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A literature review of homoeopathic medicine eugenia Jambos

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Abstract

This paper offers a detailed study about *Eugenia Jambos*, commonly known as the Rose Apple tree, encompassing its botanical characteristics, traditional medicinal applications, and physiological effects on the human body. Beginning with a detailed description of its morphology, including its towering height, dense crown, and distinctive leaves and flowers, the botanical overview provides a comprehensive understanding of the tree's physical attributes. Common names from various regions are also elucidated, highlighting its widespread cultivation and cultural significance. The traditional medicinal uses of different parts of the tree are extensively explored, ranging from the tonic effects of its fruit on the brain and liver to the therapeutic properties attributed to its seeds, leaves, bark, and roots. These include diuretic, febrifuge, expectorant, and astringent properties, among others, as documented in diverse cultural contexts. It also provides the detail use in Homoeopathy. This remedy is very much useful in Acne rosacea but is also has its role in mind and vertigo.

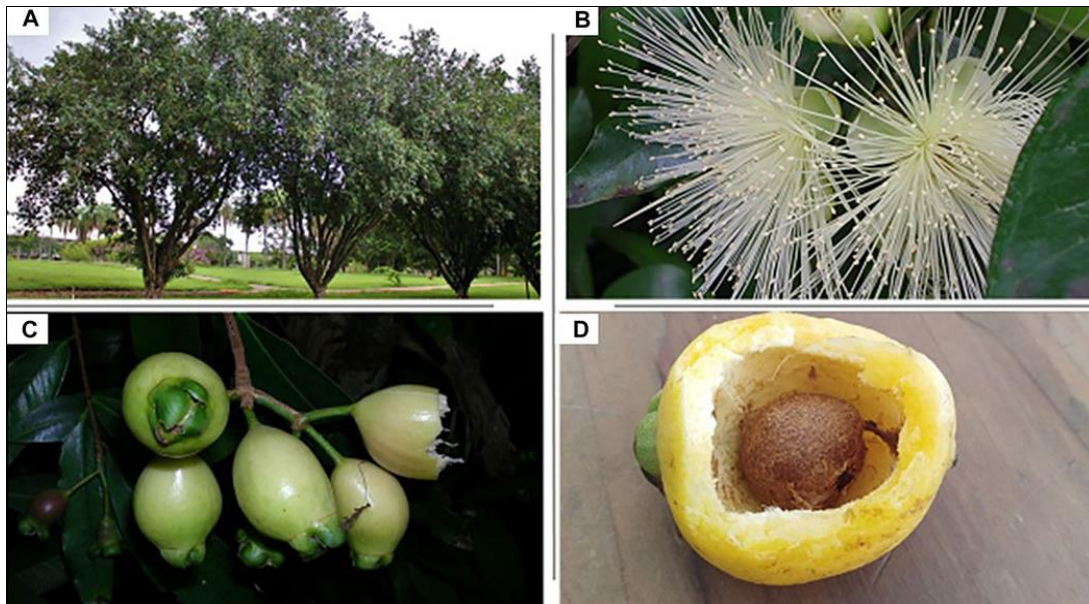
Keywords: *Eugenia Jambos*, *Syzygium jambos*, rosa apple, plum rose, water apple, acne rosacea, homoeopathy

Introduction

The Rose Apple tree can reach heights of 25 to 40 feet (7.5-12 meters), showcasing a lush crown adorned with slender, wide-spreading branches, sometimes exceeding the tree's height in overall width. Its foliage consists of evergreen leaves arranged oppositely, shaped like lanceolate or narrow-elliptic forms, tapering to a point. These leaves measure between 4 to 9 inches (10-22 cm) in length and 1 to 2 1/2 inches (2.5-6.25 cm) in width. Mature leaves are glossy, somewhat leathery, and dark green, transitioning to a rosy hue in their youth. The flowers, creamy-white or greenish-white in color, are sizable, ranging from 2 to 4 inches (5-10 cm) wide. Each flower typically features around 300 prominent stamens, measuring up to 1 1/2 inches (4 cm) long, along with a 4-lobed calyx and 4 greenish-white, concave petals. Usually, 4 or 5 flowers cluster together terminally. Enclosed within a notable, tough, green calyx, the fruit is nearly round, oval, or slightly pear-shaped, measuring 1 1/2 to 2 inches (4-5 cm) in length. It bears smooth, thin, pale-yellow or whitish skin, occasionally tinged with a pink blush, covering a layer of yellowish flesh that varies from crisp and mealy to juicy and sweet, evoking the scent of roses. Inside the central hollow, 1 to 4 brown, rough-coated, medium-hard seeds, measuring 3/8 to 5/8 inch (1-1.6 cm) in thickness, may be found. These seeds loosen from the inner wall, producing a rattling sound when the fruit is shaken. Fragments of the seed coat might remain within the cavity [1].

