

# **International Journal of Dermatology Research**

www.dermatologyjournal.in
Online ISSN: 2664-648X; Print ISSN: 2664-6471

Received Date: 03-03-2019; Accepted Date: 01-04-2019; Published: 08-04-2019

Volume 1; Issue 1; 2019; Page No. 08-09

# Is Calcarea group remedies an answer for cure in Molluscum contagiosum

## Dr. Skandhan S Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Shivaprasad K<sup>2</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Organon of Medicine, Father Muller Homoeopathic Medical College And Hospital- Deralakatte Mangaluru, Karnataka, India
- <sup>2</sup> Professor, Department of Organon of Medicine, Father Muller Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital- Deralakatte Mangaluru, Karnataka, India

#### **Abstract**

**Background:** This article gives us complete idea about how effective Calcarea group remedies are better option for treatment of molluscum contagiosum.

**Methods:** Various old literatures and previous journals about Calcarea groups and its philosophical background in relevance to Homoeopathy is reviewed and thus we understand its importance in the treatment of Molluscum Contagiosum.

**Conclusion:** Helps us to know the about the effectiveness of Calcarea group of Remedies in the treatment of molluscum contagiosum and also answers many questions regarding similarities and remedy selection on molluscum contagiosum.

Keywords: molluscum contagiosum (MC). Selection of similar remedies, homoeopathy, Calcarea group

#### Introduction

Like warts molluscum contagiosum is one of the viral diseases caused by pox virus and it occurs throughout the world, especially in tropical countries. Nearly one percent of the skin disease occurring in humans are molluscum and it mainly affects the children. It can also be seen in sexually active adults which revels sexually transmitted route for the spread of molluscum contagiosum. Though the disease is asymptomatic, a few percentages of children come up with infected lesions. Being a contagious disease, it poses embarrassment foe school attending children. Cosmetic purpose is another important reason for which treatment is sort. Though it is a self-limiting disease, some patients need treatment to prevent autoinoculation and complications. Conventional method of treatment cryotherapy and curettage is not very effective when size of lesion is very small and there can also be tendency to form scar later. In Homoeopathy not many research done on this condition. The available literature regarding the disease is less, though, clinically many cases are treated successfully. Amongst the medicines, Calcarea group remedies have a very important role in treating this condition especially Calcarea sulphuricum, Calcarea Arsenicum, Calcarea carbonicum. Molluscum contagiosum is a cutaneous skin neoplasm, caused by a DNA virus from the poxvirus family. Molluscum contagiosum, in healthy people, is a selflimiting, relatively harmless viral skin infection. It affects mainly in children and adolescents. It occurs worldwide but is much more frequent in certain geographic areas with warm climates. Molluscum contagiosum usually presents as single or multiple pimples filled with fluid. People may seek treatment for social and aesthetic reasons and because of concerns about spreading the disease to others. Treatment is intended to speed up the healing process. Many common treatments for molluscum,

such as physical destruction, have not been adequately evaluated. Several of the treatments that we studied are not part of daily practice. No single intervention has been shown to be convincingly effective in the treatment of molluscum contagiosum. Transmission via formites on bath sponges and bath towels, in beauty parlors, school swimming pools, and Turkish baths have been implicated as a source of infection. Although MC lesions can involve any anatomic site, the most commonly reported locations include the trunk, axillae, antecubital and popliteal fossae, and crural folds. The prevalence of MC in sexually active adults and participants in skin contact sports has been 2-3%. Molluscum contagiosum is caused by a pox virus. The molluscum contagiosum virus (MCV) genome revealed that it encodes approximately 182 proteins, 105 of which have direct counterparts in orthopoxviruses (OPV). The corresponding OPV proteins comprise those known to be essential for replication as well as many that are still uncharacterized, including 2 of less than 60 amino acids that had not been previously noted. Molluscum contagiosum is contagious and can lead to complications such as inflammation, pruritus, dermatitis, bacterial superinfection, and scars. No consensus has been established concerning the management of this condition. Prospective randomized study comparing four common treatments for molluscum contagiosum in 124 children aged 1 to 18 years. One group was treated with curettage, a second with cantharidin, a third with a combination of salicylic acid and lactic acid, and a fourth with imiguimod. Molluscum freezing is an office procedure that is performed by a physician. While several other cryogenic substances are used, the most successful results are with liquid nitrogen. The liquid nitrogen is applied directly to the skin lesions.

