

TITLE: Tinea Capitis: The Essential of Homoeopathic Treatment

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ABSTRACT:

Tinea capitis, a fungal infection affecting the crown, frequently targets children and is characterized by hair loss, scaling, and inflammation. Traditional antifungal treatments may lead to side goods and prolonged treatment ages. Homeopathy presents a substantiated and gentle volition, gaining fashionability for pediatric cases. Clinical gests suggest that homeopathic remedies could be a safe and potentially effective approach to treating tinea capitis, particularly when acclimatized to the individual symptoms of the case.



KEY WORDS:

Ringworm, Tinea Capitis, Scalp Infection, Fungal Crown Disease, Pediatric Dermatophytosis, Homeopathy, Homeopathic Remedies, Itchy Crown, Patchy Hair Loss

INTRODUCTION:

Tinea capitis, also known as crown ringworm, is a superficial fungal infection impacting the crown and hair shafts. It's caused by dermatophyte fungi that thrive in warm and wettish surroundings. Common symptoms include severe itching, patchy hair loss, and scaled or lit areas on the crown.

PREFACE

Tinea capitis is a superficial fungal infection primarily affecting the crown. Although it can manifest at any age, it's further generally observed in children, especially in areas with shy hygiene, overcrowding, and low socioeconomic status. The infection targets hair shafts and follicles and can also involve eyebrows and eyelashes. Clinically, it generally presents with one or multiple bald spots, sometimes demonstrating the “dark fleck ” pattern due to broken hairs. Other associated symptoms may include papules, swelling, and pronounced itching.

Tinea capitis is occasional in grown-ups and is generally seen in prepubescent children, with boys being more constantly affected than girls. The frequence among academy-aged children ranges from 9 to 11, with boys passing the loftiest rates(up to 14). inheritable exploration has linked specific genes associated with vulnerable



regulation, keratin product, leukocyte function, and skin hedge integrity that could affect vulnerability to this infection.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION

The fungus spreads through direct contact with infected individualities or laterally via defiled particulars like combs, skirmishes, headdresses, pillows, and napkins. It can also be contracted from creatures similar as cats. The spores are largely durable and can survive in the terrain for several months, making delayed infections possible.

PART OF HOMOEOPATHY IN TINEA CAPITIS

Tinea capitis, generally appertained to as crown ringworm, is a fungal infection primarily caused by dermatophytes like Trichophyton and Microsporum species. It generally affects children and can affect in scaled patches, hair loss, and itching.

Homeopathy provides a reciprocal system for managing tinea capitis, emphasizing the improvement of the body's vulnerable response and a holistic treatment approach rather than direct antifungal action.

Homeopathic remedies are chosen grounded on a comprehensive assessment of symptoms, including physical, internal, and emotional conditions. This approach implies that two individualities with tinea capitis could be specified entirely different remedies grounded on their unique constitutions.



Homoeopathic Medicine

1) Bacillinum

Dr. Burnett demonstrated that crown ringworm and pityriasis versicolor on the body indicate a tubercular diathesis, responding well to this remedy. It's effective for intermittent, patient fungal infections of the crown, particularly in children, characterized by eruptions with crusts, itching, and patchy hair loss. This remedy is salutary when other well- suited remedies(like Tellurium, Sepia, Sulphur) give only temporary relief or when relapses are common. There may be a family history of tuberculosis or habitual respiratory problems. The case frequently has a tendency to catch snap, has swollen glands, or shows low energy.

Modalities exacerbated by- Cold air, bathing, night. soothed by- Warmth, dry rainfall. ⁶

2) Tellurium

Produces indirect, ringworm- suchlike lesions on the skin or crown, which may be itchy, scaled, oozing, or have an unwelcome odor. The lesions can lap, appear sanguine or have a purplish shade. There may be obnoxious body odors, especially from the crown or infected areas. Symptoms worsen with heat, sweating, or bathing, and are occasionally indicated when lesions are symmetrical or spreading in concentric circles.

Modalities exacerbated by- Heat, bathing, exertion, or sweating. soothed by- Rest, cold compresses. ⁷



3) Sepia

Involves dry, scaled, itchy lesions on the crown, frequently accompanied by hair loss. habitual, intermittent tinea(ringworm) that does not ameliorate significantly with other treatments. Lesions may be brownish, indirect, or present with blunt patches on the crown. Hair loss may do in patches and can occasionally have unwelcome odors. Mental symptoms include incuriosity, perversity, a desire for solitariness, or passions of depression.

Modalities exacerbated by- Cold air, washing, moistness, previous to period. soothed by- Warmth, vigorous physical exertion, pressure. ⁸

4) Dulcamara

Characterized by thick, blunt, or scaled crown eruptions. wettish eczema or ringworm- suchlike lesions that slush a sticky, unheroic substance, causing itching and burning, especially when the crown is wet or exposed to cold, damp air. Symptoms worsen during stormy seasons or after wetting down the head. Hair may clump together, and matting can do due to the sticky discharge. Lesions may also affect other body corridor, especially those that are exposed.

Modalities exacerbated by- Cold, damp conditions, getting wet, sitting on cold shells. soothed by- Warmth, dry rainfall, movement. ⁵

5) Mezereum

Exhibits thick, hard, white scabs or crusts on the crown with pus or foul- smelling discharge percolating from under the crusts. There may be significant itching and



burning, frequently aggravated at night or in warm conditions. Hair can fall out in clumps, particularly in areas with crusts. Affected children frequently appear perverse, scratching persistently, occasionally causing bleeding or secondary infections. blunt eczema- suchlike lesions may also be set up away on the body.

Modalities exacerbated by- Warmth of the bed, night, touch, bathing. soothed by- Open air, cold operations. ²

6) Sulphur

Manifests as dry, scaled, itchy lesions on the crown. Itching intensifies with warmth, particularly at night or while in bed. There may be a burning sensation post-scratching, with patchy hair loss frequently accompanied by dandruff, scabs, or raw areas. The skin and crown may have an ignoble, dirty appearance, with the case potentially avoiding bathing or feeling worse after it. Children or cases may show restlessness, perversity, and poor hygiene habits.

Modalities exacerbated by- Heat, bathing, nights, scratching, or hair apparel. soothed by- Cold compresses, fresh air. ⁴

7) Iris Versicolor

Causes eruptions that are itchy, burning, and blistering — frequently suggesting eczema or herpetic outbreaks more than typical tinea. The skin can feel scorched, with violent burning sensations. Crown involvement may do, but it's primarily used for skin cases on the face, neck, and casket. This remedy is effective for herpetic or vesicular eruptions coupled with digestive disturbances.



Modalities exacerbated by- Night, rest, and sweets. soothed by- Movement, fresh air. ¹

8) Psorinum

Habitual and recreating Tinea capitis, particularly in individualities with a family history of skin affections or a particular history of suppressed skin lesions. The crown generally has an unwelcome odor, appearing unctuous, dirty, or sick indeed after washing. Itching tends to worsen at night or in response to the warmth of bed. Hair may fall out in patches, accompanied by blunt, oozing, or scaled skin lesions. Skin and crown issues that do not ameliorate with other treatments. There's a general feeling of dispassionateness, heightened perceptivity to cold air, and an increased liability of catching snap. The case might witness passions of depression, anxiety, or forlornness, particularly regarding their recovery.

Modalities exacerbated by- Cold, changes in rainfall, bathing, darkness, and warmth of bed. Soothed by-Warm apparel, lying down, and eating. ³

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