

Pankaj N. Lathiya, Urvashi H. Makwana, Ganesh D. Gavhane & Rishita R. Shah (2026). From Persistence to Resolution: A Retrospective Observational Study on Homeopathic Management of Molluscum Contagiosum in Children. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research & Reviews, 5(6),103-112.



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**FROM PERSISTENCE TO RESOLUTION- A RETROSPECTIVE
OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON HOMEOPATHIC MANAGEMENT
OF MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM IN CHILDREN**

¹Dr. Pankaj N. Lathiya, ²Dr. Urvashi H. Makwana, ³Dr. Ganesh D. Gavhane & ⁴Dr. Rishita R. Shah

¹M.D.(Hom.) Ph.D. (Hom.) HOD & Professor in Community Medicine, Research Methodology & Bio-Statistics, Ph.D. Guide, Ph.D. Co-ordinator, Research Co-ordinator, VHMC & RC, Anita, Kim, Gujarat, India

²M.D.(Hom.) Assistant Professor in Department of Homoeopathic Repertory and Case Taking, P. P. Savani Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, P. P. Savani University, Dhamdod- Kosamba, Surat, Gujarat, India

³M.D.(Hom.) Ph.D. (Scholar) HOD & Professor in Department of Pathology & Microbiology, Rashtrasant Janardhan Swami Homoeopathic Medical College and Research Centre, Kopargaon, Dist-A'Nagr, Maharashtra, India

⁴M D. (Hom.) Assistant Professor in Department of Pathology & Microbiology, VHMC & RC, Anita, Kim, Gujarat, India

Correspondence Author -Dr. Pankaj Lathiya Email Id- dlpn11187@gmail.com

Orchid id: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6540-176X>

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Molluscum Contagiosum is a common viral skin infection in children characterized by pearly, umbilicated papules. Although self-limiting, the condition may persist for prolonged periods



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and can lead to discomfort, autoinoculation, and cosmetic concerns. Conventional treatments are often associated with pain and local irritation, prompting interest in alternative approaches such as homoeopathy.

Objective: To evaluate the clinical outcomes of individualized homoeopathic treatment in paediatric cases of Molluscum Contagiosum.

Methods: A retrospective observational study was conducted on 50 children diagnosed with Molluscum Contagiosum and treated at Om Homeopathic Clinic, Surat, over a two-year period. Clinical records were reviewed, and outcomes were categorized as complete resolution, partial resolution, or no improvement.

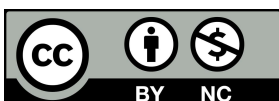
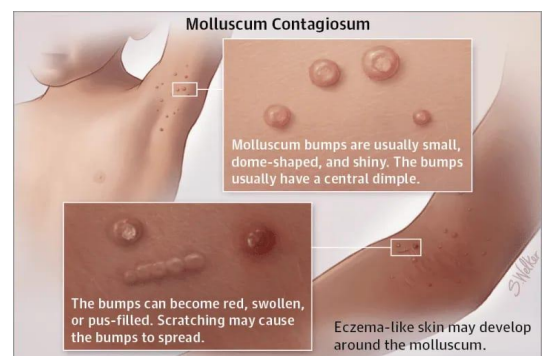
Results: Complete resolution was observed in 35 cases (70%), partial improvement in 8 cases (16%), and no improvement in 7 cases (14%). The most frequently prescribed constitutional remedies were *Calcarea sulphurica*, *Natrum muriaticum*, and *Calcarea carbonica*. *Tuberculinum* and *Thuja* were the most commonly used intercurrent remedies in cases showing delayed progress. No significant adverse effects were reported during treatment.

Conclusion: Individualized homoeopathic treatment demonstrated favourable outcomes in the majority of children with Molluscum Contagiosum and appeared to be a safe therapeutic option. Further prospective controlled studies are warranted to strengthen the evidence base.

KEYWORDS: Molluscum contagiosum, Homoeopathy, Individualized treatment, Retrospective study

INTRODUCTION

Molluscum Contagiosum is a highly contagious, benign epidermal infection of childhood caused by a double-stranded DNA poxvirus (Kumar & Jonathan M. Stern, December 13, 2025). It most commonly affects children between 2 and 5 years of age and presents as smooth, pearly, dome-shaped papules with characteristic central umbilication, typically involving the face, trunk, and



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extremities (Ashish c Bhatia & Dirk m Elston, Apr 22, 2016). Although the condition is generally self-limiting, spontaneous resolution may take up to two years (Kumar & Jonathan M. Stern, December 13, 2025). During this prolonged course, children may experience intense pruritus, scratching, autoinoculation, and secondary bacterial infections, problems that can be further aggravated in warm and humid tropical climates due to skin maceration (Hamdy M. Gomaa, Jul 09, 2024).

