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Child Behavior Disorders and Homoeopathy

TITLE :

To understand the basic child psychology. & to study the behavioral disorders in children [Also called Conduct disorders] and indications of Homoeopathic remedies for each type of child behavior.

DEFINITIONS:

1. Manner of behaving or conducting oneself
2. The action, reaction, or functioning of a system, under normal or specified circumstances.

U.S. Federal Definition

A child exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics to a marked degree for a long duration of time that adversely affects their education:

1. Difficulty to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors.
2. Difficulty to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers.
3. Inappropriate types of behavior (acting out against self or others) or feelings (express's the need to harm self or others, low self-worth, etc.) under normal circumstances.
4. A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression.
5. A tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

NEED FOR STUDY:

To understand & to be aware of the behavior changes in a child & treat a child in early stage of behavioral disorders, which will give the child a better life & will change the present scenario of anti social behaviors' taking place in the world.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To classify the behavior of children.
2. To study the therapeutics of homoeopathic remedies under each type of child behavior.
3. To study the factors causing alterations in normal psychological plane of children.
4. To study the child constitution in brief.
5. An attempt to simplify pediatrics case-taking.

INTRODUCTION:

(3) (National Institutes of Health NIH) All children misbehave some times, but behavior disorders go beyond mischief and rebellion. With behavior disorders, your child or teen has a pattern of hostile, aggressive or disruptive behaviors for more than 6 months.

Emotional and behavioral disorders (EBD) is a broad category which is used commonly in educational settings, to group a range of more specific perceived difficulties of children and adolescents. Both general definitions as well as concrete diagnosis of EBD may be controversial as the observed behavior may depend on many factors.

The 5 models that are used in EBD are:

- Biophysical
- Psychodynamic
- Cognitive
- Behavioral
- Ecological

Warning signs can include

- Harming or threatening themselves, other people or pets
- Damaging or destroying property
- Lying or stealing
- Not doing well in school, skipping school
- Early smoking, drinking or drug use
- Early sexual activity
- Frequent tantrums and arguments
- Consistent hostility towards authority figures

All kids misbehave some times, but behavior disorders go beyond mischief and rebellion. With behavior disorders, your child or teen has a pattern of hostile, aggressive or disruptive behaviors for more than 6 months.

BEHAVIOURAL TYPES:

According to Dr. Danaice E. Papalia there are three behavioral types in children depending upon their intensity of reaction. They are classified as follows:

- 1 Easy Child
- 2 Slow to warm up child
- 3 Difficult Child

Easy Child	Slow-to-Warm-Up Child	Difficult Child
Responds well to novelty and change. Quickly develops regular sleep and feeding schedules. Takes to new foods easily. Smiles at strangers. Adapts easily to new situations. Accepts most frustrations with minimal fuss. Sound sleep.	Responds slowly to novelty and change. Sleeps and feeds more regularly than difficult child; less regularly than easy child. Shows mildly negative initial response to new stimuli. Mildly negative initial responses. Usually sound sleep.	Responds poorly to novelty and change. Has irregular sleep and feeding schedules. Accepts new foods slowly. Is suspicious of strangers. Adapts slowly to new situations. Disturbed sleep.

Milestone Chart for Infants (Seven Months to One Year Old)

This milestone chart is for infants who are seven months to one year. It enumerates skills that children normally do, are still learning and the ones that they might do though they are still advanced for their age, month by month, from seven months of age to the age of twelve months or one year:

Age of the Child	Common Skills	Skills Still Learning	Rare Skills
7 months old	Sits without support Makes sweeping motion to reach for things Babbles	Combines syllables to form word like sounds Crawls or lunges forward	Stands with support or while holding something Waves to say goodbye Bangs objects to produce sounds

8 months old	Uses 'mama' or 'dada' to parents, not necessary the right one Crawls Passes object from hand to hand	Stands with support or while holding something Masters crawling Points at objects	Pulls self to standing position and tries to cruise with support of walls or furniture Picks things up using 'pincer grasp' or using thumb and finger Tries to express himself using gestures
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9 months old	Combines syllables to form word like sounds Stands with support or while holding something	Picks things up using 'pincer grasp' or using thumb and finger Tries to cruise with support of walls or furniture Bangs objects together	Plays infant games with small rhymes Says 'dada' and 'mama' to the right parent
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10 months old	Waves to say goodbye Picks things up using 'pincer grasp' or using thumb and finger Masters crawling Explores and cruises	Says 'dada' and 'mama' to the right parent Responds to own name Understands 'No' Expresses himself using gestures	Drinks from a cup Stands alone without support for a couple of seconds Puts objects in a container and pull them out
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11 months old	Says 'dada' and 'mama' to the right parent Plays infant games with small rhymes Stands alone without support for a couple of seconds	Imitates what others are doing Puts objects in a container and pull them out Understands simple sentences and instructions	Drinks from a cup Learns one word besides 'mama' and 'dada' Stoops while standing
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12 months old or One year old	Imitates what others are doing Jabbers and make sounds that are like words Expresses himself using gestures	Learns one word besides 'mama' and 'dada' Takes a few steps Understands simple sentences and instructions and responds to them	Scribbles with crayon Masters walking Learns two words besides 'mama' and 'dada'
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Child Development charts with age:

