

# ANNUAL REPORT

1985-86



**CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY**

(MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE, GOVT. OF INDIA)

B-1/6, Community Centre, Janak Puri, New Delhi-110 058

C O N T E N T S

SUBJECT

PAGE NO.

INTRODUCTION

PART - I

ORGANISATION

Governing Body

Standing Finance Committee

Scientific Advisory Committee

Working Groups

ORGANISATIONAL NETWORK

BUDGET PROVISION

PART - II

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Clinical Research

Clinical Research in Epidemics

Clinical Research (Tribal)

Clinical Verification Research

Drug Proving Research

Drug Research

Documentation - Literary Research

INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMME

PUBLICATIONS

SUBORDINATE INSTITUTES AND UNITS

PART - III

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1984-85 (AUDITED)

## INTRODUCTION

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy feels pleasure in presenting before the Parliament the Annual Report of the Council for the year 1985-86. While presenting the report I would like to avail the opportunity to take stock of the achievements of the Council since its inception and also to briefly touch upon the programmes of the Council as envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90).

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy was formally constituted on 1st April, 1978 as an autonomous organisation after the dissolution of the then Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, and was registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It was, however, in January, 1979 that the Council started functioning as an independent organisation.

At the time of its inception, the Council had one Central Research Institute, two Regional Research Institutes, one Clinical Research Unit, four Drug Proving Research Units, one Drug Standardisation Unit, one Clinical Research Enquiry and one Grant-in-aid Scheme, in all eleven subordinate research Institutes and Units. Ever since its inception the Council has made rapid progress and it now has fifty two research Institutes/Units at the end of the year 1985-86. While there were about 13 research projects in operation at the time of its inception the Council now has about 50 research projects in hand.

During the last two years and also in the current year, the Council has put emphasis on Clinical Research in tribal pockets in the different parts of the country. Nineteen clinical research units were established during the last two years and one at Shillong has been established during the current year. These Units are intended to provide long needed free medical care to the tribals as a by way of research while engaging themselves in local surveys concerning prevalence of diseases, customs and beliefs, food habits, folklores etc..

The Council also realises the need of verifying clinically the data obtained through drug provings conducted by the Council. Two Units are already engaged exclusively in this work. Similar studies have also been assigned to a Regional Research Institute and two other research Units, in order to speed up the data verification work.

During the year 1985-86, Grant-in-aid Unit at CDRI, Lucknow has concluded its studies on effect of Homoeopathic drugs on growth of viruses. The work has been acknowledged of high scientific standard and frequent references are being cited.

Studies concerning malignant diseases have also been undertaken at the Regional Research Institute at New Delhi and Clinical Research Unit at Bombay.

The Council has also recognised the need of providing medical care during epidemics and also when large number of people are affected by natural and manmade calamities. The Council has, during the year 1985-86, carried out research in a number of epidemics and also continued medical aid to the people affected by M.I.C. Gas poisoning at Bhopal(M.P.). A research cell has been functioning at Bhopal for the benefit of the affected people. The Epidemic Cell is functioning at Council Headquarters Office to deal exclusively with epidemics in various parts of the country.

Inservice training programme for the scientists engaged in the Council which was started in the year 1984-85 continued during the year 1985-86. A Workshop for Laboratory Technicians was organised at Central Research Institute, Calcutta during the month of February, 1986 under this programme. Laboratory Technicians who are working in various Institutes and Units of the Council were exposed to latest techniques and procedures employed in the Laboratory technology.

In order to speed up the research work and to see that the actual research work does not suffer because of various time consuming formalities, which can be dispensed with without disturbing the research activities, the Council has decentralised technical functioning by establishing six nodal points for specific research fields. These nodal points are aimed at obtaining uniformity in data collected from different sources.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Council has proposed an outlay of Rs.550.00 lakhs, which it proposes to utilise in the consolidation and strengthening of existing schemes with introduction of latest technology and also to initiate research in the field hitherto left untouched. These include (1) studies of bio-physical properties of homoeopathic medicines; and (2) studies of action of homoeopathic medicines in specific diseases produced in vitro.

Clinical research is also being streamlined in order to make it speedy and result oriented, by introducing newly formulated protocol for each of the clinical research problems.

The Council proposes to establish two Central Research Institutes, two Regional Research Institutes and about twenty five research Units during the Seventh Five Year Plan in order to take further steps in the direction of achieving its objectives.

September, 1986.

DR. D.P. RASTOGI  
DIRECTOR

PART - I

ORGANISATION

- Governing Body
- Standing Finance Committee
- Scientific Advisory Committee
- Working Groups

ORGANISATIONAL NETWORK

BUDGET PROVISION

ORGANISATION

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy was established on 30th March, 1978 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 with the following main objectives:

1. The formulation of aims and patterns of Research on Scientific lines in Homoeopathy.
2. To undertake any research or other programmes in Homoeopathy.
3. The prosecution of/and assistance in research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, made of spread and prevention of diseases.
4. To initiate, aid, develop and coordinate scientific research in different aspects, fundamental and applied of Homoeopathy and to promote and assist institution of research for the study of the diseases, their prevention, causation and remedy etc..

During the period under report ending 31st March, 1986 the membership of the Society and Governing Body of the Council were as under:

GOVERNING BODY

- |    |  |                |
|----|--|----------------|
| 1. | Smt. Mohsina Kidwai,<br>Union Minister of Health<br>and Family Welfare,<br>Nirman Bhawan,<br><u>New Delhi.</u>                                 | President      |
| 2. | Shri Yogendra Makwana,<br>Union Minister of State for<br>Health and Family Welfare,<br>Nirman Bhawan,<br><u>New Delhi.</u> (upto August, 1985) | Vice-President |
| 3. | Secretary,<br>Ministry of Health and<br>Family Welfare,<br>Nirman Bhawan,<br><u>New Delhi.</u>   | Member         |

- 4. Joint Secretary(ISM),  
Ministry of Health and  
Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Member
- 5. Joint Secretary(FA),  
Ministry of Health and  
Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Member
- 6. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia,  
C/o Smt. C.M.P. Homoeopathic  
Medical College and Hospital,  
Irla Naka, Ville Parle,  
Bombay. Member
- 7. Dr. Mohammad Qasim,  
Aziza Building,  
1-Basti Nizamuddin(West),  
New Delhi. Member
- 8. Dr. S.K. Zutshi,  
C-22, Nizamuddin East,  
New Delhi. Member
- 9. Dr. K.P. Muzumdar,  
'Vivek',  
105-TPS III, 14th Road,  
Bandra,  
Bombay. Member
- 10. Dr. V.K. Gupta,  
Deputy Director(Homoeo),  
Directorate of Health Services,  
Delhi Administration,  
Delhi. Member
- 11. Prof. K.P. Bhargava,  
Emeritus Prof. of Pharmacology,  
K.G. Medical College,  
Lucknow(U.P.). Member
- 12. Prof. M.K. Prasad,  
Prof. and Head of the Department  
of Botany,  
Maharajas College,  
Cochin. Member
- 13. Dr. P.D. Nigam,  
Senior Cardiologist,  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital,  
New Delhi. Member

- 14. The Director,  
National Institute of Homoeopathy,  
118, Amherst Street,  
Calcutta(W.B.). Member
- 15. Dr. D.P. Rastogi,  
Director,  
Central Council for Research  
in Homoeopathy,  
B-1/6, Community Centre,  
Janak Puri,  
New Delhi. Member-Secretary

The Governing Body met only once during the year 1985-86,  
on 24th October, 1985.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

- 1. Joint Secretary Incharge(ISM),  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi.
- 2. Joint Secretary(F.A.),  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi.
- 3. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia,  
C/o Smt. C.M.P. Homoeopathic  
Medical College and Hospital,  
Irla Naka, Ville Parle,  
Bombay.
- 4. Director,  
Central Council for Research  
in Homoeopathy,  
B-1/6, Community Centre,  
Janak Puri,  
New Delhi.

The Standing Finance Committee met twice on 21st August,  
1985 and 19th March, 1986 during the period under report.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia,  
Hony. Adviser (Homoeo),  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Chairman
2. Dr. Mohammad Qasim,  
Aziza Building,  
1-Basti, Nizamuddin (West),  
New Delhi. Member
3. Dr. K.G.K. Sastry,  
Principal,  
Dr. Gururaju Government Homoeopathic  
College and Hospital,  
Gudivada(A.P.). Member
4. Dr. R.P. Patel,  
Hahnemann Homoeo Pharmacy,  
Kottayam(KERALA). Member
5. Dr. Dilip Kumar Saha,  
13-A, Binode Saha Lane,  
Calcutta. Member
6. Dr. Girender Pal,  
Principal,  
Dr. Madan Pratap Khuteta,  
Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical College,  
Station Road,  
Jaipur (RAJASTHAN). Member
7. Dr. Nazirul Hasan,  
22, Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Road,  
New Delhi. Member
8. Dr. V.T. Augustine,  
Deputy Adviser (Homoeo),  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Member
9. Dr. D.P. Rastogi,  
Director,  
Central Council for Research  
in Homoeopathy,  
B-1/6, Community Centre,  
Janak Puri,  
New Delhi. Member-Secretary

The Scientific Advisory Committee met only once during the year 1985-86 on 3rd March, 1986.

WORKING GROUPSCLINICAL RESEARCH

1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia,  
Hony. Adviser (Homoeopathy),  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Chairman
2. Dr. Jugal Kishore,  
86, Golf Link,  
New Delhi. Member
3. Dr. Mohammad Qasim,  
Aziza Building,  
1-Basti, Nizamuddin (West),  
New Delhi. Member
4. Dr. P.D. Nigam,  
Senior Cardiologist,  
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital,  
New Delhi. Member
5. Dr. K.G.K. Sastry,  
Principal,  
Dr. Gururaju Government Homoeopathic  
Medical College and Hospital,  
Gudivada(A.P.). Member
6. Dr. V.T. Augustine,  
Deputy Adviser (Homoeo),  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Member-Secretary
7. Dr. D.P. Rastogi,  
Director,  
Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy,  
B-1/6, Community Centre,  
Janak Puri,  
New Delhi.

DRUG PROVING AND CLINICAL VERIFICATION

- 1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia,  
Hony. Adviser (Homoeo),  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Chairman
- 2. Dr. Jugal Kishore,  
86, Golf Link,  
New Delhi. Member
- 3. Dr. V.K. Gupta,  
Delhi Administration,  
Directorate of Health Services,  
Saraswati Bhawan,  
Connaught Place,  
New Delhi. Member
- 4. Dr. S.K. Zutshi,  
C-22, Nizamuddin East,  
New Delhi. Member
- 5. Dr. G.K. Kohli,  
Registrar, SCH,  
Shimla. Member
- 6. Dr. V.T. Augustine,  
Deputy Adviser (Homoeo),  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Member
- 7. Dr. D.P. Rastogi,  
Director,  
Central Council for Research  
in Homoeopathy,  
B-1/6, Community Centre,  
Janak Puri,  
New Delhi. Member-Secretary

The Working Group (Drug Proving and Clinical Verification) met only once on 29th May, 1985.

DRUG RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION

- 1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia,  
Hony. Adviser (Homoeopathy),  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Chairman
- 2. Dr. K.P. Muzumdar,  
'Vivek',  
105-TPS III, 14th Road,  
Bandra,  
Bombay. Member
- 3. Prof. K.P. Bhargava,  
Emeritus Prof. of Pharmacology,  
K.G. Medical College,  
Lucknow(U.P.). Member
- 4. Dr. P.N. Varma,  
Director,  
Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory,  
C.G.O. Complex, Near Hapur Chungi,  
Ghaziabad(U.P.). Member
- 5. Prof. M.K. Prasad,  
Prof. and Head of the Department  
of Botany,  
Maharajas College,  
Cochin. Member
- 6. Dr. V.T. Augustine,  
Deputy Adviser (Homoeopathy),  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Member
- 7. Dr. D.P. Rastogi,  
Director,  
Central Council for Research  
in Homoeopathy,  
B-1/6, Community Centre,  
Janak Puri,  
New Delhi. Member-Secretary

LITERARY RESEARCH

1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia,  
Hony. Adviser (Homoeopathy),  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Chairman
2. Dr. K.N. Kasad,  
A.H. Wadia Daugh,  
310, Parle Tank,  
Bombay. Member
3. Dr. A.C. Saxena,  
Director of Homoeopathy,  
A-3/3, Corporation Flats,  
Nirala Nagar,  
Lucknow(U.P.). Member
4. Dr. S.K. Dubey,  
85, Amherst Street,  
Calcutta -9. Member
5. Dr. Girender Pal,  
Principal,  
Dr. Madan Pratap Khuteta,  
Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical  
College and Hospital,  
Station Road,  
Jaipur(RAJASTHAN). Member
6. Dr. V.T. Augustine,  
Deputy Adviser (Homoeopathy),  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,  
Nirman Bhawan,  
New Delhi. Member
7. Dr. D.P. Rastogi,  
Director,  
Central Council for Research  
in Homoeopathy,  
B-1/6, Community Centre,  
Janak Puri,  
New Delhi. Member-Secretary

ORGANISATIONAL NETWORK

There are two Central Research Institutes, two Regional Research Institutes, a Documentation and Information Division, two Clinical Verification Units, fourteen Clinical Research Units, five Drug Proving Research Units, three Drug Standardisation Units, one Survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit, Twenty Clinical Research Units(Tribal), one Grant-in-aid Enquiry (which has since been closed on concluding studies) and one Clinical Research Cell. One of the Clinical Research Units (Tribal) was established during 1985-86.

BUDGET PROVISION

The following table shows at a glance the budget provision made for the Council.

	<u>RUPEES (IN LAKHS)</u>			
	Actual Expenditure 1984-85	B.E. 1985-86	R.E. 1985-86	Actual Expenditure 1985-86
Plan	49.08	55.00	20.00	16.57
Non-Plan	23.58	51.63	74.50	73.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.66</b>	<b>106.63</b>	<b>94.50</b>	<b>90.02</b>

PART - II

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

- Clinical Research
- Clinical Research in Epidemics
- Clinical Research (Tribal)
- Clinical Verification Research
- Drug Provi. Research
- Drug Research
- Documentation-Literary Research

INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMME

PUBLICATIONS

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

AREAS OF RESEARCH

1. Clinical Research
2. Clinical Research in Epidemics
3. Clinical Research (Tribal)
4. Clinical Verification Research
5. Drug Proving Research
6. Drug Research
7. Documentation & Literary Research

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. CLINICAL RESEARCH

Clinical Research has always played a major role in the development of medicine. It has been more so in case of Homoeopathy wherein symptomatic data obtained by means of proving (experimentation) of drugs on healthy human beings, need to be repeatedly verified on patients in the clinics, to be valid before it forms parts of the homoeopathic materia medica. It has, therefore, remained an important part of research activities of the Council ever since its inception in 1978.

Even though clinical research in Homoeopathy has a number of objectives such as (i) clinical confirmation of drugs pathogenesis, (ii) elicitation of new clinical symptoms, (iii) evolution of clinical drug pictures, (iv) classification of various complexions, temperaments and constitutions, and (v) to evaluate action of Homoeopathic drugs on any given pathological condition etc., the main objective of the clinical research programme of the Council is, "to evolve a group of most effective Homoeopathic medicines with regard to".

- i) identification of their reliable indications,
- ii) identification of their most useful potencies,
- iii) determination of their reliable frequency of administration, and
- iv) determination of their relationship such as antidotal, inimical, complementary etc. with each other.

Apart from evaluation of efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines in certain diseased conditions, the Council has also undertaken studies concerning action of particular drugs in certain disease conditions. These drugs are either said to have special affinity for the organ(s) involved or have been traditionally or empirically used in particular diseases being studied under this programme.

CLINICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS 1985-86

1.1 Drug Oriented

- 1.1.1. To clinically evaluate the efficacy of Bowel Nosodes in various ailments.
- 1.1.2. To clinically verify the drug pathogenesis of Tuberculinum Pura.
- 1.1.3. To clinically evaluate the efficacy of the following drugs in Helminthiasis: Chelone, Embelia ribes (Biranga) and Cuprum oxydatum nigrum.

1.2. Disease Oriented

- (1) Allergic Dermatoses, (2) Amoebiasis, (3) Bacillary Dysentery, (4) Bronchial Asthma, (5) Cervical Erosion, (6) Cervicitis, (7) Diabetes Mellitus, (8) Dysentery, (9) Eczema, (10) Epilepsy, (11) Filariasis, (12) Gastro-enteritis, (13) Herpes, (14) Infective hepatitis, (15) Malaria, (16) Malignant Diseases, (17) Mental Diseases, (18) Mumps, (19) Osteoarthritis, (20) Psoriasis, (21) Rheumatic Fever/Arthritis, (22) Rhinitis, (23) Sinusitis, (24) Sports Medicine, (25) Tonsillitis, (26) Urticaria and (27) Vitiligo.

1. CLINICAL RESEARCH

1.1.1. Clinical Evaluation of Bowel Nosodes in various Diseases

Bowel nosodes, though not widely used, have been reported to be of great use as intercurrent remedies alongwith other Homoeopathic medicines, especially in chronic diseases. Although these wonderful remedies have been in use for the last 50 odd years, their application as therapeutic agents has so far been entirely dependent on clinical symptoms, for they remain to be proved systematically on healthy human beings. Owing to this fact their pathogenesis' remain incomplete. Keeping in view this limitation, the Council had undertaken a study to evaluate clinical applicability of these remedies and also to enlarge their pathogenesis for better use in future, at the Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta in the year 1978-79 which is still continuing.

These nosodes were use in different potencies as discussed below:

Higher potencies (200C and above) were used in cases where mental symptoms were marked, lower potencies (6C and above) in cases where gross pathological changes were observed and 30C potency was used during acute exacerbations.

The following Bowel nosodes namely Dysentery Co., Gaertner, Morgan-Gaert, Morgan-Pure, Proteus and Sycotic Co. were clinically tried.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total of 272 cases were studied under this project. The results obtained through the study have been in confirmity with the symptoms attributed to these nosodes and have already been reported in the annual reports for the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year under report, 104 cases (including 48 old cases) were studied under this study programme. The drug-wise distribution, improvement and symptoms observed to have been mitigated may be seen in the following tables.

Tables Showing Drug-Wise Distribution Of Patients And Improvement

Drugs	Given To (No. of cases)	Effective in (No. of cases)
Dysentery Co.		
Gaertner	32	13
Morgan (Gaertner)	19	8
Morgan (Pure)	19	5
Proteus	10	3
Sycotic Co.	24	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>41</b>

Details Of Symptoms Disappeared Under The Influence Of Each Of These Drugs Are As Under:

**DYSENTERY CO.**  
Potencies: 30, 200, 1000

Symptoms	No. of patients who reported the symptoms	No. of patients who reported disappearance of such symptoms/or improvement
1. Fearful, nervousness, mental tension with apprehension	20	10
2. Frequent loose stool with mucus	25	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>

**SYCOTIC CO.**  
Potencies: 30, 200, 1000

Symptoms	No. of patients who reported the symptoms	No. of patients who reported disappearance of such symptoms/or improvement
1. Nervousness with irritability	10	4
2. Stool loose with rumbling sound in abdomen	20	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>

**MORGAN (GARTNER)**  
Potencies: 200, 1000

Symptoms	No. of patients who reported the symptoms	No. of patients who reported disappearance of such symptoms/or improvement
1. Mental tension with nervousness	15	6
2. Constipation	10	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>

1.1.2. Clinical Proving of Tuberculinum Pura

Tuberculinum is one of the most frequently used Homoeopathic medicine for a variety of diseases. Although it affects the entire body, most marked action is observed on the respiratory tract especially in cases where a family history of tuberculosis is present. Interestingly many of its important symptoms have been observed through clinical observations and not through regular provings on healthy human beings. This study was undertaken at Clinical Research Units at Bombay and Pune in order to evolve a rather richer clinical picture of this drug and also to confirm its available pathogenesis.

METHOD AND OBSERVATIONS

A total of 82 cases were studied during the year 1985-86 under this project. The potencies of the drug administered varied from 200 to 50M.

Studies conducted so far confirmed the following signs and symptoms of the drug which are already attributed to it in the Homoeopathic materia medica:

Subjective Symptoms	Given to (No.of patients)	Provided Relief to (No.of patients)	Cured
Colds	34	34	-
Dry/spasmodic Cough	18	18	-
Rattling Cough	13	13	-
Sneezing	26	26	-
Difficult expectoration	25	25	-
Running nose	31	31	-
Nasal obstruction	11	11	-
Constipation	8	8	-
Wheezing	18	18	-

MORGAN (PURE)

Potencies: 200,1000

Symptoms	No.of patients who reported the symptoms	No.of patients who reported disappearance of such symptoms/or improvement
1. Extremely irritable, depression	9	2
2. Dryness of mouth with bad taste in the morning	7	3
TOTAL	16	5

PROTEUS

Potencies: 200,1000

Symptoms	No.of patients who reported the symptoms	No.of patients who reported disappearance of such symptoms/or improvement
1. suicidal tendency with nervousness	6	2
2. Constipation, stool blackish	10	3
TOTAL	16	5

OBSERVATIONS  
 During the course of studies these drugs have been found to be quite effective as intercurrent remedies in various disorders. The results obtained are useful and confirm the available indications for their use.

Nausea	3	3	-
Vomiting	6	6	-
Chest congestion	25	11	14
Diarrhoea, tendency	3	3	-
<u>Objective Symptoms</u>			
Respiratory distress	18	8	10
Restlessness	18	10	8
Rhonchi	20	2	18
Discharge, ear	2	2	-
Tonsils, enlarged	5	5	-

The results obtain suggested that Tuberculinum is of great value in cases with definite family history of Bronchial Asthma (15 cases), and Koch's (5 cases). It was also observed to be useful in cases with past history of recurrent upper respiratory tract infections (28 cases), recurrent helminthiasis (11 cases), allergic branchitis (10 cases), Measles (15 cases).

### 1.1.3. Clinical Evaluation Of Chelone Glabra, Biranga (Embelia Ribes) And Cuprum Oxydatum Nigrum In Helminthiasis

Helminthiasis is a common parasitic disease prevalent in tropical countries. In order to evaluate the action of the drugs- Chelone glabra, Biranga (Embelia ribes) and Cuprum oxydatum nigrum which are reported to have specific therapeutic action in helminthiasis, the Council has undertaken clinical research in helminthiasis with these three drugs.

A total of 70 cases were studied during the year, of which 60 showed improvement in varying degrees. Of these sixty cases 16 were completely cured. The details may be seen in the following table:

Name of the Drug	Given to (No.of cases)	Found Effective in (Number of cases)
Chelone glabra	24	21
Biranga (Embelia ribes)	27	23
Cuprum oxydatum nigrum	19	16
TOTAL	70	60

#### OBSERVATIONS

As may be seen, Chelone glabra, Embelia ribes (Biranga), and Cuprum Oxydatum nigrum are quite effective in helminthiasis. In seven cases which were positive for pin worms and six cases of Ascaris lumbricoids, stool examinations conducted after treatment showed absence of worm. Clinical improvement in respect of various presenting signs and symptoms was observed in other 41 cases.

#### FUTURE PROGRAMME

Studies are to continue.

1.2.1. ALLERGIC DERMATOSISSUMMARY

A total of 42 cases of Allergic Dermatitis were studied during the year 1985-86. Twenty four of these cases are reported to have experienced improvement in varying degrees.

