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Introduction:

Warts have been described at least as far back as 400 BC by Hippocrates, benign proliferations of the skin and mucosa, caused by human papilloma virus (HPV); a most common dermatological disease typically small, dry, rough, dirty, hard, cockscomb like eruption, usually non-painful growths with similar in color to the rest of the skin. Clinically divided in to common warts, plantar warts, filiform warts, and genital warts. It's treatment is difficult and is often dictated by practitioner experience. There are 3 basic approaches to treating verruca vulgaris (most common) which includes cytotoxic approaches, chemotherapeutic compounds, and antiviral therapies.

Cytotoxic therapies include surgical methods to remove the wart including excision, electro-surgery, ablation, cryosurgery, and instillation of acid. Different forms of acid may be used topically to destroy warts, including salicylic acid and bichloroacetic acid. Cantharidin is a blistering agent that may be used as well in cases which are resistant to acid. These procedures are usually quite painful, and despite their destructive nature, recurrence is still possible. This is due to the fact that there is typically virus still present in the tissue even after the excision has occurred which may multiply and cause the wart to grow back and all these procedure will lead to permanent unwanted scar on the skin. Without treatment, most types of warts resolve in months to years or long. This present case study was aimed to treat multiple warts with oral drugs based non-surgical therapy.

Material & Method:

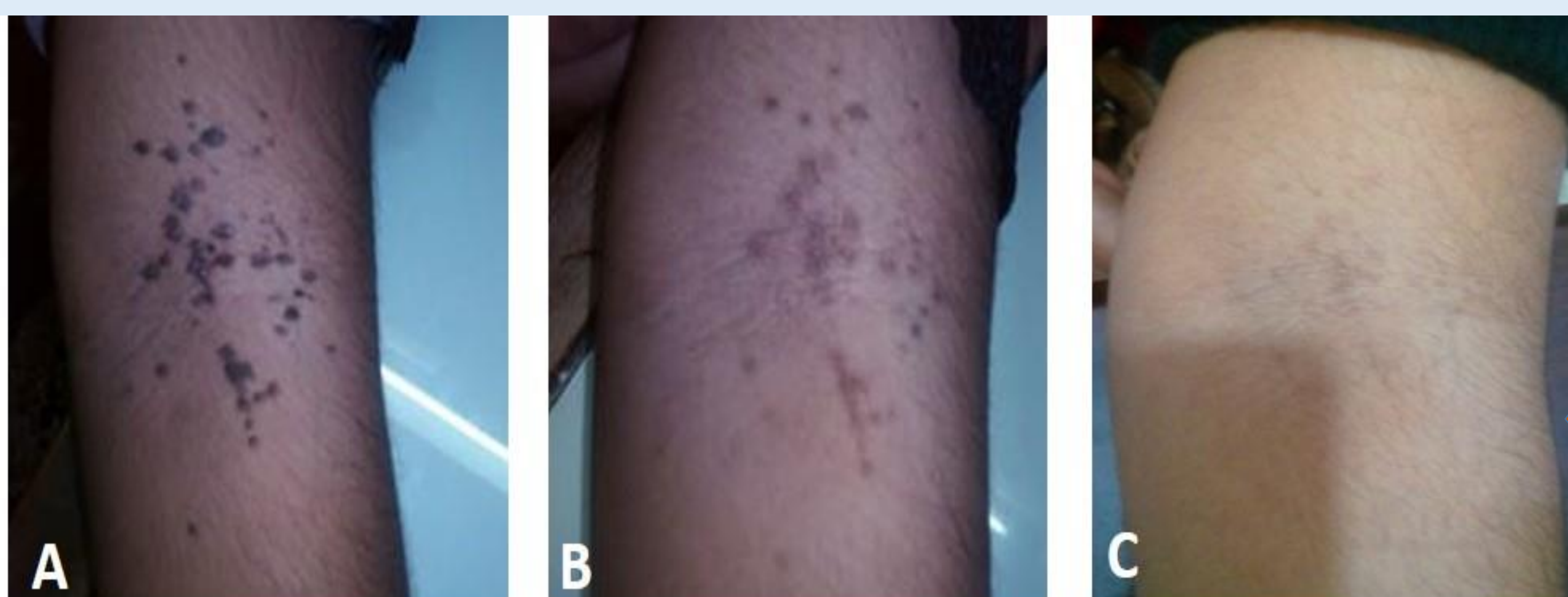
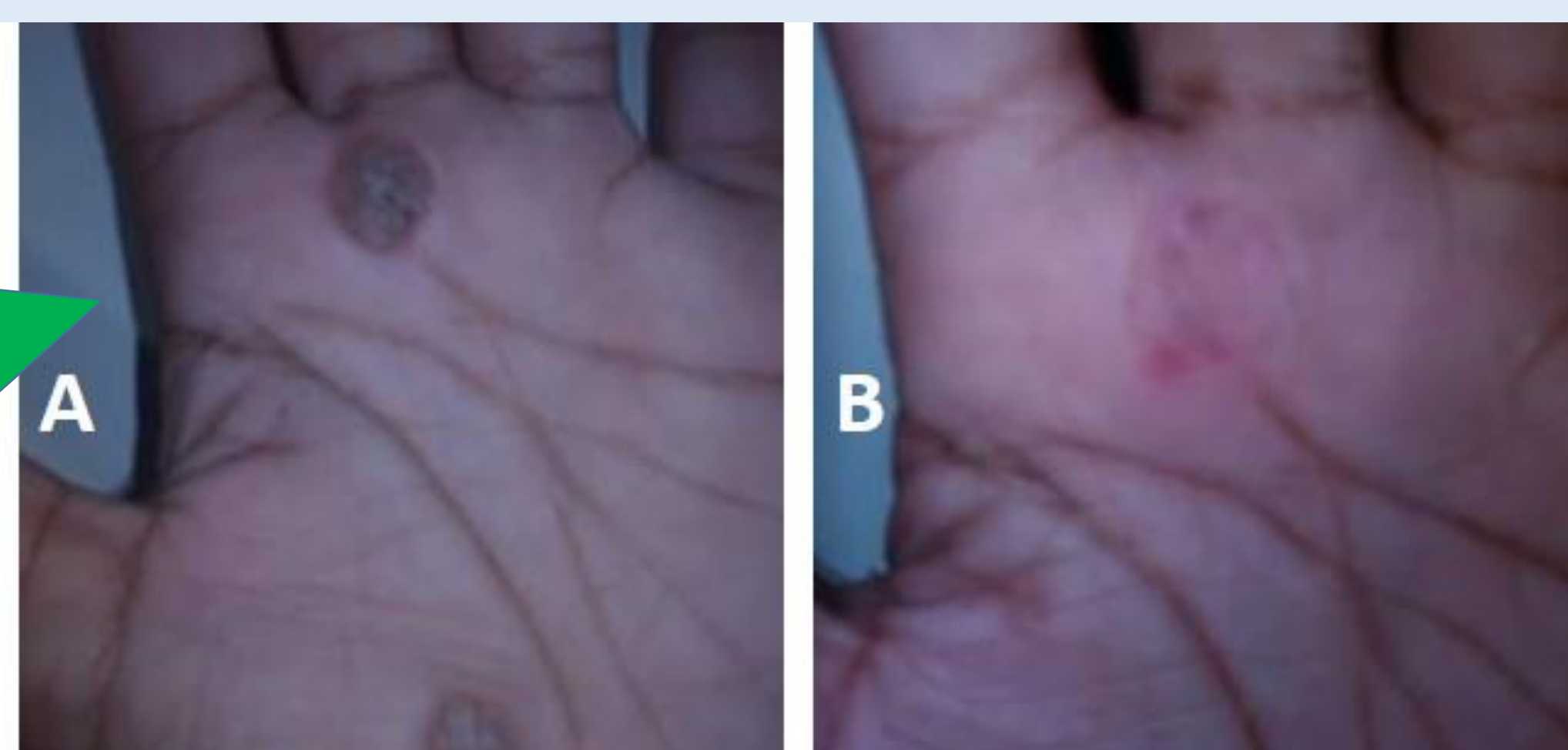
Two female (aging 19 and 21 years) and two male (aging 11 and 31 years) patients with multiple warts on different sites of body were administered with the high dilution of NaCl, (Sodium Chloride, Nat Mur) and drug prepared from *Neisseria gonorrhoea* extract, collected from clap lesion (Medorrhinum) in 30C attenuation. According to clinical appearance of such lesion on the skin, these medicines are usually prescribed by homeopathy.