.Normal Mental, Emotional, Social Development Of Children By Age: Chart

Ages	Mental	Emotional	Social
2-3 yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attention span 3-4 minutes longer when he enjoys -short memory -Actions & objects much easier to understand than words -Confuse real & imaginary -Believes all you say -Able to choose between two possibilities Can follow two different directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Extremely curious -Ritualistic: needs order in daily routines Repetition - Doesn't understand teasing -Meets frustration with crying, kicking, biting -Meets correction with temper outbursts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completely self-centered -Willing to conform -With guidance, recognizes others' rights and waits briefly for own turn -Imitates parents . -Attitudes toward others, authority, parents, is formed in these years -Wants to help & please -Nervous system sensitive to over-stimulation by noise and confusion
4-5 yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have attention span of between 5-10 minutes -Reasoning is based on appearance, observation powers not accurate -No understanding of cause and effect -Unable to consider the motivation behind action -Fantasy is at its height Has a great imagination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Learns to develop attitudes concerning right and wrong -Tries to sort out real from what is pretend -Aware of what people think and say about him Fears people laughing at him -Enjoys obedience and thrives on praise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Imitates adults -Leadership is beginning to show and tends to be bossy -Can learn to share with one or two others -Learning to understand fairness
6-8 yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have attention span of 15-20 minutes -Are concrete and literal minded -Have little 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tells you exactly how he feels: sick, happy, or miserable -Thrives on praise and acceptance -He exercises his 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Are concerned about group acceptance -Likes to assert himself. Wants to be first, best, biggest

	realization of chronological sequence	feelings rather than self-control -Self-confidence in his ability to know what and how things are done	and to win -Can begin to give of self. Starts to demonstrate generosity and kindness -Protective attitude toward younger children
9-12 yrs	-Have attention span of 30-45 minutes -Likes to be challenged -Can learn abstract concepts like sin	-Growing understanding of principles behind rules -Self-righteously & rigidly applies his code of rules -Sensitive to his own failures and shortcomings -Able to see own actions & motives objectively -Able to analyze failures & makes plans to act change	-They want to join, to become affiliated with the beliefs and values of the important adults in their lives -Can begin to sacrifice self-interest for others -Can learn not to compare himself with others

EVOLUTION OF BEHAVIOUR:

One general view in the study of the evolution of behavior is that behaviors can have a genetic basis. This is not to say that all behaviors are genetically based; indeed many behaviors are entirely culturally transmitted or learned and may have little to do with genetics (why are you sitting in the same seat?). For genetically influenced behaviors we can treat them as we would treat any other genetically controlled trait of an organism: 1) if there are genetically based differences in a behavior, and 2) these differences affect fitness then, 3) behaviors can evolve by natural selection.

Infants begin to express themselves as individuals from the time of birth. The fact that each child appears to have a characteristic temperament from his earliest days has also been suggested by Sigmund Freud and Arnold Gesell.

FACTORS INFLUENCING CHILD BEHAVIOUR AND DEVELOPMENT:

- ❖ Genetic Inheritance.
- ❖ Basic Temperament.(Nature)
- ❖ Familial Upbringing.(Nurture)
- ❖ Environmental influences and social causes.

CERTAIN SOCIAL ISSUES:

- ❖ Adoption
- ❖ Foster care
- ❖ Effects of mobile society
- ❖ Separation and death
- ❖ Impaction of television
- ❖ Abuse and neglect
 - Physical
 - Incest

CERTAIN SOCIAL ISSUES:

ADOPTION:

Emotional and behavioral disorder such as stealing and learning disturbances has been reported to be higher among adopted rather than non-adopted children.

Later, the age of adoption higher the incidences and more severe the degree of problems.

FOSTER CARE:

Too many expectations from child with early schooling. Suppression of thoughts and emotions due to overpressure, compulsion.

EFFECTS OF MOBILE SOCIETY:

- Working mother
- Early weaning (cosmetic purpose)
- Shifting of family: New school, new friends, etc.

