



International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences

E-ISSN: 2616-4493
P-ISSN: 2616-4485
Impact Factor (RJIF): 5.96
www.homoeopathicjournal.com
IJHS 2025; 9(3): 817-819
Received: 05-05-2025
Accepted: 08-06-2025

Sharmila S

Intern, Sarada Krishna
Homoeopathic Medical
College, (Affiliated to The
Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.
Medical University, Chennai),
Kulasekharam, Kanyakumari
District, Tamil Nadu, India

Dr. Sinthuja KS

Assistant Professor,
Department of Organon of
medicine and Homoeopathic
Philosophy, Sarada Krishna
Homoeopathic Medical
College, (Affiliated to The
Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.
Medical University, Chennai),
Kulasekharam, Kanyakumari
District, Tamil Nadu, India

Corresponding Author: Sharmila S

Intern, Sarada Krishna
Homoeopathic Medical
College, (Affiliated to The
Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R.
Medical University, Chennai),
Kulasekharam, Kanyakumari
District, Tamil Nadu, India

Retrospective study on effectiveness of homoeopathic remedies in diabetic ulcer

Sharmila S and Sinthuja KS

DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.33545/26164485.2025.v9.i3.M.1746>

Abstract

Diabetic Foot Ulcer (DFU) is one of the most debilitating complications of diabetes mellitus, often leading to infection, gangrene, and amputation. This retrospective study was conducted at Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital to evaluate the effectiveness of homoeopathic remedies in the management of DFU. A total of 60 case records of patients aged above 30 years with confirmed diabetic ulcers were analysed over a period of five months. Data regarding remedies prescribed, potencies used, side affinity and healing outcomes were assessed. The results showed that 37 patients achieved complete healing, 16 showed partial improvement, and 7 had no significant change. Sulphur emerged as the most frequently prescribed and effective remedy, while 200th potency was the most commonly administered and the right foot being more commonly affected. The findings suggest that individualized homoeopathic treatment can play a significant role in improving healing outcomes in DFU, thereby reducing the risk of complications and amputations. Further large-scale studies are recommended to strengthen the evidence base for homoeopathic intervention in diabetic foot management.

Keywords: Diabetic ulcer, homoeopathy, sulphur, retrospective study

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is the commonest endocrine disorder that affects more than 100 million people worldwide i.e. 6% of population ^[1]. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is one of the major health issues. Patients with DM are prone to multiple complications including diabetic foot ulcer (DFU). DM increases the incidence of foot ulcers by 11-fold, which counts for more than 80% of all amputations ^[2]. Various treatments of preventive management techniques are currently in practice to lessen the morbidity of these complications. Homoeopathy is proven to be the successful treatment in chronic disease, especially DFUs as evidenced by the previous case reports and literature ^[3]. Diabetic foot ulcers are most commonly caused by poor circulation, high blood sugar (hyperglycemia), nerve damage, irritated or wounded feet ^[4]. Both type 1 and type 2 diabetes are prone to develop foot ulcers. About 85% of lower extremity amputations are preceded by non-healing foot ulcers. The lifetime risk to a person with diabetes for developing a foot ulcer could be as high as 25%. The rate of lower limb amputations is 15 times higher in diabetic patients compared with non-diabetics ^[5].

Materials and methods

Type of study: Retrospective study

Study setting

The study will be conducted on Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College and Kulasekharam.

Study duration: 5 months

Sample size: 60 cases

Inclusion criteria

- Both males and females
- Age above 30
- FBS more than 126mg/dl

Exclusion criteria

- Ulcers of non-diabetic origin

Procedure

60 cases of Diabetic foot ulcer are selected from the OPS's and IPD's of Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College which satisfies the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data will be collected from pre structured SKHMC case format of Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital. The case records are verified and analysis of the cases will be done.

Observations and results

Distribution of cases according to medicines used

On comparison, the most prescribed medicine is Sulphur on 15 patients and 7 patients with Lycopodium and Arsenicum album respectively followed by Lachesis and Mercurius solubilis. On this basis the most effective medicine is Sulphur according to the collected data.

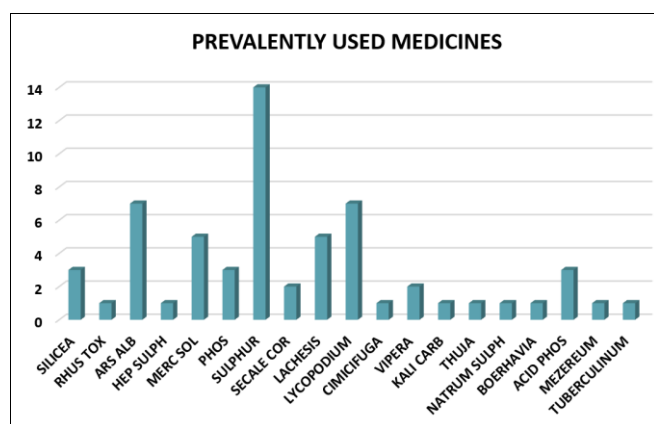


Fig 1: Distribution of cases according to medicines used

Distribution of cases according to potencies used

According to the collected data, mostly prescribed potency is 200 followed by 50 millesimal.