Conventional management usually consists of watchful waiting or lesion-destructive procedures such as cryotherapy, curettage, and chemical blistering agents (Adelaide A Herbert, Aug, 2023). However, these treatments can be painful, may cause local irritation, and are often difficult for young children to tolerate. Therefore, many parents prefer gentle and non-invasive treatment options, which has increased interest in classical homeopathy.

Homeopathic management is based on the principle of individualization and aims to stimulate the host's innate healing response (Kirti Mutreja, 2025). Paediatric audits have reported favourable safety profiles, good treatment compliance, and positive recovery outcomes with individualized homeopathic remedies (Rajendran, 2002). Nevertheless, structured retrospective clinical data evaluating long-term efficacy and quality-of-life outcomes remain limited (Dwivedi, 2025).

In homeopathic philosophy, warts are viewed not merely as local skin growths but as external manifestations of an underlying internal dyscrasia, often associated with the Sycotic or Psoric miasm (Dr. Pankaj Lathia, 2025). Although warts are local diseases, their treatment is directed through internal remedies selected on the basis of a comprehensive understanding of the patient as a whole (Dr. Pankaj Lathia D. G., February, 2025) (Dr. Pankaj Lathia D. G., To Study the Cases of Warts Clinically and To Find Out the Efficacy of Homeopathic Medicine in Treating Various Types of Warts with Gentle and Harmless Way by Dynamic Science, December, 2024). A similar homeopathic understanding is often applied to Molluscum Contagiosum. Accordingly, constitutional remedies constitute the primary line of management; however, clinical progress may sometimes become static due to diminished susceptibility or miasmatic blocks, necessitating the use of an intercurrent remedy (Dr. Pankaj N. Lathiya, 2025).



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This perspective forms the basis for exploring the role of individualized homeopathic treatment, including the judicious use of intercurrent remedies, in the management of Molluscum Contagiosum in children.

AIM & OBJECTIVES

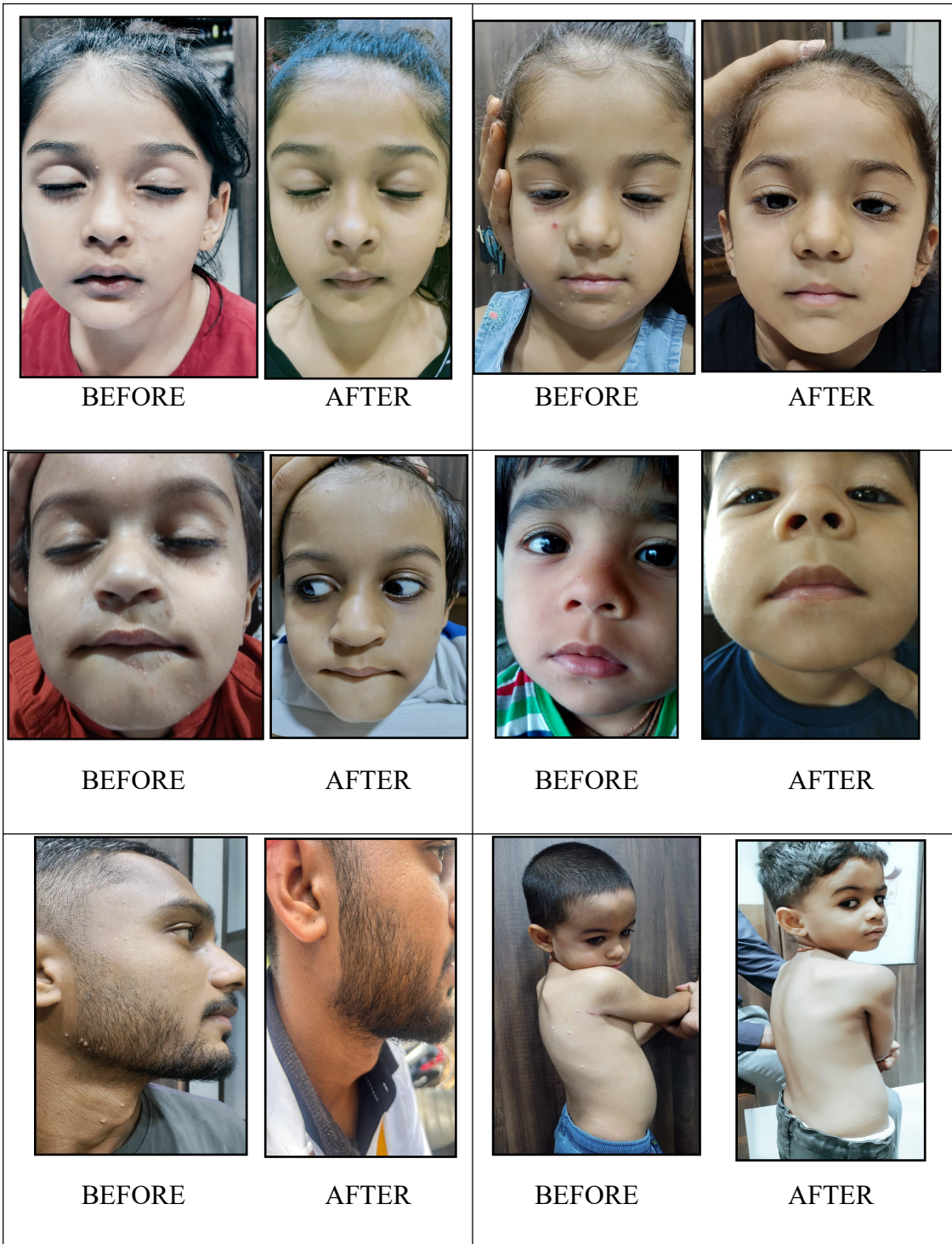
1. To assess the effectiveness of individualized homeopathic treatment in achieving clinical resolution of Molluscum Contagiosum lesions in children.
2. To identify the constitutional and intercurrent remedies most frequently prescribed in the management of paediatric Molluscum Contagiosum.

