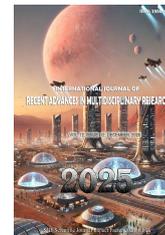




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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF CANINE ORAL PAPILOMATOSIS USING HOMEOPATHIC COMBINATION THERAPY: A FIELD CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Canine oral papillomatosis is a benign but often cosmetically and functionally debilitating viral disease. This report describes the successful management of oral papillomatosis in two German Shepherd dogs using a homeopathic combination consisting of Thuja occidentalis 30C, Calcarea carbonica 30C, Antimonium crudum 30C, Causticum 30C, Dulcamara 30C, and Acid nitricum 30C. Visible regression began by day 5, with complete remission by day 12 without recurrence. These findings suggest that combination homeopathic therapy may offer a safe and non-invasive option for canine papillomatosis management.

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INTRODUCTION

Canine oral papillomatosis is caused by canine papillomavirus (CPV), a DNA virus with epithelial tropism. Lesions manifest as exophytic, cauliflower-like proliferations on the lips, gingiva, buccal mucosa, and tongue. Although spontaneous recovery may occur, severe or persistent lesions warrant therapeutic intervention. This report documents two field cases successfully treated with combination homeopathic therapy in Nepal.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two German Shepherd dogs aged 7 and 8 months (27 kg and 29 kg) were presented with multiple papillomatous growths on the oral mucosa and nasal planum. Diagnosis was based on characteristic lesion morphology. The animal was treated with homeopathic remedies selected based on clinical symptom input using homeopathic software (Fig. 1). The homeopathic treatment protocol included the following remedies: Thuja occidentalis 30C, Calcarea carbonica 30C, Antimonium crudum 30C, Causticum 30C, Dulcamara 30C, and Acid

nitricum 30C. Each remedy was administered at 5 drops orally twice daily. Treatment continued for two weeks after complete lesion regression.

RESULTS

Both dogs exhibited multiple papillomas on the buccal mucosa, palate, tongue, lips, and nasal skin. Visible regression of lesions was noted by day 5. Complete resolution occurred by day 12 of treatment. No adverse effects or recurrence were observed during follow-up.

DISCUSSION

Although papillomatosis is self-limiting, therapeutic intervention becomes necessary in cases with extensive growths. Conventional treatments such as surgery and cryotherapy may be invasive or costly. Homeopathic remedies like Thuja have been traditionally used for warts and papillomas. The rapid regression observed supports the therapeutic potential of combination homeopathic therapy. Larger controlled studies are needed to validate these findings.

Print Repertorisation

Patient: Speed Case Physician: Dr.Jibachha Sah Registration Number: Date: 2022-08-28

Remedy	Dulc	Caust	Calc	Nit-ac	ThuJ	Sep	Sulph	Ant-c	Bar-c	Calc-s	Nat-c
Totality	18	16	12	12	12	10	10	9	9	9	9
Symptoms Covered	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Kingdom	Plants	Minerals	Minerals	Minerals	Plants	Animals, Sarcodes	Minerals	Minerals	Minerals	Minerals	Minerals
[Complete] [Skin]Warts, condylomata: (191)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
[Kent] [Skin]Warts (see excrescences): (65)	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
[Boericke] [Skin]Verucca (warts): (34)	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2		3
[Kent] [Face]Warts: (9)	3	3	2	2	2	2	1				
[Boericke] [Face]Eruptions on face Warts: (4)		3								2	
[Phatak] [Phatak A-											

Fig. 1. Software used for selecting homeopathic remedies

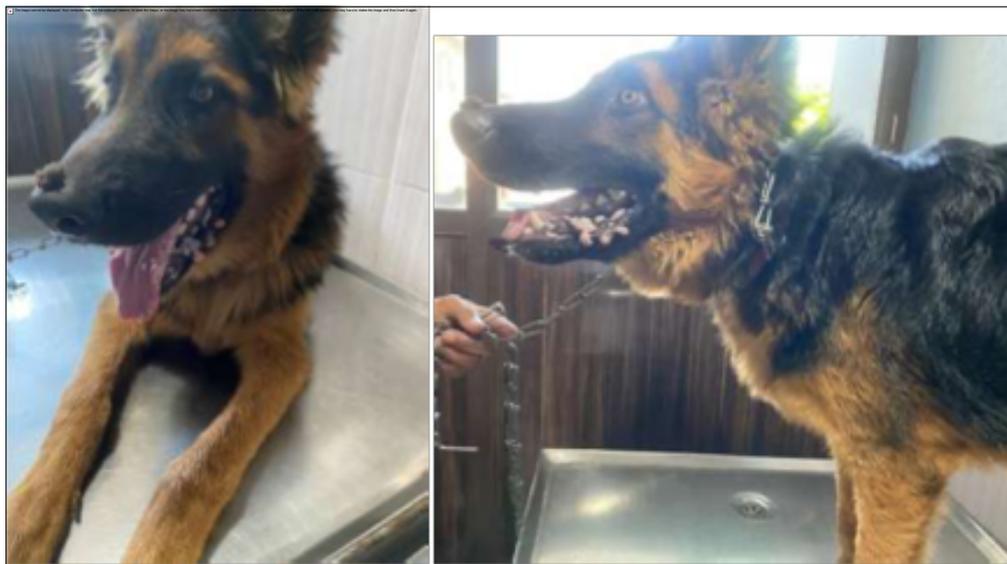


Fig. 2. Papillomas at presentation



Fig. 3. Complete regression on day 12

CONCLUSION

The combination of the selected homeopathic remedies proved effective in achieving rapid and complete regression of canine oral papillomatosis without adverse effects. This approach may represent a practical, economical, and safe alternative for canine papillomatosis management in field conditions.

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