

International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences

E-ISSN: 2616-4493 P-ISSN: 2616-4485 www.homoeopathicjournal.com IJHS 2023; 7(4): 343-346 Received: 02-09-2023 Accepted: 05-10-2023

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Effectiveness of homoeopathic treatment in resolving tinea corporis: A case report

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DOI: https://doi.org/10.33545/26164485.2023.v7.i4e.996

Abstrac

Tinea is a superficial fungal infection of the skin which is caused by *T. rubrum*. It most commonly manifests on the trunk, legs, back, and arms and is transmitted by direct contact with an infected person. A 17 years old female came with complaints of itching and discoloration in the right elbow joint since 3 month. A complete case history was taken and Tuberculinum 200 C potency was prescribed based on the totality of symptoms through the process of repertorisation and case was followed for about two months with the photographic evidence, it shows the utility of Homoeopathic medicine in Tinea corporis.

Keywords: Tinea corporis, homoeopathy, tuberculinum 200 C

Introduction

Tinea is otherwise known as 'ringworm' is a superficial mycotic infection. It is more common throughout the world with prevalence of 20- 25% [1]. Dermatophytoses are caused by a group of filamentous fungi known as dermatophytes or ringworm fungi [2]. Dermatophytic infections in humans are primarily caused by three genera: Trichophyton, Microsporon, and Epidermophyton. Specifically, Trichophyton rubrum is the prevalent dermatophytic infection among the Indian population [3, 4]. Dermatophytes are categorized as geophilic, zoophilic, or anthropophilic based on their typical habitats in soil, animals, or humans, respectively. They are commonly differentiated by the site of infection, tinea capitis (head), corporis (body), cruris (groin region), pedis (feet), manuum (hands), faciale (face), barbae (beard region), and tinea unguium (nails) [2]. They typically exacerbate during the summer and rainy seasons but often resolve spontaneously in the winter months. Tinea corporis is a fungal infection of the body which is caused by Dermatophytes [3, 5]. It is characterized by circinate eruptions, itching, burning, soreness and secondary infections. It can occur in either sex or in any age and is bound to have effect on quality of life of patients [5] and thus requires appropriate intervention and management.

The following case report is about a patient who was suffering with tinea corporis for 3 months. Inspite of taking alternative treatment for 1 month, there was no marked changes. After taking Homoeopathic medicine, her complaints was improvised significantly with no reoccurrence. This shows the efficiency of Homoeopathy in the treatment of fungal infections.

Epidemiology

Fungal skin conditions ranked as the most widespread skin ailments worldwide, accounting for 10.09% of cases and making a notable 0.17% contribution to the overall burden of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) associated with skin disorders ^[6]. Globally it was ranked 4th in the occurence of disease with 2.1 billion cases when contrasted to other diseases and injuries ^[7]. 47% cases are caused by Trichophyton rubrum. Its higher occurence are seen in tropical and subtropical areas. In India, tinea corporis is accountable for up to 88% of cases. There is no sex predominance. Infection can occur from direct or indirect contact with skin and scalp lesions of infected individual or animals ^[8]. Excessive heat, increased humidity, and tight fitted clothing are associated with a higher likelihood of experiencing more severe and recurrence of disease ^[9]. Certain populations, particularly children, can exhibit a higher susceptibility to tinea corporis. Among prepubertal children, tinea capitis and corporis stand out as the most prevalent infections ^[10]. Zoophilic contaminations get communicated through contact with pet animals such as cats and dogs.

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The immunocompromised person also exhibits an increased occurrence in emerging tinea corporis [11].

Etiology

Tinea corporis is mostly caused by *Trichophyton rubrum*, *T. tonsurans*, and *Microsporum canis*. Globally, *T. rubrum* stands out as the predominant cause of dermatophytosis. ⁽¹²⁾ Tinea corporis resulting from tinea capitis is frequently attributed *T. tonsurans* ^[13] Patients who have contact with cats or dogs are commonly infected with *Microsporum canis*. Tinea corporis gladiatorum can present in athletes particularly wrestlers who have direct skin contact ^[14].

Pathophysiology

Mannans found in the cell walls of certain dermatophytes, such as *T. rubrum*, possess immuno modulatory effects [15]. This allows the fungus to attach to the skin without premature shedding, facilitating its invasion. The responsible fungus can also produce certain enzymes such as proteases which degrade keratin; serine-subtilisins initiate protein digestion by nucleophilic attack on peptide bonds via a serine residue at the active site and keratinases which penetrate the keratinized tissue. These enzymes collectively enable the fungus to penetrate the outermost layer of the skin and spreading outward [16]. Typically, infection is cutaneous and remains confined to the external, non-living, epidermis of the skin. These infections trigger skin inflammation through the release of their metabolic byproducts into the skin layers and by provoking a delayed hypersensitivity response [1]. These fungi have a preference for keratin-rich substances and typically inhabit dead keratinaceous material, leading to inflammation in the skin, hair, and nails.

Clinical features

The incubatory span is 1-3 weeks. It is characterized as a clearly defined, distinctly bordered, oval or circular, mildly erythematous, scaly patch or plaque with an elevated edge. Initially, it presents as a scaly spot that expands outward and clears at the center, resulting in a distinctive ring-shaped lesion, giving rise to the term 'ringworm.' The border is annular and irregular; sometimes it can be papule, vesicle or pustule. Mild itching is common. In adults, it occurs on exposed area of skin, while in children it appears on the trunk [17].

Diagnosis

The diagnosis is most often clinical, especially if the lesion is typical. A well-demarcated, sharply circumscribed, mildly erythematous, annular, scaly plaque with a raised edge and central clearing is the characteristic of tinea corporis ^[2].

