

Efficacy of Homoeopathic Medicine on Warts

Rajvinder Kaur¹, Dr. Sukhjeet Kaur²

¹M. D. (Hom.) Student, Department of Homoeopathic Materia Medica Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic Medical College, Ludhiana (Punjab), India

²M. D. (Hom.), Reader (Department of Homoeopathic Materia Medica)

Abstract: *Aim of the study-To study the efficacy and the scope of Homoeopathy in treating warts. Result: Out of 50 cases 43 cases showed improvement, 5 cases had no changes and 2 cases dropped out of the study. Thuja was prescribed in 12 cases and various other remedies like Anti Crude, Nit Acid, Caust, Nat Sulph, Cal Carb etc were also prescribed in on the base of totality of symptoms. Conclusion: The finding of the above study concluded that 86% cases responded well to the indicated homoeopathic similimum. This study proved the efficacy of homoeopathic treatment in warts.*

Keywords: Warts, Homoeopathy, Totality of symptoms

1. Introduction

As we know, skin is the mirror of the soul! This understanding forms the basis of homoeopathic management of skin disorders.

In modern medicine, warts are understood to be caused by an infection with the human papilloma virus. Warts commonly appear on hands, feet as well as on other areas of skin and mucous membranes.

Warts are categorized on the basis of location, namely common warts (around nails and fingers), foot warts and genital warts. They are also understood on the basis of their morphology and texture, namely soft, hard, flat, smooth, rough, scaly etc. These are contagious and can spread from direct skin contact.

Warts are of diagnostic value to us in distinguishing between different stages of disease. The verruca vulgaris is found in children who are suffering with hereditary sycosis; they appear at or about the second dentition. The verruca filiformis comes as a tertiary lesion in an acquired form of sycosis. The verruca plana juvenilis is another hereditary form found more are less upon the back of hands and faces of children and young people.

As a principle, homoeopathic treatment is based on understanding of the patient as a whole which includes external signs and symptoms, mental makeup and general physical state.

2. Material and Methods

Study Setting: The study has been conducted on the patients attending OPD and peripheral dispensaries of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic College & Hospital, Ludhiana.

- **Intervention:** Patients fulfilling the eligibility criteria were enrolled to receive the homoeopathic intervention. Medicines were given in 30C or 200C as per the totality of symptoms. Medicines were repeated depending upon the potency and complaint of patient in accordance with the principle of homoeopathy.
- **Pharmacy:** Dr. Reckweg & Co, SBL Pvt. Ltd., Dr.

Willimar Schwabe India Pvt. Ltd., B Jain Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd.

- **Inclusion criteria:** Patients who had presented with any type of wart.
- **Exclusion criteria:** Pregnant females
- **Investigation:** A diagnostic criterion was based mainly on clinical presentation, local examination and necessary investigation if required.
- **Type of Study:** Exploratory study
- **Sample:** 50 cases were studied
- **Sample calculator:** Data of the sample size 50 has been statistically analyzed to show 95% confidence limit.
- **Statistical analysis:** T-test has been applied to show the efficacy in post test result.
- **Research Technique:** After proper case taking individualization of each case was done and medicine was selected on the basis of similarity of symptoms.

Treatment Method:

- Repetition and change of potency:** According to the instruction given by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in Organon of Medicine.
- Diet and Regimen:** According to the instruction given by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in Organon of Medicine.
- Duration of study:** 18 months (2020-2021)

3. Discussion

This study was performed to know the efficacy of Homoeopathic treatment in warts.

The subjects were taken from Out Patient Department and peripheral dispensaries of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana, as per the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The sample size was 50 and subjects of either sex were included and followed up at regular intervals. The diagnosis was made on the basis of strong clinical presentation. The medicines were selected on the basis of totality of symptoms and repertorisation was done from complete repertory using CARA software. Each patient was also advised certain general management at each visit. The statistical analysis made here is based on the data obtained from 50 cases.

Volume 10 Issue 11, November 2021

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

Out of 50 cases selected on non-randomized basis, the maximum prevalence was observed in the age group of 10 to 19 years i. e. 21 cases (42%) and minimum amongst the age group of 50 years and above i. e. 2 cases (4%).

29 cases were females and the remaining 21 cases were of male. Thus female comprised 58% and rest 42% were male.

Most of the cases under studied were students, who were 27 in number, 6 were housewives and remaining 17 were other mode of occupation.

Psoro-sycotic miasm was found to be predominant in majority of the cases.

Out of 50 cases 23 cases (46%) showed common warts, 14 cases (28%) showed filiform warts, 9 cases (18%) showed flat warts and 4 cases (8%) showed plantar warts.

Out of 50 patients 12 were treated with Thuja and in 9 cases Ant Crud was prescribed. Various other remedies like Cal Carb, Caust, Dulca, Lyco, Nat Mur, Nat Sulph, Nit Acid, Sep, Sulph etc. were also prescribed on the basis of totality of symptoms.

External application was not used in any of the cases. The most used potency 30. Out of 50 cases 43 cases showed improvement, 5 had no changes and 2 patients dropped out of the treatment.

Finally a statistical analysis was made comparing the scores before and after the treatment as per the scoring criteria and the null hypothesis was rejected. The statistical analysis was done using paired t-test, to assess the effectiveness of homoeopathic treatment in warts.

The calculated t value was compared with tabulated value of t statistic at 95% confidence for degree of freedom = 49. After comparing this value the null hypothesis was rejected, hence providing that homoeopathic treatment is effective in treatment of warts.

4. Conclusion

Constitutional treatment was found to be very effective. External application was not used in any case. In the study a total of 11 medicines were prescribed with Thuja being prescribed the most i.e. in 12 cases. Looking at the outcome of treatment, 86% cases showed improvement 10% had no change, 4% dropped out of the treatment.

The statistical test use for the assessment of efficacy of homoeopathy in warts also supported the stud. The patients who took proper treatment and followed advice properly recovered.

Also after studying the efficacy of homoeopathy in case of warts, I found the result to be positive and promising.

References

[1] Bunney MH. Warts through the ages: from mythology

to virology. In: Virol warts: their biology and treatment London: Oxford university Presa, 1982.

[2] Bafvesnstedt B. Condylomta acuminata-past and present. Acta Derm Venereal (Stockh) 1967.

[3] Dabba GHR, warts in children. BMJ 1886.

[4] Allen JH. The chronic miasm. Vol.2. New Delhi: B Jain Publisher; 2007. p.65.