



SCOPE OF HOMOEOPATHY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF WARTS: A CASE BASED STUDY

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Abstract

Warts are common dermatological issue and are most often caused by infection with human papillomavirus. According to Homeopathic philosophy warts are not external lesions but represent an internal disharmony involving the vital force and immune system. In Homoeopathy emotional and physiological dimensions are considered as the expression of physical disease. Warts, particularly those in genital area may reflect unresolved emotional conflicts such as guilt, shame or repressed sexual energy additionally chronic depression stress and anxiety are seen as contributing factors due to their potential to impair their immune function, it causes the persistence (or) recurrence of warts.

From miasmatic perspective, warts not merely local disease primarily linked to the sycotic miasm which is associated with pathological over production and accumulation in the body this includes the development of tissue over growths such as polyps' cysts and warts.

In this article, I am presenting a case of common warts cured with dulcamara 200.

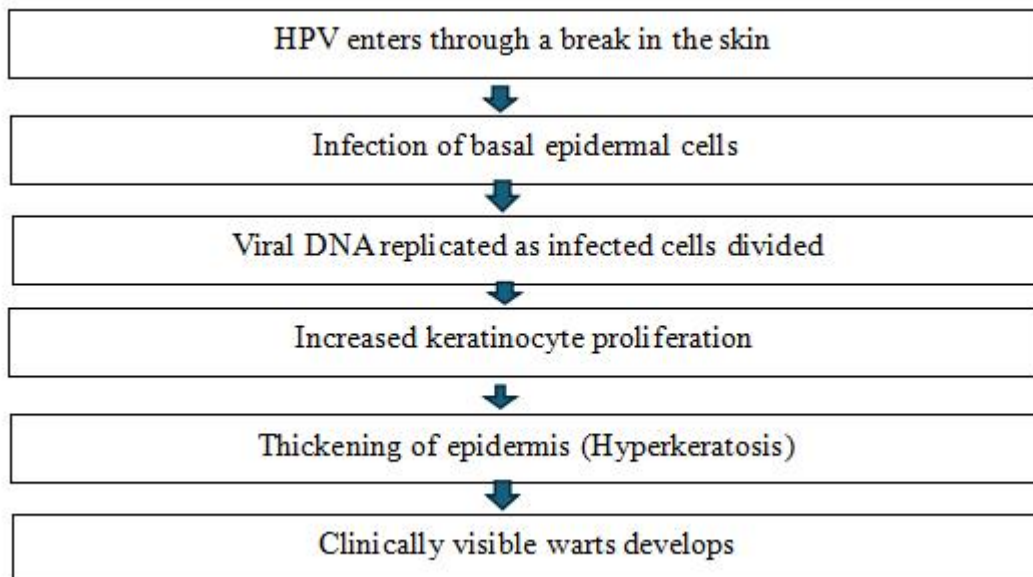
Keywords: Warts; Common warts; Human papillomavirus (HPV); Homoeopathy; Dulcamara 200; Miasmatic approach; Sycotic miasm; Vital force; Immune system; Emotional factors; Stress; Anxiety; Depression; Genital warts; Chronic warts; Tissue overgrowth.

Introduction

Warts

Warts are benign proliferative lesion of the skin and mucus membranes caused by Human papilloma virus (HPV). The virus infects the basal layer of the epidermis through tiny break in the skin leading to excessive growth of keratinocytes and formation of characteristic warts. They can appear anywhere on the body. The virus enters the skin through micro abrasions (or) minor trauma. HPV infects basal keratinocytes of the epidermis. Viral replication stimulates abnormal cell proliferation producing hyper keratosis acanthosis and papillomatous. May warts regress spontaneously because of a cell mediated immune response against HPV.

Pathogenesis:



Aetiology and Incidence of Warts

Warts are common skin growths caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), which is a small DNA virus. The infection spreads mainly through autoinoculation, where the virus spreads from one part of the body to another, often facilitated by minor trauma or skin injury. People with weakened immune systems are at a higher risk of developing warts.

