

**ANNUAL REPORT
AND
AUDITED ACCOUNTS
1988-89**



CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY

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INTRODUCTION

The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is a premier organisation in the country engaged in systematic scientific research in the field of Homoeopathy. The Council was constituted on the 30th March, 1978 as an autonomous organisation under the Min. of Health & Family Welfare after dissolution of the then CCRIMH. It was however, in January, 1979 that the Council started functioning as an independent organisation. During the last decade, the Council has made steady progress towards furtherance of the objectives set out for it. It has during these years, established a network of 50 Institutes/Units located in the various parts of the country. In accomplishing these tasks, the Council was greatly guided and assisted by the Governing Body, Standing Finance Committee, Specialised Committees such as Scientific Advisory Committee and Working Groups, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare etc.

The Council continued its research activities in the field of Clinical Research (including Tribal and Epidemics), Clinical Verification, Drug Proving, Drug Research & Standardisation including Survey & Collection of Medicinal Plants, Literary Research and Documentation (including publications) during the current year.

The Council continued to provide medicare through research in the Out Patient Departments (OPD) of the various Institutes and Units of the Council. Five lakhs eighty six thousand nine hundred and eighty nine (5,86,989) cases (including OPD attendance, research cases, cases treated in tribal areas, clinical verification and epidemic outbreaks) have been treated during this financial year.

The Clinical Research in tribal pockets was further extended by opening of a new unit at Bharmour (Himachal Pradesh). This is the twenty second tribal unit. This unit will conduct survey of prevalence of diseases, local customs, beliefs and habits, natural resources and folklore concerning medicine and health, apart from providing medical care to the local population.

The tribal units have surveyed 1,60,747 tribals and provided incidental medicare to 2,36,039 tribals.

The Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute established at Lucknow, was formally inaugurated by Sri Gopinath Dixit, Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of U.P. on 6th August, 1988 at Lucknow. The Institute is first of its kind in India engaged in conducting research studies on Drug Research Programme, Drug Standardisation Programme, Drug Proving Programme and Clinical Verification Programme. An OPD is also functioning at the Institute which is daily visited by about 250 patients.

A two day Seminar on Clinical Verification and Workshop on Epidemic Management was organised on the occasion of the inauguration of HDRI at Lucknow on 6th and 7th August, 1988. The seminar was attended by over 100 participants comprising of the Scientists working in the Institutes and Units of the Council, several members of the Governing Body, Scientific Advisory Committee, Working Groups of the Council and eminent homoeopaths from all over the country.

The Council has published a Monograph entitled "Cynodon Dactylon and its Provings (incorporating clinically verified symptoms)" and a booklet "Additions to Kent's Repertory from Boericke's Repertory in relation to other works Chapter Teeth" which were released by Sri Gopinath Dixit, Health Minister, U.P. on the occasion of the inauguration of HDRI at Lucknow.

The Council continued to verify clinically, the data obtained through provings conducted by the Council and the partially proved drugs. The verified data collected along with additional symptoms found relieved are mentioned in this report under the Clinical Verification Programme. The symptoms which have been reconfirmed are marked with an asterisk.

The Council has also continued to provide medicare through research during epidemics. The treatment-cum-research studies have been carried out during the outbreak of epidemics of Cholera, Gastroenteritis, Conjunctivitis, Viral Fever, Meningitis, Kala Azar and Jaundice during this year. During the breakout of epidemic of Cholera in East Delhi, Camphor Q (Mother tincture) soaked in globules, 4 doses for 3 consecutive days, 2 doses on 1st day and 1 dose OD for 2 days was given to 184 persons as preventive. Of these, 104 persons were followed up and only 4 persons developed signs/symptoms of Cholera. In the epidemic of Gastroenteritis in East Delhi, Camphor Q 200, 3 doses one dose OD for three consecutive days was given to 1046 persons as preventive. Of these, 557 persons were followed up and only 10 persons developed signs and symptoms of Gastroenteritis.

The Council has initiated a clinical research-cum-treatment study through Drug Proving Research Calcutta in the wake of sporadic incidence of Kala Azar in the District of Hooghly and Burdwan Bengal in January, 1989.

The Council continued the disease-oriented and drug-oriented clinical research on 33 clinical research projects through its nineteen units.

The incidence of drug addiction in India is increasing at an alarming speed among various sections of the population. It has become a social curse. Many social organisations, hospitals, etc. are engaged in helping the drug addict to refrain from this habit. The Council has started collaborative studies through its Clinical Research Unit, Varanasi with Director, Navchetna Drug De-addiction-cum-Counselling Centre, Varanasi since September, 1988.

AIDS is the burning question of today after Cancer and Heart disease. It is the most dreaded and fatal disease. The maximum incidence of AIDS in India has been reported from Bombay and Madras. As such, the Council has initiated the studies on AIDS both curative and prophylactic aspect through its Regional Research Institute at Bangalore and Clinical Research Unit at Madras in collaboration with ICMR.

The grant-in-aid scheme to study the efficacy of homoeopathic medicines on Cancer has also been implemented at August Nursing Home and Research Centre at Cochin since September, 1988.

Filaria and malaria are clinical problems important from the national health point of view. The government has taken many steps with the collaboration of WHO in eradication of Malaria and for the curative treatment of Filariasis. Keeping this in view the Council undertook the research and development of curative treatment of these problems which is still continuing. The collaborative studies with ICMR in finding out Homoeopathy as an alternative treatment in Filariasis is continuing since March, 1986. These studies have revealed that homoeopathic medicines have a definite role to play in the treatment of filarial cases.