# **Contemporary Treatments**

Contemporary treatments for MC include cryotherapy, curettage, and topical application of caustic agents. Commonly chosen treatment method of MC is "wait and see," which usually resolves spontaneously after several months to years, but it is the great source of embarrassment, often limiting social activity. Therapy becomes obligatory, because children may scratch the lesions and infection may spread to other parts or to other people.

#### **Ayurvedic Treatment**

The Ayurvedic treatment in this condition which has yielded good response. Apāmarga Kāra is an alkaline paste, prepared from the herb Apāmarga (Achyranthesaspera Linn.) which is directly indicated in Ajagallikā and conditions like Carmakīla (skin tags/warts/papules). After retaining the paste at lesions for about 1-2 min, it was washed with lemon juice (acidic), which neutralizes the Kāra and hence prevents its further infiltration. Ghee was applied to relieve the slight burning sensation, which is classically asserted. PratisaraīyaKāra and BilvādiAgada these are the most commonly used medicies in Ayurveda.

#### **Siddha Treatment**

Siddha medicine is one of the most ancient medical systems of India. Siddha is the mother medicine of ancient Tamils/Dravidians of peninsular South India. The word Siddha means established truth. The traditional use of Siddha medicines serve as a milestone even in this scientific world in which a number of chemical combinative medicines are used. Several thousands of Plant and herb species that are powerful antiviral agents have been studied. A wide variety of active phytochemicals, such as the flavanoids, terpenoids, lignans, sulphides, polyphenolics, coumarins, saponins, furyl compounds, alkaloids, polyenes, thiophenes, proteins and peptides are identified in herbs.

### **Homoeopathic Treatment**

Homeopathic treatment for molluscum contagiosum follows a wonderful constitutional approach. Instead of supressing the disease it tries to remove with the root cause and recurrence will be stopped forever. With almost zero side effects this will be the best way to be opted for the treatment of MC In Boerick's repertory (pocket manual of homoeopathic material medica) medicines are suggested for MC

## **Skin-Molluscum**

*Brom*, bry, calc, calc-ar, kali-I,lyc, merc, nat-m, sulph, teucr Murphy suggests few,

### **Diseases-Molluscum Contagiosum**

*Brom*, bry,calc, *calc-ar*, kali-i,lyc, merc, nat-m, sil, sulph, teur J.T Kent mention's few medicines in Repertory of the homoeopathic materia medica

#### Skin-Eruptions-papular

Aur, Calc, *Caust*, Cham, Cycl, gels, grin, hippoz, *Hydrc*, *Iod*, *Kali-bi*, *Kali-c*, kali-i, Kali-s, lyc, *Merc*, *Petr*, phos, pic-ac, *Sep*, Sil, *Sulph*, *Syph*, Zinc. Schroyen's Synthesis

# Skinl-Eruption-Papular

allox, aur, berly, *calc*, *caust*, cham, cyc,galeoc-c-h, gels, *Grin*,hippoz, *Hydrc*, *Iod*, *Kali-bi*, *Kali-c*,

#### Kali-I

Kali-s, Kerose, loxo-recl, lyc, *Merc*, narc-ps, nat-f, Petr, Phos, pic-ac, Psor, *Sep*, sil, suis-hep, Sulfa, *Sulph*, *Syph*, tere-la, thiop, x-ray, zin

#### **Skin-Eruption-umbilicated**

Ant-t, kali- Calcareacarbonicum, Calcareasulphuricum, Causticum, Lycopodium, Mercsulph, Natrummuriaticum, Natrumsulphuricum, Silicea, Sulphur, Thuja and Tuberculinumbovinum are few remedies in which studies has been done.

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