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HOLISTIC HEALING FOR WARTS: VETERINARY HOMEOPATHY AND BEYOND

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ABSTRACT

Homeopathy, a brainchild of German physician Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, is an integral part of holistic medicine. Its birth took place in the early 18th century. Its application in veterinary practice is as old as human homeopathy. Homeopathy is based on Hahnemann's doctrine of "Like cures Like," a claim that a substance that cures symptoms of the disease in healthy subjects would cure similar symptoms in diseased subjects. This system of medicine gained popularity due to its low doses, no toxicity, no residual effect, compassionate nature, and low cost even when it was not possible to explain the mechanism of action of homeopathic drugs. Research employing modern techniques has now provided sufficient evidence that homeopathic drugs are nano-medicine and work by identification of work targets, and therefore their effect is not a placebo effect. Homeopathic drugs are being used in the management of animal diseases in many countries, including India. Despite the use of homeopathy in animals by farmers and veterinarians, a scientific approach is lacking. This necessitates more and more placebo-controlled randomized large-scale clinical trials using homeopathic drugs in animal diseases^[1].

KEYWORDS: Homeopathy, warts, veterinary homeopathy.

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVE: Holistic healing for warts: Veterinary Homeopathy and beyond.

What is Homeopathy

Dr. Hahnemann was a believer and lover of truth. He was bold enough to speak the truth because he had the courage of conviction. He wanted to know 'How the drugs act and cure, diseases become chronic, and what are obstructions to cure?' The net result was the discovery of homeopathy. It is practical and based on truth. The remedies were selected according to the law known as 'Similia similibus curentur'. Thus, Homeopathy becomes the most natural and competent system of medicine to cure diseases in humans, plants, and animals. Hahnemann has discovered another truth - The vital dynamis. According to Modern medical science, vital dynamis may be explained by the existence of the phenomenon of reactions of the body^[2].

Homeopathy in the Treatment of Animal Diseases in India

In India, there are many scattered case reports and claims on the use of homeopathic remedies in the treatment of certain ailments in animals based on the personal experience of practitioners, but large-scale scientific clinical trials are entirely lacking. Presently, animals are being treated with homeopathic drugs by farmers and veterinarians based on information available in humans. There is no doubt about professional acumen; nevertheless, their practice of homeopathy is not flawless owing to lack of planning and proper execution. The practices seem casual and erratic, lacking scientific fervor owing to unconfirmed diagnoses, no laboratory substantiation, improper follow-up observations, and lack of documentary evidence. More research is certainly needed to help optimize the use of homeopathic medicines in veterinary practice. Scientific validation of homeopathic drugs in the treatment of animal diseases in modern perspective will not only make veterinarians far more confident in adopting homeopathy as an efficacious cost-effective therapeutic and/or preventive modality of animal health care but also diffuse the apprehension of its folksy and wired system of esoteric medicine. Before 2001, no planned research project was undertaken to evaluate homeopathic drugs in the treatment of animal diseases anywhere in the country because of the lack of confidence of veterinarians, trained in modern medicine, on the efficacy of homeopathic drugs. Recognizing the need to reduce the use of antibiotics in animal treatment and

having a cheap and effective alternative medicine (as a first-line therapy that may be used by farmers in remote places), a project entitled “Evaluation of Homeopathic Drugs in the Management of Animal Diseases” was conceived and initiated in December 2001 in the Division of Medicine with collaboration from the Division of Surgery and Division of Animal Reproduction, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly. Both concepts of individual drug and homeopathic combination remedy were put to trial in diseases of large animals and companion animals with confirmed diagnoses based on modern diagnostic techniques.

Benefits of integrating Homeopathy in Animal Health care

1. To some extent, the use of antibiotics can be reduced.
2. Cost of treatment can be reduced.
3. Can be used as first aid treatment in remote places.
4. Can be used as low-cost supportive therapy in some diseases^[3].