Clinical Research has been streamlined in order to speed up the research work and make it more result oriented by adopting protocols and standard case taking proforma which highlight the methods and criteria for conducting research in these clinical problems in a comprehensive manner so as to obtain uniform data for optimum utilisation. These have been formulated and implemented since 1985.

Keeping pace with the modern technology and as computers have taken over all walks of human life, a Computer BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM has been introduced for studies in Clinical Research, Clinical Verification, Drug Proving, Literary Research and Documentation.

The actual expenditure of the Council in the year 1988-89 under the Plan was 69.55 lakhs and Non-Plan was 85.30 lakhs.

The Council has during this year also stressed on consolidation and strengthening of existing schemes in order to take further steps in the direction of achieving its objectives rather than on expansion.

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 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, mode of spread and prevention of diseases.
4. To initiate, aid, develop and coordinate scientific research in different aspects, fundamental and applied 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, 1989 the membership of the Society and Governing Body of the Council was as under:

GOVERNING BODY

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Sh. Motilal Vora
Union Minister of Health,
and Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI
(Up to 25th Jan., 1989) | President |
| Sh. Ram Niwas Mirdha
Union Minister of Health
and Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI
(Since 26th Jan., 1989) | |
| 2. Ms. Saroj Khaparde
Union Minister of State
for Health and Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI | Vice-President |
| 3. Secretary
Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI | 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
601, Mangal Jyot,
Juhu Lane,
BOMBAY | Member |
| 7. Dr. Mohammad Qasim
Aziza Building,
1-Basti Nizamuddin(W),
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 | Member-Secretary |
| 15. Dr. D.P. Rastogi
Director,
Central Council for Research
in Homoeopathy,
B-1/6, Community Centre,
Janakpuri,
NEW DELHI | |

The Governing Body met once during this year on 30th June, 1988 at New Delhi.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Joint Secretary/Director/
Deputy Secretary
Incharge of ISM,
Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI | Chairman |
| 2. Joint Secretary(FA)/
Deputy Secretary(IF)
Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI | Member |
| 3. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia
601, Mangal Jyot,
Juhu Lane,
BOMBAY | Member |
| 4. Director
Central Council for Research
in Homoeopathy
B-1/6, Community Centre,
Janakpuri, NEW DELHI | Member |

The 19th meeting of the Standing Finance Committee was held on 9th June, 1988 at New Delhi.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia
601, Mangal Jyot,
Juhu Lane,
BOMBAY | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. Mohammad Qasim
Aziza Building,
1-Basti Nizamuddin(W),
NEW DELHI | Member |
| 3. Dr. K.G.K. Sastry
Principal,
Dr. Gururaju Govt. Homoeo-
pathic Medical 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 and
Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI | Member |
| 9. Dr. D.P. Rastogi
Director,
Central Council for Research
in Homoeopathy,
B-1/6, Community Centre,
Janakpuri,
NEW DELHI | Member-Secretary |

The 22nd meeting of Scientific Advisory Committee was held on 8th August, 1988 at Homoeopathic Drug search Institute, Lucknow.

WORKING GROUPS

CLINICAL RESEARCH

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia
601, Mangal Jyot,
Juhu Lane,
BOMBAY | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. Jugal Kishore
86, Golf Links,
NEW DELHI | Member |
| 3. Dr. Mohammad Qasim
Aziza Building,
1-Basti Nizamuddin(W),
NEW DELHI | Member |
| 4. Dr. P.D. Nigam
Senior Cardiologist,
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
Hospital,
NEW DELHI | Member |
| 5. Dr. K.G.K. Sastry | Member |

Principal,
Dr. Gururaju Govt. Homoeo-
pathic Medical College and
Hospital,
GUDIVADA(A.P.)

6. Dr. V.T. Augustine
Deputy Advisor(Homoeo),
Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI

7. Dr. D.P. Rastogi
Director,
Central Council for Research
in Homoeopathy,
B-1/6, Community Centre,
Janakpuri,
NEW DELHI

DRUG PROVING AND CLINICAL VERIFICATION

1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia
601, Mangal Jyot,
Juhu Lane
BOMBAY

2. Dr. Jugal Kishore
86, Golf Links,
NEW DELHI

3. Dr. V.K. Gupta
Deputy Director,
Delhi Administration,
Directorate of Health Services,
Saraswati Bhawan,
Connaught Place,
NEW DELHI

4. Dr. S.K. Zutshi
C-22, Nizamuddin East,
NEW DELHI

5. Dr. G.K. Kohli
Registrar, S.C.H.,
SHIMLA

6. Dr. V.T. Augustine
Deputy Adviser(Homoeo),
Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI

Member-Secretary

Chairman

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member

7. Dr. D.P. Rastogi
Director,
Central Council for Research
in Homoeopathy,
Janakpuri,
NEW DELHI

Member-Secretary

DRUG RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION

1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia
601, Mangal Jyot,
Juhu Lane,
BOMBAY

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(Homoeo),
Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI

Member

7. Dr. D.P. Rastogi
Director,
Central Council for Research
in Homoeopathy,
B-1/6, Community Centre,
Janakpuri,
NEW DELHI

Member-Secretary

LITERARY RESEARCH

1. Dr. Anil R. Bhatia
601, Mangal Jyot,
Juhu Lane,
BOMBAY
2. Dr. K.N. Kasad
A.H. Wadia Baugh,
3/10 Parel Tank,
BOMBAY
3. Dr. A.C. Saxena
Director of Homoeopathy,
A-3/3, Corporation Flats,
Nirala Nagar,
LUCKNOW(U.P.)
4. Dr. S.K. Dubey
85, Amherst Street,
CALCUTTA
5. Dr. Girender Pal
Principal,
Dr. Madan Pratap Khuteta
Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical
College & Hospital,
Station Road,
JAIPUR(RAJASTHAN)
6. Dr. V.T. Augustine
Deputy Adviser(Homoeo),
Ministry of Health and
Family Welfare,
Nirman Bhawan,
NEW DELHI
7. Dr. D.P. Rastogi
Director,
Central Council for Research
in Homoeopathy,
B-1/6, Community Centre,
Janakpuri,
NEW DELHI

