is given a defined number of vigorous strikes against a firm surface. This mechanical action is believed to potentise the remedy.

- The exact number and force of succussions follow pharmacopeial and manufacturer protocols.

5. Repetition to target potency:

- Cycles of dilutions and succussions are repeated until the desired potency is reached. Low potencies contain measurable venom; high potencies are extremely dilute and typically contain no molecules of the original substance.

6. Final potency and dispensing:

- The final liquid potency can be dispensed as drops, or used to impregnate globules or further succussed into alcohol/ water for mother tincture based products.

- Manufacturing normally follows pharmacopoeia and quality control checks.

Some of the important snake remedies prepared by such process in the ophidia group include:<sup>2</sup>

1. Lachesis trigonocephalus- Surukuku snake

2. Naja tripudians- Cobra snake

3. Elaps corrallinus- Coral snake

4. Crotalus horridus- Rattle snake

5. Crotalus cascavella- Brazilian snake

6. Cenchris contotrix- Copperhead snake

7. Bothrops lanciolatus- Yellow viper

8. Vipera cyanocinctus- Sea snake

9. Toxicophis- Moccasin snake

OTHER NEW REMEDIES: <sup>6</sup>

1. Dendroaspis polylepis- Black mamba

2. Bungarus fasciatus- Banded krait

**LACHESIS MUTUS:** <sup>5</sup>

- Common name- Bushmaster or surucucu

- The curative power of this virulent venom of Surukuku Snake of South America, was quite unknown until Dr. Constantine Hering had potentised and proved it first on himself, to be of immense benefits for millions. <sup>14</sup>

- Physiological action- Like all snake poisons, Lach. decomposes the blood, rendering it more fluid; hence a hemorrhagic tendency is marked.

Purpura, septic states, diphtheria and other low forms of disease, when the system is thoroughly poisoned and the prostration is profound.



**CASE OF FIBROCYSTIC BREAST DISEASE:**

**Chief Complaints:** Pain in left breast since 3 months

MRI revealed multiple cysts in left breast

**History of Presenting Complaints:** Pain in left breast for 3 months, increasing gradually. Pain radiates from the upper neck to the left upper limb, severe since 1 month.

**Associated Complaints:** Burning in palms and soles before 5 p.m.  
Offensive perspiration.

Disturbed sleep, startled on sleep onset, dreams of water and snakes.  
Cannot tolerate tight clothing, especially around the neck and waist.  
Feels chilly, but becomes hot before 5 p.m.

Hysterectomy done for fibroid.

**Past History:** Typhoid every year for 5 years (before hysterectomy).

No history of COVID after vaccination.

Took 3 doses of COVID vaccine.

H/O Fibroid — Hysterectomy done.

**Physical Generals:** Appetite: good, can tolerate hunger.

Desires: spicy food, masala, sweets.

Thirst: less.

Stool: unsatisfactory, alternate days.

Urine: normal.

Thermal state: chilly; feels hot before 5 p.m.

Perspiration: offensive, heavy.

Cannot tolerate tight clothing around neck/waist.

Sleep disturbed; wakes easily; dreams of snakes and water.

Sensitive to tightness and constriction.

**Mental Generals:**

The brain is always active; involuntary thoughts.

Kind-hearted; sympathetic toward aged and animals.

Easily angered but cools down quickly.

Broods hurt feelings but don't express it directly.

Fear of water, heights, and horror movies.

Religious; does namaz regularly.

Sensitive to contradiction; gets disturbed if things don't go her way.

Feels more concerned about husband and children.

Never had interest in physical intimacy though loves husband.

**Diagnosis:**

Fibrocystic breast disease (Multiple cysts in left breast)

**Remedy:**

Lachesis mutus 200C, 1 dose

**NAJA TRIPUDANS:** <sup>5</sup>

- Common name- Indian cobra.
- Proved by Dr. George Stokes and Russel <sup>15</sup>.
- Physiological action- Causes no hemorrhage but only oedema. Marked surging of blood upwards, marked dyspnoea. Its action settles around the heart and valvular troubles. Hypertrophy and valvular lesions. With heart symptoms, pain in the forehead and temples.



**CASE OF MENSTRUAL EXACERBATION OF ANXIETY:**

**Chief Complaints:** Severe chest constriction during menses

Palpitations with anxiety especially at night.

**History of Presenting Illness:** For the last 8 months, patient experiences:

On first and second day of menses tight band-like feeling around the heart

Sensation: "Something squeezing my heart"

Pain radiates to the left shoulder and neck. Must sit up and take a deep breath, lying down makes it worse. Palpitations more at night, with feeling she may die

After menses end, symptoms gradually disappear.

Menses early by 4–5 days, Profuse dark blood, with clots associated with dragging lower abdominal pain

Emotionally very sensitive during menses — cries easily

**Associated Symptoms:** Headache left sided, extending to occiput

Occasional numbness of left arm during pain

Restlessness in chest, cannot lie on left side

**Mental Generals:** After a conflict in family 1 year ago, developed persistent guilt

Says: “I feel I have failed in my duty towards family”

Thoughts of death occur during chest constriction, but fear of death is strong

Loves music, feels relieved when listening to soft songs.