However, the medication was set to take both of these medicines every day following a common dose pattern for all the patients. Regular observation of the physical conditions of the warts was followed up periodically at every 3 weeks interval. During this medication period it was suggested to avoid any other types of therapies or medicines to treat this particular dermatological problem and all the patients followed up the recommendations carefully.

Results:

After 3 weeks of treatment the 19 years old female was found to be cured interestingly, where the complete remedy of other female patient (21 years old) was observed to come after 14 weeks of continuous medication in the same pattern of medicinal dose from the beginning. On the other hand, 7 and 17 weeks of steady treatment were noticed to heal the warts of 11 and 31 years old male patient respectively.

Female. Age: 19 years.
A) Two warts on the palm
B) Remission occurs 3 weeks later.



Female, Age: 21 years.
Lesion Site: Left Arm
A) Multiple warts in cluster
B) Follow-up after 9 weeks
C) Disappearance of lesion after 14 weeks.



Male, Age: 31 years
Strip A: Warts on left palm, right palm & dorsum and neck.
Strip B: Follow-up lesion area after 9 weeks
Strip C: Healed area seen in the hand and neck region after 17 weeks.



Male, Age: 11 years
A) Warts on Nose
B) Follow-up 7 weeks later
C) Warts on left arm
D) Remission after 7 weeks

Discussion

Common cutaneous warts, or verruca vulgaris, are caused by human papilloma virus infection of the skin. Transmission typically occurs from skin-to-skin, as well as in areas of trauma or maceration of the skin. In some cases, transmission may occur through intact skin. Transmission could also conceivably occur through non-sexual genital to skin infection. Infection with verrucae are chronic in nature, they may spontaneously resolve in up to 2/3 of cases within 2 years. Patients with normal immune systems are more likely to experience resolution of the warts than those with immunodeficiency of some kind. The diagnosis of warts is a visual one, and they are typically described as circumscribed, rough, hard nodules and plaques with an irregular scaly surface. Used medicine are found to be effective though exact mechanism of this drugs are not understood yet.

Conclusion:

It can be concluded that, this well known low cost therapy concept is excellently effective to treat warts, without any side effects. However, the effectiveness of these medicines are highly dependent on successful diagnosis and epoch of the disease including the site, size, shape and numbers of the warts.

Acknowledgement:

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