Chairman

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member-Secretary

ORGANISATIONAL NETWORK

There is one Central Research Institute, three Regional Research Institutes, one Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, three Clinical Verification Units, fourteen Clinical Research Units, three Drug Proving Research Units, two Drug Standardisation Units, one Survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit and twenty two Clinical Research Units(Tribal).

BUDGET PROVISION

	Actual Expenditure (1987-88) (in lakhs)	B.E. 1988-89 (in lakhs)	R.E. 1988-89 (in lakhs)	Actual Expenditure (1988-89) (in lakhs)
PLAN	53.47	70.00	69.55	69.55
NON-PLAN	77.17	89.90	85.30	85.30
TOTAL	130.64	159.90	154.85	154.85

The 9th, 10th and 11th meeting of the Working Group on Literary Research were held on 23rd and 24th 1988, 26th and 27th October, 1988 and 17th March, 1989 at C.C.R.H. Hqs., New Delhi.

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Clinical Research
Clinical Research in Epidemics
Clinical Research(Tribals)
Clinical Verification Research
Drug Proving Research
Drug Research
Experimental Research
Literary Research
Documentation

IN SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMME

PUBLICATIONS

PART-II

1. CLINICAL RESEARCH

"The perfecting of knowledge depends on the investigation of things".

The Great Learning, Confucius

INTRODUCTION

The era of medicinal experience begins with Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy. Ever since Clinical Research has 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 part of the Homoeopathic materia medica. It also helps in the elucidation of fundamental principles and their application in the treatment of various disease. It has, therefore, remained an important part of research activities of the Council ever since its inception in 1978.

Thirty three(33) Clinical Research projects are in progress in four Research Institutes, fourteen Clinical Research Units and in one Clinical Research Unit(Tribal). Another 21 Clinical Research Units functioning in other tribal areas have also initiated the clinical studies on 19 Research Projects on various diseases beside the Survey tribal population. They have been reported upon under Clinical Research in tribal areas.

Apart from these the council has undertaken research studies on the world's most terrible disease i.e. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) since last week of the year under report. This is the second project in collaborative studies with I.C.M.R. in finding out Homoeopathic remedies for this dreaded and fatal disease.

The protocol for clinical research studies have been formulated and implemented since 1985 in order to obtain uniform data through systematic studies on the assigned project.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Clinical research in Homoeopathy has a number of objectives such as,

- (i) clinical confirmation of drug-pathogenesis,
- (ii) elicitation of new clinical symptoms,
- (iii) evaluation of clinical drug pictures,
- (iv) classification of various complexions, temperaments and constitutions, and
- (v) to evaluate action of Homoeopathic drugs on any give At present two types of Clinical Research programmes are in progress with the following objectives:-

Disease-oriented Clinical Research

To evolve a group of most effective homoeopathic medicines in a given pathological condition, with regard to

- (i) identify their reliable indications,
- (ii) identify their most useful potencies,
- (iii) determine their reliable frequency of administration,
- (iv) to deduce the repertorial indicis, and
- (v) to determine their relationship with
 - a. other drugs such as which followwell, complementary, cognate, in- etc.
 - b. improvement in symptom-sign complex of given pathological conditions.

2. Drug-disease oriented Clinical Research

Certain drug(s) are said to have relation with particular disease such as

- (i) those which have a special affinity for the organ(s) involved in particular disease
- (ii) which are traditionally/empirically used or
- (iii) those identified by the various Institutes/ Units of the Council through research studies

Such drugs (discussed later) are tried in order to clinically evaluate them in particular disease(s) with regard to

- (i) identification of their drug pathogenesis
- (ii) identification of their most useful potencies
- (iii) determination of their frequency of administration
- (iv) to determine their relationship with
 - a. other drugs such as which follow-well complementary, cognate, intercurrent, antidiarrhoeal, etc.
 - b. improvement in symptoms-sign complex of particular disease.

CLINICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS 1988-89

1.1. Disease oriented Clinical Research Projects

1.2. Drug-disease oriented Clinical Research Projects

1.1 Disease oriented

- 1.1.1 Amoebiasis
- 1.1.2 Behavioural disorders
- 1.1.3 Bronchial asthma
- 1.1.4 Cervicitis and Cervical erosion
- 1.1.5 Diabetes mellitus
- 1.1.6 Drug de-addiction
- 1.1.7 Dysentery
- 1.1.8 Epilepsy
- 1.1.9 Filaria
- 1.1.10 Malaria
- 1.1.11 Malignant Diseases
- 1.1.12 Osteoarthritis
- 1.1.13 Peptic ulcer
- 1.1.14 Poliomyelitis
- 1.1.15 Renal calculus
- 1.1.16 Rheumatoid arthritis
- 1.1.17 Sickle cell anaemia
- 1.1.18 Sinusitis
- 1.1.19 Skin disorders (includes Allergic dermatitis, Psoriasis)
- 1.1.20 Sports-conditions arisen from
- 1.1.21 Tonsillitis
- 1.1.22 Vitiligo.