Warts:

Definition: Warts are prevalent benign lesions caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV) that occur in the mucosa and skin.

Etiology:

There are over 100 subtypes of the HPV virus, but only a few types can cause skin warts at selective anatomical sites. However, with skin contact, the HPV can be transferred to any part of the body. HPV tends to cause genital warts, flat warts, and palmoplantar warts. Warts are easily transmitted by direct or indirect contact, especially if there is disruption of the normal epithelial barrier. Besides the skin, warts can also occur on mucous membranes. In general, HPV usually only infects the epithelial layers of skin, and systemic dissemination is very rare. The virus is known to replicate in the upper level of the epithelium, but virus particles also can be found in the basal layer.

Types:

- Common warts are associated with HPV types 2, 4 (most common), followed by types 1, 3, 27, 29, and 57.
- Flat warts are caused by types 3, 10, and 28.

- Deep palmoplantar warts are caused by types 1 (most common), followed by types 2, 3, 4, 27, and 57.
- Cystic warts are caused by type 60.
- Focal epithelial hyperplasia is caused by types 13 and 32.
- Butcher's warts are caused by type 7^[4].

Pathogenesis:

The whole PV life cycle is closely linked to its host cells and thus to the differentiation program of the squamous epithelium. Most of the early genes are expressed primarily in the basal and suprabasal levels of the epidermis, while the two late genes are exclusively expressed in the spinous and granular cell layers. Consequently, the assembly of virions occurs in the upper stratum granulosum and stratum corneum. The infective viruses are probably released due to normal death of cells in these layers, as PVs are not lytic viruses. In the case of canine oral papillomatosis, hyperplasia develops in the stratum spinosum after the initial phase of subclinical infection, and wart formation with acanthosis and hyperkeratosis occurs. Most cytopathic effects such as intracytoplasmic pseudoinclusions, koilocytosis, and clumped keratohyalin granules can primarily be observed in the mid and upper epidermis, while intranuclear inclusions are only present in the upper epidermis. Spontaneous wart regression at 4 to 8 weeks after the onset of symptoms is part of the common course of PV infections inducing exophytic warts like oral papillomatosis. However, age and immune status of the dog determine the outcome of such infections. While in young dogs transient infections seem to be the rule, older and/or immunosuppressed dogs not only have a higher risk of developing clinical disease but also suffer from persistent infection and neoplastic transformation. The outcome of PV infections probably depends on factors in addition to host immunity and genetic background. Among those influential factors may be the intrinsic pathogenicity of the involved PV type, subtype, or variant, as well as putative external factors. While the connection between PVs and benign neoplasias, primarily the canine oral papillomatosis, is well established, making a direct causal link between CPV infection and the development of malignant neoplastic transformation is rather difficult^[5].

Homeopathic therapeutics:

1. Thuja occidentalis: One of the most frequently used remedies for warts, especially those that are large, cauliflower-like, and often moist. It is particularly useful when the warts bleed easily or have a pedunculated appearance. This remedy is highly recommended for animal warts^[6].
2. Causticum: Useful when the warts are hard, dry, and often found on the hands or face of humans, but also extends to animals. This remedy is suited to warts that are painful, bleed easily, or are located on hairy surfaces^[7].
3. Dulcamara: Suitable for warts that thrive in damp, cold conditions or tend to appear after exposure to cold, wet weather. It is particularly helpful when the warts are flat and sensitive^[8].
4. Antimonium crudum: Thick hard honey-colored scabs. Dry skin. Warts. Dry gangrene. Horn-like excrescences and deposition to abnormal organizations of the skin^[9].
5. Nitricum acidum: Prescribed for warts that are jagged, bleed easily, and are sensitive to touch. It works well when there is a history of skin eruptions or a tendency to develop hard growths^[10].

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Before treatment



After Treatment

prescribed thuja 200C,caust 200C,Acid nitricum 200C ,Antim crud 200c ,10 pills BD for 10 days.



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