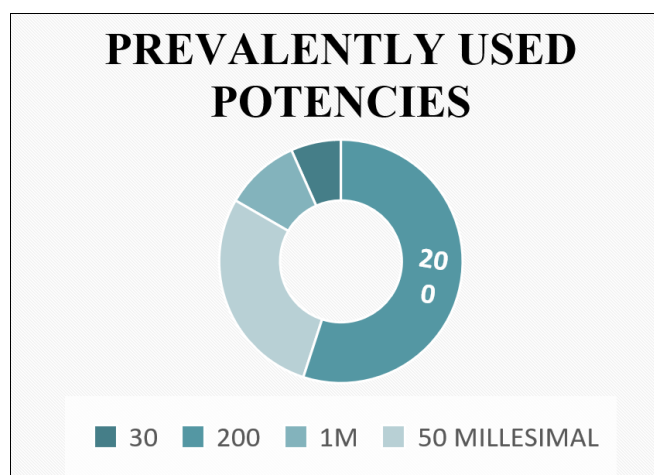


Fig 2: Distribution of cases according to potencies used

Distribution of cases according to healing

According to the data collected, the ulcer healed completely for 37 patients, partially for 16 patients and 7 patients doesn't show any changes.

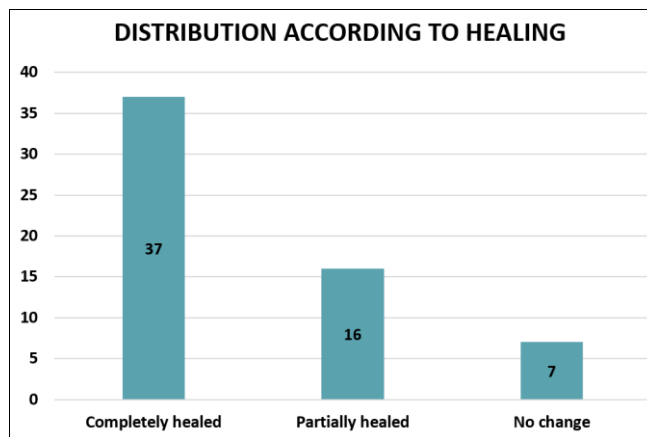


Fig 3: Distribution of cases according to healing

Distribution of cases according to side affected

Based on the provided data, 42 patients were affected on right side and 18 patients were affected on left side.

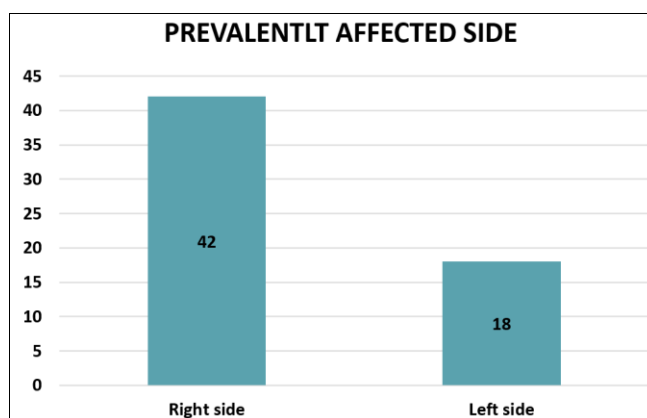


Fig 4: Distribution of cases according to the side affected

Conclusion

Among 60 cases, 37 cases show good improvement, 16 cases show partial improvement and 7 cases show poor improvement. The most commonly prescribed Homoeopathic remedy was Sulphur which was given to 14 patients. The most commonly used potency was 200th potency and most commonly affected side is right. Thus, the efficacy of Homoeopathic remedies in diabetic ulcer was proved.

Discussion

The study conducted at Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital explored the benefits of Homoeopathic medicines in treating the diabetic foot ulcer. The study demonstrated significant improvements in patients receiving homoeopathic treatment based on totality of symptoms, with potency selection primarily based on the individual susceptibility. The medicines given were compared, to find the most effective medicines. Distribution of cases according to the age and sex is evaluated and the frequently administered potencies and the common side affected has been studied.

In the previous study, they were used 9 medicines like Sulphur, Lycopodium, Arsenicum album, Phosphorus, Plumbum metallicum, Sepia, Secale cornutum, Calcarea carbonicum and Silicea. They were selected 63 patients for

the study. Among 63 cases, 57 cases showed improvement in 6 months of treatment. In this study 60 patients were selected, 37 cases show good improvement and 16 cases show partial improvement. Based on the 2 studies Sulphur is the most commonly used medicine and next to that Lycopodium was used [6].

References

1. Deshmukh CD, Jain A, Nahata B. Diabetes mellitus: A review. *Int. J. Pure Appl. Biosci.* 2015;3(3):224-230.
2. Pal PP, Sadhukhan S, Saha S. Management of diabetic foot ulcer by homoeopathy-a case report. *International Journal of AYUSH Case Reports.* 2021 Dec 25;5(4):290-297.
3. Chakravarthy SG, Thennarasu V, Beegum IS. Management of diabetic foot ulcer by homeopathic treatment: An evidenced-based case report. *Indian Journal of Health Sciences and Biomedical Research kleu.* 2024 Sep 1;17(3):304-308.
4. Kumar AS, Raj N, Jayamohan P. A case study on diabetic foot ulcer and its management. *Int J Homoeopathic Sci.* 2021;5(4):259-261.
5. Amin N, Doupis J. Diabetic foot disease: from the evaluation of the “foot at risk” to the novel diabetic ulcer treatment modalities. *World journal of diabetes.* 2016 Apr 4;7(7):153.
6. Nayak C, Singh V, Singh K, Singh H, Gupta J, Ali M, Ponnamm HB. A Prospective Observational Study to Ascertain the Role of Homeopathic Therapy in the Management of Diabetic Foot Ulcer. *American Journal of Homeopathic Medicine.* 2011 Dec 1;104(4).

How to Cite This Article

Sharmila S and Sinhuja KS. Retrospective study on effectiveness of homoeopathic remedies in diabetic ulcer. *International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences.* 2025;9(3):817-819.

Creative Commons (CC) License

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0) License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.