1.2 Drug-disease oriented

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1.2.1 | Amoebiasis | : | Aegle folia, Atista indica, Cynodon dactylon, Holarrh-ena antidysenterica. |
| 1.2.2 | Bronchial Asthma | : | Viburnum opulus, Aspidosperma, Cassia sophera, Coded drug. |
| 1.2.3 | Diabetes Mellitus | : | Cephalandra indica |
| 1.2.4 | Filaria | : | Apis mellifica, Bryonia alba, Lycopodium, Mercurius solubilis, Natrum muriaticum, Pulsatilla, Rhododendron, Rhus Tox, Sulphur, Coded drug. |
| 1.2.5 | Gall stones | : | Fel tauri 2X or 3X |
| 1.2.6 | Helminthiasis | : | Chelone, Cina, Cuprum oxydatum nigrum, Embelia ribes, Teucrium marum verum, Thymol. |
| 1.2.7 | Malignant diseases | : | Iscador and indicated homoeopathic drugs. |
| 1.2.8 | Malposition of human foetus | : | Pulsatilla nigra 200 |
| 1.2.9 | Menorrhagia | : | Ficus religiosa Q |
| 1.2.10 | Uterine fibroids | : | Aurum muriaticum natronatum 3X(trituration) |
| 1.2.11 | Vitiligo | : | Arsenicum sulphuratum flavum. |

NODAL POINTS

S.No.	Nodal Point	Location
1.	Behavioural disorders (Mental diseases)	Central Research Institute, Kottayam, Kerala
2.	Bronchial Asthma	Regional Research Institute, Bombay, Maharashtra
3.	Epilepsy	Central Research Institute, Kottayam, Kerala
4.	Filaria	Clinical Research Unit, Puri, Orissa.
5.	Helminthiasis	Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur, Rajasthan
6.	Osteoarthritis	Regional Research Institute, Gudivada, Andhra Pradesh
7.	Skin disorders	Regional Research Institute, New Delhi.

CRITERIA ADOPTED FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF RESEARCH CASES

The criteria adopted for clinical assessment of the cases is as stated below except in cases where specified otherwise:

Cure	:	Complete removal of subjective and objective symptoms and thereafter no recurrence of complaints for a period varying from one week to three years depending on the nature (acute and chronic) and natural course of disease.	:	Partial relief
Improvement marked moderate	:	Complete removal of subjective and objective symptoms.	:	
No improvement Worse	:	Complete removal of subjective symptoms and partial relief in objective symptoms mild	:	
Not reported	:	No response after treatment for a sufficient period	:	
Dropped out	:	Aggravation of subjective and objective symptoms.	:	
	:	The patient does not report back after first, second or third visit.	:	
	:	The patient does not fulfill the requirements of the project	:	
	:	OR	:	
Under observation	:	Attending physician does not want to keep the patient under study on valid reasons	:	
	:	The condition of the patient keeps fluctuating	:	
	:	OR	:	
	:	The patient reported at the fag end of the reporting year.	:	

MEDICAL AID PROVIDED AS BYE-WAY OF CLINICAL RESEARCH IN 1988-89

The Council has continued to provide medicare through research in the Out Patient Department (OPD) the various Institutes and Units of the Council. The statement of O.P.D. attendance during the year is as under:

A. i) O.P.D. attendance		
New cases registered	:	68,464
Old cases reported	:	2,40,293
TOTAL	:	3,08,757
ii) Research Cases*		
New Cases	:	4,245
Old cases(follow-up)	:	9,878
TOTAL	:	14,123*
B. Cases treated in tribal areas including incidental medicare care	:	2,36,039

C. Cases treated in epidemic camps	:	791
D. Cases treated in Clinical Verification Units	:	41,402

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED: 5,86,989

Distribution of Homoeopathic medicine : 6,702 persons as a preventive during epidemics

Cases included under A(i)

1.1 DISEASE ORIENTED

1.1.1. AMOEBIASIS

INTRODUCTION

The term amoebiasis denotes the condition of harbouring *Entamoeba histolytica* with or without clinical manifestations (WHO 1969). Invasive amoebiasis is a major health and social problem. Inadequate sanitation conditions and the presence of highly virulent strains of *E. histolytica* may combine to sustain a high incidence of both intestinal amoebiasis and amoebic liver abscess. Amoebiasis may be more severe during pregnancy, lactation and in persons with immunodeficiency; homosexuals, immigrants from certain tropical countries and travellers are also specially liable to infection.

Where disease is clinically manifested, it is characterised by intermittent diarrhoea consisting of four to four foul smelling loose or watery stools daily. The stools sometimes contain mucus and blood. Flatulence and abnormal cramping are frequent. There is occasional tender hepatomegaly and slight pain when the caecum and ascending colon are palpated. The clinical signs and symptoms may persist for a few days or disappear spontaneously. Commonest complication is hepatic abscess which may rupture into peritoneum, pleura or pericardium.

Keeping in view the higher incidence of amoebiasis in the country, the council undertook research studies at Clinical Research Unit, Tirupathi (since 1982-83) and Clinical Research Unit, Guwahati (since 1984-85) in order to evaluate the efficacy of homeopathic medicines.

