

Role of Potentized Drugs on Fibroadenoma: A Case Study**Sandhimita Mondal^{1*}, Animesh Das², Riya dutta³, Supriyo Ghosh⁴, Aswini Kr. Sasmal⁵, Subhabrata Sinha⁶, Rathin Chakravarty⁷**¹ Research Observer, Molecular Homeopathic Research Unit, Dr. Bholanath Chakravarty Memorial Trust, 30, Chowringhee, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal, India²⁻³ Research Fellows, Molecular Homeopathic Research Unit, Dr. Bholanath Chakravarty Memorial Trust, 30, Chowringhee, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal, India⁴⁻⁶ Doctors, Molecular Homeopathic Research Unit, Dr. Bholanath Chakravarty Memorial Trust, 30, Chowringhee, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal, India⁷ Director, Managing Trustee, Molecular Homeopathic Research Unit, Dr. Bholanath Chakravarty Memorial Trust, 30, Chowringhee, Kolkata-700016, West Bengal, India***Corresponding Author:****Name:** Dr. Sandhimita Mondal**Email:** sandhimita@gmail.com

Abstract: Noncancerous tumors of the breast are Fibroadenomas. It composed of fibrous and glandular tissue. A 19 years old woman came at our Bholanath Chakravarty Memorial Clinic on 9/6/10 with movable lump in the left breast and FNAC report was fibro adenoma. After full case taking potentized drugs was given to the patient. After treatment for four and half years lump was disappeared and USG report was normal on 23/12/14.**Keywords:** Fibroadenomas, Movable lump, Potentized drugs, USG, FNAC.

INTRODUCTION

Noncancerous tumors of the breast are Fibroadenomas. It composed of fibrous and glandular tissue. Fibroadenomas and breast cancer can appear as similar lumps. These are easy to move, with clearly defined edges [1, 2]. Fibroadenomas are also called as breast mice or a breast mouse due to their high mobility in the breast [3]. Normally fibroadenomas are treated by surgical excision. On microscopic examination a small amount of normal tissue must be removed in case the lesion turns out to be a phyllodes tumour [4, 5]. Ormeloxifene has important role in fibroadenomas treatment [6]. Terminal duct lobular unit of the breasts are responsible part of fibroadenomas formation. This breast tumor is very common in adolescent women. Sometimes occur in post-menopausal women and it declines with increasing age, and, in general, they appear before the age of thirty years. Fibroadenomas are partially hormone-dependent and regression occurs after menopause [2, 4, 5, 7].

Potentized *Thuja* (from an evergreen coniferous tree *Thuja occidentalis*) [8], *Arnica Montana* (from a European flowering plant *Arnica montana*) [9],

Bellis (from a flowering plants *Bellis*) [10], *Asafoetida* (from is the dried latex of *Ferula asafoetida*) [11], *Bryonia* (from flowering plant *Bryonia alba*) [12] have been prescribed.

The aim of the present study is to see the effect of potentized drugs in the fibroadenoma.

CASE REPORT

A 19 years old woman came at our Bholanath Chakravarty Memorial Trust on 9/6/10 with movable lump in left breast and FNAC report was fibro adenoma. Her father, brother and sister were suffering from asthma and mother, maternal uncle and maternal aunt was suffering from diabetes. Patient was afraid with dogs and she was short tempered. By physical generals she is hot patient, moderate sweat and thirst less. She has regular menses. After taking full history, medicines were selected. Doses of medicine and follow up dates given as follow as in the Table 1.

After treatment for four and half years lump was disappeared and USG report was normal on 23/12/14.