INTRODUCTION

Allergic dermatitis is characterised by skin lesions resulting from abnormal reaction of skin to a substance(s) or thermal factor(s). The commonest of such reactions is urticaria which is manifested in form of sudden wheal like eruptions, varying in size and shape from circular to very large irregular areas. The lesions usually disappear within 24 hours even without treatment. But in rare cases they may persist for few hours to a few days. The factors which may cause urticaria may be drugs, foods, inhalants, parasites, cold, heat etc..

In order to ascertain the therapeutic efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines in Urticaria, research studies are being carried out at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi since 1972 and Clinical Research Unit, Surat since 1979.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total number of 1592 cases of allergic dermatosis were studied prior to the year 1985-86. Detailed report on these cases have already been made in the Annual Reports of the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year 1985-86, 42 cases of Allergic Dermatitis were studied. Of these, 8 showed marked improvement, 8 showed moderate improvement, 8 showed mild improvement, and 17 dropped out of the study programme. One was still under observation at the time of reporting.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

Twenty two Homoeopathic medicines were found effective in allergic dermatosis. These are:

1. HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE

Names of the Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies Used	Given to (No.of cases)	Relieved (No.of cases)
1. Apis mellifica	30,1000	2	1
2. Arsenicum album	200	2	1
3. Conium maculatum	200	1	1
4. Graphites	30,200,1M,CM	5	4
5. Hepar sulphuris	30	1	1
6. Lycopodium clavatum	200	1	1
7. Medorrhinum	200	1	1
8. Mercurius solubilis	30	1	-
9. Mezereum	200	1	1
10. Natrum carbonicum	30	6	2
11. Natrum muriaticum	30,200	1	1
12. Nux vomica	200	1	1
13. Petroleum	30	1	1
14. Phosphorus	200	2	1
15. Pulsatilla	200	2	1
16. Rhus toxicodendron	200	5	1
17. Sulphur	30,200	1	1
18. Urtica urens	200		
		39	21
TOTAL			

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

2. <u>Fellow Well</u>			
1. Abies nigra	by	Mercurius solubilis	1
2. Hepar sulphuricum	by	Sulphur	1
3. Lycopodium clavatum	by	Sepia	1

OBSERVATIONS

It was observed that duration, frequency and intensity of subsequent attacks which are encountered during the course of treatment were significantly reduced.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies to continue.

1.2.2. AMOEBIASIS

INTRODUCTION

Amoebiasis is characterised by the presence of Entamoeba histolytica in the body with or without clinical manifestations of the disease (WHO-1969).

Amoebiasis has a worldwide distribution and is estimated to affect 10% of World's population (WHO-1969). Prevalence rate in Asia and Africa is as high as 30% or more of the population. In Asia, the most affected areas are in Bangladesh, Burma and India, especially in those parts where sanitation is poor. Malnutrition also provides a favourable ground for amoebiasis and, in fact it contributes to the severity of the disease.

When the disease is clinically manifested, it is characterised by abdominal discomfort, mild windy looseness of bowels or frank recurring diarrhoea not necessarily with blood and excessive mucus in stool. Tenderness may or may not be present in mild cases but in severe cases tenesmus are present. At an average 8-10 scanty stools a day which are watery or semi-solid and foul smelling. The clinical signs and symptoms may persist for a few days or disappear spontaneously.

Keeping in view the higher incidence of amoebiasis in the country, the Council undertook research studies at Central Research Institute, Calcutta (1985) and Clinical Research Units at Guwahati (since 1984-85), Tirupathi (since 1982-83) and Udupi (since 1980). The objective being to evaluate the efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines in this disorder.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

Since inception of the scheme, 378 cases of amoebiasis were registered. These have been reported upon in the Annual Reports for the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year 1985-86, 188 cases of amoebiasis, both acute and chronic were studied. Of these 35 are reported to be cured, 29 experienced marked improvement, 62 experienced moderate relief, 4 registered mild relief, 14 had no improvement, 41 dropped out of the study programme and 3 became worse.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

During the studies, following Homoeopathic medicines were found effective.

1. Homoeopathic Medicines Found Effective

Name of the Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies Used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Aloe socotrina	30, 200		
2. Atista indica	φ	4	1
3. Cynodon dactylon	1X	25	18
4. Holarrhena antidysenterica	1X, 3X	13	10
5. Lachesis	30	25	18
6. Lycopodium clavatum	30, 200, 1M	1	1
7. Mercurius solubilis	30, 200	4	3
8. Nux vomica	6, 30, 200	64	40
9. Pulsatilla	30, 200	125	101
10. Rhus toxicodendron	30	1	1
11. Sulphur	30, 200	4	3
		36	10

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

2. Follow Well

No.	Drug	by	Medicine	Count
1.	Belladonna	by	Calcarea carbonicum	1
2.	Lachesis	"	Lycopodium clavatum	1
3.	Lycopodium clavatum	"	Nux vomica	3
4.	Mercurius solubilis	"	Pulsatilla	26
5.	Nux vomica	"	Sulphur	1
6.	Pulsatilla	"	Kali muriaticum	1
7.	Sulphur	"	Nux vomica	20

3. Complimentary

No.	Drug	Medicine	Count
1.	Belladonna	Calcarea carbonicum	1
2.	Lycopodium clavatum	Lachesis	3
3.	Mercurius solubilis	Badiaga	1
4.	Nux vomica	Sulphur	15

4. Intercurrent Remedies

No.	Drug	Medicine	Count
1.	Bacillinum	Nux vomica Belladonna	26 1
2.	Medorrhinum	Lycopodium clavatum Pulsatilla	3 1
3.	Syphilinum	Mercurius solubilis	5

OBSERVATIONS

A group of Homoeopathic remedies have been found to be useful in the treatment of amoebiasis. Usefulness of some remedies, stated to be effective in amoebiasis, have also been confirmed and also their reliable indications identified. These include, Holarrhena antidysenterica, Cynodon dactylon, Atista indica (all of indigenous origin), Mercurius solubilis etc. (see Table - Homoeopathic medicines used). The cases which have been given Homoeopathic medicines are being followed for conclusive evaluation.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.3. BACILLARY DYSENTERY

SUMMARY

During the year 1985-86, 10 cases of Bacillary Dysentery were studied at the Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Guwahati. Of these, 9 cases have shown marked improvement, in their diseased condition. Four Homoeopathic medicines have been found useful.

INTRODUCTION

Bacillary dysentery is an acute, self limiting disease of man, characterised by fever and diarrhoea usually containing pus and blood. It is caused by the organisms of genus shigella. It is common wherever local conditions permit contamination of food and water by the faeces of infected individuals. It is highly contagious and can be spread by contact with infected people, bed linen etc.

In order to ascertain the efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines in Bacillary dysentery, the Council undertook studies at the Clinical Research Unit, Guwahati in June, 1984.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total of 24 cases of Bacillary Dysentery were studied prior to the year 1985-86. These have already been reported upon in the Annual Report for the year 1984-85.

ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

A total of 10 cases have been studied. Nine of these have shown marked improvement and one has since dropped out of study programme.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE

The following four Homoeopathic medicines have been used with success:

Nux vomica 30, Mercurius corrosive 30, Mercurius solubilis 30 and Magnesium phosphoricum 6X.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The scheme is to be continued on the basis of new protocol drawn for the purpose, in order to gather sufficient data.

1.2.4. BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

SUMMARY

During the year 1985-86, 886 cases of Bronchial asthma were studied at the research Institutes and Units of the Council. 274 of these have experienced relief in varied degrees. Some 50 Homoeopathic drugs reported to be useful in Bronchial asthma have been found effective.

INTRODUCTION

Bronchial asthma is a clinical syndrome characterised by a variable and reversible peripheral airway obstruction. The clinical picture of bronchial asthma remains variable as no uniform mechanism has been indentified in all patients. It is manifested clinically by paroxysmal dyspnoea, cough and wheezing. Being an episodic disease, it is characterised by acute exacerbation and interspersed symptom free periods.

Nearly 2.00% of the World population is reported to be suffering from bronchial asthma. Studies conducted by the ICMR indicate that approximately 1.00% of Indian population suffer from asthma. Another report informs of higher incidence i.e. 1.60% in urban 2.70% in rural areas.

Homoeopathic medicines are reported to have cured Bronchial asthma. The Council, in order to verify and evaluate further the efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines in bronchial asthma continued research scheme started earlier by its parent body

CCRIMH, after its inception in 1979. The studies are being conducted at the following Institutes and Units:

Central Research Institute, Kottayam (continued since the time of CCRIMH)	since 1974-75
Regional Research Institute, Gudivada (continued since the time of CCRIMH)	since 1973-74
Regional Research Institute, New Delhi (continued since the time of CCRIMH)	since 1972-73
Clinical Research Unit, Bombay	since 1979-80
Clinical Research Unit, Patiala	since 1979-80

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

The Council, since the date of undertaking research scheme in Bronchial asthma, has registered 10124 (813 in 1984-85) cases at the Institute and Units where the scheme has been in progress. The results obtained have already been reported in the respective Annual Reports of the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year 1985-86, 886 cases of Bronchial asthma were studied at different Institutes and Units. The results are tabulated below:

Total No. of cases studied	Male	Female	RESPONSE TO THE TREATMENT					DROPOUTS	UNDER OBSERVATION	
			Cured	Marked relief 75% and above	Mild 25-50%	Mod-erate relief 50-75%	NO IMPROVEMENT			
886	413	473	-	54	120	100	82	10	247	273*

\* These were under observation at the time of reporting. As such their progress could not be evaluated.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

Many Homoeopathic medicines, depending on the presenting signs and symptoms, were prescribed and found effective in a number of cases. These are tabulated hereunder:

1. Homoeopathic Medicines Found Effective

Name of Indicated Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies Used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Ammonium carbonicum	30, 200	2	2
2. Antimonium tartaricum	30, 200, 1M	13	13
3. Antimonium arsenicosum	30, 200, 1M	22	22
4. Aralia racemosa	30	1	1
5. Arsenicum album	30, 200, 1M	118	106
6. Arsenicum iodatum	30, 200, 1M	27	26
7. Bryonia alba	30, 200	6	6
8. Carbo vegetabilis	30, 200, 1M	51	50
9. Causticum	30, 200	4	4
10. Graphites	30, 200, 1M	2	2
11. Hepar sulphuris	30	22	22
12. Hypericum	30, 200, 1M	1	1
13. Ipecacuanha	30, 200	13	13
14. Kali bichromicum	30, 200	18	18
15. Kali carbonicum	30, 200	32	32
16. Lachesis	30, 200	11	11
17. Mercurius solubilis	30, 200	15	15
18. Natrum muriaticum	30, 200	8	8
19. Natrum sulphuricum	30, 200, 1M	28	27
20. Nux vomica	30, 200, 1M	5	5

21. Pulsatilla	30, 200, 1M	17	13
22. Rhus toxicodendron	30, 200, 1M	15	15
23. Sanguinaria canadensis	30, 200	2	2
24. Sepia	30	2	2
25. Spongia tosta	30, 200	10	10
26. Sulphur	30, 200, 1M	8	8

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

(1) <u>Follows Well</u>			<u>No. of cases (observed in)</u>
1. Antimonium arsenicosum	by	Arsenicum iodatum	3
	"	Arsenicum album	1
	"	Kali bichromicum	1
2. Arsenicum album	"	Pulsatilla	1
	"	Arsenicum iodatum	3
3. Carbo vegetabilis	"	Nux vomica	1
4. Cinchona officinalis	"	Carbo vegetabilis	1
	"	Arsenicum album	1
5. Kali bichromicum	"	Natrum sulphuricum	2
6. Natrum sulphuricum	"	Arsenicum iodatum	1
	"	Kali carbonicum	1
7. Nux vomica	"	Arsenicum iodatum	2
	"	Carbo vegetabilis	2
	"	Pulsatilla	1
8. Sulphur	"	Nux vomica	1

(2) Complimentary

1. Antimonium arsenicosum	-Arsenicum iodatum	1
2. Carbo vegetabilis	-Arsenicum album	1
3. Ipecacuanha	-Arsenicum album	1
4. Kali bichromicum	-Arundo	1
5. Kali carbonicum	-Antimonium arsenicosum	1
	-Arsenicum album	4
	-Carbo vegetabilis	6
6. Natrum sulphuricum	-Causticum	2
7. Nux vomica	-Arsenicum iodatum	3
8. Sulphur	-Antimonium arsenicosum	2
	-Antimonium arsenicosum	1

(3) Intercurrent

1. Bacillinum	-Antimonium Arsenicosum	6
	-Arsenicum iodatum	1
	-Kali carbonicum	1
2. Medorrhinum	-Sanguinaria canadensis	1
	-Squilla	1
3. Sulphur	-Nux vomica	1
4. Thuja occidentalis	-Calcarea carbonicum	1
	-Arsenicum album	1
	-Antimonium arsenicosum	2
5. Tuberculinum	-Tuberculinum	1
	-Arsenicum album	4
	-Arundo	1
	-Natrium sulphuricum	5
	-Pulsatilla	1
	-Spongia tosta	2

OBSERVATIONS

Homoeopathic medicines which are reported to be useful in Bronchial asthma were tried and found to confirm the signs and symptoms attributed to them. In future studies attempts will be made to evolve a group of most indicated Homoeopathic medicines in bronchial asthma and also their most reliable symptomatic indications.

Arsenicum iodatum in 30 and 200 and 1000 potencies has been found very useful in acute stage of asthmatic attack having an improvement rate of about 96%. During the course of studies Tuberculinum (1000C) was used as an inter-current remedy to enhance or supplement the action of indicated medicines. It has been found useful as an inter-current remedy especially in cases with a family history of tuberculosis.

The research findings are observed to be in confirmity with the therapeutic evaluation of Ammonium carbonicum, Antimonium tartaricum, Arsenicum album, Arsenic iodatum, Carbo vegetabilis, Ipecacuanha, Kali carbonicum, Lachesis, Natrium muriaticum, Natrium sulphuricum, Pulsatilla, Spongia and Sulphur, as worked out to be most effective in the Repertorial Index for Bronchial Asthma by Drs. V.P. Singh and Vishal Chawla of Documentation & Information Division, published in the Quarterly Bulletin, Vol.5,p.5-12(1983).

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue. It is also proposed to organise a Seminar on Bronchial Asthma to disseminate the research work of the Council and to expose the research workers of the Council to the latest techniques and methodology.

1.2.5. CERVICAL EROSION

SUMMARY

Thirty two cases of Cervical erosion were studied at the Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, New Delhi. Twenty nine of these cases have shown improvement in varying degrees in their condition. Fifteen Homoeopathic medicines have been verified to be effective in this condition.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical erosion is a gynaecological condition which is characterised by an over growth of columnar epithelium replacing squamous epithelium around the cervical os.

With a view to evaluate action of Homoeopathic medicines in cervical erosion, the Council undertook a research study at Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, New Delhi in 1978. Initially one study was undertaken for cervicitis and cervical erosion jointly. But, in 1981 these two clinical problems were separated and research studies, independent of each other, were undertaken.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

Seventy nine cases of cervical erosion were registered between April, 1981 and March, 1985. The cases registered between 1978 and March, 1981 under the research scheme Cervicitis/Cervical erosion are not included as they could be evaluated independently. These cases have already been reported upon in concerned Annual Reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Thirty two cases of Cervical erosion were studied during the year 1985-86. Six of these cases reported marked improvement, 10 reported moderate improvement and 13 registered mild improvement. One experienced no improvement and 2 did not report and were therefore considered as drop outs.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

Undermentioned Homoeopathic medicines were found effective in the treatment of Cervical erosion.

1. Homoeopathic Medicine Found Effective

	Names of the Homoeopathic Medicine	Potencies Used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1.	Bryonia alba	30, 200	3	3
2.	Calcarea carbonicum	30, 200	4	1
3.	Ferrum metallicum	200	1	1
4.	Hepar sulphuricum	200	1	1
5.	Ignatia amara	30, 200	4	2
6.	Lachesis	30, 200, 1000	4	3
7.	Lycopodium clavatum	30, 200, 1000	5	5
8.	Natrum muriaticum	1000	2	2
9.	Nitric acid	200, 1000	4	4
10.	Nux vomica	30, 200, 1000	4	3
11.	Pulsatilla	30, 200, 1000	16	14
12.	Rhus toxicodendron	30, 200	2	1
13.	Sabina	30	1	1
14.	Sepia	30, 200, 1000	22	17

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

2. Follows Well

1. Sepia	by		
2. Pulsatilla	"	Natrum muriaticum	2
		Nitric acid	1

3. Complimentary

1. Natrum muriaticum		Sepia	2
2. Sepia		Nux vomica	1
3. Sulphur		Intercurrent	1
4. Tuberculinum		Natrum muriaticum	1

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.6. CERVICITIS

SUMMARY

Twenty cases of Cervicitis were studied during the year under report. Sixteen of these have experienced relief in varying degrees. Nine Homoeopathic medicines were used and found effective in the treatment of Cervicitis.

INTRODUCTION

Cervicitis is the most common of all gynaecological disorders and affects 50% of all women some time during adult life. Chronic cervicitis is the most frequent cause of persist leucorrhoea and is also a major causative factor in infertility dysparunia, abortion and may sometimes even provide a stimulus to the development of cervical carcinoma.

In order to evaluate action of Homoeopathic medicine in cervicitis, the Council undertook a research study in cervicitis/cervical erosion at the Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, New Delhi in 1978. Later in 1981, studies in cervicitis were separated from Cervical erosion.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total number of 78 cases of Cervicitis were registered for studies between April, 1981 and March, 1985. The cases registered earlier alongwith cervical erosion are not taken into account. These cases have already been reported upon in the Annual Reports for respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year 1985-86, twenty cases were studied. Seven of these experienced marked relief, 3 moderate relief and another 6 observed mild relief. Four did not report for follow-up.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

A number of Homoeopathic medicines were found useful in cervicitis. These are as under:

1. Homoeopathic Medicines Found Effective

Names of the Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies Used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Calcarea carb	30, 200		3
2. Carbo vegetabilis	30, 200	3	2
3. Lac caninum	30	2	1
4. Lachesis	30	1	1
5. Lycopodium clavatum	200, 1M	1	2
6. Natrum muriaticum	30, 200, 1M	2	7
7. Phosphorus	30, 1M	8	2
8. Pulsatilla	30, 200, 1M	2	5
9. Sepia	30, 200, 1M, 10M	7	8
		11	

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

2. Follow Well Observed in (No. of cases)

1. Calcarea carb	by Sepia	1
2. Pulsatilla	" Conium	1
3. Rhus toxicodendron	" Calcarea carb	1
4. Sepia	" Natrum muriaticum	2
5. Silicea	" Pulsatilla	1

3. Complimentary Observed in (No. of cases)

1. Natrum muriaticum	Sepia	2
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4. Intercurrent Observed in (No. of cases)

1. Sulphur	to Lycopodium	1
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FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

### 1.2.7. DIABETES MELLITUS

#### SUMMARY

Thirty two cases of Diabetes Mellitus were studied. Ten of these have shown symptomatic improvement. Four homoeopathic medicines have been found to be effective in providing symptomatic relief.

#### INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is characterised by a state of hyperglycaemia which may be due to deficiency of/or diminished effectiveness of Insulin. The disease is chronic in nature and affects the metabolism of carbohydrate, protein, fat, water and electrolytes. Metabolic derangement is usually associated with functional and structural changes in the cells of the body, especially in the vascular system. About 2 per cent of Indian population is reported to be suffering from Diabetes Mellitus.

The Council, in order to ascertain the efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in Diabetes mellitus, undertook a research study at the Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy at Calcutta (1977-78) and Kottayam (1974). While the research studies at Calcutta were confined to evaluation of action of potentised Insulin in Diabetes (since stopped), the research studies at Kottayam were based on indicated Homoeopathic medicines.

### BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total of 351 cases of Diabetes mellitus have been studied prior to 1985-86. These cases have already been reported upon.

### ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Thirty two cases of Diabetes mellitus were studied during the year. Ten of these cases have shown symptomatic improvement in the diseased condition and also in associated complaints, twenty one have shown no improvement and one became worse.

### HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE

Acid phosphoricum 6, Causticum 30, Nux vomica 30, and Uranium nitricum 30 have been found useful in these cases.

### FUTURE PROGRAMME

Based on the research work on hypoglycaemic effect of an indigenous drug *Cephalandra Indica*, it is proposed to use this drug in the treatment of Diabetes.

Further studies with this drug as well as other drugs will, however, continue.

1.2.8. DYSENTERY

SUMMARY

Fifty six cases of Dysentery were studied during the year 1985-86. Of these 20 were cured, 34 experienced marked improvement, 1 experienced mild relief and 1 dropped out. Eleven Homoeopathic medicines were found to be effective in Dysentery during the course of studies.

INTRODUCTION

Homoeopathic Medicines have been reported to be very useful in gastro-intestinal disorders including dysentery. As such, dysentery which is a common problem in Andaman & Nicobar Islands was taken up for study at the Clinical Research Unit, Port-Blair in the year 1980.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

Prior to 1985-86, 401 cases of Dysentery were studied at the Clinical Research Unit, Port-Blair. These have already been reported upon in the Annual Reports of concerned years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Fifty six cases of Dysentery were studied during the year 1985-86. The results obtained are tabulated below:

Total No. of cases	Cured	IMPROVEMENT			Worse	Drop Outs
		Marked	Mild	Not IMPROVED		
56	20	34	1	-	-	1

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

The following Homoeopathic medicines were found to be effective during the course of studies.

- (1) Arsenicum album 30,200; (2) Atista indica Ø; (3) Cinchona officinalis 30; (4) Colocynthis 200; (5) Hollarhena antidysenterica Ø; (6) Ipecacuanha 6,30; (7) Magnesium phosphoricum 6X; (8) Mercurius corrosive 30,200; (9) Mercurius solubilis 30,200; (10) Nux vomica 30; and (11) Teucrium marum varum 30.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue on the basis of recently introduced protocols, in order to gather sufficient data.

1.2.9. ECZEMA

SUMMARY

Forty cases of Eczema were studied at the Clinical Research Unit, Patiala during the year 1985-86. Ten of these have been cured and 13 have registered mild to **marked** relief in their diseased condition. Fourteen Homoeopathic medicines have been reported to be effective in Eczema.

INTRODUCTION

Eczema is non contagious inflammation of the skin and is characterised by erythema, scaling, oedema, vesiculation and oozing. It is a specific type of allergic cutaneous manifestation of antigen-antibody reaction. Itching varies from mild to severe and sometimes even interferes with the work and sleep.

Eczema is a quite common clinical problem in India. It constitutes about 30% of all the dermatoses and 2-3% of all medical problems seen in practice.