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Six hundred and eighty five (685) cases of amoebiasis were registered since inception of the project. They have been reported upon in the Annual Reports for the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 94	
Male	: 56	
Female	: 38	
Age incidence	: 1 years 6 months to 65 years	
Basis of prescription	Prescribed	Found
- causation	: 06	06
- generalities	: 08	04
- modalities	: 19	16
- presenting complaints	: 56	45
- repertorial totality	: 03	02
- keynotes	: 02	02
Improvement indices	: Nil	
- cured	: 25	
- improved	: 20	
- markedly	: 30	
- moderately	: 10	
- mildly		
- not improved		

- under observation : 01

Recurrence of Complaints during treatment

- no recurrence : 09
 - recurrence with less intensity : 39

Presence of *Entamoeba histolytica*

- demonstrated in : 75 cases
 - disappeared in : 20 cases

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of the Medicine	Indications	Found Effective in (No. of cases)
Nux vomica 30,200	- Frequent ineffectual urge to stool with lower abdominal pain, pain relieved temporarily after passing stool - stool contains less blood and more mucus - constant uneasiness in rectum - colic and crampy pain relieved after passing stool - passing scanty stool at each attempt.	25
Atista indica Q,3x,6x	- Pain in and around umbilicus, hypogastric region, cramping dull aching aggravated after eating, and ameliorated after defaecation.	15
Holarrhena antidysenterica Q,3x,6x	- Colic mostly marked in lower abdomen with urgency to defaecate, amel. after defaecation - mucoid stool, mixed with frank streaks of blood - tenesmus is very much marked.	14
Sulphur	- Dirty, filthy, prone to skin affections - drinks much, eats little - craving for sweets & aversion to milk - frequent unsuccessful desire, drives the patient out of bed early in the morning - offensive stools with burning - persistence of mucus in the stool - agg. standing, washing.	09

5. Lycopodium
30,200

6. Aloe socotrina
30,200

7. Arsenicum
album 30,200

- Aggravation at 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
- eating little food causes bloating of abdomen
- flatulence relieved by passing flatus
- constrictive feeling in the rectum.

- Shooting and boring pains in region of the navel, agg. by pressure
- lower abdomen bloated and sensitive to pressure
- pain increases after stool, fainting
- stools frequent, bloody, watery, jelly like
- involuntary stool while passing flatus
- hunger during stool

- Watery stools at the beginning of the disease, very offensive, later on discharge of blood and mucus
- foetid, foul smelling stools with great prostration
- sensation of contraction just above the anus during stool, tenesmus and burning in rectum

- trembling of limbs after stools
- great exhaustion after stool
- burning thirst for little quantities of water
- sticky perspiration
- face sunken, pale and features distorted
- great anguish, restlessness, fear of death, agg. at night, after eating or drinkng.

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Name of drugs

1. Aloes
2. Atista indica
3. Lycopodium
4. Nux vomica

Relationship

Followed well

- Sulphur
- Sulphur
- Nux vomica
- Pulsatilla

Observed in
(number of cases)

- 03
- 06
- 04
- 09

06

1. Nux vomica
2. Sulphur

Complementary

Sulphur	11
(i) Nux vomica	04
(ii) Atista indica	08
(iii) Holarrhena anti-dysenterica	03

03

1. Nux vomica
2. Sulphur

Intercurrent

Bacillinum	06
Bacillinum	07

SERVATIONS

The above enumerated medicines, viz. Nux vomica, Sulphur and Atista indica were also found effective during t year. The most of the indications as noted above have also been verified. The relationship of Nux vomica with satilla, Sulphur and Bacillinum was confirmed during this year also. They may be considered as an identified up of efficacious medicines for Amoebiasis. The studies, however, are further continued to gather a sufficient a as per the research protocol.

TURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

03

1.1.2.BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS (MENTAL DISEASES)

INTRODUCTION

Behavioural disorders such as anxiety neurosis, schizophrenia etc. have become quite common to various factors such as genetic, environmental, socio-economical etc. It does not end here in functional but, in absence of proper treatment, also lead to gross pathological changes like certain heart diseases, intestinal disorders, psycho-sexual disorders and still more neoplastic growths. Another problem which is common in India is of drug addiction\dependence. The abuse of psychoactive substances-including alcohol and narcotic and psychotropic drugs cause enormous damage to the health and the persons addicted to the distressing side effects when deprived of it.

Therefore, these problems become primarily important and need immediate and proper treatment. Modern medicine provides treatment based on sedation or tranquilisation and management which can be 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 homoeopathic medicines in behavioural disorders since its establishment in 1978-79. The scheme was initiated at the erstwhile CCRIMH in 1969 at the Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kottayam which has since upgraded to Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Two thousand seven hundred and twenty eight(2,728) cases were registered prior to 1988-89 as reported upon in the Annual Reports for respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

	No. of cases studied	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases responded
Male	98		
Female	160		
Age incidence	62		
Basis of prescription		07 years to 85 years.	
- causation		15	
- predisposing		12	08
- precipitating		06	05
- miasmatic			0
- generalities		21	12
- modalities		04	01
- presenting complaints		52	20
- constitutional		01	01
- repertorial totality		35	27
- key notes		14	08
Improvement indices			
- cured			
- improved			
- markedly		Nil	
- moderately		37	
		33	

mild	16
- not improved	14
- worse	01
- not reported	24
- dropped out	11
- under observation	24

Recurrence of complaints

- no recurrence	34
- recurrence with less intensity	24
- same intensity	68
- increased intensity	01

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of medicine and potency	Indications	Found effective in (No.of cases)
1. Sulphur 30,200,1M,10M	- Mania:Philosophical, religious, monomania - irritable, sensitive - aversion to bath and to change clothes - finds fancy in least important things - psoric background	18
2. Belladonna 30,200,1M	- violence, rage, irritable abusive,spitting on face clapping, howling, talkative tearing clothes - face congested - sleeplessness.	15
3. Stramonium 30,200,1M	- Religiousness, singing, praying, wishing, obedient, talkative, talking something repeatedly, suspicious, irrelevant talks, muttering - visual hallucinations - desires company - chronic schizophrenic patients	15
4. Ignatia 200,1M	- Mental complaints of recent origin, started after constant grief and worry - numbness of head - sleeplessness - depression - hysteric personality - where all symptoms are contradictory, changeable	14

5. Nux vomica
200,1M

- least contradiction aggravates the complaints.