Table 1: Outcome, follow up and second prescription

Date	Follow-up
09.06.2010	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
19.07.2010	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
31.08.2010	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
11.10.2010	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
22.11.2010	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
29.12.2010	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
09.02.2011	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
05.04.2011	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
16.06.2011	1. <i>Arnica montana</i> 200cH, Taken twice daily.
25.08.2011	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
13.12.2011	1. <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 200 cH, Taken 4 doses twice daily for 2 days.
26.04.2012	1. <i>Bellis per</i> 6 cH, Taken 6 globule twice daily for 4 days.
28.11.2012	1. <i>Nux vom</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once at night 2. <i>Sulphur</i> 6 cH, Taken 1 powder once in morning 3. <i>Asafoetida</i> 6 cH,, Taken 6 globule twice daily for 4 days, repeat weekly
30.01.13	1. <i>Nux vom</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once at night 2. <i>Sulphur</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once in morning 3. <i>Bryonia alba</i> 30 cH,, Taken 6 Dose Once in morning
30.05.13	1. <i>Nux vom</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once at night 2. <i>Sulphur</i> 6 cH, Taken 1 powder once in morning 3. <i>Bellis per</i> 6 cH,, Taken 6 globule Once in Morning for 4 days repeat weekly
26.09.13	1. <i>Nux vom</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once at night 2. <i>Sulphur</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once in morning 3. <i>Bellis per</i> 6 cH,, Taken 6 globule Once in Morning for 2 days repeat weekly
23.12.13	1. <i>Nux vom</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once at night 2. <i>Sulphur</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once in morning 3. <i>Bellis per</i> 6 cH,, Taken 6 globule Once in Morning for 2 days repeat weekly
11.04.14	1. <i>Nux vom</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once at night 2. <i>Sulphur</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once in morning 3. <i>Bellis per</i> 6 cH,, Taken 6 globule Once in Morning for 2 days repeat weekly
03.09.14	1. <i>Nux vom</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once at night 2. <i>Sulphur</i> 6 cH,, Taken 1 powder once in morning 3. <i>Bellis per</i> 6 cH,, Taken 6 globule Once in Morning for 2 days repeat weekly
23.12.14	1. <i>Nux vom</i> 6 cH, Taken 1 powder once at night 2. <i>Sulphur</i> 6 cH, Taken 1 powder once in morning 3. <i>Bellis per</i> 6 cH, Taken 6 globule Once in Morning for 2 days repeat weekly

DISCUSSION

Human sodium iodide symporter (hNIS), is an integral plasma membrane glycoprotein. It present in the thyroid cells and extrathyroid tissues like breast and salivary glands and it has crucial role in the active transport of iodine [13-15]. During late pregnancy and lactation hNIS protein is expressed in the mammalian breast. Expression of hNIS protein also influenced by the hormone such as estrogen, prolactin and oxytocin [16]. hNIS expression occurs in fibroadenomas in 19 out of 20 (95%) specimens [17]. *Thuja occidentalis* (leaves)

has crucial role on phytopreventive bioefficacy against 7, 12 dimethylbenz (a) anthracene (DMBA)-induced mammary carcinogenesis [18]. *Arnica montana* 6cH can reduce induced inflammation in the rats [19]. *Asafoetida* has chemopreventive role against N-methyl-N-nitrosourea (MNU)-induced mammary carcinogenesis [20]. The root extract of *Bryonia aspera* has cytotoxic activity against MCF7, HepG2, WEHI and MDBK cell lines. The chloroform extract of root strongly reduced growth of cancer cells [21]. *Thuja-*

induced p53-dependent apoptosis in breast cancer cells which was mediated by oxidative stress [22]

Potentized drugs are specifically structured water, it possesses characteristic molecular oscillations that occur spontaneously in enzymatic networks. It involves fundamental metabolic processes [23]. In this way potentized drugs cure fibroadenoma altering gene expression.

CONCLUSION

Potentized drugs can cure fibroadenoma.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are very thankful to Dr Bholanath Chakravarty Memorial Trust for providing space and infrastructure of this research and Mr. Swajjan Bhajan, Century Ply limited for the funding of this research.