Common Name

Syzygium jambos, widely cultivated as both a garden ornamental and a fruit-bearing tree, goes by numerous common names reflecting its global presence. These names include Guljamun, madhura nelli, Malabar Plum, Panineer Champakka, Mountain Apple (champoo), chom pu or chom-phu. Additionally, it is known as "plum rose", "water apple", "Cloud apple", "Wax apple", "Malay apple", "jambrosade", "PauTêe" (Penang Hokkien spelled with Taiwanese Romanisation System), and "pomarrosa". The English equivalent, "rose apple", is also widely used. Some of these names are shared with other *Syzygium* species, and "jambu" may also refer to guava. In Bangla, it is referred to as "golap-jaam", while in Karnataka, the English common name is "rose apple", and the vernacular name is Pannerale (Paneer hannu), distinguishing it from the species known as Nerale [2].

Botanical attributes ^[3]**Fig 1:** *Syzygium jambos* (A) tree, (B) flowers, (C) unripe fruits and (D) seeds ^[4]

Attribute	Description
Growth Form	A compact, perennial tree with a dense, sprawling crown that extends wide.
Habitat	Found naturally in tropical and subtropical regions, thriving particularly well in tropical climates at altitudes ranging from sea level to 1200 meters.
Trunk	The trunk is short with low branches, adorned with smooth brown bark.
Foliage	The leaves are glossy and arranged opposite each other, ranging from oblong to lanceolate in shape, with smooth edges and a long tapering tip. They measure between 9 to 26 centimeters in length and 1.5 to 6 centimeters in width.
Flowers	The flowers, resembling large pom-poms and measuring 5 to 10 centimeters wide, cluster together in arrangements called corymbs.
Fruits	The fruits, classified as drupes and ranging from 2.5 to 5 centimeters wide, are fleshy and marked with pits. They exhibit hues from whitish to yellow, and their shape varies from round to egg-shaped. Emitting a scent reminiscent of rosewater, the apex of the fruit is adorned with a crown-like structure formed by a persistent calyx, resembling small leaves.
Landscaping	This species is commonly cultivated along roadsides or in home gardens as both an ornamental tree and a fruit-bearing plant.
Cultivation	This species displays resilience to a wide range of soil types, including waterlogged conditions. However, it thrives best in acidic to neutral soils with a pH range of 5.5 to 7. For optimal growth, trees should be spaced apart at intervals of 5 meters by 6 meters. Nevertheless, it is important to note that this species is vulnerable to fungal diseases such as root rot, leaf spots, and anthracnose.
Propagation	Propagation of this species is achieved through various methods including seed propagation, budding, air layering, and grafting. While seed propagation is the most prevalent method, it's important to note that seeds have a limited storage life and should be promptly sown to ensure successful germination.
Etymology	The genus name "Syzygium" originates from the Greek word "suzugos," meaning joined. Initially, Syzygium denoted a Jamaican plant species characterized by paired leaves and branches. Commonly referred to as Rose Apple, this species earned its name due to its fruits, which can be distilled to produce rosewater.

Traditional medicinal use

Various parts of the *Syzygium jambos* tree possess medicinal properties utilized across different cultures. In India, the fruit is valued for its tonic effects on the brain and liver, while its infusion acts as a diuretic, and sweetened flower preparations are used to reduce fever. Seeds are employed to treat ailments like diarrhea and dysentery. In Nicaragua, roasted seed infusions are considered beneficial for diabetics, and in Colombia, they are thought to have anaesthetic properties. Leaf decoctions serve multiple purposes including treating sore eyes, acting as a diuretic and expectorant, and addressing rheumatism. Leaf juice is consumed to reduce fever, and powdered leaves are applied topically to soothe smallpox. The bark, rich in tannin, is astringent and used to alleviate symptoms of asthma and bronchitis. In Cuban folklore, the root is believed to be effective against epilepsy ^[2].

Homoeopathic literature

Proved by: This drug was proven by dr. Hering.

Part used: Fresh seeds

Preparation of medicine: Fresh seeds are chopped and pounded to a pulp, then mixed with two parts by weight of alcohol, with one-sixth of it initially added. After thorough stirring, the remaining alcohol is added, and the mixture is left to stand in a dark, cool place for eight days. The tincture is then separated by decanting, straining, and filtering. ^[5]

Drug power: 1/6. Dilutions must be prepared as directed under Class III.

