

## Management of Lumpy Skin Disease in a Cow using Homoeopathic Remedies

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Received: July 2024

136/24

Accepted: November 2025

### ABSTRACT

Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is a viral disease of cattle caused by the LSD Virus (LSDV), a member of the genus Capripoxvirus under the family Poxviridae. It is characterized by fever, nodular eruptions on the skin and mucous membranes, lymphadenopathy, emaciation, oedema, and occasional mortality. A two-year-nine-month-old graded Sahiwal heifer (about 300 kg) in late pregnancy from Chitwan, Nepal, was presented with inappetence, fever (103 °F), and multiple skin nodules around the neck and teat regions. The case was diagnosed as LSD. Homoeopathic medicines - Rhus Toxicodendron 30C, Belladonna 30C, Thuja Occidentalis 30C, Arsenicum Album 30C, and Pulsatilla 30C - were selected using repertory software and administered @ 10 drops thrice daily.



Fig. 1: Skin nodules around the neck region

### TREATMENT AND DISCUSSION

The animal was treated with homoeopathic remedies selected based on clinical symptom input using homoeopathic software (Fig. 3). The combination of Rhus Toxicodendron 30C, Belladonna 30C, Thuja Occidentalis 30C, Arsenicum Album 30C, and Pulsatilla 30C was administered orally @ 10 drops three times a day. After one week, improvement in appetite and reduction of nodules were

Improvement in appetite and regression of nodules were observed after a week, with complete clinical recovery within two weeks. This case highlights the potential of homoeopathic therapy as a cost-effective and safe approach for managing LSD in cattle.

**Keywords:** Cow, LSD, Homoeopathy, Recovery

### HISTORY AND CLINICAL EXAMINATION

A two-year and nine-month-old graded Sahiwal heifer, about 300 kg body weight and nine months pregnant, from Bharatpur-5, Kalyanpur, Chitwan, Nepal, was presented with inappetence, fever (103 °F), and multiple nodules mainly around the neck and teat regions. Based on clinical examination and history, the condition was tentatively diagnosed as lumpy skin disease.



Fig. 2: Nodules on the teat

observed. Complete clinical recovery occurred within two weeks of therapy (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5). Feyisa (2018) reported that combination therapy with dexamethasone and broad-spectrum antibiotics was effective in LSD virus infection. Similarly, Sikder et al. (2021) treated LSD using enrofloxacin at 48-hour intervals for seven occasions, along with chlorpheniramine maleate and NSAID injections for the first three days.

Symptoms : 31 Remedies : 643 Filters : Other Symptoms

Remedy	Rhus-t	Calc	Bell	Nux-v	Puls	Thuji	Ars	Caustr	Lyc	Ant-c	Sep	Sulph	Nit-ac	Bry	Nat-m	Kali-c	Nat-c
Totality	35	34	31	30	30	30	29	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	24	24	24
Symptoms Covered	13	12	13	13	12	12	12	11	12	10	10	10	9	11	10	10	10
Kingdom	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
[Complete ] [Fever, Heat]Dengue fever: (24)	3		1	1			1						3				
[Knerr ] [Fever]Fever.Dengue (breakbone): (16)	3		1	1			1						3				
[Boericke ] [Fever]Type of fever.Dengue: (12)	3		2	2			2						2				
[Clarke ] [Clinical]Dengue fever: (4)	3																
[Complete ] [Stomach]Disordered: (214)	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3
[Kent ] [Stomach]Disordered: (44)				3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2			3	3	2	2
[Boenning ] [Abdomen]Aggravation:Stomach, disordered, when...			2	1	3		1			3		1		1			
[Roberts ] [Stomach]Disordered:Stomach were: (8)					1	1		1	1								

Fig. 3: Software used for selecting homeopathic remedies

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Fig. 4: After 5 days of homoeopathic treatment

To the best of our knowledge, this is among the first documented cases available online in which homoeopathic therapy has been successfully employed as a low-cost alternative for the management of LSD in cattle. In previously reported cases, the disease had been treated with conventional therapeutic regimens of broad-spectrum antibiotics, antihistamines, vitamins, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and intravenous fluids, among other supportive measures; however, none have incorporated the use of homoeopathic medicines.

**CONCLUSION**

This report demonstrates the potential effectiveness of homoeopathic therapy as a



Fig. 5: Complete recovery after two weeks

cost-effective and safe alternative approach for the management of lumpy skin disease in cattle, warranting further evaluation under controlled field conditions.

**REFERENCES**

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