Warts can occur at any age, but they are uncommon in infancy and early childhood. The highest incidence is seen between 12 and 16 years of age. Among all types of warts, about 70% are common warts, 24% are plantar warts, and 3.5% are plane (flat) warts. Different types of HPV are responsible for different clinical forms of warts.

Human papilloma's have been typed by DNA hybridization into 55 different types, with different types having different specialty for different anatomical sites, and giving rise to distinctive clinical condition.

HPV Types	Clinical Lesions
HPV1	Deep palmarwarts, common warts
HPV2	Common warts, flat warts, plantar warts
HPV3	Flat warts
HPV4	Common warts, plantar warts
HPV5	Epidermodysplasia verruci formis
HPV6	Genital warts, laryngeal papillomas
HPV7	Common warts in meat handlers
HPV8	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV9	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis, Kerato acanthomas
HPV10	Flat warts
HPV11	Laryngeal papilomas, genital warts
HPV12	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV13	Focal epithelial hyperplasia
HPV14,15	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV16	Genital warts, cervical dysplasia, cervical carcinoma

HPV17	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV18	Genital warts, Cervical Dysplasia, Cervical Carcinoma
HPV19 to 25	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV26 to 29	Common warts, Flat warts
HPV30	Laryngeal carcinoma, genital warts
HPV31 to 32	Genital warts, Cervical Dysplasia, Cervical Carcinoma
HPV33	Cervical Carcinoma
HPV34	Bowenoid papulosis, Bowens disease
HPV35	Cervical Dysplasia, Cervical Carcinoma
HPV36	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV37	EV, Kerato acanthosis
HPV38	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV39	Bowenoid Papulosis, Cervical Carcinoma
HPV41	Fat warts
HPV42	Genital warts, Cervical Dysplasia, Cervical Carcinoma
HPV43 to 44	Genital warts, Laryngeal papillomas
HPV46 to 47	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV48	Bowenoid Papulosis, Bowens disease
HPV49 to 50	Epidermodysplasia verruciformis
HPV 51 to 54	Genital warts, Cervical Dysplasia, Cervical Carcinoma
HPV 55	Genital warts, Laryngeal papillomas

Types of Warts

Warts are classified into several types based on their appearance and location. The major types include common warts (*Verruca vulgaris*), palmoplantar warts, *verruca plana* (plane warts), filiform warts, and anogenital warts.

Common warts (*Verruca vulgaris*) are the most frequently encountered type and are usually asymptomatic. They appear as single or multiple, well-circumscribed, dome-shaped papules with a dry, rough surface. They can occur anywhere on the body but are most commonly found at trauma-prone sites such as the dorsum of the hands, fingers, periungual and subungual regions, knees, and feet.

Palmoplantar warts occur mainly on the soles of the feet and less commonly on the palms. Superficial palmoplantar warts are generally painless. However, deep palmoplantar warts are often painful and present as hyperkeratotic, deep-seated papules that project slightly above the skin surface.

Verruca plana (plane warts) are characterized by multiple, slightly elevated, flat-topped papules. They commonly occur on the face and the dorsum of the hands. These lesions are usually numerous and may spread over a wide area.

Filiform warts are usually asymptomatic and appear as thin, elongated, firm projections arising from a narrow base. They are most commonly seen on the face, neck, and scalp, especially around hair-bearing areas.

Anogenital warts are sexually transmitted lesions caused by certain types of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). Transmission may occur through heterosexual or homosexual contact and can also occur during vaginal delivery. These warts are frequently found on the glans penis, perianal region, vulva, and cervix.

Epidermodysplasia Verruciformis is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by defective cell-mediated immunity to certain HPV types, particularly HPV 3, 5, 8, and 9. This defect leads to widespread wart-like lesions over the body. Two major forms of lesions are observed in this condition. The first consists of plane wart-like lesions, which commonly occur on the face and acral parts of the body. The second consists of pityriasis versicolor-like lesions, presenting as irregular scaly macules predominantly distributed over the trunk.