Mind

Similar to the effects of Eucalyptus, Eugenia induces a state

similar to intoxication. Slight but Long continued intoxication rendered him highly loquacious yet lethargic. The individual exhibits a pronounced inclination towards rest and inertia, avoiding any form of physical activity and instead opting to smoke throughout the day. This state induces a combination of inactivity and talkativeness. This talkativeness is from a sense of euphoria.

Consistently drawn to solitude and contemplation, the individual experiences a pervasive sense of dissatisfaction. Whether seated or reclining, nothing feels quite right—restlessness pervades. Abandoning all other concerns, he retreats to a secluded spot, yearning for sleep which eludes him, leaving him prone yet awake.

Following micturition, a significant shift occurs in the individual's mental state. It's as if a veil is lifted, revealing a world adorned with heightened beauty and clarity—skies become more vibrant, trees exude greater joy and clarity. Every trace of gloom dissipates, replaced by a sense of magnificence and splendor. However, this uplifting state is transient, as the gloominess soon returns, casting a shadow once more [6-11].

Vertigo and sensorium

Vertigo manifests with a peculiar sensation of object inversion. While seated, a spinning sensation ensues, leading distant houses to seem upturned. Objects may appear to waver or cascade when observed inattentively, but upon closer inspection, their orientation corrects itself. Vertigo may also occur upon rising from a lying position, attributed to a rush of blood to the head, particularly in the evening.

There is confusion of the head, and slight sticking in it with dulness and slight ticking in head. Patient feels dizzy and nauseated, in evening [6, 9-11].

Head

Throughout the entire night, there is a persistent headache accompanied by burning sensation in the eyes, intense thirst for cold water, perspiration after drinking, and frequent urination. In the evening, the headache intensifies, accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and subsequent bitterness in the mouth.

The headache feels as if pressure is exerted from all sides simultaneously, or as if everything is being drawn inward, akin to a slow pulsation. Additionally, there's a sensation of something rolling in the head, accompanied by burning that radiates towards the eyes, resulting in hot tears; cold water provides no relief and eventually induces nausea and vomiting. There's also a sharp, pinching pain deep in the forehead and a feeling as if a board is pressing against the right side of the head.

The headache is characteristic of migraine, featuring neuralgic pain on the forehead and vertex. The pain is described as cramp-like, oppressive, sticking, and pinching, with aggravation in the evening and at night. Associated symptoms include nausea, vomiting, hot tears, burning sensation in the eyes, intense thirst, and copious urination [6, 7, 9, 12, 13].

Eyes

The eyes exhibit a drowsy appearance, accompanied by a sensation of warmth and excessive tearing, coupled with burning and gnawing discomfort intensifying during the afternoon. There's a sudden, sharp sensation akin to being

bitten by pepper, alongside needle-like stitches felt in the inner corner of the right eye [14].

Face

This remedy is particularly effective for treating indurated and painful acne, including comedones, as well as acne rosacea. Pimples are notably tender, causing discomfort in the surrounding area. It is also beneficial for painful acne accompanied by shooting pains, especially worsening during menstruation [13, 14].

Stomach and abdomen

The individual experiences heightened appetite and significant thirst. There is a strong craving for smoking tobacco, accompanied by a pleasurable taste sensation while smoking, eating, or drinking. Cramping sensations in the stomach's opening lead to nausea, originating from the lower end of the esophagus. Additionally, this remedy is suitable for treating inguinal hernias resulting from falls. [14]

Extremities

Cramp in soles of feet at night [7].

Skin

Skin cracks appear around the toes, accompanied by peeling and pus formation around the thumbnail. The skin around the thumb's nail recedes, exhibiting signs of suppuration and containing pus [11].

Sleep and dreams

Profound stupefying sleep, even at noon, with confused dreams [15].

Conclusion

Eugenia Jambos exhibits broad therapeutic potential within homoeopathy and other medical systems. It proves particularly effective in managing head complaints accompanied by mental symptoms and various skin conditions. However, during the literature review, it became apparent that only a limited number of books contain detailed symptomatology of this drug, with newer repertoires like *Synthesis* providing additional medicinal indications. To further enhance our understanding and utilization of *Eugenia Jambos*, additional proving and re-proving, as well as both preclinical and clinical trials, are imperative. These efforts will enable a more comprehensive grasp of its therapeutic properties and expand its applicability in clinical practice. In the future, prospective and experimental studies with larger sample sizes are recommended to thoroughly assess the potential of *Eugenia Jambos*. Such endeavors will contribute significantly to advancing our knowledge and optimizing the utilization of this valuable medicinal resource.

Conflict of Interest:

Not available

Financial Support:

Not available

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