SEPARATION:

It increases behavioral and emotional disturbances in all age

- First separation occurs when infant is put to bed alone at night.
- Next separation occurs when parents leave new infant with relative or younger sister.
- Many of them do not understand what is happening and those understand often assume that they are somehow responsible for the same.
- If the children are from 7 to 12 years of age group:
- Their school performance declines. When attachment between the infant and mother is disrupted later the development of child is also like to be disturbed.

DEATH:

Shows the susceptibility to depression.

IMPACT OF TELEVISION:

Numerous studies have shown that there is an increment in aggression in children immediately after viewing violent content.

ABUSE AND NEGLECT:

Child abuse is any maltreatment of children or adolescence by their parents, guardians or other care-takers.

1) Physical abuse:

The abuser is related care-taker, friends, parents. Group related to poverty may have increased rate of physical abuse. Women are more likely to be involved in abuse than men.

2) Incest (Sexual abuse in blood relation)

This is the most common type of sexual abuse.

Types are: 1) Molestation

2) Sexual intercourse

3) Rape.

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CHILDREN TYPES:

According to Dr. Douglas. M. Borland children's can be classified into four groups based upon the intensity of their reactivity. They are as follows:

Active (I)	Warm Blooded (II)	Cold Blooded (III)	Passive (IV)
Quick response Nervy Easily excitable Regular feeding schedules	Responsive Sensitive Shy Lively Regular feeding schedules	Delayed development Late responses Moderately regular feeding schedules	Sluggish responses Fair, fat and chilly Obstinate Irregular feeding schedules
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamomilla • Cina • Magnesium carbonicum • Ignatia • Antimonium crudum • Phosphorus • Zincum metallicum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulsatilla • Kali sulphuricum • Sulphur • Thuja • Bromium • Iodum • Abrotanum • Flouric acid • Phosphoric acid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baryta carbonicum • Borax • Sepia • Aurum metallicum • Natrum muriaticum • Carbo veg • Psorinum • Petroleum • Bufo Rana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calcarea carbonicum • Calcarea phosphoricum • Silicea • Sanicula • Aethusa • Lycopodium Causticum

FINAL COMPILATION:

BEHAVIOURAL TYPES According to Dr. Danaice E. Papalia	CHILDREN TYPES According to Dr. Douglas. M. Borland
Easy child	I and II
Slow-to-Warm-Up child	III
Difficult child	IV

COMMON HABIT DISORDER:

- ❖ Thumb sucking
- ❖ Nail biting

- ❖ Teeth grinding
- ❖ Head banging
- ❖ Breath holding spells
- ❖ Masturbation
- ❖ Lying
- ❖ Stealing
- ❖ Fighting

RUBRICS FOR CHILDREN IN REPERTORY

MIND - AILMENTS FROM - domination - children; in
 MIND - ANXIETY - children
 MIND - ATTACHED - father; children are attached to the
 MIND - ABSENT-MINDEDNESS - children, in
 MIND - ABUSIVE, insulting - children insult parents
 MIND - CHILDREN - covering their face
 MIND - DIRTY - urinating and defecating everywhere, children
 MIND - DISCOURAGED - children, in
 MIND - DISOBEDIENCE - children, in
 MIND- DULLNESS - children, in
 CONTRADICTION - intolerant of - rules, of, in children
 Children – TIMID, in school, children
 MIND - CRAWLING, rolling - child crawls into corners, howls, cries
 MIND - FEAR - children, in
 MIND - FEAR - people; of - children, in
 MIND - FECES - urinating and going to stool everywhere, children
 MIND - FEIGNING - sick - children, in
 MIND - HARSHNESS, rough - children, in
 MIND - HOWLING - rage, from, in children
 MIND - IMPATIENCE - children, with
 MIND - IMPATIENCE - itching, from - child, in
 MIND - IMPATIENCE - playing of children
 MIND - IMPOLITE – children
 MIND - INDOLENCE, aversion to work - children
 MIND - INSOLENCE, impertinence - children, in
 MIND - IRRITABILITY - children, in
 MIND - IRRITABILITY - children, toward
 MIND - IRRITABILITY - touch, by - child cries
 MIND - IRRITABILITY - violent, in children
 MIND - JEALOUSY - children
 MIND - KICKS - child is cross, kicks and scolds
 MIND - KILL, desire to - parents, in a child
 MIND - MEMORY - weakness of memory - children, in
 MIND - MOROSE - children, in
 MIND - OBSTINATE, headstrong - children
 MIND - PLAY - aversion to, indisposition to, in children
 MIND - RAGE, fury - children, in
 MIND - RAGE, fury - paroxysmal - children, in
 MIND - READING - unable to read - children, in