**Physical Generals:** Appetite low

Craves cold water

Perspiration on upper chest and face

Easily fatigued

Sleep disturbed due to palpitations, keeps turning in bed

**Past History:** No major diseases

**Family History:** Father – H/O Ischaemic heart disease

Mother – K/C/O Migraine

**Diagnosis:** Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder

**Remedy:** Naja tripudians 200C, 1 dose.

#### **ELAPS CORALLINUS:** <sup>5</sup>

- Common name: Coral snake
- This drug was introduced into homeopathy by Dr. Benoit Jules Mure <sup>16</sup>.
- Physiological action: Cold things disagree. Acidity of the stomach, spasms of oesophagus, constriction of pharynx. Rheumatic constitutions. Right sided paralysis. Cold feeling in the stomach.



#### **CASE OF RIGHT OTITIS MEDIA:**

**Chief Complaint:** Severe pain and blackish discharge from the right ear for 4 days.

**History of Presenting Complaint:** Patient presents with ear pain on the right side, with foul-smelling, dark, thick discharge. The pain radiates to the throat and head. She reports marked aggravation at night and a sensation of coldness inside the ear.

The patient also complains of occasional vertigo and a feeling of emptiness in the stomach even after eating.

**Associated Complaints:** Headache with black spots before eyes.

Menses are black, thick, offensive, and clotted.

**Past History:** Had similar ear infection 6 months ago; recovered partially after antibiotics.

**Physical Generals:** Thirst: Increased; desires cold drinks.

Appetite: Variable; prefers salty food.

Thermal: Chilly, worse from cold air and bathing.

Sleep: Disturbed by frightening dreams; sleeps with one hand under head.

#### **Mental Generals:**

Anxious and fearful at night.

Dreams of snakes and darkness.

Sensitive and suspicious temperament.

Fears something terrible will happen.

#### **Modalities:**

Aggravation: At night, from cold, during stormy weather.

Amelioration: From warmth and lying on the affected side.

#### **Observation & Diagnosis:**

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Right otitis media

**Remedy Selected:**

Elaps corallinus 200C, one dose stat.

Followed by placebo for 3 days.

**CROTALUS HORRIDUS** <sup>5</sup>:

- Common name - Rattle snake <sup>5</sup>.
- The first regular proving of this drug was made by Hering and by others under his personal direction. It is prepared from the venom of the deadly Rattle snake of North America. Dr.Tyler remarks to “Homeopathic specifics” in her drug picture<sup>14</sup>.
- Physiological action- General disorganization of blood, hemorrhages and jaundice. Decomposition of blood, haemorrhages, yellow fever, scarlatina, plague, choleric gives an opportunity to use this remedy. Also acts as a sedative <sup>5</sup>.



**CASE OF CHRONIC SEPTIC ULCER OF FOOT :**

**Chief complaints:** Pain, swelling and discoloration of the right foot since 1 year.

Ulceration and Necrosis over the dorsal and plantar aspects of the right foot.

Blackish discoloration with crusts and serous discharge with foul smell from the ulcers.

**History of presenting complaints:** Patient initially presented with itching lesions and redness on the right foot that progressed to swelling , crusting and blackish changes. Systemic antibiotics, antiseptics , topical antifungals are used with temporary relief.

Lesions have increased in size and depth with occasional bleeding on touch. Recent episodes of increased pain, foul odor and fever on and off.

**Past History:** Past minor skin infections, controlled with basic measures.

**Associated complaints:** Difficulty in weight bearing due to pain and deformity.

Occasional headaches and irritability.

**Physical generals:** Sleep disturbed by pain and itching.

Diminished appetite.

Thirst reduced.

**Mental generals:** Marked irritability and sadness due to chronic illness.

General tendency to brood about illness, withdrawn from social activities.

Fear of impending deterioration or “something very bad”.

**Diagnosis:** Chronic septic ulcer of right foot.

**Remedy selected:** Crotalus horridus 200C, 1 dose.



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

### **DISCUSSION:**

Snake venom, though highly toxic, serves as a valuable therapeutic resource in diverse medical systems. Modern medicine employs antivenom to neutralize toxins, yet issues like allergic reactions and limited access persist. Traditional systems—Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha—use herbal and mineral formulations to detoxify, prevent tissue damage, and restore balance. Homeopathy utilizes potentized venoms such as Lachesis, Elaps, Bonthrops and Naja for conditions resembling venom effects, including hemorrhagic and neurological disorders. While traditional and homeopathic approaches show symptomatic benefits, scientific validation is limited. Integrating traditional wisdom with modern pharmacology may improve venom management and expand therapeutic applications.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The exploration of snake venom across various medical systems underscores the profound intersection between nature's toxicity and therapeutic potential. Modern medicine focuses on lifesaving antivenom therapy and supportive care, while traditional systems like Ayurveda, Unani, and Siddha approach venom management through holistic detoxification and restorative principles.

Homeopathy, by harnessing the dynamic energy of potentized venom, offers a unique perspective in aligning pathology with cure. Together, these diverse approaches highlight an enduring pursuit to transform venom—a symbol of destruction—into a means of healing, illustrating the unity of ancient insight and contemporary biomedical science in addressing one of nature's most potent biological challenges.

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### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest associated with this publication.

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