With a view to evaluate the action of Homoeopathic medicines reported to be quite effective in the skin conditions, the Council undertook research in Eczema at Clinical Research Unit, Patiala in 1979 which is being continued.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

205 cases of Eczema were studied at the Clinical Research Unit, Patiala prior to the reporting year. These have already been reported upon in the Annual Reports for respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Forty cases of Eczema (including 19 old cases) were studied during the year 1985-86. Ten of these have been reported to be cured, 13 have reported improvement in varying degrees, 2 did not improve, none got worse, and 6 dropped out of the study programme.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

A number of Homoeopathic medicines were used during the research studies. These are as follows:

1. Homoeopathic Medicines Found Effective

Name of the Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies Used	Given to (No.of cases)	Relieved (No.of cases)
1. Ambra grisea	200	1	1
2. Arsenicum album	30,200	1	1
3. Cina	200	1	4
4. Graphites	30,200,1M	4	1
5. Kali sulphuricum	30	1	1
6. Lachesis	200,1M	1	1
7. Psorinum	200	1	1
8. Petroleum	30,200	1	1
9. Rhus toxicodendron	30	1	4
10. Sepia	30,200	4	1
11. Sulphur	30,200,1M	1	
12. Thuja occidentalis	1M		

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

2. Follows Well

- |                       |    |                    |
|-----------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1. Sulphur            | by | Psorinum           |
| 2. Thuja              | "  | Natrum sulphuricum |
| 3. Rhus toxicodendron | "  | Graphites          |

3. Complimentary

- |            |  |           |
|------------|--|-----------|
| 1. Sulphur |  | Graphites |
|            |  | Alumina   |

4. Intercurrent

- |               |    |         |
|---------------|----|---------|
| 1. Bacillinum | to | Sulphur |
|---------------|----|---------|

OBSERVATIONS

Reliable indications of a few Homoeopathic medicines which are stated to be useful in Eczema, have been identified, Being a chronic disease in nature, patients who have been studied are being followed-up in order to obtain conclusive evaluation of results.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.10. EPILEPSY

SUMMARY

Four and twenty two cases of epilepsy were studied in the Indoor Patient Department (IPD) and Out Door Patients Department of the Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Kottayam respectively, during the year 1985-86. Two of these cases have shown marked improvement under homoeopathic treatment, 4 showed moderate and 6 showed mild improvement. Five Homoeopathic medicines have been found to be useful during the studies.

INTRODUCTION

Epilepsy is not a diseases in itself. It is rather an abnormal symptom which may be due to one or more of the following conditions:

1. Congenital neuronal dysfunction,
2. Systemic metabolic disorders, and
3. Structural brain disease.

The characteristic feature of epilepsy is periodic and recurrent seizures which can usually be recognised as sharply defined episodes. Epileptic seizures may occur in various forms, ranging from brief periods of impaired awareness to severe convulsions with physical sensation such as a smell.

Exact figures are not available, but different studies show a prevalence rate of about 0.5% or 500 per 1,00,000. It is slightly more prevalent among males than females (about 10:8). More than 70% of patients have been found to have their first attack before the age of 20.

Homoeopathic drugs are reported to be effective in various forms of Epilepsy. Therefore, in order to verify clinically the data recorded, the Council initiated a study at Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Kottayam in 1980 which is continued.

#### BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1985-86

A total number of 219 cases of epilepsy were registered prior to 1985-86. These have been reported upon in the Annual Reports for respective years.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Four cases (1 male and 3 female) of epilepsy were registered as indoor patients during the year 1985-86. Of these 4 cases, 2 have shown marked improvement, 1 showed moderate improvement, and 1 mild improvement.

Besides, 22 cases were studied at the OPD of the Institutes. Of these, 3 experienced moderate relief, 5 mild relief, 9 experienced no relief whereas 5 cases dropped out.

#### MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE

The following five Homoeopathic medicines were tried and found useful during the course of these studies. Arnica montana 200, Cuprum metallicum 6, Gelsemium 200, Lachesis 30 & Nux vomica 30.

#### FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue on the basis of recently drawn Protocol.

#### 1.2.11. FILARIA

#### SUMMARY

During the year 1985-86, 1654 cases of Filaria were studied. Of these, 2 reported cure, 25 reported marked improvement, 93 reported moderate improvement, 40 experienced mild improvement, and 2 did not experience any improvement. Rest of the cases are not reported upon.

#### INTRODUCTION

Filariasis is a clinical problem of importance from national health point of view, for it is a wide spread helminthic infection common in various parts of the country especially in the north-eastern regions and some parts of Andhra Pradesh.

Filariasis is characterised by inflammation of lymphatic glands and vessels accompanied by fever. Lymphatics of the limbs are most affected and oedema of scrotum and limbs is a common feature.

Keeping in view the importance of research and development of safe, curative treatment of Filaria, the Council undertook a research scheme at the following Units:

1. Clinical Research Unit, Bhubneshwar - 1979
2. Clinical Research Unit, Puri - 1980
3. Clinical Research Unit, Tirupathi - 1980
4. Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Gudivada - 1984

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total of 4744 cases of Filaria were studied prior to 1985-86. The results obtained have already been communicated in the concerned annual reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1985-86

During the reporting year, 1654 cases (including 335 old cases) of Filariasis were studied, the results are tabulated below:

Total No. of cases	Cured	IMPROVEMENT			No. Worse Improvement	Drop Outs
		Marked	Moderate	Mild		
1654*	2	25	93	40	2	*

\* 1490 cases have not been reported upon. It is because the Units were assigned study of 10 Homoeopathic drugs which were identified to be effective in earlier studies (see observations). Hence only those cases which were treated by these 10 drugs are reported here in respect of Clinical Research Unit, Puri and Regional Research Institute, Gudivada.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

A score of Homoeopathic medicines were used in the management of Filariasis. These are as under:

1. Homoeopathic Medicines Found Effective

Name of Homoeopathic Medicine	Potencies used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Apis mellifica	30, 200, 1M, 10M, 50M	58	56
2. Arnica montana	30, 200, 1M	36	20
3. Arsenicum album	30, 200, 1M	27	19
4. Belladonna	30, 200	26	9
5. Bryonia alba	30, 200, 1M, 10M, 50M	148	105
6. Calcarea carbonicum	30, 200	6	3
7. Calcarea fluorium	30, 200	6	3
8. Clematis	30	3	2
9. Gelsemium sempervirens	30, 200	1	1
10. Hepar sulphuris	30, 200	3	3
11. Hydrocotyle asiatica	3X	1	1
12. Lachesis	30	3	2
13. Lycopodium clavatum	30, 200, 1M, 50M, CM	47	29
14. Mercurius solubilis	30, 200, 1M	22	17
15. Natrum muriaticum	30, 200, 1M	65	37
16. Nux vomica	30, 200	1	1
17. Phosphorus	30, 200	17	16
18. Psorinum	30, 200	3	1
19. Pulsatilla	200	72	39
20. Rhododendron	30, 200, 1M	62	42
21. Rhus toxicodendron	30, 200, 1M, 10M, 50M	120	103
22. Sepia	30, 200, 1M, 10M, CM	5	2
23. Silicea	200	11	6
24. Sulphur	200	5	5

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

(1) Follows Well

		Observed in (No. of cases)
1. Apis mellifica	by Pulsatilla	1
	Natrum muriaticum	2
	Sulphur	1
2. Belladonna	" Calcarea carbonica	1
	Rhus toxicodendron	1
3. Mercurius solubilis	" Arsenicum album	2
	Hepar sulphuris	2
	Lachesis	1
	Pulsatilla	1
	Rhus toxicodendron	2
	Sulphur	1
4. Natrum muriaticum	" Apis mellifica	1
	Bryonia alba	1
	Nux vomica	1
	Pulsatilla	2
5. Pulsatilla	" Bryonia alba	1
	Lycopodium clavatum	1
	Nux vomica	1
	Sulphur	3
	" Lycopodium	1
6. Rhododendron	Mercurius solubilis	1
	Nux vomica	1
	Sulphur	2

(2) Complimentary

1. Bryonia alba	Rhus toxicodendron	12
	Alumina	7
2. Arsenicum album	Carbo vegetabilis	8
3. Gelsemium	Actea racemosa	1
4. Hepar sulphuris	Calendula officinalis	3
5. Lycopodium clavatum	Iodum	1
6. Nux vomica	Sulphur	2

(3) Intercurrent Remedies

1. Sulphur	Rhus toxicodendron	7
2. Sepia	Rhus toxicodendron	1

OBSERVATIONS

During the course of studies, it was observed that Homoeopathic medicines were useful in arresting the development of diseases effectively. Three Homoeopathic medicines namely Apis mellifica, Bryonia alba and Rhus toxicodendron, which were found to be most effective during the earlier studies, have once again, been the most prescribed and most effective of all the Homoeopathic medicines used, giving 96.6%, 70.9% and 85.8% effectiveness ratings respectively.

Others drugs such as Sulphur, Hepar sulphuris, Phosphorus etc. though indicated in Filariasis and given to a fewer cases, have been found to give either 100% or almost 100% effectiveness ratings, (see table - medicines used).

The objective of study has been thus partially achieved in as much as evolving reliable indication of medicines used and also formulation of a group of most indicated remedies. However, evaluation of results in terms of cure preecessitates a longer follow-up, as such studies need to be continued.

#### FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

#### 1.2.12. GASTROENTERITIS

##### SUMMARY

Twenty cases of Gastroenteritis were studied at Clinical Research Units at Tirupathi and Guwahati. Fifteen of these cases were reported to be cured, 2 experienced marked improvement and 3 dropped out of study programme. Ten Homoeopathic medicines were found effective during the course of studies.

##### INTRODUCTION

Acute inflammation of mucosal lining of alimentary canal is termed as Gastroenteritis. It is generally acute in nature and characterised by profuse vomiting and diarrhoea accompanied by pain in the abdomen and tenesmus. Fever is often present.

Many Homoeopathic medicines are reported to be effective in this condition. Therefore, the Council has, in order to verify the recorded data in systematic manner, taken up research study in Gastroenteritis at Clinical Research Units at Tirupathi (1982-83) and Guwahati (1984-85).

##### BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total number of 191 cases of Gastroenteritis were studied prior to the year 1985-86. These have already been reported upon in the concerned Annual Reports.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Twenty cases of Gastroenteritis were studied at research Unit at Tirupathi (no case has been reported by the Unit at Guwahati) during the year 1985-86. Of these 15 were reported to be cured, 2 experienced marked improvement and 3 did not continue the treatment.

#### HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE

Ten Homoeopathic medicines namely Aethusa, Antimonium crudum, Arsenicum album, Bryonia alba, Calcarea carbonica, Ipecacuanha, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla and Veratrum album, used in 30 potency, were found to be effective.

#### FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

#### 1.2.13. HERPES

Herpes is an acute infectious disease caused by a virus named herpesvirus hominis and is characterised by superficial vesicles containing clear fluid, in the skin and mucous membranes, particularly in the buccal area. Usually the infection is localised, but occasionally it may be generalised. The vesicles usually dry up within 7-10 days and the scabs disappear without scarring.

Primary attack of Herpes usually occurs in childhood. It may be sub-clinical, but may present a vesicular gingivostomatitis with fever, malaise, irritability and local adenopathy. In adults, there may be sore throat, adenitis and fever as presenting signs and symptoms with the characteristic vesicular eruptions and marked tenderness at the site of lesion.

In order to evaluate role of Homoeopathic medicines in the management of Herpes, the Council undertook a research study on the basis of prefixed objective, at the Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Jaipur(Rajasthan) in the year 1985.

However, no case has so far been registered at the Unit.

1.2.14. INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

Infective hepatitis is characterised by an acute inflammation of the liver due to an unknown virus or viruses.

The disease, which is transmitted principally by the oral faecal route, is common in areas where hygeinic conditions are poor. It is for this reason that the epidemics of infective hepatitis are not uncommon. Although it causes a severe systemic upset in some patients, the disease has, on the whole, a good prognosis.

The disease is usually manifest clinically in anorexia, nausea, vomiting with abdominal distension and some pain or tenderness under the right costal margin. During the early stage, fever is generally present which lasts for 3-7 days. There are minimal physical signs at this stage which may include hepatomegaly and often hepatic tenderness. This is followed by icteric phase, the jaundice develops rapidly, the temperature returns to normal and the patient starts feeling better. The jaundice is of variable duration usually lasting 2 weeks or so.

Complete bed rest and high protein diet during the course of illness is generally beneficial to the patient. Fatty foods which usually cause nausea and vomiting are avoided in order to maintain level of sufficient nutrition.

Homoeopathic medicines have been reported to be useful in the management of infective hepatitis. Keeping this in view and to verify the available clinical data, the Council undertook a research (Rajasthan) in the year 1985-86.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Only 3 cases of infective hepatitis were studied during the year 1985-86. The data gathered is too insignificant to report upon with credence.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue on the basis of new protocol, in order to gather sufficient data.

1.2.15. MALARIA

SUMMARY

Seventy cases of Malaria were studied during the reporting year. Sixteen of these have been reported to be cured, 47 experienced improvement in varying degrees, 1 did not experience any relief and 6 dropped out. Twenty Homoeopathic medicines have been found to be useful.

INTRODUCTION

Malaria is a clinical problem of importance from national health point of view, as it is common in different parts of our country.

Malaria in man is caused by an infection by Plasmodium falciparum, P. vivax, P. ovale, P. malariae and rarely other species. This parasitic infection may be acquired from human hosts carrying the parasites and suitably sufficient anophelid mosquitoes, together with conditions of temperature and humidity which favour the development of parasite in mosquitoes. It may also be transmitted by transfusion or inoculation of infected blood.

As a result of WHO sponsored campaigns for prevention and more effective treatment, the incidence of malaria has been greatly reduced, but the complete eradication still remain elusive.

Keeping in view the importance of research and development of safe curative treatment of Malaria the Council undertook a research programme at the following places:

1. Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur - 1979
2. Clinical Research Unit, Port-Blair - 1980
3. Clinical Research Unit, Bhubneshwar - 1980
4. Clinical Research Unit, Puri - 1980

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total of 378 cases of Malaria were studied prior to 1985-86 at the above Units. The results obtained have already been reported in the Annual Reports of the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1985-86

A total number of 70 cases of Malaria were studied at the Clinical Research Units at Port-Blair, Jaipur and Puri during the year 1985-86. Of these 16 were reported to be cured, 45 reported marked improvement, 1 reported moderate relief, 1 reported mild improvement, 1 did not experience any relief and 6 did not report for follow-up.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

A number of Homoeopathic medicines have been used with success in the treatment of Malaria. These are as tabulated below:

1. Homoeopathic Medicines Found Effective

Name of the Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Arsenicum album	6,30,200	17	16
2. Baryta carbonicum	200,1M	1	1
3. Bryonia alba	200	1	1
4. Chirata	ϕ	23	23
5. Cinchona officinalis	30,200	10	10
6. Chininum sulphuricum	200,1M	5	5
7. Eupatorium perforatum	30,200	2	2
8. Ferrum phosphoricum	6X	4	4
9. Ipecacuanha	30,200	10	10
10. Natrum muriaticum	30,200	16	16
11. Pulsatilla	30,200	7	7
12. Sulphur	30	2	2
13. Thuja occidentalis	30	1	1
14. Tuberculinum	1M	11	11
15. Veratrum album	1M	1	1
16. Vitex nigunda	200	2	1
	ϕ	1	4
		4	

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

2. Follows Well

1. Arsenicum album	by Cinchona officinalis	4
	Ipecacuanha	
2. Ipecacuanha	" Arsenicum album	5
3. Natrum muriaticum	" Bryonia alba	1

OBSERVATIONS

A few Homoeopathic remedies which may prove to be useful in the treatment of Malaria have been identified during the course of studies. Notable among these are Chirata and Vitex nigunda (both of indigenous origin). These medicines have given 100% effectiveness ratings (see table - Homoeopathic medicines used).

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

SUMMARY . . .

Sixty two cases of malignancy of different parts/organs were studied with Iscador therapy, other anthroposophical drugs and indicated Homoeopathic medicines. Forty two cases were kept on Iscador and indicated Homoeopathic medicines. Twenty four of these have improved. Ten cases were kept on Homoeopathic medicines alone. Six of these have experienced relief. Six cases were kept on Iscador alone and all of them have experienced relief.

INTRODUCTION

Malignant diseases have become a major cause of mortality in the recent times. Although mechanism of malignant growth has become clear recently as also the pathological and clinical features of the malady, the definite etiology of malignancy still remains obscure. However, various factors, singularly or collectively, such as genetic, environmental, food habits, drugging, contact with certain chemicals etc. have come to be regarded as contributing factors which may have carcinogenic effect on humans. Millions of dollars are being spent to obtain a better understanding of the disease and also to find out curative treatment.

Keeping in view the importance presently being accorded to research in cancer, the Council undertook a research study in Malignant diseases at Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi and Clinical Research Unit of Bombay in 1984-85.

1.2.16. MALIGNANT DISEASES

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1984-85

During the year 1984-85, 8 cases of malignant diseases were studied at the Regional Research Institute, New Delhi. Research Unit at Bombay did not register any case of malignancy during the year 1984-85. These cases have already been reported upon in the Annual Report for 1984-85.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Studies on malignant diseases were continued during the year 1985-86. A total number of 62 cases were studied at RRI, New Delhi (40) and CRU, Bombay (22) during the year under review.

Clinical classification of these cases is as under:

1. Ca Bladder	2	14. Ca middle ear/mastoid	1
2. Ca Larynx	3	15. Ca penis	3
3. Ca Breast	6	16. Ca prostate	3
4. Sarcoma cervix	1	17. Ca cheek	3
5. Ca tongue	2	18. Ca tonsil	2
6. Ca Endometrium	2	19. Ca lung	2
7. Ca Ovary	2	20. Ca Right nostril	1
8. Ca anal canal	2	21. Ca External ear	1
9. Ca Skin	1	22. Ca rectum	1
10. Ca pyriform fossa	5	23. Sarcoma of cerebellum	1
11. Ca Oesophagus	2	24. Adeno-carcinoma of Right Kidney	1
12. Ca Conjunctiva	1	25. Multiple myeloma	1
13. Ca Vocal cords	1		

26. Ca stomach	1
27. Medulla Blastoma	1
28. Ca abdominal wall	1
29. Ca omentum	1
30. Basal cell carcinoma of supra public region	1
31. Epidermoid carcinoma of peritonsillar region	1
32. Leukaemia with paraplegia	1
33. Leukoplakia, oral cavity	1
34. Leiomyo-sarcoma of Gall Bladder	1
35. Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	1
36. Mucin secreting odeno-carcinoma of colon	1
37. Ca Sigmoid colon	1

An anthroposophical drug named Iscador which is prepared from the whole plant extract of *Viscum album* was included alongwith indicated Homoeopathic medicines in the study programme. The details of therapy and response thereto are as under:

DETAILS OF RESPONSE TO THE TREATMENT

Name of the Unit/ Institute	Iscador Therapy and Homoeopathic Medicines		Homoeopathic Medicines		Iscador only	
	Given to	Found Effective in	Given to	Found Effe- ctive in	Given to	Found Effe- ctive in
RRI, New Delhi	29*				3	3
CRU, Bombay	13	19	8**	4	3	3
TOTAL	42	5	2	2	6	6
		24	10	6		

\* 4 had no relief, 3 were wtill under observation & 3 dropped out.  
 \*\* 4 did not report.

HOMOEOPATHIC AND ANTHROPOSPHICAL DRUGS USED DURING THE STUDIES

Name of the Homoeo- pathic Medicine	Potencies used	Given to (No.of cases)	Relieved (No.of cases)
1. Acid nitric	30	3	2
2. Antimonium crudum	30	2	2
3. Arnica montana	30	1	1
4. Apocynum	30	1	1
5. Arsenicum album	30,200,1M	14	4
6. Asterias rubens	30	3	2
7. Baptisia tinctoria	30	1	1
8. Belladonna	30,200	2	2
9. Bryonia alba	6,30,200,1M	8	5
10. Cantharis	30	1	1
11. Causticum	200,1M	3	3
12. Chamomilla	30	1	1
13. Chelidonium majus	200	1	1
14. Cinchona officinalis	6	1	1
15. Cistus canadensis	30	1	1
16. Colocynthis	30,200	3	2
17. Conium maculatum	30,200	3	1
18. Erigeron	φ	1	1
19. Galium aparne	φ	1	1
20. Hippozaenium	1M	1	1
21. Hydrastis canadensis	φ	2	1
22. Kali bichromicum	30,200	4	2
23. Kali carbonicum	30,200	3	1
24. Lachesis	30,200,1M	9	6
25. Lycopodium clavatum	30,200,1M	6	3
26. Magnesium carbonicum	30	1	1
27. Mercurius bib-iodide	30	1	1
28. Mercurius solubilis	30,200,1M	10	4
29. Mezerium	30	1	1
30. Natrum muriaticum	30	1	1
31. Nux vomica	200	1	3
32. Ornithogalum umbellatum	6,30,200	4	2
33. Phosphorus	φ	2	3
	30	8	

34. Phytolacca	30	4	2
35. Pulsatilla	30,200	4	1
36. Raphanus	30	1	1
37. Ruta graveolens	30	3	2
38. Sanguinaria canadensis	200	1	1
39. Silicea	200	1	1
40. Veratrum album	30,200	4	4
41. Zincum metallicum	30	2	2

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

<u>Follows Well</u>	
1. Arsenicum album	Phosphorus 2
2. Belladonna	Lachesis 1
3. Mercurius solubilis	Arsenicum album 1
4. Nux vomica	Pulsatilla 1
5. Phosphorus	Arsenicum album 1
6. Pulsatilla	Causticum 1
7. Sepia	Kali carbonicum 1
8. Sulphur	Ruta graveolans 1
<u>Complimentary</u>	
1. Kali bichromicum	Arsenicum 1
2. Lachesis	Lycopodium clavatum 1
3. Mercurius solubilis	Belladonna 1
<u>Intercurrent</u>	
1. Syphillinum	to Acid nitric 1
2. Thuja occidentalis "	" Arsenicum album 1
3. Tuberculinum	" Mercurius solubilis 1

5. Iscador

Iscador Type	Series	No. of courses		No. of cases	
		Maximum	Minimum	Given to	Relieved
Mc Arg.	III	5	1	5	3
M	II	11	2	2	2
Quc Arg.	III	9	1	3	3
Qu	II	9	1	6	3
Mc Cu	III	4	4	1	-
P oral	III	4	4	1	1
Mc. Arg.	II	1	1	1	-
		1	1	1	1

6. Anthroposophical Medicines\*

Name of the Medicines	Given to (No. of cases)
1. Taraxacum D6	1
2. Carduus Benedictium Paenia Drops.	1
3. Hepatodoron tablets	2
4. Vitis compound	20
5. Stannum Met. D8	1
6. Stibium Met. D8	1
7. Papavar somniferum D8	1
8. Berberis D3	2
9. Cerrusite D8	1
10. Formica D3	6

\* These medicines were used as adjuvants to Iscador.

OBSERVATIONS

1. Studies conducted at RRI, New Delhi have revealed that Iscador is effective in diminishing the side and after effects of radiotherapy and chemo-therapy. The CRU, Bombay has also observed that Iscador is effective in cases which have either underwent surgery or are on radio-therapy.
2. Iscador therapy has been found to be effective in all the 6 cases it was administered to.
3. Response to Homoeopathic medicines, prescribed on the basis of individuals symptomatic indications has also been hundred percent i.e. all the 6 patients who continued the treatment experienced relief (4 out of a total 10 cases, did not report after 1st/2nd visit).

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Studies are to continue in order to obtain more data following TNM parameters.

1.2.17. MENTAL DISEASES

SUMMARY

167 cases were studied during the year 1985-86. 6 of these showed marked improvement, 59 moderate and experienced mild relief. 32 cases reported no relief, 5 became worse and 35 dropped out of study programme. 17 Homoeopathic medicines were found to be useful in mental diseases.