13

6. Pulsatilla
30,200,1M

- Extremely irritable patients
- suddenly burst into rage and irritable, oversensitive, quarrelsome, suicidal thoughts but afraid to die; kleptomania
- complaints precipitated by loss of sleep and alcoholic drinks.

10

7. Lachesis
30,200,1M

- Easily weeping, easily irritable; sudden change of mood; dislikes to talk, gloomy and sad; desire to be alone
- hysteric personality
- agg. during menses
- amel. consolation

08

8. Natrum muriaticum
30,1M

- Talkative, talking different subjects at a time, incoherent speech, suspicious, jealous, abusive, irritable
- sleeplessness
- when the patient wakes up from sleep becomes talkative

08

9. Phosphorus
30,200,1M

- Complaints after long standing continued grief and mental tensions
- weeping mood, gloomy, depressed, dislike to take food
- disappointed love affairs
- desires loneliness
- agg. consolation, during menses.

05

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Name of drug

Relationship

Followed well

Observed in
(No. of cases)

1. Sulphur
200

- Ignatia
- Nux vomica
- Pulsatilla
- Stramonium

09

2. Natrum muriaticum
200,1M

- Ignatia
- Pulsatilla
- Sulphur

04

Complementary

1. Sulphur
200

- Nux vomica
- Aconite
- Ignatia

06

Intercurrent

1. Sulphur
1M

- Stramonium
- Ignatia
- Belladonna
- Phosphorus

17

OBSERVATIONS

One hundred and forty two(142) cases were of functional mental disorders. The above group of medicines were also found effective during the preceding years. They not only helped in relieving the symptoms and signs of behavioural disorders in 54% cases but also in their disappearance in about 23% cases (among these 54% cases are 37 cases). The most of the indications of the medicines as noted are being verified repeatedly. They may be considered as an identified group of efficacious medicines for the management of sign-symptom complex of behavioural disorders.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.3. BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

INTRODUCTION

Bronchial asthma is a clinical syndrome characterised by a variable and reversible peripheral obstruction. It manifests physiologically by a widespread narrowing of the air passages which may be spontaneously or as a result of therapy. Asthma is manifested clinically by paroxysms of dyspnoea, wheezing. Being an episodic disease, it is characterised by symptom free periods. The stimuli that provoke are mainly allergens, infections, exercise, emotional stress, occupational factors, environmental factors.

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

Homoeopathic medicines are found to be useful in Bronchial Asthma. The Council in order to verify and further the efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in bronchial asthma continued the research scheme started by its parent body CCRIMH, after its inception in 1979. The studies are being conducted at the following 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
Regional Research Institute, Bombay	since 1979-80
Clinical Research Unit, Patiala	since 1979-80
Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur	since 1976-77
Clinical Research Unit, Udupi	since 1985-86

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Since inception of the project on Bronchial Asthma, twelve thousand three hundred twenty seven (12,327) were registered in the Institutes/Units engaged in this project. The results have been reported in the Annual Reports of the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases	407	796
Male		
Female	389	
Age incidence		
Basis of Prescription		
- causation		
predisposing		
precipitating		
miasmatic		
- generalities		
- modalities		
- presenting complaints		
- constitutional		
- repertorial totality		
- seasonal		
	01 year to 86 years.	prescribed
		responded
	43	39
	48	37
	57	53
	68	49
	240	145
	247	188
	31	22
	137	126
	04	03

- keynotes	24	12
- characteristics	11	10

Improvement indices

- cured	Nil
- improved	160
marked	184
moderate	111
mild	32
- not improved	07
- worse	121
- not reported	57
- dropped out	124
- under observation	

Recurrence of complaints during treatment

- no recurrence	130
- recurrence with less intensity	381
- recurrence with increased intensity	31
- recurrence with same intensity	155
- static after considerable change	3

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

name of medicine	Potency	No. of cases found effective	Indications
Ammonium carbonicum	30 200	11 10	- Cough with SOB. agg. early morning 3 a.m. - cough with slimysputum, due to congestion in chest. - SOB. agg. exertion with weakness in chest.
Antimonium arsenicum	6 30 200 1M	19 22 10 03	- Chronic congestive chest - rattling congestive cough with difficult expectoration - SOB. agg. after eating lying down with res lessness - clean moist tongue
Antimonium tartaricum	6 30 200 1M	03 47 22 04	- Slightest cold leads to chest congestion agg. change of climate - Cough with dyspnoea amel. lying on right side. - wheezing - cough agg. after eating - rattling chest with

4. Arsenicum album Q, 6, 30, 200, 1M, 10M, 50M, CM

298

- difficulty in expectoration
- SOB agg. lying down, left side, early morning
- SOB with palpitation
- dyspnoea throughout night with more cough but less expectoration
- dyspnoea amel. by eructations
- asthma in children with severe in chest
- emphysematous condition
- respiration shallow
- expectoration: scanty, profuse, with
- flapping of alae nasi
- palpitation with perspiration
- restlessness
- burning in chest (1 case)
- nausea
- tongue coated thick white/yellow with nausea.
- Bronchial asthma with midnight paroxysms for two years
- Severe wheezing
- cold running nose, sneezing agg.
- cough: productive, scanty frothy, spasmodic, agg. lying down, lying on back cold open air, after midnight, amel. warmth
- periodic difficulty, tenacious expectoration
- respiration: difficult while lying down
- wheezing
- dyspnoea: agg. midnight, 1 A.M. - 2 A.M.
- exposure to dust, amel. warm application, warmth, sitting up, bending forward,
- dyspnoea with restlessness and prostration, with more sneezing at night, with burning sensation in chest, in children with worm complaints
- chilly patient
- anxiety
- restlessness, agg.

