Homoeopathic Treatment of Multiple Corn: A Case Report

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Abstract- A corn is also called as Clavus. The scientific name for a corn is heloma. Corns are hardened layers of skin that develops from yours skin’s response to friction and pressure. A corn is a distinctively shaped callus of dead skin that usually occurs on thin skin surfaces, especially on the dorsal surface of toes or fingers. They can sometimes occur on the thicker skin of the palms or bottom of the feet. It can be safely treated and even preventable.

Keywords: Corn, Homoeopathy, Sulphur

Introduction- Corns form when the pressure point against the skin traces an elliptical or semi-elliptical path during the rubbing motion, the center of which is at the point of pressure, gradually widening. If there is constant stimulation of the tissue producing the corns, even after the corn is surgically removed, the skin may continue to grow as a corn.

Clinical presentation of Corn- The hard part at the center of the corn resembles a barley seed that is like a funnel with a broad raised top and a pointed bottom. Because of their shape, corns intensify the pressure at the tip and can cause deep tissue damage and ulceration. Hard corns are especially problematic for people with insensitive skin due to damaged nerves (e.g., in people with diabetes mellitus).

The location of soft corns tends to differ from that of hard corns. Hard corns occur on dry, flat surfaces of skin. Soft corns (frequently found between adjacent toes) stay moist, keeping the surrounding skin soft. The corn's center is not soft, however, but indurated.

Homoeopathic approach in corns - Corns can be successfully treated under the Homeopathic mode of treatment that uses a very gentle approach. Homeopathic medicines for corns are very effective and attack the problem at the root. Surgical removal of corns is temporary and corns tend to recur afterwards. Removing the corns with surgery also carries the risk of infection, while Homeopathic medicines provide a permanent and completely safe solution to corns. Some commonly used homoeopathic medicines for corns are Antimonium Crudum, Hepar Sulph, Silicea, Nitric Acid, Lycopodium, Ranunculus Bulbosus, Sulphur, Causticum, Graphites, Thuja, Hypericum, Ruta, Ferrum pic.

Case Report
A 27–year-old male patient attended outpatient department (OPD) in February 2018 with the following complaints:

- Corn on right sole since 1 week
- Painful, itching, burning present < night
- Pain while walking
- Rx. History: The patient visited skin specialist and was diagnosed for corn and was advised for surgery.
- Thermals -Towards Hot 2+
- Local Examination: 
Inspection: Multiple corns in the foot, on the right sole.

Palpation- Tender to touch.

**Repertorial Totality**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Before Treatment</th>
<th>During Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/02/18</td>
<td>Corn on right sole since 1 week. Painful, itching, burning present &lt; night. Pain while walking</td>
<td>Sulphur 30 {4 pills} /single dose SL {4 pills} /TDS /7 Days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/02/18 1st follow-up</td>
<td>Pain reduced- 90% better itching better Burning sensation better</td>
<td>SL {4 pills} /TDS /15 Days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>
22/02/18  
2nd follow-up  
| All c/o’s 100% relieved. No Pain and burning were present. No new corn appeared after medicine. | SL {4 pills} /TDS /7 Days | After Treatment |

Discussion and Conclusion-
However Sulphur and Silicea covers all the symptoms after repertorisation, Silicea is thermally chilly but the patient is thermally hot. So Sulphur was prescribed.

Abbreviations used
Rx- Treatment
C/o- Complaint
TDS- Thrice in a day
OPD- Out Patient Department

References
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