INTRODUCTION

Behavioural disorders such as anxiety neurosis, schizophrenia etc. have become quite common owing to various factors such as genetic, environmental, socio-economical etc.. It does not end here in functional alterations but, in absence of proper treatment, also lead to gross pathological changes like certain heart diseases, gastrointestinal disorders, psycho-sexual disorders and still more to neoplastic growths. Therefore, the behavioural disorders become primarily important and need immediate and proper treatment. The modern medicine provides treatment based on sedation or tranquilization and management which can be termed anything but gentle. Homoeopathy is, however, reported to have cured a large number of patients of mental disorders. The Council has, in order to verify in a scientific manner the reported claims, continued the study of efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines in behavioural disorders since its establishment in 1978-79. The scheme was initiated by the erstwhile CCRIMH in 1969 at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Kottayam which has since been upgraded to a Central Research Institute.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

The Institute has so far (prior to 1985-86) studied 2267 cases of various behavioural disorders. These have been reported upon in the Annual Reports for respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year 1985-86, 175 cases of various behavioural disorders were registered for by the Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Kottayam. These include 84 cases studied in the O.P.D.. Of these 6 have shown marked improvement, 59 moderate relief, 38 mild relief, 32 no improvement, 5 became worse during the course of treatment and 35 dropped out of the study programme.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

Several Homoeopathic medicines which were used, have been found to be effective in mental diseases. These are tabulated below:

Name of Indicated Homoeopathic Medicines	Prescribed to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Arsenicum album	3	3
2. Belladonna	10	10
3. Cannabis indica	6	6
4. Cuprum metallicum	3	3
5. Gelsemium sempervirens	3	3
6. Hyoscyamus	8	8
7. Ignatia amara	4	4
8. Lachesis	4	3
9. Lycopodium clavatum	3	9
10. Nux vomica	9	3
11. Phosphorus	3	5
12. Pulsatilla	5	3
13. Rhus toxicodendron	3	2
14. Silicea	2	6
15. Stramonium	6	8
16. Staphysagria	8	8
17. Sulphur	4	4

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.18. MUMPS

SUMMARY

Eight cases of Mumps were studied at the Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur during the year 1985-86. 7 of these are reported to be cured and 1 dropped out of the study programme.

INTRODUCTION

Mumps is an acute, highly contagious disease caused by myxovirus and is characterised by swelling of the parotid or other salivary glands. It affects mainly the children of school going age and young adults.

It is usually endemic and occurs almost all over the world. Primarily, it is an acute infectious disease, but sometimes, if it is not managed effectively, it may lead to orchitis, oophritis, sterility etc..

There is said to be no curative treatment of Mumps in modern medicine. Most cases are given sedatives or analgesics to either inhibit the sensory functions or relieve the pain. On the other hand Homoeopathy has some effective medicines for acute viral fever or glandular infection/swellings. In order to evaluate the action of homoeopathic medicines in Mumps, the Council undertook a research study at Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur in 1979.

So far 21 cases of Mumps (including 8 in 1985-86) have been registered. The small number of cases is due to endemic incidence of the disease. Although some homoeopathic medicines namely Belladonna 200, Merc. bin. iodide 30, Merc. proto. iodide 30, Mercurius solubilis 30, 200, Pulsatilla 200, Pilocarpus  $\phi$ , Rhus toxicodendron 30, 200, and Terebinthina. 30 (Calcarea carbonica 200 Thuja 200 and Tuberculinum 1000 as intercurrent/constitutional remedies), have been found very effective in aborting the disease, the data gathered is too insignificant to report upon in detail. Studies will, therefore, be continued.

1.2.19. OSTEOARTHRITIS

SUMMARY

A study to ascertain efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines in the treatment and management of Osteoarthritis is in progress at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Gudivada (since 1984) and Clinical Research Unit, Patiala (since 1979). During the year 1985-86, 74 cases of Osteoarthritis were studied at these places. Two of these have been reported as cured and 56 have experienced relief in varying degrees, 14 dropped out and 2 were still under observation at the time of reporting.

INTRODUCTION

The term Osteoarthritis is used to describe a group of conditions which effect the synovial joints. It is characterized pathologically by degeneration of articular cartilage and bony overgrowth with remodelling of the underlying bone. The clinical features consist of pain, stiffness, immobility and crackling of the affected joints.

Osteoarthritis is extremely common and is found all over the world. A radiological survey suggest that about 10% of all adults have moderate or severe changes, especially women (F:M-2:1) and the elderly.

Homoeopathic medicines are reported to be effective in Osteoarthritis. As such the Council undertook a research study of this problem to verify the recorded symptomatic data, at the Clinical Research Unit, Patiala in the year 1979. The study is continued ever since.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

Prior to the year under report a total number of 194 cases of Osteoarthritis were registered for research studies. These have already been reported upon in the concerned Annual Reports of the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year 1985-86, 74 cases of Osteoarthritis were registered for study. The results are tabulated below:

Total Cured No.	Marked	Moderate	Mild	No Imp- rove- ment	Worse	Drop outs	Under Observation
74	2	28	17	11	-	14	2*

\* At the time of reporting.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

A number of Homoeopathic medicines which are reported to be effective in arthritis conditions have been verified to be so.

Homoeopathic Medicines Found Effective

Name of the Homoeo- pathic Medicines	Potencies used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Arnica montana			4
2. Belladonna	200	4	1
3. Calcarea carbonica	30	1	2
	30,200	2	

4. Calcarea fluoricum	30,200	2	2
5. Calcarea phosphorica	200	1	1
6. Causticum	30,200	2	2
7. Conium maculatum	200	1	1
8. Gnaphalium	30	1	1
9. Guaiacum	30,200	1	1
10. Kali phosphoricum	200,1M	1	1
11. Magnesium carbonicum	30	1	1
12. Magnesium phosphoricum	30,1M	2	2
13. Nux vomica	30	2	2
14. Pulsatilla	30	1	1
15. Ranunculus bulbosus	30	1	1
Rhus Rhus toxicodendron	6,30,200	5	5
17. Sepia	1M	1	1
18. Silicea	1M	1	1
19. Sulphur	30,200	3	3
20. Thuja occidentalis	200,1M	1	1
21. Tuberculinum	1M	1	1

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Follows Well

1. Lycopodium clavatum	by	Ruta graveolans	1
2. Medorrhinum	"	Sulphur	2
3. Rhus toxicodendron	"	Conium maculatum	2

Complimentary

Calcarea carbonica	Belladonna
Nux vomica	Sulphur

- 4. Intercurrent  
Causticum to Sulphur
- 5. Antiodote  
Rhus toxicodendron to Guiacum

OBSERVATIONS

A number of remedies as mentioned above have been identified as useful in osteoarthritis. But in view of the slow progression of the disease process in case of Osteoarthritis, it is difficult to arrive at a conclusive evaluation unless a case is followed-up for a sufficient time. Hence the studies need to be continued.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to be continued on the basis of the new research protocol.

1.2.20 PSORIASIS

SUMMARY

A total number of 19 cases of Psoriasis were studied at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi in 1985-86. Ten of these cases have shown improvement in varying degrees. Nine Homoeopathic medicines have been used and found useful.

INTRODUCTION

Psoriasis is a common, non-infectious disease of the skin which is chronic in nature. It is characterised by well-defined, slightly raised, dry erythematous macular eruptions with silvery scales and typical extensor distribution. Its course is generally interspersed by remissions.

Psoriasis is world-wide in distribution, fairly common in the tropics though more prevalent in temperate climate. Attacks are more common in winters than in summers.

Although exact causes of psoriasis are not known but it is observed to be heredito-familial disease precipitated by stress i.e. anxiety, mental trauma, fever etc. on a genetically susceptible constitution. Its transmission is by a single, irregularly dominant gene. Streptococcal infections, diabetes and purines in diet are believed to be the precipitating factors.

Homoeopathic medicines, as in a number of skin diseases, are reported to be very useful in psoriasis. The present study was undertaken in the year 1978 at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi to evaluate the action of indicated Homoeopathic medicines on psoriasis.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

During the period between 1978-79 and 1985-86, 39 cases of Psoriasis were registered for research studies. These have already been reported upon in the Annual Reports of the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year under report 19 cases of Psoriasis were studied. Ten of these cases experienced mild to marked relief, 4 did not show any improvement, and 2 dropped out of the study programme.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE

Nine Homoeopathic medicines have been found useful in the treatment of Psoriasis. These are: Abroma augusta, Arsenicum album, Calcarea carbonicum, Graphites, Mercurius solubilis, muriaticum, Pulsatilla, Rhus toxicodendron and Sulphur. These medicines were prescribed on their leading and characteristic symptoms.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue on the basis of new protocol in order to obtain sufficient data for arriving at a conclusion.

1.2.21 RHEUMATIC FEVER/ARTHRITIS

SUMMARY

Twenty seven cases of Rheumatic Fever/Arthritis were studied at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Gudivada during the year 1985-86. All of these have shown improvement in varying degrees. Nine symptomatically indicated Homoeopathic medicines have been found useful.

INTRODUCTION

Rheumatic fever is a disease wherein connective tissue is affected as a result of infection from Streptococcus pyogenes. The heart and joints are characteristically affected. A common sequelae is chronic disease of the valves of the heart.

The mode of onset is variable and accordingly signal symptoms of the disease may vary greatly. As such, clinical manifestations are classified into two groups, major and minor. Major manifestations.

- Carditis - presence of apical systolic murmur,
- Polyarthrits - inflammation of two or more joints usually large joints are affected. Pain is fleeting or migratory,
- Chorea,
- Subcutaneous nodules (in about 5% of the cases), and
- Erythema

Minor manifestations.

- Fever which may be remittent or intermittent, seldom crosses 39°C,
- Arthralgia - Joints are painful, swollen and red, and
- ESR - raised, accompanied by fever, anaemia and leucocytosis.

An estimated 200-1200 children per 1,00,000 are stricken with rheumatic heart disease (RHD) in the Indian sub-continent. While the incidence of RHD is steadily on the decline in developed countries, its incidence is on the increase in poverty ridden developing countries where malnutrition and poor sanitation exist. About 90% of the initial attacks of RHD occur in the 4-14 years age group.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE

Several Homoeopathic medicines have been found to be effective in case of Rheumatic fever/arthritis. It was also observed that certain medicines have such relations with each other, which may be termed as complimentary, follows well etc.. These medicines are tabulated below:

Indicated Name of Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Arsenicum album			4
2. Baryta iodata	30,200,1M	7	2
3. Bryonia alba	200,1M,10M	2	10
4. Calcarea arsenicosum	30,200,1M	22	1
5. Hepar sulphuris	30,200,1M	2	28
6. Mercurius solubilis	30,200,1M	48	9
7. Rhus toxicodendron	30,200,1M,10M	11	18
	30,200,1M	34	

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

(1) Follows Well

1. Arsenicum album	by	Kali arsenicosum	2
2. Bryonia alba	"	Arsenic album	2
3. Calcarea arsenicosum.	"	Glonoine	1
4. Hepar sulphuris	"	Pulsatilla	15
5. Mercurius solubilis	"	Hepar sulphuris	1
6. Rhus toxicodendron	"	Mercurius solubilis	7

(2) Complimentary

1. Kali iodide	to	Rhus toxicodendron	1
2. Lycopodium clavatum	"	Ledum pal.	4
3. Natrum muriaticum	"	Pulsatilla	9
4. Natrum sulphuricum	"	Hepar sulphuris	2
5. Sulphur	"	Belladonna	10
6. Thuja occidentalis	"	Mercurius solubilis	3
		Rhus toxicodendron	

OBSERVATIONS

Some reliable indications of Homoeopathic Medicines have been noted during the course of studies. These are, however, already ascribed to respective drugs and, therefore, may be termed as "stands confirmed". No new clinical symptoms has been observed and hence symptoms already recorded under respective medicines are not mentioned here.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Studies to continue.

1.2.22. RHINITIS

SUMMARY:

Thirty eight cases of Rhinitis were studied at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi during the year 1985-86. Of these 38 cases, 7 have shown improvement in varying degrees. Twelve cases were still under observation at the time of reporting.

INTRODUCTION

Rhinitis is one of the very common upper respiratory tract infection which, if not treated in time, leads to many complications such as Sinusitis, Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Bronchitis etc.. Homoeopathic treatment is reported to be very effective in the treatment of Rhinitis as also in checking its complications. The Council had, therefore, in the year 1984 undertaken the study of efficacy of Homoeopathic medicine on rhinitis in order to collect clinical data and verify their symptomatology already recorded in the Homoeopathic literature at Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE IN THE YEAR 1984-85

Thirty four cases of Rhinitis were studied during the year 1984-85. These have already been reported upon in the concerned reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Thirty eight cases of Rhinitis were studied during the year 1985-86. Of these 7 have shown improvement in varying degrees, 12 were still under observation at the time of reporting, and 19 have since dropped out of the study programme.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

The following Homoeopathic medicines were found to be useful in Rhinitis. Their prescription was based on their characteristic symptomatic indications.

	Names of the Homoeopathic medicines.	Potencies used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1.	Allium cepa	30	1	1
2.	Ammonium carbonicum	30	1	1
3.	Arsenicum album	30, 200	4	3
4.	Calcarea carbonica	30	1	1
5.	Calcarea phosphorica	30	1	1
6.	Euphrasia	30	1	1
7.	Gelsemium sempervirens	30	1	1
8.	Hepar sulphuris	200	2	1
9.	Lycopodium clavatum	200	6	2
10.	Natrum muriaticum	30, 200, 1M	5	2
11.	Nux vomica	30, 200, 1M	3	1
12.	Phosphorus	30, 200	7	4
13.	Pulsatilla nigricans	30, 200, 1M	4	3
14.	Sepia	30, 200	4	1
15.	Silicea	30	2	1
16.	Spigelia	30	1	1
17.	Sulphur	200	2	1
18.	Tuberculinum	1M	2	1

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Follows Well

1.	Lycopodium	by	Arsenicum album	1
2.	Nux vomica	"	Lycopodium	1
3.	Pulsatilla	"	Kali bichromicum	1
4.	Silicea	"	Tuberculinum	1

OBSERVATIONS

During the course of study it was observed that duration, frequency and intensity of subsequent attacks was effectively controlled under homoeopathic treatment. Also observed was that properly selected homoeopathic remedies were effective in the treatment of rhinitis.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.23. SINUSITIS

SUMMARY

Thirty three cases of Sinusitis were studied at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi. Of these, 30 experienced improvement in varying degrees. Nineteen Homoeopathic medicines have been verified to be effective.

INTRODUCTION

The inflammation of membraneous lining of paranasal sinuses is termed as Sinusitis. It may be caused by enlarged adenoids (in children), allergic rhinitis (especially perennial type), apical dental granulation or abscess, chronic periodontal disease, oroantral fistula (after dental extraction) etc.. Chronic sinusitis usually follows an attack of acute sinusitis.

Chronic sinusitis is characterised clinically by mucopurulent nasal discharge, post nasal discharge, nasal obstruction, especially in recumbent position and in warm atmosphere, pain may be present especially during acute exacerbation.

Modern medicine provides but symptomatic relief. Surgical measures are also adopted to puncture the antrum to drain out the fluid. But, it has been observed that the inflammatory process recurs even after antrum puncture. On the other hand, Homoeopathy offers a safe and gentle oral treatment. With a view to evaluate the action of Homoeopathic medicines which are indicated in sinusitis, the Council undertook research in sinusitis at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi in July, 1984.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE IN THE YEAR 1984-85

Thirty five cases of Sinusitis were studied during the year 1984-85. These have already been reported upon in the Annual Report for the year 1984-85.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Thirty three patients of Sinusitis were studied during the year 1985-86. Fifteen of these have shown marked improvement, 10 experienced moderate improvement, 5 experienced mild improvement, and 3 were still under observation at the time of reporting.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

Names of the Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies used	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
1. Aurum metallicum			1
2. Belladonna	30	1	1
3. Calcarea carbonicum	30	2	1
4. Kali bichromicum	200, 1M	2	1
5. Lycopodium	200	2	1
6. Medorrhinum	200	1	2
7. Natrum muriaticum	200	5	1
8. Nux vomica	30	2	1
9. Phosphoricum	200	2	1
10. Pulsatilla	30, 200	2	1
11. Rhus toxicodendron	200	2	1
12. Sepia	30	1	1
13. Sulphur	200	2	3
14. Tuberculinum	30	5	1
	1M	1	

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

<u>Follows Well</u>			Observed in (No. of cases)
1.	Arsenicum album	by Belladonna	1
2.	Belladonna	" Ferrum metallicum	1
3.	Sulphur	" Sepia	2
4.	Pulsatilla	" Causticum	1

<u>Complimentary</u>			
1.	Sulphur	Psorinum	1

<u>Intercurrent</u>			
1.	Syphillinum	to Mercurius solubilis	1
2.	Tuberculinum	" Calcareo carbonica	1

OBSERVATIONS

The data obtained so far are so insufficient that no specific observation could possibly be made. The studies are, therefore, to continue further.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.24. SPORTS MEDICINE

INTRODUCTION

Sportsmen and women are involved in vigorous physical exercise and therefore, run a high risk of injuring muscles, ligaments, joints and bones. Some of these injuries essentially require medicinal treatment. Besides, the sportsmen are also subjected to psychological influences due to pressing demands of the hour prior to big tournaments stiff competition which lies in front of them. This emotional state has a bearing on their performance in the fields also on their ability to compete and the quantum of stamina. Homoeopathy which has some very effective medicines for injury of various types, do offer a safe and gentle treatment of physical and psychic ills. The data about these conditions are available in the Homoeopathic literature. The Council recognised the need of scientific verification of the available data and undertook a research scheme at the Clinical Research Unit at Patiala recently.

So far 9 cases have been studied. Three of these have registered relief in varying degrees and the rest did not continue the treatment. The data gathered, therefore, is not sufficient to form any conclusion.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.25. TONSILLITIS

SUMMARY

During the year under report 76 cases (including 41 old cases) of Tonsillitis were studied. Thirteen of these reported mild to marked relief, 12 did not report for follow-up and 10 were still under observation at the time of reporting. Seventeen homoeopathic medicines reported to be indicated in Tonsillitis have been verified to be so.

INTRODUCTION

Tonsillitis is a common disease of upper respiratory tract, and principally affects children and young adults. It is usually due to a haemolytic streptococcus (Lance-field's Group-A) infection spread as droplet infection or through dust. It is also a common feature of scarlet fever, measles and many other acute infections of the upper respiratory tract.

Clinical features include severe soreness of the throat; difficult, painful swallowing; raised temperature with a variable degree of malaise, headache and muscular and joint pains. Throat symptoms are aggregated by swallowing solid and liquid. There is hoarsness and tender adenitis in the submandibular and cervical glands. Acute suppurative otitis media is the most frequent complication.

Keeping in view the frequent incidence of Tonsillitis, the Council undertook a research scheme to study the therapeutic action of Homoeopathic medicines in cases of tonsillitis at the Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi in 1984.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1984-85

Forty one cases of Tonsillitis were studied during the year 1984-85. These have already been reported upon.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Thirty five cases of Tonsillitis were registered for research studies. One of these reported marked relief, 8 reported moderate relief and 4 reported mild relief. Twelve did not report for follow-up, and 10 were still under observation at the time of reporting.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE

Although many of the medicines which are indicated in Tonsillitis were used during the course of studies, the following medicines were found effective: Argentum nitricum, Arsenicum album, Baryta carbonicum, Belladonna, Bryonia alba, Calcarea carbonica, Cina, Kreosote, Lachesis, Lycopodium clavatum, Mercurius-bi-iodide, Mercurius-proto-iodide, Natrum muriaticum, Phosphorus, Rhus toxicodendron, Sulphur and Tuberculinum.

OBSERVATIONS

The results obtained so far are encouraging but inconclusive. Hence the studies will continue further.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.26 URTICARIA

(See Allergic Dermatoses also)

Urticaria is most common of the allergic dermatoses. It is characterised by itchy wheals which may appear anywhere on the skin or mucous membranes, varying in size from a few millimeters to several centimetres in diameter. The lesions are transient in nature and disappear within a few minutes. Occasionally they may last for a day or two, particularly those bigger in size. The intensity and frequency of acute attacks vary from patient to patient.

Many Homoeopathic medicines are credited with curative efficacy in this clinical condition. In order to verify the data available in this regard and to evolve a group of most indicated Homoeopathic medicines in this condition, Council undertook research studies at the Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Bahadurgarh(Haryana) in 1984-85.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

A total of 121 cases were studied prior to the year 1985-86. These were reported upon under the title "Allergic Dermatoses" in the Annual Report for the year 1984-85.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

A total of 41 cases of Urticaria were studied during the year 1985-86. The evaluation of response to the Homoeopathic medicines was yet to be made at the time of reporting.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue.

1.2.27. VITILIGO

Vitiligo is characterised by idiopathic loss of melanocytes in otherwise normal skin. It produces white patches which are sharply defined, occasionally with an erythematous border. It usually starts in the childhood with a few small patches, and an unpredictable course - may remain localised or spread over large areas.

Homoeopathic medicines are said to be of use in this condition. Therefore, in order to evaluate efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines, Council undertook research in this condition at the Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Surat(Gujarat).

ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year under review, 29 cases of Vitiligo were studied. Of these 29 cases, 6 showed marked improvement, 5 showed moderate improvement, 8 showed mild improvement, 5 did not report for follow up and 5 were still under observation at the time of reporting.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES USED

A number of Homoeopathic medicines have been used during the course of studies. The response to the treatment is as under:

Homoeopathic Medicines Found Effective

Name of the Homoeopathic Medicines	Potencies used	Given to (No.of cases)	Relieved (No.of cases)
1. Antimonium crudum	30,200,∅	1	1
2. Arnica montana	CM	1	5
3. Arsenicum album	200,1M	6	19
4. Arsenicum sulph flavum	3X,6X	19	2
5. Bryonia alba	200	2	1
6. Ferrum phosphoricum	200	1	1
7. Graphites	12X	1	2
8. Hydrocotyle asiatica	1M	2	1
9. Lycopodium clavatum	6,CM	1	1
10. Mercurius solubilis	1M	1	1
11. Silicea	200	2	3
12. Sulphur	30,1M	4	1
13. Syphillinum	1M	1	4
14. Thuja occidentalis	1M	6	8
15. Tuberculinum bovinum	1M,CM,10M	11	2
16. Typhoidinum	1M,10M	2	

OBSERVATIONS

Results obtained are in confirmity with the available data and are suggestive of effective application of Homoeopathic medicines in Vitiligo.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Current studies are to continue in order to obtain conclusive data.

2. CLINICAL RESEARCH IN EPIDEMICS

INTRODUCTION

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy has, in view of the regular incidence of epidemics of various diseases in different parts of the country during the last few years and also that Homoeopathic medicines have been used successfully in various epidemics since the time of Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, established an "Epidemic Cell" at its Headquarters at New Delhi. Even prior to the establishment of Epidemic Cell, the Council had carried out treatment-cum-research studies during various epidemics.

The aim of such studies are four fold, firstly to provide effective treatment to the affected persons; secondly to find out the Genus Epidemicus; thirdly, to provide preventive treatment to the persons who are not affected but are potentially susceptible to get the disease; and lastly, to study various other aspects of the epidemics.

2.1 BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1985-86

The Council had carried out studies during the following epidemics, prior to the year 1985-86.