MIND - RESPONSIBILITY - late, in children
 MIND - RUDENESS - children, of naughty
 MIND - SADNESS, despondency, depression, melancholy - children
 MIND - SADNESS, despondency, depression, melancholy – children
 MIND - SHAMELESS - children, in
 MIND - SPOILED children
 MIND - STRIKING - general - children, in
 MIND - STRIKING - general - children, other, when not observed
 MIND - WILDNESS - children, in
 MIND - WRITING - inability for - learning to write in children
 MIND - TIMIDITY - bashful - children, in
 MIND - TIMIDITY - children, with other
 MIND - SUICIDAL disposition - children, in
 MALE GENITALIA/SEX - MASTURBATION; disposition to - children, in
 SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - children, in
 GENERALS - STIFFENING OUT of body - touch, from (children)

MATERIA MEDICA

Hyoscyamus

Homeopathic treatment of ADHD is symptomatic in nature. The medicines are prescribed according to the symptoms exhibited by the patient. The use of hyoscyamus is recommended if the symptoms exhibited by the patient include violent outbursts, impulsiveness, inability to think clearly, excessive talking, fear of being chased by enemies or animals, fear of dark and display of inappropriate gestures. A shortened attention span and inability to focus are common ADHD symptoms in children and adults. Hyoscyamus niger is one such medicine that can also be used for improving the sufferer's ability to focus. It also works well for children displaying manic behavior.

Stramonium

This is one of the most effective homeopathic medication for anxiety in children. It is extremely useful for treating hyperactivity. It might be of great help for children who speak incoherently or talk very fast. It can also provide relief to those who are fearful of darkness. It might also be prescribed if the fear of being abandoned seems to be bothering the sufferer. This medicine might be recommended if the patient displays excessive aggression in the form of kicking, biting, hitting or use of threatening language.

Cina

Cina is generally prescribed for treating fidgeting disorder in children. Cina also helps in improving the attention span. It is generally recommended for children who are very restless at night. It helps the child sleep peacefully throughout the night. It might be recommended for children who don't obey and exhibit difficult behavior.

Though the aforementioned homeopathic remedies are believed to be quite effective in alleviating some of the symptoms of ADHD, there are many other medicines that can help in providing relief from other symptoms. Besides taking these medicines, following an ADHD diet will also help in alleviating the symptoms of this disorder.

Arsenicum. They tend to have a driving restlessness, and can be very anxious about something specific or just things in general. They are prone to anticipate that something bad may happen.

Whenever possible, they avoid being alone. They are possessive and fastidious. They may try to play with many of their toys at once to keep them from others. In general, their desires are greater than their needs and this is expressed in them having ever changing and expanding desires. They can have a fussy meticulousness which may manifest in being very orderly or in doing things just the "right way."

Partly due to their hyperactivity, children who need Arsenicum experience stages of exhaustion and weakness. They are hypersensitive to odors, touch, and noise. They may get physical or psychological symptoms from milk, wheat, sugar, or ice cream. They are easily chilled, and exposure to cold may bring on a cold, cough or headache; they are better from most forms of heat. They tend to be thirsty, yet may prefer to drink only sips at a time. These children sometimes have exacerbations of symptoms during the night which interrupt their sleep.

Tarentula:

Mood Swings: This is not your typical or uneventful mood swing, but rather one that is very extreme. The mood swings or changes may be sudden and switch from bliss to complete negativity. There's often a sensitivity to music, rather erratic behavior involved, and even some destructive behavior that may occasionally be displayed.

The individual can't seem to stay still no matter how hard they try. There is often a constant jerking or trembling of the limbs, and the individual may even feel a compulsion to hurry through their activities. The jerking movements are unpredictable and can't be helped. When the restlessness of Tarentula gets slowed down or even stopped by external circumstances, he can become very aggressive and violent. The patient then develops vandalism, which he can hide very well at first. One has the impression, Tarentula didn't do anything and it is said that Tarentula is "lynx eyed" and "smart as a fox". Tarentula patient can't hide his anger for long and the stronger the pressure grows, the more his rhythm is disturbed, the angrier he becomes and his anger will eventually turn into rage with a desire to even kill

Anacardium

This is one of the most violent remedies. Anacardium children suffer from a lack of self-esteem and morality. They lie, swear and steal. They have a fascination for violence, eg weapons, and may be cruel to animals or people. At other times, they may be sweet and affectionate. They experience great conflict between good and bad, become depressed, even suicidal; some cases may develop schizophrenia..

Tuberculinum

Tuberculinum children are often very restless and always bored. They are also defiant, aggressive and destructive (break/tear/cut things). As babies, they may throw their heads on the ground or against the wall when angry. They grind their teeth during sleep. They suffer from frequent colds, recurrent fevers, nosebleeds, earaches and respiratory infections. They love cold milk and meat.

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