METHODOLOGY

1) Type of study:	Observational Retrospective Clinical Study
2) Source of Data:	Cases from my private clinic “Om Homeopathic Clinic (Surat)”
3) Material:	Case record proforma of the clinic
4) Sample size:	50
5) Duration of Study:	2 Years
6) Selection Criteria:	
• Inclusion Criteria:	Children aged 3 to 17 years.
• Exclusion Criteria:	Co-existing immunodeficiency disorders or use of systemic immunosuppressive medication.
7) Response Analyzed:	
1. Complete Resolution	Disappearance of all visible lesions without emergence of new lesions.
2. Partial Resolution	Reduction in lesion number, size, or symptom intensity.
3. No Improvement	No observable clinical change.



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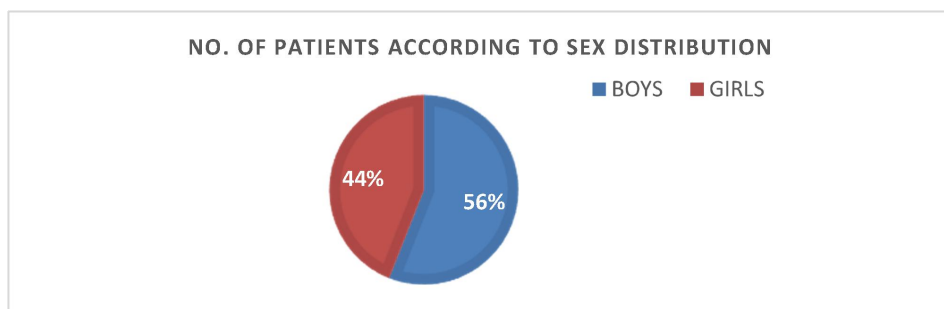


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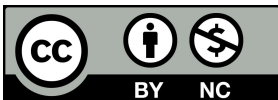
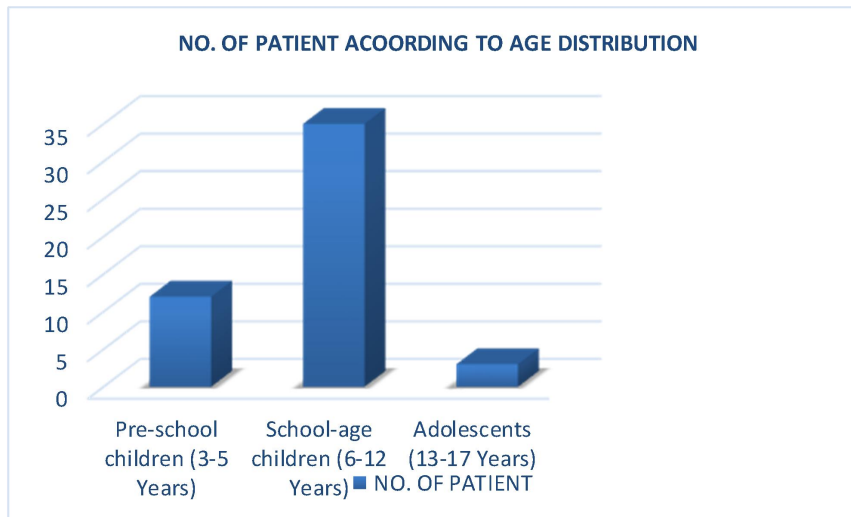
DATA ANALYSIS

To evaluate the clinical outcomes of individualized homeopathic management in cases of Molluscum Contagiosum, a retrospective observational study was conducted. Fifty paediatric cases diagnosed with Molluscum Contagiosum were included and analysed in detail. Statistical analysis of the descriptive data was performed using numbers and percentages across the various study parameters and outcome categories.