EPIDEMICS

<u>EPIDEMICS</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>YEAR</u>
Conjunctivitis		1981
Dengue	Delhi, and other parts of the country	1982
Killer Fever (Malaria)	Delhi	1983
Encephalitis	Uttar Pradesh	1984
	West Bengal	

EPIDEMICS

<u>EPIDEMICS</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>YEAR</u>
Bacillary Dysentery	West Bengal	1984
Jaundice	Gujarat	1984
Dysentery	Bastar (M.P.)	1984
Encephalitis	Delhi	1985
Measles	Hyderabad (A.P.) Jaipur (Rajasthan)	1985
Meningitis	Delhi	

The data obtained during these epidemics are being processed and analysed.

2.2 STUDIES MADE DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the year 1985-86 studies on the following epidemics have been made:

1. Measles - Gonda(U.P.), Hyderabad(A.P.) and Jaipur(Rajasthan)
2. Cholera - Bharuch(Gujarat), Calcutta(W.B.), Jeypore(Orissa), Gonda(U.P.)
3. Conjunctivitis - Gudivada(A.P.), Hyderabad(A.P.)
4. Gastro-intestinal Disorder - Tripura
5. Meningitis - Delhi
6. Bacillary Dysentery - Gonda(U.P.), Shimla(H.P.)
7. Jaundice - Calcutta(W.B.)

Besides, the Council established a Free Medical Relief Camp at Vrindaban(U.P.) and continued research-cum-free medical aid to the person affected by MIC gas at Bhopal(M.P.) through a Clinical Research Cell established for the purpose.

The details of the above studies are as given below:

SL. NO.	EPIDEMIC	PLACE	No. of cases studied	No. of cases cured	MEDICINES FOUND EFFECTIVE	OBSERVATIONS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Measles	Gonda (U.P.)	317	240	Aconite 30, Antim tart. 30, Arsenicum alb. 30, Apis 30, Carbo veg. 30, Ferrum phos 6%, Gelsemium 30, Ipecacunha 30, Kali mur. 30, Pulsatilla 30, Sulphur 30.	in Civil Hospital P.H.C. (Palej). There were two deaths among them.
					<p><u>Post measles complaint</u></p> <p>Pulsatilla, Kali mur., Carbo vegetabilis.</p> <p><u>As Prophylaxis</u></p> <p>Pulsatilla, Kali muraticum &amp; Arsenicum album.</p>	
	Measles	Hyderabad (A.P.)	1500			
	Measles	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	9			
			1826			
2.	Cholera	Bharuch (Gujarat)				

\* Detailed results are awaited

The medicines were reported to relieve complaints such as constipation etc.

The studies were confined to surveyed cases only were admitted

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cholera	Jeyapore (Orissa)	212	202	Antim. tart. 200, Arsenic alb. 200, Bryonia 200, Camphor 200, Carbo veg. 200, Ipecacunha 200, Kali phos 200, Podophyllum 200, Veratrum alb. 200, & Nux Vomica 200.	1. The incidence occurred in June '85. 2. The medicines were given in different potencies. However, 200 potency was found to be most effective 3. 278 persons were given Antim. tart. as prophylaxis & is reported to be effective.	Report awaited.
Cholera	Calcutta (W.B)	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	Gonda (U.P.)	134	64	Arsenic alb., Camphor, Carbo veg., Ferrum phos., Ipecacunha, Kali phos., Mag. Phos., Opium, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Secale cor., & Veratrum alb.,	1. The incidence occurred in June-July, 1985.	

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

3. Conjunctivitis Gudivada (A.P.) 170 — —

1. The incidence occurred in September-October, 1985.
2. 40,00 persons were given prophylactic Homeopathic medicinal medicines.
3. Report awaited.

Conjunctivitis Hyderabad (A.P.) 1704 1704 Argentum nitricum 30,200; Belladonna 30,200; Rhus toxicodendron 30,200; & Euphrasia eye drops for local application. (The medicines were given in 3 doses only)

1. The incidence occurred from September-November, 1985.
2. Argentum nitricum was given to 1159 patients, Belladonna to 288 & Rhus toxicodendron to 257 cases. Euphrasia eye drops were given to all cases.
3. Argentum nitricum was considered as Genus epidemicus.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

4. Argentum nitricum was given as prophylaxis.

5. 200th potency of Argentum nitricum was found to be more effective than 30th potency.

6. Headache, which was associated complaint in most of the cases, also disappeared under Homeopathic treatment.

4. Gastro-intestinal Disorder Tripura 112 64 Mercurius cor., Veratrum alb., and Aloes. 1. Incidence occurred between May-July, 1985.

5. Meningitis Delhi 1550 — Belladonna 200 (2 doses only a day for 3 consecutive days) 1. Incidence occurred in April, 1985. 2. Prior to study two deaths were already reported.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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6. Bacillary Dysentery Gonda (U.P.) 226

Bacillary Dysentery Shimla (H.P.) 9

7. Jaundice Calcutta (W.B.) 26

33 Kali Mur., Kali phos., Nux vomica, Merc. sol., Merc. cor., & Pulsatilla.

9 Aloes, Merc. cor., & Mag. phos 6X.

24 Bryonia 6, 30; Chelidonium 6, 30; and Nux vomica 6, 30.

3. No incidence of meningitis among medicated group has been reported.

1. Incidence occurred in June, 1985.

1. Incidence occurred in August, 1985.

2. All the 9 cases were reported as cured.

1. Incidence occurred in April-May, 1985.

2. Chelidonium was reportedly effective in 20 cases; Bryonia in 2 cases & Nux vomica in 2 cases.

3. Chelidonium 6 was given to 30 persons as prophylaxis as

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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Joint Study by Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy and National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta.

90 80 Chelidonium-mother tincture (Q), Myrica Q, Carduus Marianus Q, Arsenic alb. 200 Lycopodium 200, 1000 Natrum sulph. 30, 200

well. None of these were reported to have contacted jaundice.

1. The incidence occurred in March-May, 1985.

2. Two deaths occurred among the treated group.

3. Chelidonium 6 and Malandrinum 200 were given as prophylaxis to 71 persons and 29 persons respectively. Evaluation could not be made as the epidemic showed a decline after administration of prophylaxis.

2.3 M.I.C. GAS POISONING

The Clinical Research Cell which was established in the year 1985 in the wake of mass M.I.C. Gas poisoning in Bhopal (M.P.), continued free medical treatment of affected persons, during the year 1985-86.

A total number of 2798 persons suffering from different respiratory complications were treated by the Cell between February, 1985 and January, 1986.

Many Homoeopathic medicines have been found effective in the treatment of various post M.I.C. poisoning complaints such as Bronchial asthma, Bronchiectasis, Bronchitis Emphysema; offensive leucorrhoeal discharge; Anxiety neurosis etc.. These are as under:

NAME OF THE MEDICINE	NO. OF CASES TREATED
Euonymus Europaeus	282
Bryonia alba	208
Nux vomica	61
Pulsatilla	50
Sulphur	79
Silicea	131
Arsenicum album	108
Euphrasia	85
Rhus toxicodendron	30
Mercurius solubilis	7
Magnesium phosphoricum	15
Belladonna	16
Antimonium tartaricum	57
Phosphorus	
Natrum sulphuricum	

Euonymus europaeus was found to most effective as it provided relief to almost all the cases it was given to.

The work is to continue.

2.4 MEDICAL RELIEF CAMP (KUMBHA MELA), VRINDABAN

The Council organised a medical relief camp at Clinical Verification Unit, Vrindaban between 13.2.1986 and 26.3.1986 to help such pilgrims who passed through Vrindaban on their way to Haridwar to partake in Kumbh Mela which was to be held in April, 1986.

There were 1475 cases which were registered and treated at this camp. Of these 1175 were followed-up. These cases who manifested various complaints were treated with drugs assigned for clinical verification (please see list under clinical verification page 117 & 118).

2.5 FUTURE PROGRAMME

Research in Epidemics to continue.

### 3. CLINICAL RESEARCH IN TRIBAL AREAS

The Council recognises the need of percolating down the benefits of research findings to the tribals in different parts of the country and has, therefore, adopted clinical research programmes in predominantly tribal areas as one of its important programmes. Clinical Research in tribal areas was initiated in the year 1983-84 and since then twenty Clinical Research Units have been established in such areas in different parts of the country. The Units are presently located at Jeypore (Orissa), Gonda (U.P.), Idukki (Kerala), Sikkim, North Canara (Karnataka), Tripura (West), Ranchi (Bihar), Manipur, Pondicherry, Nunna (A.P.), Bastar (M.P.), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Aizwal (Mizoram), Bharuch (Gujarat), Kohima (Nagaland), Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Karbi Anglong (Assam), Leh (J&K), Shillong (Meghalaya) and Darjeeling (West Bengal).

Six of these Units were established in the year 1983-84, 13 in the year 1984-85 and 1 in the year 1985-86.

These Units are intended to provide medical care to the local tribals as bye-way of research studies and also to gather data to prevalence of diseases, food habits, local customs and beliefs, natural resources and folklore concerning medicine and health.

Since, these Units are in infancy, only a few which were established earlier could start clinical research simultaneously with survey work. The following table shows at a glance the achievements of these Units during the year under report,

Name of the Establishment	Date of Establishment	Areas Surveyed	Population Surveyed	O.P.D. Attendance	Diseases Found Prevalent
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Medical Research (T), Salem.	25.8.1984	<p>34</p> Karayankadu Colony, Puthuvalar, Salakkadu, Koochakaraipatty Sarkaraipatty, S.B.M. Compound, Oorpuram, patty, Mathacoil, Casalcor patty, Poomkulampatty, Neduvalampatty, Erachikadupatty, Thannimathipatty, Mangalam, Chinnasolkanny, Periyasolkanny, Sethupilla, Thindupatty, Manchadu, Puthoor, Narayankinaru, Pallakuzhipatty, Chithruni, Poranikadu, Maklanthurapatty, Sodankuzhlipatty, Inchikaraipatty, Kuzhlipatty, Oormudi, Kodampul, Kalingam, Oorkalingam, Thelliampkottupatty, Keezhkavarapatty, Keezhsolakkadu.	4931	2135	Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Skin eruptions, Diarrhoea, Goitre, Toothache, Gastritis, Respiratory Diseases, Abdominal colic, Dysentery, Influenza, and Rheumatic complaints.
Medical Research (T), Bharuch.	6.2.1985	<p>26</p> Limesdra, Navasukavan, Karar, Vagpura, Nana sanja, Guman Dev, Rani pura, Uchedia, Mota Sanja, Mohan Faria, Ratan pura, Pora, Bheelwara, Simodra, Kharchi-Bheelwara, Kharchi, Govali, Boridara, Mulad, Kapal Sadi, Phool Wadi, Selod, Nikholi, Vakhat pura, Moti pura, Nagava, Mandva, Avidha, Valia, Naldhari, Vataria, Kondh, Dodwada, Siludi, Sherpura, Kantharia, Atali, Bhensli, Navetha, Amadada, Kesrol, Hingpot, Eksal, Vadva, Detral, Vasedra, Dahegam, Karmad, Vansi, Kurla, Cholad, Manubar, Kukarwada, Varvada, Dashan, Rahadpur, Luwara, Chavaj, Paguthan, Hal dar, Ravi tha, Nandewar, Asuria, Hal darva.	54258	1795	Leprosy, Scabies, Eczema, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, Rheumatism, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Decay of teeth, Heart Diseases, and Leucoderma.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3.	Clinical Research Unit(T), <u>Gonda</u> . (U.P.)	9.2.1984	Kohargaddi, Emelia, Ramuapur, Dhabolia, Motipur Semari, Madhunagari, Suganagar, Indranagar (Dumari) Chandanpur, Bhusahar-purai, Kutugarua, Kanchanpur, Jogihawa, Semrahawa, Phonghi, Bankatwa, Bhorisal, Mathwa, Dubhawalia, Bishunpur Kondar, Jigihawa, Sakra and Sakri, Kohargaddi.	6769	4487	Skin Diseases, Cough, Fever, Goitre, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, Asthma, Hydrocele, Arthritis and Gastric disorders.
4.	Clinical Research Unit(T), <u>Aizwal</u> . (Mizoram)	10.10.1984	Venghuli, Republic Veng, Kannan Vengthar, Kulikawn, Bethlethem, Mission Veng, Electric Veng, Durtland, Melthum, Sairang, Muallungthu, Tachhip, Maubuang, Phulpui, Aibawk, Luangmual, Chawlhmun, Rangva-mual, Tuirial, Zemabawk.	6622	Nil	Abdominal disorders, Asthma, Common cold, Tonsillitis, Rheumatic complaints, Malaria, Goitre, Scabies, Eczema, Ringworm, Leucoderma, Low Blood Pressure etc.
5.	Clinical Research Unit(T), <u>Sikkim</u> .	23.3.1984	Kazor, Singhik, Chaday, Naday, Naga, Manual, Pentok, Nampatam, Lingdong, Passingdon, Upper Mangsijla, Malling, Pakshyar, Tingchim, Phodong, Ramthang, Namok, Swayam.	Pagong, 2268	1638	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Allergic Dermatitis, Ringworm Cough & cold, Bronchial Asthma, Gastritis, Tonsillitis, Whooping cough & Infective Hepatitis.
6.	Clinical Research Unit(T), <u>Ranchi</u> . (Bihar)	9.3.1984	Balu, Kokdoro, Madanpur, Chobe Khatanga, Dobalia Siddi, Gobarhappa, Hundur, Sutiambay Ichapiri, Panchayat, Duhatola, Sutiambay, Nagari, Charry, Huzir, Haldoma, Oena, Fukru, Bantoli Nauri, Chittu, Kedal, Homby, Berotoli, Getlatu, Rudia, Panchauli.	17265	599	Cough, Conjunctivitis, Cold & Cough, Backache, Otorrhoea, Abdominal colic, Abscess, Worms, Night Blindness, Filariasis, Malaria, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Eczema, Bronchial Asthma and Intermittent Fever.
7.	Clinical Research Unit(T), <u>Nunna</u> . (A.P.)	1.10.1984	Bodapadu, Pathapadu, Sorampalli	477	882	Amoebiasis, Arthritis, Skin Diseases, Headache, Asthma Colic, Tumor and Tuberculosis.
8.	Clinical Research Unit(T), <u>Pondicherry</u> .	20.7.1984	Ariankuppam, commune, P.C.G. Nagar	1691	4004	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Chronic Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Skin Diseases, Helminthiasis, Anaemia,

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ical Research (T), eeling(W.B.)	8.3.1984	Bhangbari Bustee, Balasun, Bachabari, Chakakpur, Chowkidara, Dhazia Bustee, Dilaram, Dhoteria, Daw-Hill, Munda Khotee, Munda Hatta, Gorabari, Gunwar, Tung, Nalichor, Sepoy dhura, Rajahatta, Rangbull.	1943	1943	Filaria, Tonsillitis, and Peptic ulcer. Common cold & cough, Gastro-intestinal disorder, Skin diseases, Fever, Headache, Rheumatic pain, female disorders, Respiratory diseases, and Hypertension.
ical Research (T), Dandeli, Canara, ataka).	10.2.1984	Dandeli, Ganeshgudim Ambikanagar, Haliyal, Kokilban, Kalgi Road, Bailpar colony, Ambewadi, Bangurnagar, Barchi, Pradhani, Alur, Joida, Bantwal, Janata Colony, Bhagavathi.	26500 (General Survey) 750 (Door to Door Survey)	3027	Abdominal disorders, Anaemia, Amoebiasis, Dysentery, Hypertension, Helminthiasis, Warts, Rheumatism, Sinusitis, Haemorrhoids, Diabetes, Otorrhoea, Tonsillitis.
ical Research (T), Diphur, anglong,	20.3.1985	Lurulango, Ronghang gaon, Terang gaon, Longethi Englop Cherop, Baghmari, Nailalung, Dewan Basti, Dharamnala, Panbari, Daldali, Kheroni gaon, Chutianala, Kako ty, Dokju Pathar, Nilapur, Hojaipur, Lailungdisa.	2925	4342	Malaria, Oxyuriases, Gastro-intestinal diseases, Respiratory Diseases, Rheumatic complaints, Skin diseases, common cough & cold, Infantile Diarrhoea and Dental carries.
ical Research (T), ra (West)	31.11.1984	Purba Devendra Nagar, Mandainagar, Belbari, Majlishpur, Baukim Nagar, Paschim Barjola, Champakanagar, R.K. Nagar, Mandabkilla, Banshibari, Lepunga, Golaghati.	8177	29431	Influenza, Infantile diarrhoea, Dysentery, common cold, Mumps Worm manifestations, Measles, Rheumatic complaints and Skin diseases.
ical Research (T), Shillong, AYA).	14.8.1985	Pynthormukrah, Malki Mawlai, Nongthymmai upper Shillong.	1514	Nil	Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Acute Cough & Cold, Pyrexia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and skin diseases.
ical Research (T), Jeypore,	1.9.1984	Patruput, Dhutuguda, Dongraguda, Kamalput, Gongraguda, Mujraguda, Paliguda, Balia, Nuaguda, Kadanguda, Randapalli, Jayathigiri, Kundaguda, Sindhigah, Mandapathar, Parahandi, Sankandi, Sanmandapathar, Charaga, Mujramunda, Baliguda, Hodappa, Kenduguda.	19091	3671	Respiratory diseases, Gastric disorders, Nervous disorders, Menstrual complaints, Skin affections, Malaria, Hypertension, Haemorrhoids and Epistaxis.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15.	Clinical Research Unit, Itanagar, <u>(ARUNACHAL PRADESH)</u>	29.3.1985	Emchi, Ganga, Julong, Wongho, Dego.	586	Nil	Anaemia, Headache, Conjunctivitis, Colic, Backache, Paralysis and Rheumatoid-Arthritis.
16.	Clinical Research Unit(T), Kohima <u>(NAGALAND)</u>	20.3.1985	P. R. Hills, Chandmari, P. W. D. Hills, Minister Hills, B. O. C. High School Area, B. R. T. F., Census Colony, A. O. Church, MLA Hostel, Assam refles, N. E. H. U. Campus, Officers Hills, B. Ed. College, S. I. B. Colony, High School Road, Arts College, N. S. T., D. Block, Chhoti basti, Naga Bazar, Mid Land Upper chandmari, I. O. C., A. I. R., Colony, Lotha Church, A. E. Colony, Bayuvu Hill, A. G. Colony, Zakhama, Zubza, Zotaama, Kohima Village.	975	Nil	Common cold, Amoebiasis, Dyspepsia, Fever, Worm manifestations, Tonsillitis, Intermittent Fever, Anaemia, Diarrhoea, Heart diseases, Whooping Cough and Diabetes.
17.	Clinical Research Unit(T), Bastar. <u>(MADHYA PRADESH)</u>	16.7.1984	Manjula, Devara, Chapaka, Taragaon, Vishram puri, Badealnar, Chokar, Shivani, Kumali, Kosami, Bakawand, Kawada Band, Karidgaon, Chbinari, Ushari, Dawapal, Birlinga, Dhobigura.	2751	1378	Bronchitis, Coryza, Gastro-intestinal disorders, Malaria, P. U. O., Arthritis, Dysmenorrhoea, Otitis-media and Leucorrhoea.
18.	Clinical Research Unit(T), Leh, <u>(JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR)</u>	27.3.1985	Skara, Chobi, Turcha, Shayneum, Choglamsar, Sanker gonuph.	117	Nil	Asthma, Epistaxis, Common cold, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Hypertension, Gastritis & Hydrocele
19.	Clinical Research Unit(T), Churachandpur <u>(Manipur)</u>	21.7.1984	Sumsan, Kumnipukhri, Mongyang, Saichang, Chelnga, Khomonom, Muolsang, Geljang, Muollien, Chongkhojo, Tejang, Bouljang, Kaprang, Haijang, Pearson, Bisenmoul, Muolkoi, Gangpimuol, Weisang, Tangmoul, Pensang, Phaihel, Songsilok, Kuolmuen, Vaisuen.	10469	10597	Dysentery, Peptic ulcer, Helminthiasis, Lambago, Menstrual disorders, Gonorrhoea. Rheumatism, Gout, Intermittent fever, Mumps, Measles, and Dysmenorrhoea.
20.	Clinical Research Unit(T), Idukki, <u>(KERALA STATE)</u>	6.2.1984	Pathippally, Ellapally, Koovapally, Edadu, Keetilla, Valaketty, Adocmala, Poochapara, Nadukanni, Kezhakkamala, Karippalangadu, Vattakani.	5267	4604	P. U. O., Gastro-intestinal disorders, upper respiratory tract infections, Headache Influenza, Diarrhoea, Tonsillitis, Asthma, Anaemia, Goitre, Measles, Mumps, Rheumatism, Helminthiasis, Chicken pox, Diabetes, & skin diseases

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Clinical research work in tribal regions to continue.

	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wongho, Dego.	586	Nil	Anaemia, Headache, Conjunctivitis, Colic, Backache, Paralysis and Rheumatoid-Arthritis.
P.W.D.Hills, Minister 975 ool Area, B.R.T.F., urch, MLA Hostel, Assam s, Officers Hills, B.Ed. g, High School Road, Arts ck, Chhoti basti, Naga chandmari, I.O.C., A.I.R., A.E.Colony, Bayuvu Hill, Zubza, Zotaama, Kohima		Nil	Common cold, Amoebiasis, Dyspepsia, Fever, Worm manifestations, Tonsillitis, Intermittent Fever, Anaemia, Diarrhoea, Heart diseases, Whooping Cough and Diabetes.
hka, Taragaon, Vishram 2751 ar, Shivani, Kumali, ada Band, Karidgaon, Opal, Birlinga,		1378	Bronchitis, Coryza, Gastro-intestinal disorders, Malaria, P.U.O., Arthritis, Dysmenorrhoea, Otitis-media and Leucorrhoea.
Shayneum, Choglamsar, 117		Nil	Asthma, Epistaxis, Common cold, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Hypertension, Gastritis & Hydrocele
Longyang, Saichang, 10469 olsang, Geljang, Tejang, Bouljang, earson, Bisenmoul, Weisang, Tangmoul, ngsilok, Kuolmuen,		10597	Dysentery, Peptic ulcer, Helminthiasis, Lambago, Menstrual disorders, Gonorrhoea. Rheumatism, Gout, Intermittent fever, Mumps, Measles, and Dysmenorrhoea.
ly, Koovapally, 5267 aketty, Adocmala, di, Kezhakkamala, akani.		4604	P.U.O., Gastro-intestinal disorders, upper respiratory tract infections, Headache, Influenza, Diarrhoea, Tonsillitis, Asthma, Anaemia, Goitre, Measles, Mumps, Rheumatism, Helminthiasis, Chicken pox, Diabetes, & skin diseases

regions to continue.

the achievements of these Units during the year under report,

the following table shows at a glance

Gonda(U.P.), Idukki(Kerala), Sikkim, North Canara(Karnataka),  
Tripura(West), Kanchi(Bihar), Manipur, Pondicherry, Munna(A.P.),  
Rastar(M.P.), Salem(Tamil Nadu), Aizwal(Mizoram), Bharuch(Gujarat),  
Kohima(Nagaland), Itanagar(Arunachal Pradesh), Karbi Anglong(Assam),  
Ledo(AK), Shillong(Meghalaya) and Darjeeling(West Bengal).