REFERENCES

1. Fibroadenoma. Available from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibroadenoma>
2. Tavassoli FA, Devilee P; World Health Organization Classification of Tumours: Pathology & Genetics: Tumours of the breast and female genital organs. IARC Press, Lyon, 2003.
3. Scott-Conner CEH, Dirbas F; Breast surgery office management and surgical techniques. Springer, New York: 2010; 71.
4. Rosen PP; Rosen's Breast Pathology. 3rd edition, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2008.
5. Rosai J; Rosai and Ackerman's Surgical Pathology. 9th edition, St. Louis, Mosby, 2004.
6. Dhar A, Srivastava A; Role of Centchroman in Regression of Mastalgia and Fibroadenoma. World Journal of Surgery, 2007; 31(6): 1178–1184.
7. Available from <http://www.pathologyoutlines.com/>
8. USDA GRIN Taxonomy. Available from <http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl>
9. Arnica Montana. Available from <http://eol.org/pages/482128/overview>
10. Linnaeus, Carl von; Species Plantarum 2, 1753: 886-887.
11. Asafoetida. Available from <http://www.indiamapped.com/indian-spices/asafoetida/>
12. Bryonia. Available from <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3435100130.html>
13. Dai G, Levy O, Carrasco N; Cloning and characterization of the thyroid iodide transporter. Nature, 1996; 379(6564):458-460.
14. Spitzweg C, Joba W, Eisenmenger W, Heufelder AE; Analysis of human sodium iodide symporter gene expression in extrathyroidal tissues and cloning of its complementary deoxyribonucleic acids from salivary gland, mammary gland, and gastric mucosa. J Clin Endocrinol Metab., 1998; 83(5): 1746-1751.
15. Ganong William F; Review of medical physiology. 18th edition, Appleton and Lange, 1998: 298.
16. Tazebay UH, Wapnir IL, Levy O, Dohan O, Zuckier LS, Zhao QH *et al.*; The mammary gland iodide transporter is expressed during lactation and in breast cancer. Nat Med., 2000; 6(8): 871-878.
17. Rai R, Shrivastava A, Madan AT, Godbole M, Kumar S, Das V *et al.*; Human sodium iodide symporter (hNIS) in fibroadenoma breast—A immunohistochemical study. Ind J Expt Bio., 2011; 49(2): 113-117.
18. Ojeswi BK, Khoobchandani M, Hazra DK, Srivastava MM; Protective effect of Thuja occidentalis against DMBA-induced breast cancer with reference to oxidative stress. Hum Exp Toxicol., 2010; 29(5): 369-375.
19. Kawakami AP, Sato C, Cardoso TN, Leoni Villano Bonamin LV; Inflammatory process modulation by Homeopathic *Arnica montana* 6CH: The role of individual variation. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med., 2011; 2011, Article ID 917541: 12 pages. Available from <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/ecam/2011/917541/>
20. Mallikarjuna GU, Dhanalakshmi S, Raisuddin S, Rao AR; Chemomodulatory influence of *Ferula asafoetida* on mammary epithelial differentiation, hepatic drug metabolizing enzymes, antioxidant profiles and N-methyl-N-nitrosourea-induced mammary carcinogenesis in rats. Breast Cancer Res Treat., 2003; 81(1):1-10.
21. Sahranavard S, Naghibi F, Ghaffari S; Cytotoxic activity of extracts and pure compounds of *Bryonia aspera*. Int J Pharm Pharm Sci., 2012; 4(3): 541-543.
22. Saha S, Bhattacharjee P, Mukherjee S, Mazumdar M, Chakraborty S, Khurana AA *et al.*; Contribution of the ROS-p53 feedback loop in thuja-induced apoptosis of mammary epithelial carcinoma cells. Oncol Rep., 2014; 31(4):1589-1598.
23. Mondal S, Sukul S, Sukul NC; Water as carrier of information of heat shock and drugs effect between two groups of *Adhatoda vasica* plants. Int J High Dilution Res., 2012; 11(39): 60-68.