28

Arsenicum iodatum	30 200	76 53
Aralia	6 30	08 02
Bacillinum	200 1M 10M	18 31 15
Blatta orientalis	6	15

- after midnight
- thirsty, sips water at short intervals
- wants to sit bending forward
- allergic complaints
- perspiration profuse
- agg. midnight, midday, lying down, cold air, fan
- amel. bending forward, warm drinks, warmth.
- Cold with itching in nostrils, itching in throat, agg. night on lying
- sudden, violent paroxysms of sneezing with acrid nasal discharge
- cough: dry, rattling in chest, difficult expectoration
- wheezing and SOB agg. at night, midnight
- amel. sitting, fan, open air, warm drinks.
- Drenching sweat during racemosa sleep, sensitiveness to draughts
- dry cough coming on after first sleep agg. midnight
- asthma on lying down at night
- agg. after first sleep with tickling of throat
- constriction of chest
- sneezing
- copious watery, acrid, salty nasal discharge.
- Shortness of breath agg. early morning
- rattling cough with chest congestion
- congestion of chest with delayed improvement
- spasmodic suffocative cough with oppression of chest
- expectoration mucopurulent and difficult.
- Asthma associated with bronchitis, used after arsenic
- chronic asthmatic bronchitis, and extrinsic asthma

29

9. Bryonia alba 30,200,1M

10. Carbo vegetabilis 6
30
200
1M
10M

11. Cina 30,200 06

10

05
27
17
01
01

06

30

- expectoration profuse pus like mucus,
- stout and corpulent
- Difficulty in breathing with expectoration
- tickling in throat with
- severe cough and pain in chest at night
- dry cough with pricking pain in chest
- pain in chest agg. by cough, lying on pain full
- exertional dyspnoea
- excessive thirst, drinks much at a time
- Severe bronchial asthma with air hunger and central cyanosis
- cough: with itching in larynx along with flatulence
- spasmodic rattling cough difficult foetid expectoration with gagging and vomiting of mucus agg. evening, after eating and talking, open air, amel. by constant fanning
- evening oppression of breathing
- SOB with perspiration and sensation of heat all over, amel. fan, eructation
- dyspnoea from flatulence
- wheezing and rattling in chest
- asthma in aged with blue sputum
- asthma worse in winter
- air hunger, wants to be fanned closely and on face
- cold clammy sweating
- desire open air
- anxiety
- agg. evening
- amel. bending forward.
- Dyspnoea in children with round worms, with rise of temperature and excessive sweating of head
- amel. by lying on abdomen
- grinding of teeth at night.

Grindelia Q 06

Hepar sulph 6 03
30,200, 1M 08

Ipecacuanha 3x 03
6 04
30 34
200 27
1M to 16
10M

Kali bichromicum 30 18
200 18
1M 03

Kali carbonicum 6 10
30 46
200 49

- Severe paroxysm with much cough and difficult expectoration
- great rattling and sputum very difficult to raise
- Bronchial asthma in patients with great tendency to take cold easily
- dyspnoea precedes sneezing excited by dust
- dyspnoea after mid-night in dry cold season, amel. by sitting and leaning backward with head high
- expectoration easy.
- Severe paroxysms with much cough and wheezing
- cough with constant nausea and difficult expectoration
- asthma in children
- cough: wheezing, suffocative, rattling, incessant and violent in every breath.
- cough with hoarseness, breathlessness agg. lying down, moist warm wind
- constant constriction in chest
- associated with nausea.
- Sinusitis with stringy yellow, greenish discharge
- tough post nasal discharge, amel, expectoration
- dyspnoea with copious yellowish, sticky and copious expectoration
- headache usually left side; heaviness root of nose
- mapped tongue with gastric derangements-gastritis.
- Distress, stitching sensation on the chest
- while deep inspiration

1M
10M

13
02

- wheezing sound
- coryza agg. 3 a.m., dry cough with pain in chest
- shortness of breath amel. leaning forward associated with perspiration
- complaints associated with backache and flatulence
- generally worse at 3 a.m.
- worse lying on painful side and better leaning forward
- tendency to take cold, amel. warmth.

17. Kali iodatum 30
200

03
03

- Indications of kali carb with severe joint pains and fibroid.

18. Lachesis 30,200,1M

10

- Dyspnoea with cough occurring in sleep even during day time
- wants fanning from a distance.

19. Medorrhinum 30,200,1M

05

- Dyspnoea amel. by knee chest position and lying on abdomen.

20. Natrum muriaticum 30,200,1M

05

- Bronchial asthma precedes severe sneezing and running nose
- dyspnoea during day time agg. by dust, psychological stress
- dyspnoea with severe itching in eyes, nostrils and throat.

21. Natrum sulphuricum 30,200,1M

63

- Bronchial asthma in patients who are residing in humid area and agg. by rain and least increase of water contents in atmosphere
- rattling chest, expectoration thick, greenish, easy
- usual agg. at 4-5 a.m. on waking
- must hold the chest while coughing
- expectoration yellowish, free
- hydrogenoid constitution

22. Nux vomica 6,30,200

15

- bronchial asthma in children
- liver derangements
- Stuffy colds, difficult discharge
- shortness of breath agg. eating after, morning with flatulence
- Dyspnoea in the morning with sneezing
- running nose precedes sneezing and dyspnoea
- headache agg. coughing
- unsatisfactory stools, 3-4 times a day
- after effects of highliving
- asthma agg. winter season.