### 4. CLINICAL VERIFICATION RESEARCH

In Homoeopathy, Clinical Verification of drug pathogenesis is an important as original proving of drugs on healthy human beings because the signs and symptoms obtained during a proving need to be repeatedly confirmed through clinical application. No successful prescription can possibly be made on the basis of them unless they are verified clinically. This becomes even more important in case of drugs which are either new entrants into the Homoeopathic Materia Medica or not extensively proved and, therefore, their complete drug pictures are not available.

Clinical Verification not only provides help in confirmation of available data but also some other clinical signs and symptoms which may be attributed to the drug. Symptoms found verified are then recommended for inclusion in the drug pathogenesis.

4.1 In view of the importance of clinical verification research, the Council, since its inception, has undertaken it as a long-term project and two Clinical Verification Units have been established at Ghaziabad(U.P.) (1979) and Vrindaban(U.P.) (1984). Apart from these Units Clinical Verification Research has been assigned to Clinical Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, Drug Proving Research Unit, Lucknow, Drug Standardisation Unit at Patna and Hyderabad. Initially the Council undertook verification of drugs proved under erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. These drugs are (1) Kali Muriaticum, (2) Abroma augusta, (3) Baryta lodata, (4) Cassia sophera and (5) Cynodon dactylon. It is proposed to publish the above provings alongwith the clinical confirmations.

4.2 The Council has also undertaken verification of symptomatology of the following drugs:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Acalypha indica                         | 2. Achyranthes aspera                |
| 3. Aegle folia                             | 4. Aegle marmelos                    |
| 5. Alstonia constricta                     | 6. Ammonium bromatum                 |
| 7. Andersonia or Amoora rohitika           | 8. Anthrokokali                      |
| 9. Arsenicum sulphuratum rubrum            | 10. Bacillinum                       |
| 11. Baryta muriaticum                      | 12. Benzinum nitricum                |
| 13. Benzoicum acidum                       | 14. Berberis vulgaris                |
| 15. Blatta orientalis                      | 16. Boerhaavia diffusa               |
| 17. Cannabis indica                        | 18. Cannabis sativa                  |
| 19. Caesalpinia bonducella                 | 20. Carica papaya                    |
| 21. Calotropis gigantea                    | 22. Cephalandra indica               |
| 23. Cuprum aceticum                        | 24. Damiana, or Turnera aphrodisiaca |
| 25. Embelia ribes                          | 26. Ephendra vulgaris                |
| 27. Fagopyrum esculentum                   | 28. Gallicum acidum                  |
| 29. Glycosmis pentaphylla or Atista indica | 30. Gymnema sylvestre                |
| 31. Hecla lava                             | 32. Hydrocotyle asiatica             |
| 33. Hygrophila spinosa                     | 34. Iris tenax                       |
| 35. Jaborandi                              | 36. Jacaranda caroba                 |
| 37. Jalapa                                 | 38. Juglans regia                    |
| 39. Justicia adhatoda                      | 40. Laccaninum                       |
| 41. Mentha piperata                        | 42. Natrum iodatum                   |
| 43. Nyctanthes arbortristis                | 44. Saraca indica                    |
| 45. Sarsaparilla                           | 46. Syzygium jambolanum              |
| 47. Terminalia arjuna                      | 48. Terminalia chebula               |
| 49. Viscum album                           |                                      |

Name of the medicine and potencies used	Signs and Symptoms prescribed on	Given to (No. of cases)	Relieved (No. of cases)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Abroma augusta</u> Q, 6, 30C	1. Frequent urging for urination.	38	20
	2. Cough with profuse expectoration.	15	8
	3. Painful irregular menses, delayed & early in some cases. Flow scanty, of dark colour. Pain in both the legs and back.	18	12
	4. Leucorrhoea, watery, white-yellowish, excoriating, offensive with pain in the back & ovarian region; in sickly looking young girls.	11	6
	5. Burning before and during micturition with excessive thirst. Cracks on the soles. Dryness of mouth. Pain in both the legs.	27	8
	6. Pruritis Vulvae with burning while passing urine. Headache.	9	4
	7. Diabetes.	41	19
<u>Baryta Iodata</u> 3X	1. Tonsils, enlarged, hypertrophied, painful, Difficulty in deglutition. Agg. cold, winter.	16	12
	2. Fever with swollen congested tonsils, Amel. by warmth.	14	8
	3. Induration of glands, cervical lymph glands inflamed and palpable.	9	6
	4. Cough with whitish sputum, Agg. by cold; Amel. by warmth. Irritating cough.	21	15
	5. Nasal catarrh with occasional epistaxis and thick yellow discharge from nose. Blockage of nose at night. Postal discharge.	6	4

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. Chronic otorrhoea with thick yellowish, offensive pus like discharge from both the ears.	1	1	
7. Fatty tumour, goitre, parotid glands swollen.	1	1	
8. Stunted growth in children with emaciation. Anorexia. Irregular bowel movement.	18	11	
<u>Cassia sophera</u> 6			
1. Dyspnoea <u>Agg.</u> winters, from dust, change of season, cold drinks, smoke, slight exertion, night, morning, evening, walking.	15	8	
2. Cough with pain in the chest, thick yellowish expectoration. <u>Agg.</u> morning & evening <u>Amel.</u> by warmth, Dry cough.	18	10	
3. Dry cough with wheezing. <u>Agg.</u> night, lying on right side.	4	2	
4. Nasal discharge thin, watery with wheezing and thin expectoration.	4	3	
5. Pain in joints on movement; continuous movement, pressure, start of motion.	11	11	
<u>Cynodon dactylon</u> Q,6			
1. Stool-watery, yellowish, offensive 5-6 times in a day with gurgling sound with griping pain in lower abdomen, distension of abdomen.	69	48	
2. Bleeding piles, profuse bleeding. Blind piles. (in one case).	3	1	
3. Worms infestation, grinding of teeth, nocturnal enuresis, frequent urination, anaemia, canine-hunger, salivation while sleeping at night.	14	13	
4. Loose watery stool with mucus and blood.	16	13	
5. Ineffectual desire to pass stool with pain in abdomen.	2	2	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. Pain in epigastrium. <u>Agg.</u> fatty fried food. Desire for salt and sweets.	13	10	
7. Painful urination.	2	2	
<u>Kali Muriaticum</u> 3X, 6X, 30, 200			
1. Cough with loss of voice; with scanty thick, mucopurulent sputum and tightness in chest and pain in the throat.	111	94	
2. Coryza, watery discharge from the nose, sneezing, pain in the nasal bone.	49	39	
3. Tonsils-enlarged with pain in throat. Dyspnoea. Pain extending to ears. Uvula elongated and congested.	14	12	
4. Pain in the ears; thick, whitish yellow, offensive discharge from the ears. Sensation of blockage, and noises in the ears. Itching in the ears.	14	11	
5. Aphthae-red and white with excessive salivation. Constipation.	13	13	
6. Ache, painful. <u>Agg.</u> when constipated.	2	2	
<u>Acalypha indica</u> Q			
1. Cough with pain in the chest, <u>Agg.</u> in the morning and at night; with yellowish and thick expectoration which is mixed with blood. Haematemesis, of black, clotted, blood.	11	10	
2. Epistaxis followed by Headache Blood-thick, blackish from the nose.	2	1	
3. Pain in the pelvic region. Vaginal discharge thick and scanty. Leucorrhoea, profuse. Menses early, profuse, long lasting.	4	4	
4. Loss of appetite, restlessness, numbness of both the knees. Involuntary urination at night. Burning in urethra after passing urine.	5	4	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Achyranthes aspera</u> Q,6	1. Watery loose motions-15 to 25 per day with nausea and vomiting.	38	34
	2. Excessive thirst with burning sensation all over the body. Pulse slow and thready.	5	1
	3. Sometimes - stool-loose yellowish, painless, 4-5 times/day with thirst, offensive.	36	32
<u>Aegle folia</u> 3X,6,Q	1. Stool-watery, yellowish, 4-6 times in a day with bloated abdomen and pain. Pain in the abdomen relieved after passing flatus.	24	19
	2. Constipation, stools hard with mucus. Passes on alternate days with burning sensation in anus. <u>Agg.</u> cold applications. Constipation alternates with diarrhoea.	26	16
	3. Bleeding piles, blood bright red, painless bleeding. Grape like protrusion outside the anus.	15	12
	4. Accumulation of wind in the abdomen. Rumbling, relieved after passing flatus.	9	5
	5. Urine, scanty with frequent urging.	4	4
<u>Aegle marmelos</u> Q,3X,6	1. Bloody dysentery with fever, tenesmus. Thirstlessness.	17	6
	2. Alternate constipation and diarrhoea with bloated abdomen.	46	35
	3. Loose motions, 4-5 times a day with tenesmus.	8	2
<u>Alstonia constricta</u> 6,Q	1. Intermittent fever.	27	21

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Ammonium Bromatum</u> 6	1. Continuous cough, worse at night after lying in the bed, morning tickling sensation in the throat, white sticky expectoration.	3	1
<u>Andersonia or Amora rohitika</u> 6,Q,30,3X	1. Feverishness with headache specially in frontal region, burning sensation in the eyes and face. Nausea.	5	4
	2. Constipation with ineffectual urge to pass stool and headache.	5	4
	3. Spleen enlarged covering whole left side of the abdomen. Pain in the abdomen. Appetite decreased. Liver is also enlarged.	22	13
	4. Leucorrhoea thick, white, stringy.	6	6
<u>Aithrakokali</u> 6,30	1. Eruptions with itching on both the legs. <u>Agg.</u> at night, Urticarial rash <u>Agg.</u> heat. Thirstlessness. Red coppery eruption over whole body.	26	11
	2. Eruptions all over the body, <u>Agg.</u> at night during sleep, morning itching on scrotum. Red pimples like eruptions, <u>Agg.</u> evening and night.	26	8
<u>Atista indica</u> 6	1. Fever with shivering in the morning, feels hot in the evening. Thirst during fever.	3	1
<u>Bacillinum</u> 6,200,1M	1. Cough with expectoration thick, yellowish, Dyspnoea. Paroxysmal cough. <u>Agg.</u> at night. Mucopurulent expectoration.	32	20

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	2. Red, circular patches thickly covered, raised with terrible itching, watery discharge after scratching in both axillae and groins, neck and cheek.	2	2
	3. Constipation, stool hard. Fistula in ano.	1	1
<u>Baryta Muriaticum</u> 3X			
	1. Dry cough, worse at night. Tonsils enlarged with dryness of the mouth. Thirst for cold water.	15	12
	2. Inflammation and hardness of parotid glands.	13	11
<u>Benzoic Acid</u> 30			
	1. Pain in the elbows and knee joints, <u>Agg.</u> straining and winters. Pain in the right knee joints, <u>Agg.</u> walking, and on sitting. Cracking sound in the knees.	8	3
<u>Berberis vulgaris</u> Q, 30, 200			
	1. Whitish milky urine with Burning sensation. Face pale, weakness and frontal dull headache.	23	10
	2. Pain in the left and right renal angle, <u>Agg.</u> night, <u>Amel.</u> hot and cold applications. Burning micturition <u>Agg.</u> on beginning and after passing urine. Thirstlessness.	30	21
	3. Fistula in ano with discharge of pus.	4	3
	4. Cholelithiasis. Pain in epigastrium radiating to back and abdomen. Pain <u>Agg.</u> at night, Nausea and vomiting.	5	5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Blatta orientalis</u> Q, 3X			
	1. Cough with difficulty in breathing. Expectoration thick, whitish yellowish and profuse, difficult to raise.	43	19
	2. Breathlessness, <u>Agg.</u> in the morning.	44	19
	3. Hawking cough.	1	1
<u>Boerhavia diffusa</u> Q, 30			
	1. Cough with difficulty in breathing. pain all over the body. Expectoration thick and white.	19	3
	2. Urine scanty, high coloured-post operative complaints.	1	1
<u>Cannabis indica</u> Q			
	1. Stitching, burning sensation while passing urine. Has to wait for urination.	1	1
<u>Cannabis sativa</u> Q			
	1. Burning in the urethra after and during micturition.	3	2
	2. Backache. <u>Amel.</u> hard pressure.	1	1
	3. Menses, scanty.	1	1
<u>Cecropia papaya</u> Q			
	1. Poor digestion. Heaviness and bloated abdomen. Stool mixed with undigested food particles. White coated tongue. Aversion to milk. Loss of appetite.	5	2
	2. Liver and spleen enlarged.	7	7
	3. Unsatisfactory stool. Bloody dysentery. Loose watery stool.	2	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Calotropis gigantea</u> Q,6			
1. Pain in the lower extremities, Agg. night, during sleep; Amel. hard pressure. Bluish patch over both legs.	1	1	
2. Eruptions on palm. Fissure type cracks on palms with itching.	3	2	
3. Ulcers on both legs and feet, blister type eruptions on both feet. Burning sensation.	1	1	
4. Cramps in left index finger radiating to left part of the body. Low degree fever with restlessness and cold body.	14	11	
<u>Cephalandra indica</u> 6,Q			
1. Large quantity of urine passed about every 3 hours. Thirst increased with dryness of the mouth. Appetite - diminished, Giddiness after urination.	8	7	
<u>Damiana</u> Q,6			
1. Leucorrhoea with irregular menses.	12	7	
2. Pain in the pubic region radiating to back. Menses long lasting. Pain during coition. Scanty menstruation.	12	5	
3. Sexual desire diminished.	16	15	
<u>Embelia ribes</u> 6,30,Q,3X			
1. Worms infestation. Appetite increased, grinding of teeth, bed wetting, excessive salivation. Pain in the abdomen. Constant boring of nose.	27	13	
2. Nocturnal enuresis - 2-3 times at night. Irritability, aversion to meals, frequent urination. Grinding of teeth.	11	9	
3. Stools loose, frequent & undigested.	7	1	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Ephendra vulgaris</u> 6			
1. Thyrotoxicosis, eyes prominent. Palpitation Agg. exertion. Fine tremors of hands.	4	4	
<u>Fagopyrum</u> 30,6,3X			
1. Pruritis vulvae. Senile vaginitis Leucorrhoea - whitish yellowish, profuse, excoriating. Backache.	18	12	
2. Itching around the anus.	14	14	
<u>Glycosmis pentaphylla</u> 6			
1. Bloody dysentery 5-6 times/day with fever.	27	19	
2. Cough with expectoration, thick. Malaise. Pain in the throat. Thirst, vertigo. Tongue-white coated. Coryza.	4	3	
<u>Gymnema sylvestre</u> Q			
1. Ulcers on the right leg with past history of delayed healing. Desire for sweets. Polyuria, polydypsia and polyphagia.	29	22	
<u>Hekla lava</u> 6,30,2X,6X			
1. Toothache with swelling of gums.	41	26	
2. Pus & blood from gums. Offensive breath. Excessive salivation.	37	29	
<u>Hydrocotyle asiatica</u> 30,Q,6,3X			
1. Dry eczematous eruptions on the back with itching, thin watery discharge after scratching.	33	27	
2. Exfoliation of skin of the back of right hand.	5	4	
3. Hypopigmented patches on extremities, face, chin, lips, big toes, upper eyelids with pricking sensation.	33	27	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	4. Skin, dry cracked with itching, hard, leathery. <u>Agg.</u> night, summer heat. Dryness of skin in winters.	3	2
	5. Pruritis vulvae.	17	10
	6. Psoriasis.	2	1
<u>Hygrophila spinosa</u> 6,30			
	1. Fever in the morning. Urticaria, intense itching <u>Agg.</u> warmth.	18	9
	2. Itching overface, <u>Agg.</u> night, day time, heat, sweat, after applying oil, <u>Amel.</u> by washing the face. pricking sensation.	18	9
<u>Iris tenax</u> 6			
	1. Pain in right iliac region with excessive thirst.	1	1
<u>Jaborandi</u> 30,200,6			
	1. Thyroid gland enlarged and hard. Appetite increased. Palpitation.	4	2
	2. Falling of hair.	4	2
<u>Jalapa</u> Q,6,30			
	1. Loose watery stools - 15-20 times day. Tenesmus before stool. Painless stools. Stools mixed with mucus and blood.	35	16
<u>Juglans regia</u> Q,6,30			
	1. Styes over upper eyelids; painful itching in eyes with irritation.	5	4
	2. Eruption, dry behind ears. Itching all over the body in night.	2	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Justicia adhatoda</u> 3X,6,Q,30			
	1. Fluent and profuse coryza with constant sneezing. Loss of smell and taste. Watery discharge from eyes with burning sensation.	43	38
	2. Cough with rattling in chest. Dyspnoea. Expectoration -thick, yellowish <u>Agg.</u> morning.	29	24
	3. Dry cough, <u>Agg.</u> morning, evening night, exertion, cold drink and while lying down. Excessive thirst. Nausea.	19	11
	4. Paroxysmal cough. Whooping and spasmodic cough. Sneezing during cough.	30	28
<u>Lac caninum</u> 30,200,6			
	1. Pain in calves and feet. Numbness of hands, right side, <u>Agg.</u> at night. Shifting, wandering pains in the body, <u>Agg.</u> Night. Pain in the knee joints.	12	5
	2. Sore throat with difficulty in deglutition.	13	11
	3. Throbbing pain in head with vertigo, <u>Agg.</u> evening with pain in eyes.	7	5
	4. Lump in right upper side of breast pain, sensitive to touch. Lump very much reduced in size during menses. Pain in left breast before menses.	4	4
<u>Natrum Iodatum</u> 6,6X			
	1. Dysphagia, Tonsils hypertrophied. Pain in hip joint.	2	2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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Nyctanthes arbortristis  
6, Q, 30

1. Fever rises in the morning and evening, Amel. morning. Cough with yellow expectoration. Excessive thirst for cold water. Chill and bodyache, fever on alternate days. 38 22
2. Fever rises at 2 p.m. and night with chill. Headache with nausea Agg. lying down. Tongue coated white. Taste bitter. Thirst excessive. Persistent nausea and vomiting. 34 20

Saraca indica  
Q, 6

1. Painful menses. Menses too early. Pain in pubic region with bearing down sensation. Nodules in the breast during menses which disappear after menses. Irregular, delayed, scanty, blackish discharge, painful. 11 7
2. Pruritis vulvae. Vaginal discharge white, excoriating, thick with backache. Thick bland leucorrhoea. 5 5
3. Headache Agg. exposure to sun. Wants to be alone. Irritable. Dull beating pain in half side, frontal headache, Agg. summer, night. 9 5

Sarsaparilla  
30, 200, 6

1. Urine scanty and bloody. Flow-thin stream. Tearing, burning pain in urethra on urination. Urine stains white on the floor on standing. 3 2
2. Dribbling of urine. 5 3
3. Distension of bladder. 1 1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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Justicia adhatoda  
3X, 6, Q, 30

1. Fluent and profuse coryza with constant sneezing. Loss of smell and taste. Watery discharge from eyes with burning sensation. 43 38
2. Cough with rattling in chest. Dyspnoea. Expectoration -thick, yellowish Agg. morning. 29 24
3. Dry cough, Agg. morning, evening night, exertion, cold drink and while lying down. Excessive thirst. Nausea. 19 11
4. Paroxysmal cough. Whooping and spasmodic cough. Sneezing during cough. 30 28

Lac caninum  
30, 200, 6

1. Pain in calves and feet. Numbness of hands, right side, Agg. at night. Shifting, wandering pains in the body, Agg. Night. Pain in the knee joints. 12 5
2. Sore throat with difficulty in deglutition. 13 11
3. Throbbing pain in head with vertigo, Agg. evening with pain in eyes. 7 5
4. Lump in right upper side of breast pain, sensitive to touch. Lump very much reduced in size during menses. Pain in left breast before menses. 4 4

Natrum Iodatum  
6, 6X

1. Dysphagia, Tonsils hypertrophied. Pain in hip joint. 2 2

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Nyctanthes arbortristis  
6, Q, 30

- 1. Fever rises in the morning and evening, Amel. morning. Cough with yellow expectoration. Excessive thirst for cold water. Chill and bodyache, fever on alternate days. 38 22
- 2. Fever rises at 2 p.m. and night with chill. Headache with nausea Agg. lying down. Tongue coated white. Taste bitter. Thirst excessive. Persistent nausea and vomiting. 34 20

Saraca indica  
Q, 6

- 1. Painful menses. Menses too early. Pain in pubic region with bearing down sensation. Nodules in the breast during menses which disappear after menses. Irregular, delayed, scanty, blackish discharge, painful. 11 7
- 2. Pruritis vulvae. Vaginal discharge white, excoriating, thick with backache. Thick bland leucorrhoea. 5 5
- 3. Headache Agg. exposure to sun. Wants to be alone. Irritable. Dull beating pain in half side, frontal headache, Agg. summer, night. 9 5

Sarsaparilla  
30, 200, 6

- 1. Urine scanty and bloody. Flow-thin stream. Tearing, burning pain in urethra on urination. Urine stains white on the floor on standing. 3 2
- 2. Dribbling of urine. 5 3
- 3. Distension of bladder. 1 1

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Syzygium jambolanum  
Q, 3X, 6X, 30

- 1. Polyuria, polydypsia and polyphagia. 14 10
- 2. Swelling of left great toe, tender to touch. Burning of soles. Bodyache, general weakness. Psoriasis. 1 1

Terminalia arjuna  
6

- 1. Pain in left side of the chest radiating to scapular region Agg. at night. Pricking sensation at night. Palpitations at night. Dyspnoea with pain in chest. 6 3

Terminalia chebula  
6, Q

- 1. Ineffectual desire to pass stool. Tenesmus in abdomen. Mucus with stool. Excessive salivation and sweating. Tongue-coated white. Sour taste in mouth. Flatulence with distension of abdomen. 15 8
- 2. Loss of appetite. Sour eructations. Distension of abdomen. Tongue flabby. Vomiting. Constipation. 16 9

Viscum album  
30, Q, 6

- 1. Rheumatic pain in the joints on sitting and standing. 39 17
- 2. Headache with vertigo. Pain radiates from occiput to temples. Blurring of vision. Heaviness of eyes. 6 4

4.3. FUTURE PROGRAMME

Clinical Verification research to continue.

5. DRUG PROVING

INTRODUCTION

Ever since Hahnemann discovered Homoeopathy, drug proving has played singular role in the development of Homoeopathy. In fact, it forms the very basis on which therapeutic application of Homoeopathic drugs is based.

Drug proving is peculiar to Homoeopathy where drug's pathogenetic effects are ascertained by experimentation on healthy human volunteers. The drug is proved on healthy human beings, selected from different regions of the country in order to ascertain whether ecological, socio-economic, climatic, religious factors and food habits, variation in physical constitution of the provers affect its pathogenesis' in any form. The proving is conducted on double blind method of Drysdale (neither the proving master who supervises the proving nor the provers on whom the proving is conducted knows the name of the drug being proved). The provers are divided into two groups, one receives the placebo and the other actual drug, to distinguish between the true and false symptoms.

The data collected during the course of proving at different centres is received by the Central Drug Proving-cum-Data Processing Cell located at Council Headquarters at New Delhi where it is processed, analysed and released in form of monographs for clinical application by the members of the Homoeopathic profession in the country and abroad.