Scope Of Warts In Homoeopathy

According to Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, warts are not merely local diseases affecting the skin. He considered them to be external manifestations of an underlying internal chronic miasmatic disorder. This concept is explained in his work, "The Chronic Diseases: Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homoeopathic Cure." Hahnemann believed that chronic diseases arise from deep-seated miasmatic influences that affect an individual's susceptibility to disease.

The concept of miasms in Homoeopathy represents inherited or acquired chronic predispositions that influence the development of various disease states. Hahnemann classified chronic diseases into three fundamental miasms: Psora, Syphilis, and Sycosis. Among these, warts are predominantly associated with

the sycotic miasm. The sycotic miasm is characterized by excessive tissue proliferation and overgrowth, leading to conditions such as warts, fibroids, polyps, cysts, and other thickened growths.

Hahnemann also discussed the significance of local diseases in the Organon of Medicine, particularly in Aphorisms §185–§203. He stated that local diseases are expressions of an internal disorder rather than isolated external conditions. In Aphorism §186, Hahnemann emphasized that external manifestations such as warts should not be suppressed by local treatment alone, as suppression may drive the disease process deeper into the organism and lead to more serious internal disturbances.

Therefore, Homoeopathic treatment aims at addressing the underlying miasmatic cause and restoring the patient's overall health rather than merely removing the external lesion.

Therapeutic Consideration Of Warts

WARTS – According to Location

Warts on palms of hands

- Anacardium
- Natrum muriaticum
- Natrum carbonicum
- Ruta

Warts on dorsum of hand

- Dulcamara

Warts on genitals

- Thuja
- Medorrhinum
- arts on chin
- Lycopodium
- Thuja
- Sepia

Warts around the mouth

- Psorinum
- Condurango
- Sepia

Warts on lower lip

- Dulcamara

Warts on prepuce

- Acid phosphoricum
- Sabina
- Cinnabaris

Small warts around the anus

- Ammonium muriaticum

Warts on forehead

- Ruta
- Castor equi
- Castorea

Warts on fingers (close to nail)

- Causticum
- Dulcamara
- Lycopodium
- Fluoric acid

Warts on thumb

- Ranunculus bulbosus
- Lachesis
- Thuja
- Berberis vulgaris
- Calcarea silicata

Warts on wrist

- Ferrum magneticum
- Ferrum metallicum

Case Report

A 30 years male patient reported at the Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh with, OP No. 3790, dated January 25th of 2026 he came to OPD and presenting with Chief complaints of large warts on the dorsal side of right hand with pain and itching burning present since 3 months. No H/O of growth or spread of warts. No Oozing from warts. Size of warts was The patient is suffering with allergic rhinitis & nasal polyps since 2years. No other relevant history. Case was diagnosed as WARTS clinically.

Followup :

Followup No	Date and Complaints	Prescription	Image
1	25th January 2026 Surface of the warts, Large size multiple in no. with pain	Dulcamara 200 followed by SL	
2	18th February 2026 Warts slowly disappeared in its number and size	Dulcamara 200 followed by SL	
3	26th February 2026 Warts completely disappeared from hand. Only scar remains	Dulcamara 200 followed by SL	

Discussion

In this case DULCAMARA was prescribed based on presenting and keynote symptoms i.e. Warts, fleshy, large, smooth; on face or back of hands and fingers following Allens keynotes. Improvement was observed within 1 week after 1st dose with visible changes in the warts size by 2nd follow up the warts are slowly decreasing its size after 2nd dose follow up the warts are completely resolved without scarring (or) exudation. This outcome underscores the significance of homeopathies holistic principle.

Conclusion

Individualized homoeopathic treatment with dulcamara successfully resolved case of warts & highlighting the importance of homoeopathy and keynote prescription.

Conflict Of Interest: Not available

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