GRAPH 1.1 SEX GROUP



GRAPH 1.2 AGE GROUP



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TABLE 1.1 LIST OF INTERCURRENT REMEDY

NAME OF INTERCURRENT REMEDY	NO. OF PATIENT
Tuberculinum	18
Thuja	10
No Intercurrent	22

TABLE 1.2 LIST OF CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY

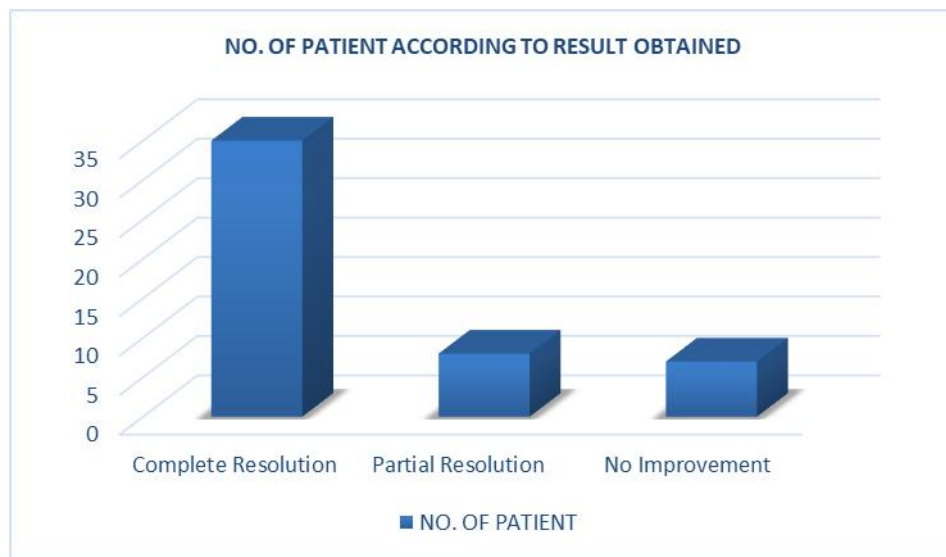
NAME OF REMEDY	NO. OF PATIENT
Calc. sulph	08
Nat. mur	07
Calc. carb	07
Lycopodium	04
Calc. mur	04
Pulsatilla	04
Calc. phos	04
Calc. sil	03
Phosphorus	02
Sulphur	02
Silicea	02
Staphysagria	01



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Merc. Sol	01
Nitric acid	01

GRAPH 1.3 RESULT ANALYSIS



DISCUSSION

This retrospective study evaluated 50 children with Molluscum Contagiosum treated with individualized homeopathic medicines. The results showed complete resolution in 35 cases (70%), partial improvement in 8 cases (16%), and no improvement in 7 cases (14%), indicating a favourable clinical outcome in most patients.

Constitutional remedies formed the main basis of treatment, with *Calcarea sulphurica*, *Natrum muriaticum*, and *Calcarea carbonica* being the most commonly prescribed medicines. In cases where improvement became slow or stagnant, intercurrent remedies such as *Tuberculinum* and *Thuja* were used. No significant adverse effects or scarring were reported during treatment.



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These findings suggest that individualized homoeopathic treatment may be beneficial in the management of Molluscum Contagiosum in children. However, further studies with larger sample sizes and controlled designs are needed to confirm these observations.

CONCLUSION

The present study suggests that individualized homoeopathic treatment may be an effective and safe option for managing Molluscum Contagiosum in children. A majority of cases showed complete resolution of lesions, with no significant adverse effects observed. Constitutional remedies, supported by intercurrent remedies when required, appeared to contribute to positive clinical outcomes. Further large-scale prospective studies are recommended to strengthen the evidence for this approach.

AUTHOR(S) CONTRIBUTION

The writers affirm that they have no connections to, or engagement with, any group or body that provides financial or non-financial assistance for the topics or resources covered in this manuscript.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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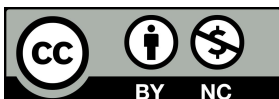
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