Keeping in view the importance of the drug proving, the Council has continued Drug Proving which was started by the erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (CCRIMH). This is a long-term project and presently being carried out at five Drug Proving Research Units located at Bhagalpur (Bihar, Midnapore (West Bengal), Calcutta (West Bengal), Ghaziabad (U.P.), Lucknow (U.P.), two Central Research Institutes at Calcutta and Kottayam, and two Regional Research Institutes at Gudivada and New Delhi.

5.1 The provings of the following drugs have so far been completed:

- 1.
2. Abroma augusta
3. Aegle folia
4. Atista indica
5. Baryta iodata
6. Boerhavia diffusa.
7. Cassia fistula
8. Cassia sophera
9. Chelone glabra
10. Cuprum Oxydatum Nigrum
11. Cynodon dactylon
12. Embelia ribes
13. Formic Acid
14. Holarrhena antidysenterica
15. Hydrocotyle asiatica
16. Kali Muriaticum
17. Thea chinensis
18. Tylophora indica

The data related to (1) Abroma augusta, (2) Baryta iodata, (3) Cassia sophera, (4) Cuprum Oxydatum Nigrum, (5) Cynodon dactylon, (6) Formic Acid and (7) Kali Muriaticum have already been released for the use of profession. The data concerning other drugs are being processed and analysed.

#### 5.2 BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1984-85

During the year 1984-85 reproving of three Homoeopathic drugs namely Embelia ribes, Boerhavia diffusa and Cuprum oxydatum nigrum was completed. The proving of three other drugs (coded) was initiated. The data obtained during the course of proving is being processed and analysed at the Central Drug Proving Cell located at Headquarters Office for release in the form of monographs for use by the members of the profession. During this period proving data of Cuprum oxydatum nigrum and Formic acid was released for use of the profession.

#### 5.3 WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

During the period under report provings of three drugs (coded), which were initiated in 1984-85, were completed. The proving of another coded drug was half way at the time of reporting.

The proving data in respect of six drugs are being processed and analysed at the Central Drug Proving Cell at the Headquarters Office. Once compiled it will be released for use of the profession.

### 6. DRUG RESEARCH

#### INTRODUCTION

Drug Research being conducted by the Council includes drug standardisation studies and survey and collection of medicinal plants.

#### DRUG STANDARDISATION

Successful application of drugs in the treatment of various ailments is intimately related to the purity and quality of crude as well as finished products (tinctures). The method employed for the preparation of finished products from crude drugs also play an important role in the maintenance of quality of the former. This involves a multidisciplinary approach envisaging pharmacognostic, physicochemical and pharmacological researches in order to study various qualitative characteristics of drugs.

The pharmacognostic studies concern the macroscopical and microscopical characteristics of the crude drugs of vegetable origin and help identification of drugs.

The physico-chemical analysis helps determine the physical and chemical constants and discovery of the active principle of the drugs.

The pharmacological spectrum of a drug and its pharmacokinetic characteristics are ascertained through experimental trials on laboratory animals under standard laboratory conditions.

It includes preliminary estimation of dosage, their efficacy and safety and also the mode of action of drugs (pharmaco-dynamics). In addition to the standardisation of therapeutic doses, the toxic doses (through acute, sub-acute and chronic toxicity tests) are also standardised to establish therapeutic efficacy of a drug.

Keeping in view the importance of drug standardisation in ensuring the quality of drugs, the Council has undertaken a research programme for evolving standards of drugs both in crude as well as mother tincture forms. This is a long-term programme which is being carried out at three Drug Standardisation Units located at Ghaziabad, Patna and Hyderabad and also at the Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta.

SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND COLLECTION

In the field of drug research survey of medicinal plants occupies a pivotal position and especially so in Homoeopathy where almost 80% of the drugs are from vegetable origin. The Council had, therefore, established a Survey and Collection of Medicinal Plants Unit in 1979. This Unit was transferred to the Council in the year 1981. It conducts survey of areas rich in medicinal plants and also collects their samples and supplies them to the Institutes and Units where drug standardisation studies are being conducted. There is a proposal to undertake cultivation of medicinal plants and also to establish a Homoeopathic Drug Manufacturing Unit.

6.1. DRUG STANDARDISATION

6.1.1. BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1980-85

During the period between 1980-81 and 1984-85 pharmacognostical physico-chemical and pharmacological studies on the following drugs were completed.

6.1.1.1. PHARMACOGNOSTIC STUDIES

- (1) *Abroma augusta*, (2) *Abrus precatorius*, (3) *Acalypha indica*, (4) *Adhatoda vesica*, (5) *Aegle marmelos*, (6) *Agave americana*, (7) *Allium cepa*, (8) *Allium sativa*, (9) *Alstonia scholaris*, (10) *Anacardium occidentale*, (11) *Argemone mexicana*, (12) *Artemisia vulgaris*, (13) *Areca catechu*, (14) *Avena sativa*, (15) *Azadirachta indica*, (16) *Berberis vulgaris*, (17) *Boerhavia diffusa*, (18) *Calotropis gigantea*, (19) *Camellia sinensis*, (20) *Cannabis indica*, (21) *Capsella bursa pretoris*, (22) *Capsicum annum*, (23) *Carica papaya*, (24) *Cassia sophera*, (25) *Cinchona officinalis*, (26) *Cineraria maritima*, (28) *Coffea cruda*, (29) *Crocus sativa*, (33) *Digitalis purpurea*, (34) *Embelia ribes*, (35) *Eucalyptus globulus*, (36) *Ficus religiosa*, (37) *Gossypium herbaceum*, (38) *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, (39) *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, (40) *Hypericum perforatum*, (41) *Iberis amara*, (45) *Nicotiana glauca*, (42) *Lycopodium clavatum*, (44) *Mangifera indica*, (50) *Rosmarinus officinalis*, (46) *Nyctanthus arbortristis*, (47) *Ocimum sanctum*, (48) *Plantago major*, (49) *Rauwolfia serpentina*, (52) *Solanum xanthocarpum*, (53) *Syzygium cumini*, (54) *Taraxacum officinale*, (55) *Terminalia arjuna*, (56) *Thea chinensis*, (57) *Tribulus terrestris*, (58) *Verbascum thaprus*, (59) *Viola odorata*, (60) *Viscum album*, (61) *Withania somnifera* and (62) *Zea mays*.

6.1.1.2. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES

(1) *Abroma augusta*, (2) *Acalypha indica*, (3) *Aegle marmelos*,  
*Agave americana*, (5) *Allium cepa*, (6) *Allium sativa*, (7) *Alstonia*  
*scholaris*, (8) *Anacardium occidentale*, (9) *Argemone mexicana*,  
(10) *Artemisia vulgaris*, (11) *Avena sativa*, (12) *Azadirachta*  
*indica*, (13) *Berberis vulgaris*, (14) *Boerhavia diffusa*,  
(15) *Calendula officinalis*, (16) *Camellia sinensis*, (17) *Cannabis*  
*indica*, (18) *Capsicum annum*, (19) *Cassia sophera*, (20) *Carica*  
*papaya*, (21) *Ceprella bursa pastoris*, (22) *Chenopodium*, (23)  
*Cinchona officinalis*, (24) *Cineraria maritima*, (25) *Coffea*  
*cruda*, (26) *Crocus sativus*, (27) *Curcuma longa*, (28) *Cynodon*  
*dactylon*, (29) *Datura metal*, (30) *Digitalis purpurea*,  
(31) *Embelia ribes*, (32) *Equisetum*, (33) *Eucalyptus globulus*,  
(34) *Ficus religiosa*, (35) *Gossypium herbaceum*, (36) *Hollarhena*  
*antidysenterica*, (37) *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*, (38) *Hypericum*  
*perforatum*, (39) *Iberis amara*, (40) *Jatropha curcus*, (41) *Justicia*  
*adhatoda*, (42) *Mangifera indica*, (43) *Mentha piperata*,  
(44) *Nyctanthus arbortristis*, (45) *Plantago major*, (46) *Rauwolfia*  
*Serpentina*, (47) *Rosmarinus officinalis*, (48) *Solanum nigrum*,  
(49) *Solanum xanthocarpum*, (50) *Tabacum*, (51) *Taraxacum*  
*officinale*, (52) *Terminalia arjuna*, (only T.L.C.), (53) *Thea*  
*chinensis*, (54) *Tribulus terrestris*, (55) *Verbascum thapsus*,  
(56) *Viola odorata*, (57) *Viscum album*, and (58) *Withania*  
*somnifera*.

6.1.1.3. PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES

(1) *Abroma augusta*, (2) *Acalypha indica*, (3) *Acidum*  
*formicum*, (4) *Aegle marmelos*, (5) *Agave americana*, (6) *Allium*  
*cepa*, (7) *Allium sativa*, (8) *Anacardium occidentale*,  
(9) *Argemone mexicana*, (10) *Atista indica*, (11) *Avena sativa*,  
(12) *Azadirachta indica*, (13) *Baryta iodata*, (14) *Berberis*  
*vulgaris*, (15) *Boerhavia diffusa*, (16) *Calendula officinalis*,  
(17) *Calotropis gigantea*, (18) *Camellia sinensis*, (19) *Cannabis*  
*indica*, (20) *Capsicum annum*, (21) *Carica papaya*, (22) *Cassia*  
*fistula*, (23) *Cassia sophera*, (24) *Chelone glabra*, (25) *Cinchona*  
*officinalis*, (26) *Coffea cruda*, (27) *Cuprum oxydatum nigrum*,  
(28) *Curcuma longa*, (29) *Cyndon dactylon*, (30) *Datura metal*,  
(31) *Digitalis purpurea*, (32) *Embelia ribes*, (33) *Ficus*  
*religiosa*, (34) *Gozzypium herbaceum*, (35) *Hollarhena antidysenterica*,  
(36) *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, (37) *Hypericum perforatum*,  
(38) *Iberis amara*, (39) *Mangifera indica*, (40) *Plantago major*,  
(41) *Rauwolfia serpentina*, (42) *Solanum nigrum*, (43) *Thea*  
*chinensis*, (44) *Thymol*, (45) *Tribulus terrestris*, (46) *Verbascum*  
*thapsus*, (47) *Viola odorata*, (48) *Viscum album*, and (49) *Withania*  
*somnifera*.

6.1.2. BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1984-85  
During the year 1984-85 studies, as mentioned here under,  
were completed.

6.1.2.1. PHARMACOGNOSY STUDIES

Abrus precatorius, Alstonia scholaris, Areca catechu, Argemone mexicana, Avena sativa, Capsella bursa pastoris, Cineraria maritima, Jatropha curcas, Lycopodium clavatum, Mangifera indica, Myristica sebifera and Rosmarinus officinalis.

6.1.2.2. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES

Alstonia scholaris, Argemone mexicana, Avena sativa, Cineraria maritima, Equisetum Jatropha curcas, Lycopodium clavatum, Mangifera indica, Myristica sebifera, Rosmarinus officinalis and Viola odorata.

6.1.2.3. PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES

Argemone mexicana, Avena sativa, and Mangifera indica.

The work on a number of other drugs is in progress.

6.1.3. WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

Drug standardisation research was continued during the year 1985-86 at two Drug Standardisation Units one each at Ghaziabad, Hyderabad and Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta. Different studies as mentioned hereunder have been completed during the year under report.

6.1.3.1. PHARMACOGNOSTIC STUDIES

(1) Amygdalus persica, (2) Andrographis paniculata, (3) Cassia sophera, (4) Cinnamonum zeylanicum, (5) Citrus aurantium, (6) Citrus limonum, (7) Clerodendron infortunatum, (8) Cochlearia armoracia, (9) Cytisus scoparius, (10) Helianthus annus. (11) Hemidesmus indicus, (12) Jolarrhena antidysenterica, (13) Lectuca virosa, (14) Leucas aspera, (15) Lycopersicum, (16) Nerium odorum, (17) Ricinus communis, and (18) Salvia officinalis.

6.1.3.2. PHYSICO-CHEMICAL STUDIES

(1) Citrus aurantium, (2) Citrus limonum, (3) Cochlearia armoracia, (4) Helianthus annus, (5) Hemidesmus indicus, (6) Leucas aspera, (7) Lycopersicum esculentum, and (8) Ricinus communis.

6.1.3.3. PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES

(1) Abroma augusta, (2) Acalypha indica, (3) Aegle marmelos, (4) Allium cepa, (5) Allium saliva, (6) Cineraria maritima, (7) Eucalyptus glabulus, (8) Myristice sebifera, (9) Plantago major, and (10) Viola odorata.

6.1.3.4. STUDIES IN HYPOGLYCAEMIC ACTIVITY

(1) Abroma augusta, (2) Cephalendra indica, (3) Absinthium, (4) Recina laricis, and (5) Syzygium jambolanum.

6.1.4. FUTURE PROGRAMME

Drug research programme to continue.

6.2. SURVEY & COLLECTION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

6.2.1. BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1985-86

The Survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit (SMPCU) located at Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu) has, since its inception in the year 1979, accomplished the following prior to the year 1985-86.

- 1. Botanical exploration tours - 37
- 2. Field number(plant specimen)collected - 1182
- 3. Raw drug samples supplied to various Institutes/Units of the Council which are engaged in drug standardisation work. - 81
- 4. Number of herbarium sheets prepared - 65
- 5. Number of specimen added to the museum. - 48

6.2.2. BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE IN THE YEAR 1984-85

During the year 1983-84, 14 survey tours were undertaken by the SMPCU in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. These surveys lead to the collection of 596 plants of which 141 were identified. Herbarium sheets of 239 plants were prepared and are being maintained. During the year under question, the SMPCU supplied 18 drugs to various Institutes and Units which are located at Calcutta, Ghaziabad, Patna and Hyderabad to carry out drug standardisation studies.

6.2.3. WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

The SMPCU continued its activities during the year 1985-86.

Its achievements during the year are summarised as under:-

- 1. Surveys conducted - 10 (In Tamil Nadu and Kerala)
- 2. Plants collected - 338
- 3. Species identified - 490
- 4. Herbarium Sheets incorporated/ accessioned. - 891
- 5. Museum specimens - 2
- 6. Drugs supplied to DSUs. - 24
- 7. Literature survey-cum-herbarium consultation tours. - 4
- 8. Index cards of Homoeopathic medicinal plants, prepared - 1205

6.2.4. MEDICINAL PLANTS CULTIVATION UNIT

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted 12.70 Acres of land to the Council on a lease basis to undertake cultivation of land and research in medicinal plants. The possession of land shall be effected on payment of base rent which is pending approval of the Governing Body of the Council.

6.2.5. FUTURE PROGRAMME

The Survey and Collection of Medicinal Plants work will continue.

## 7. DOCUMENTATION & LITERARY RESEARCH

### INTRODUCTION

#### Documentation

In the recent times 'Documentation Service' has become an independent science even though its roots lie in the library science. People in the field of science, administration and education have all realised its importance and very often seek it for the furtherance of their researches and also for improving the available methods, products etc. A closer look around substantiates this fact that all round development in different fields in the last two decades has been possible mainly because of the availability of the information pertaining to the sources, method and work which had already been done in the respective fields.

Percolation of relevant information from a huge store of data which is usually scattered at many places, down to the user, necessitates scanning and classified compilation. Evidently it consumes a great deal of time and requires services of a specialist. For a common man it becomes almost impossible to go through the scattered data and find which is relevant to his work. At the same time a scientist does not want to lag behind. He need to remain abreast of the latest advances and developments in his field of action lest he falls behind. Hence, he requires documentation.

The Council recognises the importance of Documentation Service in the execution of its research programmes. In view of this a nucleus Documentation Cell was established at Council

Headquarters in 1980 which has since been expanded and renamed as Documentation and Information Division of the Council.

The main objective of the Documentation and Information Division is "dissemination of knowledge concerning Homoeopathy".

### FUNCTIONS

The function of the Division are as under:

1. To prepare complete documentation on subjects of interest to the Council and provide them to the Scientists of the Council to update their knowledge.
2. To prepare bibliographies, reference lists and abstracts of scientific articles on Homoeopathy and allied subject.
3. To function as Nodal Point for Literary Research being conducted at different Institutes of the Council.
4. To keep the record of scientific seminars, symposia, table discussions, panel discussions, etc. arranged by the Council.
5. To provide the copies of scientific papers of interest to the Council, according to their availability, to the concerned scientists of Council.
6. To undertake publication of Quarterly Bulletin, Reports, Monographs, etc. of the Council.

7.1. DOCUMENTATION

7.1.1. BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1984-85

The reference Library which is a part of the Documentation & Information Division had procured 3590 (including 101 books procured during the year 1984-85) till 31.3.1985 and during the year 1984-85 it subscribed to 50 Journals, both Indian and Foreign on Homoeopathy and allied subjects.

The Documentation work on 32 Homoeopathic drugs with reference to their origin, history, habitat, botanical and pharmacognostic characteristics, introduction into Homoeopathy, therapeutic or active principle etc. was completed. Documentation on 174 drugs was complete prior to 1984-85.

Review articles on (i) Role of BCG - An immunising agent against Tuberculosis, highlighting different view-points, (ii) Drug Addiction with reference concerning Addiction and Homoeopathy directly or indirectly, (iii) Side-effects of Aspirin, Paracetamol, Chloroquine and Steroids, (iv) Drug Addiction: Tobacco, and (v) Homoeopathy and Alcoholism, Drug Addiction/Dependence (including tobacco).

Repertorial Index on Epilepsy prepared by Documentation and Information Division has been published in volume 6 of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Council.

The Division procured 1553 newspaper cuttings during the year 1984-85 raising the total to 7842. The newspaper cuttings which are related to Homoeopathy and allied sciences have already been classified and stored for reference as and when needed.

During the year 1984-85, the Division replied to 40 scientific queries from various quarters in India and abroad.

Fifth volume of the Quarterly Bulletin of the Council was published during the year, and manuscript of the Sixth has been made ready for publication.

7.1.2. ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1985-86

The reference Library procured 149 books during the year taking the total of 3740 as on 31.3.1986. It subscribed to 48 journals, both Indian and Foreign during the year 1985. The number of back issues of the journals being maintained by the Library rose to 3237 as on 31.3.1986.

7.1.3. DOCUMENTATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC DRUGS

- (i) The Division has, during the year, completed documentation on 50 Homoeopathic drugs. Similar work on 10 other drugs was in progress at the time of reporting.
- (ii) The reference lists prepared earlier on topics of interest to the Council were updated from the macro-documents procured during the year.
- (iii) The data in respect of 50 partially proved drugs being studied at the Clinical Verification Units are being gathered and compiled.

7.1.4. BIBLIOGRAPHIC LISTS

The Division prepared Bibliographic Lists on the following topics from the sources available in its library.

- (i)
- (ii) Homoeopathy and Burns,
- (iii) Homoeopathy and Vitiligo,
- Homoeopathy and Helminthiasis.

7.1.4.1. REFERENCE LIST

The reference list on Cancer in Kent's Repertory was also prepared. Besides this the reference lists prepared earlier were also updated from the macrodocuments received during this period.

7.1.5. PRESS CUTTINGS

3574 newspaper cuttings related to Homoeopathy and allied subjects were received during the year. These cuttings have been classified and placed on records. With the addition of these, the Division now has 11,197 newspaper cuttings.

7.1.6. INFORMATION SERVICES

The Division entertains technical enquiries regarding Homoeopathy and allied topics, from scientists of the Council, members of the profession in the country and abroad. During the year 1985-86, 43 such queries have been answered by the Division.

7.1.7. REPROGRAPHIC SERVICES

The Division offers reprographic services exclusively to the scientists associated with the Council in various capacities. During the year 1985-86, it has supplied photocopies of 16 documents from the various journals and other macros documents, as desired by the scientists.

7.1.8. PUBLICATIONS

7.1.8.1. QUARTERLY BULLETIN

The Division publishes a Quarterly Bulletin wherein technical activities and achievements of the Council are

highlighted. The Sixth Volume of the Bulletin has been published during the year, and manuscript of the 7th Volume was made ready for publication.

The Bulletin is supplied free of cost to the Homoeopathic scientists, Government Homoeopathic Medical Officer and other members of the profession who have been associated with the Council in the past or are currently associated in different capacities so as to ensure utilisation of Council's research findings.

7.1.8.2. CCRH NEWS

To percolate the information about Council's activities down to the Homoeopathic fraternity, the Division started publication of a Bimonthly news letter under the title "CCRH NEWS" from the month of June, 1984. Three issues of the news letter have been published during the year 1985-86. The manuscript of the Vol. 2 was being prepared at the time of reporting.

The news letter is also being supplied free of cost to the members of the profession.

7.1.8.3. A HAND BOOK OF HOME REMEDIES IN HOMOEOPATHY

A Division has revised the manuscript of the book "A Hand Book Of Home Remedies In Homoeopathy" published by the CCRIMH in 1975 for printing.

The Hindi Edition of this book shall also be published. The manuscript has been translated in Hindi.

#### 7.1.4.1. REFERENCE LIST

The reference list on Cancer in Kent's Repertory was also prepared. Besides this the reference lists prepared earlier were also updated from the macrodocuments received during this period.

#### 7.1.5. PRESS CUTTINGS

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The news letter is also being supplied free of cost to the members of the profession.

##### 7.1.8.3. A HAND BOOK OF HOME REMEDIES IN HOMOEOPATHY

A Division has revised the manuscript of the book "Hand Book Of Home Remedies In Homoeopathy" published by the Council while CCRIMH in 1975 for printing.

The Hindi Edition of this book shall also be published while the manuscript has been translated in Hindi.

7.1.8.4. MONOGRAPHS ON DRUGS PROVED BY THE COUNCIL

The Division continued work on the monographs on Cynodon dactylon and Cassia sophera, indigenous Homoeopathic drugs which have been proved by the Council. Besides, it was also updating the monographs on Kali Muriaticum and Abroma augusta published by the erstwhile Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. These monographs will be released for use of the profession early next year.

7.2. LITERARY RESEARCH

The collection, compilation and classification of scattered information and dissemination thereof is an essential part of scientific activity. Equally important is revision and updating of available data for its optimum and timely utilisation. As such, the Council has undertaken Literary Research as a long-term project. The Documentation & Information Division also functions as the Nodal Point for Literary Research.

7.2.1. REVIEW AND REVISION OF KENT'S REPERTORY

The work on the project "Review and Revision of Kent's Repertory" was continued on chapters Eyes and Respiratory System during the year 1985-86 at Regional Research Institute, New Delhi after making procedural medications involved in recommending additions of rubrics and drugs in Kent's Repertory as approved by the Scientific Advisory Committee.

The work done during period on these chapters is as follows:

Chapter - Eye:  
From rubric : Brows - Hair falls out, Boe. 716  
to  
Conjunctiva - Inflammation - Phlyctenular Boe. 717

Chapter - Respiratory System:  
From rubric : Bronchial Tubes - Asthma, Boe. P.883  
to  
Bronchiectasis, Bronchorrhoea, Dilatation, with profuse, fetid purulent sputum, Boe. P.885

From the compilation on chapters Eye & Respiratory System during the year under report, it has been observed that there are many new rubrics and drugs which need to be incorporated in Kent's Repertory.

It has also been observed that certain symptoms related to the rubrics being worked out were not mentioned in the regional editions of the Materia Medica referred to, but were actually to be present elsewhere under the heading Generalities, Sensations etc.. Such rubrics have, however, been left for further verification before they are recommended for inclusion in the Kent's Repertory.

COMPILATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS OF BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS

The compilation work is being continued and is nearing completion.