Lab investigation

Direct microscopic examination of fungal scrapings provides immediate confirmation of fungal infection. Scrape the edge of a lesion with a scalpel and collect the scales in a glass slide. Add a drop of 10% potassium hydroxide and cover with a cover slip and apply heat gently, but not to boiling. Examine under low power of microscope (x10 magnification) after the slide cools. Dermatophytes appear as long septate and branched hyphal filaments without constriction at the branching points. Fungal species can be identified by culture in Sabouraud's medium [2].

Complications

Tinea corporis is contagious and potentially leading to notable health impacts. Scratching and skin abrasion can lead to secondary bacterial infections. Additionally, post-inflammatory changes such as hypopigmentation and hyperpigmentation may occur. Rarely, psoriatic flares may precipitated by tinea corporis [17].

General management

Avoid physical contact; refrain from sharing personal items and clothes with an affected individual. Wear clothes that have been dried in the sunlight. Identify and provide treatment for potential sources of infection like pets. Screening for family members should be done and also asymptomatic carriers must be traced and treated [2].

Case report

A case of 17 years old female, non-vegetarian, who is studying B.sc 1st year, belonging to middle socio economic family, came with the complaints of itching and circular patch in the right elbow joint since 3 months on and off.

History of presenting complaints

Patient was apparently healthy before 3 months. Complaints started gradually and causation was not known. Initially it is started as small reddish eruption in the right elbow joint with intense itching. Then gradually it appears as small circular patch and it get increasing in size. There is severe itching with burning sensation present. Itching leads to scratching. Worse more at night, after sleep better by oil application. She took alternative treatment for 1 month but temporary relief only and the complaints reoccur in the same region within 2-3 weeks.

Treatment history

Took alternative medicine for the presenting complaints for one month but temporary relief.

Family history

No similar family history. Mother and father healthy.

Physical generals

Appetite - 3 times /day.

Thirst - Increased for large quantities of water.

Desire - Milk.

Stool - Regular once a day.

Perspiration - Generalized on exertion.

Sleep- disturbed due to itching. 6 hrs./day.

Thermal - Chilly.

Mental generals

She is good in her studies. She desires company and shares her problem with friends. She is very sensitive in nature. Gets anger easily when someone scolds her and she takes time to overcome the anger. She is having fear of cats and doesn't allow it near her. Due to fear she refuses to visit her relative's home who is having cat as a pet. She loves travelling and always wants to go to new places and to explore it.

Local examination

On examination of skin

Inspection: Redness of skin, circular patch in anterior part

of elbow, annular margin with scaly border and reddish discoloration. Raised margin with central clearing. No bleeding or fluid filled vesicles.

Palpation: No tenderness, no local warmth.

Analysis of case

Mental generals. Fear of cats ****. Desire – travelling***.

Physical generals

Desire - Milk.

Thirst - Large quantities for water.

Particulars

Itching in the right elbow joint Eruption is circular in nature < After sleep, Night, after scratching > oil application.

Reportorial analysis

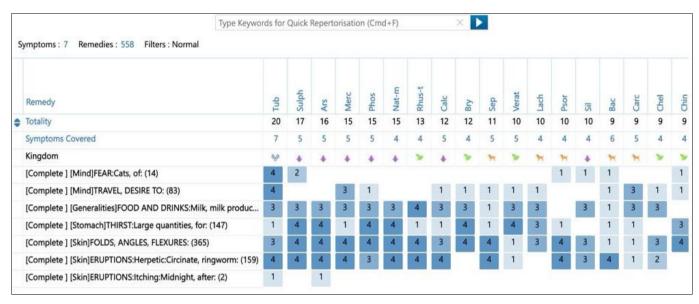


Fig 1: Repertorisation of case from Complete Repertory using ZOMOEO software



Fig 2: Before treatment during treatment after treatment

Follow up

Date	Changes	Follow up
21/11/2022	Itching - SQ, eruption slightly reduced, redness slow improved	Tuberculinum 200/1 dose
		Rubrum 30 / TDS for 10 days.
1/12/2022	Eruptions better, itching and redness slight relieved	Rubrum 30 / TDS for 14 days
15/12/2022	Eruptions better, itching, redness - SQ	Tuberculinum 200/1 dose Rubrum30/TDS for 10 days
26/12/2022	Itching and eruption better, redness reduced	Phytum 1 m / 1 dose Rubrum 30 / TDS for 14 days
9/1/2023	Eruptions and itching further relieved	Phytum 1 m/ 1 dose Rubrum 30 / TDS for 10 days
19/1/2023	Marked improvement in itching and eruption, no redness, tongue clear and moist.	Rubrum30/TDS for 14 days

Discussion

Fungal infections can greatly influence one's quality of life. In the case of children, the societal stigma and emotional distress can have repercussions on their academic

performance. It has also been documented to have adverse effects on patients' well-being which leads to reduced self-confidence, embarrassment, and social isolation [18]. In this instance, Tuberculinum was chosen after considering the

complete set of symptoms, and Sulphur was excluded as a remedy because Sulphur is suited for individuals with a hot disposition, whereas Tuberculinum is more appropriate for those who tend to feel chilly. Additionally, Tuberculinum exhibited a distinct preference for fearing cats and a strong desire for travel.

Conclusion

Homoeopathy is specialized system of medicine which treats the patient as a whole and not just the disease. In this case patient improved symptomatically gradually after prescription of Tuberculinum 200 in centesimal scale potency. This case shows the effective role of Homoeopathy in Tinea corporis through individualization.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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How to Cite This Article

Bhavani D, Manikanda Perumal K. Effectiveness of homoeopathic treatment in resolving tinea corporis: A case report. International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences. 2023;7(4):343-346.

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