7.2.3. COMPILATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS OF RHEUMATIC AND OTHER DISEASES OF JOINTS

The compilation work has started during the reporting year. The symptomatic data compiled is incomplete as all the books which are to be referred for compilation are not available in the Regional Research Institute, Gudivada. Efforts are being made to procure the same.

7.2.4. COMPILATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS OF GASTRO-INTESTINAL DISORDERS

The compilation work is being done to Central Research Institute, Calcutta. Due to the closure of this Institute, no report of the work done during this period has been received.

STATISTICS RELATING TO DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION DIVISION ACTIVITIES DURING 1985-86

	600
Number of macro documents (Books and Journals)	6977
Total collection of macro-documents (as on 31.3.1986)	
<u>BOOKS</u>	149
Number of titled procured/accessioned	55
Number of WHO publications (under global Subscription)	149
Number of titles classified	3740
Total Number of books (as on 31.3.1986)	
<u>JOURNALS/PERIODICALS</u>	48
Total number subscribed	25
Foreign	23
Indian	451
Number of issues received and entered on stock register	83
Number of WHO periodicals (under Global Subscription)	35
Number of reminder sent for non-receipt of issues	3237
Total number of journals (as on 31.3.1986)	43
<u>INFORMATION SERVICE</u>	
Number of queries answered	14
<u>PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE</u>	150
Number of photocopies supplied to Institutes and Units	3574
<u>PRESS CUTTINGS</u>	3574
Number of press cuttings added	11197
Number of press cuttings classified and entered on stock register	
Total collection of press cuttings	

### 8. IN SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM

The Council recognises the importance of continuing education for the scientists of the Council, for updating their knowledge has definite bearing on the research work they are supposed to carry out. Therefore, a RESEARCH TRAINING CELL HAS BEEN established at the Council Headquarters Office at New Delhi.

#### 8.1. BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1984-85

A workshop on Malaria and Filariasis was organised under the In Service Training Programme of the Council from 14th to 16th February, 1985 at the Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Bhubaneswar (Orissa). The workshop was attended by the scientists engaged in the clinical research in Malaria and Filariasis.

#### 8.2. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1985-86

In-Service Training Programme was continued during the year 1985-86. A workshop in laboratory technology was organised under this programme, from 26th December to 31st December, 1985 at the Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta. Experts from the National Institute of Homoeopathy and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health were among those who spoke on various aspects of the laboratory technology. Eighteen laboratory technicians of the Council participated in the workshop.

#### 8.3. FUTURE PROGRAMME

In-Service Training Programme is a continuing programme and therefore regular workshops will be organised under this programme. It is proposed to organise a workshop on methodology of drug proving sometime in May, 1986.

### 9. PUBLICATIONS

#### QUARTERLY BULLETIN

During the year 1985-86, 6th and 7th volumes of the Quarterly Bulletin were published.

#### CCRH NEWS

Publication of CCRH NEWS, newsletter of the Council continued during the year 1985-86. Two numbers of the NEWS were published during the year 1985-86.

Both these publications are official organs of the Council and are supplied on gratis to the scientists associated with the Council and other members of the profession who are associated with other Homoeopathic institutions in the country.

#### FUTURE PROGRAMME

The following Books/Monographs will be released for the members of the profession, early next year:

1. A Hand Book of Home Remedies in Homoeopathy.
2. Samanya Homoeopathy Upchar Pustika (Hindi).
3. A Proving of Abroma Augusta Folia.
4. Kali Muriaticum (A Proving Report).

LIST OF RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS UNDER THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY (INDIA)

CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1. Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, 118, Amherst Street, CALCUTTA(W.B.)-700 009.
2. Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Sachivothamapuram P.O., KOTTAYAM(KERALA)-686 532.
7. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, BHUBNESHWAR(ORISSA) 751 001.
8. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Irla Naka, Vile Parle, BOMBAY(MAHARASHTRA) 400056.

REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

3. Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, B-Block, Defence Colony, NEW DELHI-110 024.
4. Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, 14/29, UPSTAIRS, GUDIVADA (A.P.)-521 301.
9. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, 6/430, Model Town, BAHADURGARH (HARYANA)
10. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Kishore Colony, Plot No. 1, Bhupindra Road, Near Phathak No. 22, PATIALA(PUNJAB)-147 001.

CLINICAL RESEARCH UNITS

5. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Surgical Research Laboratory, Banaras Hindu University, VARANASI(U.P.)-221 005.
6. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, D.S. Homoeopathic Medical College, B.P.-23, Karve Road, POONA(MAHARASHTRA)-401 004.
11. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Old Law College Compound, Court Road, Opp. Taluk Office, Post Office, UDUPI(KARNATAKA)-576 101.
12. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Flat No. 5, Nitya Niketan, SHIMLA(H.P.)-171 002.
13. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, 68-B, Ashok Nagar, TIRUPATHI (A.P.)-517 501.

CLINICAL RESEARCH UNITS (TRIBAL)

- Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Dr. Madan Pratap Khutteta, Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, JAIPUR(RAJASTHAN)-302 006.
21. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Mangan, North Sikkim, SIKKIM-737 116.
22. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Station Road, Tulsipur, DISTT. CONDA (U.P.).
23. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Moolamattom P.O., IDUKKI, DISTT. KERALA-685 589.
24. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Near Ashok Talkies, I.N. Road, Dandeli (North Canara), KARNATAKA-581 325.
25. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), P.O. Sonada Bazar, DARJEELING DISTT. (W.B.)
26. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Kanke Block Road, Kanke, RANCHI (BIHAR)-834 007.
27. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Churachandpur, MANIPUR-795 128.
28. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), 19, Othavatai Street, Muthiamudaliarpet, PONDICHERRY-605 003.
- Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, 8/B, Jai Jalaram Society, Opp. Sai Krupa Bus Stand, SURAT(GUJARAT)-395 009.
- Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Near Gundicha Temple, PURI (ORISSA)-752 002.
- Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, M.B. 31, Middle Point, Mahatma Gandhi Road, PORT-BLAIR(A&N)-744101.
- Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Guwahati Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Kahilipara, GUWAHATI (ASSAM)-781 019.
- Clinical Research Cell, House No. 31, C.R.P. Main Road, Bairagarh Market, BHOPAL (M.P.).

GRANT-IN-AID RESEARCH UNIT

- Grant-in-aid Unit (Homoeopathic Research), Department of Virology, Central Drug Research Institute, Chattar Manjil, P. B. No. 173, LUCKNOW(U.P.).

29. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Village & Post Office BASTAR(M.P.)-494 223.
30. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Kollihills, SALEM(TAMIL NADU).
31. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), 4-70, Main Road, Krishna District, NUNNA(A.P.)-521 212.
32. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Venghuli Republic Road, AIZWAL(MIZOPAM)-796 001.
33. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Sonari Street, JEYPORE(ORISSA)-764 001.
34. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Old Kalabari Road, Advisor Chowmahani, Krishna Nagar, P.O. Agartala, DESTI, TRIPURA WEST.
35. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Hanuman Street, B-1073, Nandhchawad, BHARUCH(GUJARAT)-392 001.
36. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Hukum Singh Building, Ist Floor, Diphu Bazar, KAPBI ANGLONG(ASSAM)742460
37. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Sandas Road, LENTA(C.K.)
38. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), P.W.D. Hills, KOHLMA(NAGALAND).
39. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), Post Box No.124, Itanagar, ARUNACHAL PRADESH)-791 111.
40. Clinical Research Unit of Homoeopathy (T), C/O Shri P. Bose, Temple Road, SHILLONG(MEGHALAYA)-793 001.

CLINICAL VERIFICATION RESEARCH UNITS

41. Clinical Verification Unit of Homoeopathy, 136, Afganah Mohalla, Delhi Gate, GHAZIABAD(U.P.)-201 001.
42. Clinical Verification Unit of Homoeopathy, Anand Ashram, Gopeshwar, VRINDABAN (MATHURA).

DRUG PROVING RESEARCH UNITS

43. Drug Proving Research Unit of Homoeopathy, N.H. Medical College, 1-Canonment Road, LUCKNOW(U.P.)-226 001.
44. Drug Proving Research Unit of Homoeopathy, K.N.H. Medical College & Hospital, Barari Road, BHAGALPUR(BIHAR)-812 001.

45. Drug Proving Research Unit of Homoeopathy, Midnapore Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, MIDNAPORE (W.B.)-721 101.
46. Drug Proving Research Unit of Homoeopathy, C/O Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Central Government Office Complex, Near Hapur Chungi, Kamla Nehru Nagar, GHAZIABAD(U.P.)-201 002.

DRUG STANDARDISATION UNITS

47. Drug Standardisation Unit of Homoeopathy, D/59, Peoples Cooperative Colony, Kanka Bagh, PATNA(BIHAR)-801 520.
48. Drug Standardisation Unit of Homoeopathy, O.U.B.-32, Vikrampur, Habsiguda, HYDERABAD(A.P.)-500 007.
49. Drug Standardisation Unit of Homoeopathy, C/O Homoeopathy Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Central Government Office Complex, Near Hapur Chungi, Kamla Nehru Nagar, GHAZIABAD(U.P.)201 002.

SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND COLLECTION UNITS

50. Survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit of Homoeopathy, 112-Governments Art College, Campus, UDAGAMANDALAM(TAMIL NADU)-643 002.
51. Documentation and Information Division, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, B-1/6, Community Centre, Janakpuri, NEW DELHI-110 058.

PART - III  
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1985-86 (AUDITED)

AUDIT REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY, NEW DELHI FOR THE YEAR 1985-86.

1. General

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is financed by grants from the Government of India. During the year 1985-86, the Council received grants amounting to Rs.94.50 lakhs (Rs.20 lakhs under Plan and Rs.74.50 lakhs under Non-Plan).

2. Annual Accounts - Contributory Provident Fund Account.

An amount of Rs.2,70,381/- (Rs.28,163/- representing the subscription received from the Employees and Rs.2,42,218/- payable on account of Council's contribution and interest had been shown as due from the General Accounts to Contributory Provident Fund Account, even though a balance of Rs.4,98,509/- was available at the close of the year in General Accounts (Headquarters). Similar position was pointed out in Para 2.2(1) of Audit Report - 1984-85 also. The Council stated (October, 1986) that the amount of Rs.2,70,381/- has since been deposited in the Bank in the respective account.

2.1. Investment of Contributory Provident Fund Balances.

Out of accumulated balance of Rs.27.37 lakhs in Contributory Provident Fund as on 31st March 1986, the Council had invested Rs.16.61 lakhs only in fixed deposit receipts with Nationalised Banks. The Council stated (October 1986) that out of the balance amount of Rs.10.76 lakhs,

2.2. Outstanding Advances

As on 31st March, 1986 an amount of Rs.2,48,362 was outstanding on account of Contingent, Travelling Allowances Leave Travelling Concession, Flood and Petrol advances. The Council stated (October 1986) that outstanding advances, amounting to Rs.1,17,082 had since been adjusted/recovered. Similar irregularity was also pointed out in paragraph 2.3 of Audit Report for 1984-85.

3. Pension Scheme

A pension fund of Rs.85,000/- was created by the Council in December, 1985 without the approval of rules, modelities by the Governing Body, and without obtaining the options from the employees and without ascertaining the amount available on 1st April, 1983 for the Pension Fund. Council's contribution towards Contributory Provident Fund and interest thereon had not been reversed.

4. Non-receipt of Audited Account and utilisation certificate of grant.

A grant of Rs.52,000/- was released (Rs.10,000/- in 1982-83, Rs.10,000/- in 1983-84, Rs.20,000/- in 1984-85 and Rs.12,000/- in 1985-86) to the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow for an enquiry to be completed in September, 1985. The Audited accounts and utilisation certificate from Auditors were not received. A final report required to be submitted within a month of termination of enquiry was also awaited even after a lapse of 9 months (July, 1986).

AUDI CERTIFICATE

I have examined the accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy for the year ending 31st March, 1986. I have obtained all the information and explanations that I have required, and subject to the observations in the append Audit Report, I certify as a result of my audit, that in my opinion, these accounts and the Balance Sheet are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Council accordingly to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown in the Books of the Council.

Sd/-

(D.K.Chakravorty)  
Director of Audit, Central Revenues

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 10.11.86

1.

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8.



PTS

AMOUNT		P A Y M E N T S		AMOUNT	
B/F	1,06,85,691.77			B/F	1,01,85,877.77
		18. <u>Closing Balance</u>			
		Bank Balance	4,59,948.40		
		Imprest Op. Balance	30,055.90		
		Imprest Granted during the year	<u>8,900.00</u>		
			38,955.90		
		Recovered during the year (Poona)	<u>395.30</u>	<u>38,560.60</u>	4,98,509.00
		<u>Balance with C.R.I., Calcutta</u>			
		Bank Balance	500.00		
		Demand Draft in transit	<u>805.00</u>		1,305.00
TOTAL : Rs.....		TOTAL : Rs.....		1,06,85,691.77	

Sd/-  
 (Dr. V.M. Nagpaul)  
 Assistant Director (H)  
 Central Council for Research in Homoeo.  
 Janakpuri, New Delhi-58.

Sd/-  
 (A.K. Soni)  
 Administrative Officer  
 Central Council for Research in Homoeo.  
 Janakpuri, New Delhi-58.

Sd/-  
 (Dr. D.P. Rastogi)  
 Director  
 Central Council for Research  
 in Homoeopathy,  
 Janakpuri, New Delhi-58.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY  
B-1/6, COMMUNITY CENTRE, JANAKPURI, NEW DELHI -58.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1986.

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
1. <u>Plan</u>		1. Grant-in-aid received from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare:	
i) Pay & Allowances	10,89,640.25	Plan	20,00,000.00
ii) Travelling Allowance	31,868.05	Non-Plan	74,50,000.00
iii) Wages	5,391.05		<u>94,50,000.00</u>
iv) Office Expenses	74,538.52	Less : Grant	
v) Material & Supply	1,09,065.70	Capitalised	<u>1,31,602.71</u>
vi) Rent	32,045.00		93,18,397.29
vii) Payment made to Drug Research Provers	4,475.00	2. <u>Miscellaneous Receipts</u>	
viii) Council's Contribution	<u>3,16,626.00</u>	i) Misc. Receipts A/c.	11,902.06
	16,57,650.27	ii) Interest on Advances and F.D.Rs.	8,977.94
2. <u>Non-Plan</u>		iii) HRA/NPA Recovery	<u>5,117.90</u>
i) Pay & Allowances	60,10,957.41		25,993.90
ii) Travelling Allowance	1,57,921.60		
iii) Wages	68,510.67		
iv) Office Expenses	4,34,235.39		
v) Material & Supply	2,76,832.31		
vi) Rent	3,41,597.21		
vii) Payment made to Drug Research Provers	<u>55,480.50</u>		
	73,45,535.09		
3. Grant to C.D.R.I., Lucknow	12,000.00		
4. Foreign Service Contribution	332.00		
5. Amount paid to the C.G.H.S. Deptt. (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare)	13,126.00		
<b>TOTAL :.. C/o</b>	<b>90,28,643.36</b>	<b>TOTAL :: C/o</b>	<b>93,44,391.19</b>

Contd.....2/-

EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
	B/F	90,28,643.36		B/F 93,44,391.19
6.	Insurance Premium paid to L.I.C.	12,600.00		
	Insurance Premium last year appearing in the Balance Sheet	<u>929.68</u>		
		13,529.68		
	Less: Recovery made during the year	<u>10,038.85</u>	3,490.83	
7.	Excess of Income over Expenditure		3,12,257.00	
TOTAL : Rs.....		93,44,391.19	TOTAL : Rs..... 93,44,391.19	

Sd/-  
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 Janakpuri, New Delhi-58.

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 (A.K. Soni)  
 Administrative Officer  
 Central Council for Research in Homoeo.  
 Janakpuri, New Delhi-58.

Sd/-  
 (Dr. D.P. Rastogi)  
 Director  
 Central Council for Research  
 Homoeopathy, Janakpuri, New Delhi-58.



LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS
	B/F	E/F
4. <u>C.P.F. Account</u>	50,76,447.18	2. <u>Advances Recoverable</u>
Opening Balance	20,46,607.85	a) <u>Travelling Allowance</u>
Amount due from Gen. account on a/c of Council's Contribution and Interest		Opening Balance
a) Council's Contribution	1,72,411.00	Granted during the year
b) Interest	2,19,807.00	1,82,757.50
c) Staff Subscription (Hqs.)	477602.90	1,95,834.45
-do- (CRI, Calcutta)	4882.00	Less adjusted
d) Interest on S.B. A/c	4,82,484.90	95,587.50
Less withdrawals:	28,981.00	1,00,246.95
	29,50,291.75	b) <u>L.T.C. Advance</u>
	27,37,218.75	Opening Balance
5. Amount due to Insurance Fund Account from Gen. Account	7,678.49	Granted during the year
6. <u>Insurance Fund</u>		58,982.00
Opening Balance	21,368.38	70,827.80
Recovery during the year	25,810.11	Less Adjusted
Interest paid for the year 1984-85 @ 9.5%	47,178.49	49,074.00
Interest paid for the year 1985-86 @ 10.5%	2,030.00	21,753.80
Interest on S.B. A/c given by Bank	5,167.51	c) <u>Festival Advance</u>
	54,376.00	Opening Balance
	61,111.06	Granted during the year
7. <u>Pension Fund Account</u>		29,200.00
Amount of interest on FDR remitted to Pension Fund A/c in Central Bank of India.	85,000.00	40,020.00
		Less adjusted
		22,080.00
		17,940.00
	79,67,455.48	d) <u>Scooter Advance</u>
C/o		Opening Balance
		Granted during the year
		47,063.00
		Less adjusted
		16,113.00
		30,950.00
		e) <u>Cycle Advance</u>
		Opening Balance
		Granted during the year
		525.00
		Less adjusted
		1,600.00
		2,125.00
		785.00
		1,340.00
		f) <u>Flood Advance</u>
		Opening Balance
		75.00
		75.00
		C/o

**LIABILITIES**

	B/F	AMOUNT
8. <u>Recovery of Deputationists</u>		79,67,455.48
Opening Balance	241.60	
Recovery made during the year	32,410.00	
	<u>32,651.60</u>	
Less remitted during the year	29,945.00	
		2,706.60
9. <u>Income Tax Payable</u>		
Opening Balance	1,285.00	
Recovered during the year	61,624.00	
	<u>62,909.00</u>	
Less deposited during the year	61,659.00	
		1,250.00
10. <u>Court Decree Account</u>		910.00
11. <u>Sundry Creditors</u>		
a) Excess recovery of cycle advance	25.00	
b) Recovery of C.D.S.	129.60	
c) Excess pay recovered from Sh. Davinder Kumar	<u>70.00</u>	
		224.60
12. <u>Security of Contractor</u>		
Opening Balance	300.00	
Less cleared during the year	<u>300.00</u>	
		--
13. <u>Liabilities with C.R.I., Calcutta</u>		
Opening Balance	19,111.63	19,111.63

C/o 79,91,658.31

**ASSETS**

	B/F	AMOUNT
g) <u>Contingent Advance</u>		41,87,426.95
Opening Balance	1,34,390.09	
Granted during the year	1,17,815.32	
	<u>2,52,205.41</u>	
Less adjusted	1,26,440.49	
		1,25,764.92
2,98,070.67		
3. <u>Advances with other Departments</u>		
a) <u>Advance with D.A.V.P.</u>		
Opening Balance	10,000.00	
Added during the year	40,000.00	
		50,000.00
b) Advance with P & T.		19,000.00
c) <u>Advance for Franking Machine</u>		
Opening Balance	600.00	
Less adjusted	<u>600.00</u>	
		--
d) Postage Advance		500.00
e) Advance with CPWD, Kottayam		28,060.00
f) Advance for Petrol		521.00
g) Advance with M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.		<u>10,000.00</u>
		1,08,081.00
4. <u>Securities</u>		
a) Security with Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board, Simla		950.00
b) Security with Elect. Deptt.		30.00
c) Security with M/s. Speedways Service Centre, Jail Road, N. Delhi		<u>2,500.00</u>
		3,480.00

C/o 45,97,058.62

Contd.....4/-

LIABILITIES

B/F

79,91,658.31

AMOUNT

ASSETS

5.	<u>Professional Tax Recoverable Excess paid by CRI, Calcutta</u>		
	Opening Balance		2,586.00
	Paid during the year		4,648.00
			<u>7,234.00</u>
	Less recovered during the year		<u>5,819.00</u>
6.	<u>CPF Advance to be recovered by CRI, Calcutta</u>		
7.	<u>Insurance Fund (In Andhra Bank)</u>		
	Opening Balance		19,500.00
	Remitted during the year		20,000.00
			<u>39,500.00</u>
	Interest on S.B. A/c		<u>6,735.06</u>
8.	Amount due from Gen. Account on a/c of Ins. Fund & Interest (Rs. 7678.49 + Rs. 7197.51)		
9.	<u>C.P.F. Account</u>		
	Opening Balance		11,08,287.85
	Council's Contribution added during the year		3,10,626.00
	Staff Subscription (Hqs.)		4,50,384.00
	Staff Subscription (CRI, Calcutta)		4,882.00
	Interest on S.B. Account		28,981.00
	Interest on F.D.Rs.		85,000.00
	F.D.R. encashed during the year		<u>2,50,000.00</u>
			22,38,160.85
	<u>Less withdrawals</u>		
	Interest on FDR	85,000.00	
	Withdrawal of advances	2,13,073.00	
	Investment made	<u>11,25,000.00</u>	<u>14,23,073.00</u>
10.	<u>Investments</u>		
	Opening Balance		7,85,500.00
	FDR encashed during the year		<u>2,50,000.00</u>
			5,35,500.00
	FDR purchased during the year		<u>11,25,000.00</u>

C/o

79,91,658.31

C/o

# LIABILITIES

B/F

79,91,658.31

AMOUNT

: 5 :

# ASSETS

AMOUNT

B/F

71,36,060.53

85,000.00

11.	<u>Pension Fund Account</u> (Central Bank of India)		
12.	<u>Sundry Debtors</u>		
	a) C.R.U., Gauhati	315.07	
	b) C.R.U., Puri	16.96	
	c) C.R.U., Shillong	0.30	
	d) C.R.C., Bhopal	<u>70.45</u>	402.88
13.	<u>Amount due from Gen. Account on a/c of C.P.F. Subscription</u>		
	Opening Balance	944.00	
	Added during the year	<u>27,218.90</u>	28,162.90
14.	<u>Amount due from Gen. A/c on a/c of Council's Contribution &amp; Interest</u>		
	Opening Balance	1,60,626.00	
	Due for the year	<u>3,92,218.00</u>	
		<u>5,52,844.00</u>	
	Less remitted during the year	<u>3,10,626.00</u>	2,42,218.00
15.	<u>Closing Balance</u>		
	<u>C.C.R.H., (Headquarter)</u>		
	Bank Balance	4,59,948.40	
	<u>Imprest</u>		
	Opening Balance	30055.90	
	Granted	<u>8900.00</u>	
		<u>38955.90</u>	
	Reog.	<u>395.30</u>	38,560.60
			4,98,509.00
	<u>C.R.I., Calcutta</u>		
	Bank Balance	500.00	
	Demand Draft in transit	<u>805.00</u>	
			<u>1,305.00</u>
			4,99,814.00

TOTAL : Rs.....

79,91,658.31

TOTAL : Rs...79,91,658.31

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