23. Phosphorus 30,200,1M

06

- Dyspnoea with much cough in children
- scanty expectoration
- dyspnoea with hoarseness of voice
- cough excited by talking, laughing, and singing.

24. Pothos foetidus Q
30

03
01

- Shortness of breath and anxiety
- pressure upon chest
- asthma agg. rich food, fatty food, amel. open air

25. Pulsatilla 6
30
200
1M
10M

06
31
24
05
01

- asthma with menstrual irregularities especially delayed menses
- cough in evening and night, amel. by sitting in bed
- involuntary urination while coughing
- expectoration thick yellowish green
- thirstlessness
- weeps easily.

26. Senega 6
30

06
03

- Shortness of breath, exertional complaints
- agg. long walking, ascending
- chronic bronchitis/emphysema
- rattling cough but

27. Spongia	6	03
	30	13
	200	16

difficult expectoration
- sensation of weakness

- Dry barking, croupy cough with cramps
- cough agg. cold air, before midnight, eating, drinking, during inspiration, exposure to cold; amel. bending head backwards.

- sore throat with burning and stinging pains agg. by taking sweets
- enlarged glands especially tonsils.

- Difficult respiration, wants windows open
- dyspnoea in the middle of night agg. lying on back, right side
- greenish, purulent sweetish expectoration, burning sensation in the chest
- cough with much rattling of mucus
- stitching pain in chest
- when indicated remedies fail
- hot patient
- desires sweets.

28. Sulphur	30,200,1M	15
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DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Name of drug	Relationship	Observed in (No. of cases)
1. Antimonium arsenicosum	Followed well Arsenicum album Bryonia alba	03 02
2. Antimonium tartaricum	Followed well Ipecac	02
	Complementary Ipecac	18
	Intercurrent Bacillinum Thuja	09
		12
		05
		34

3. Arsenicum album

Followed well	02
Cortisone	02
Ipecac	15
Kali carbonicum	02
Lycopodium	04
Natrum sulphuricum	03
Nux vomica	04
Sulphur	04

Complementary	12
Arsenicum iodatum	02
Carbo vegetabilis	11
Natrum sulphuricum	11

Intercurrent	02
Calcarea carbonicum	12
Thuja	02
Tuberculinum	02

4. Arsenicum iodatum

Followed well	04
Arsenicum album	02
Spongia	02

Intercurrent	08
Bacillinum	13
Thuja	07

5. Carbo vegetabilis

Followed well	02
Arsenicum album	02
Kali carbonicum	02
Pulsatilla	02

Complementary	04
Kali carbonicum	02

6. Ipecac

Followed well	02
Arsenic album	02

Intercurrent	02
Tuberculinum	02

7. Kali bichromicum

Complementary	02
Kali carbonicum	05
Thuja	05

	Intercurrent	
8. Kali carbonicum	Thuja	02
	Tuberculinum	06
	Followed well	
	Arsenicum album	02
	Natrum sulphuricum	03
	Complementary	
	Arsenicum iodatum	05
	Carbo vegetabilis	07
	Intercurrent	
9. Natrum sulphuricum	Thuja	06
	Tuberculinum	04
	Followed well	
	Antimonium tartaricum	03
	Arsenicum album	04
	Kali carbonicum	09
	Rhus toxicodendron	02
	Thuja	06
	Complementary	
	Arsenicum album	05
	Calcarea carbonicum	02
	Kali carbonicum	03
	Thuja	14
	Intercurrent	
10. Phosphorous	Bacillinum	17
	Thuja	09
	Followed well	
	Kali carbonicum	03
	Complementary	
	Tuberculinum	
	Intercurrent	02
	Tuberculinum	05

11. Psorinum	Complementary	
	Sulphur	03
	Intercurrent	
	Sulphur	03
12. Sulphur	Followed well	
	Baryta carbonicum	02
	Complementary	
	Arsenic album	02
	Psorinum	03
	Intercurrent	
	Psorinum	03
13. Thuja	Followed well	
	Kali carbonicum	03
	Complementary	
	Sulphur	02

OBSERVATIONS

Four(4) cases have been given the status of cure on the basis of no recurrence of asthmatic attack since three years. The same group of medicines except Antimonium arsenicosum and Natrum muriaticum, were also found effective during preceding years. Their indications as noted above were also verified but they need repeated verification. This group may be treated as an identified group for the management of sign-symptoms complex of Bronchial Asthma.

The objective of the study has been partially achieved as much as evolving the reliable indications of medicines used and also of most indicated remedies. However, further study is in progress for the repeated verification of indications of medicines noted above and conclusive evaluation in terms of CURE.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.4.CERVICITIS AND CERVICAL EROSION

INTRODUCTION

Cervicitis and Cervical erosion are common gynaecological disorders. Both the conditions are being studied together as it is very difficult to isolate Cervicitis from Cervical erosion and Cervicitis being invariably associated in all the cases of Cervical erosion.

In order to evaluate the action of Homoeopathic medicines in Cervicitis and Cervical erosion, the Council undertook a research study at the Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, New Delhi in 1978 and has also been initiated at the following Units:

- Clinical Research Unit, Madras (since February, 1987)
- Clinical Research Unit, Shimla (since November, 1988)
- Clinical Research Unit, Tirupathi (since November, 1988)

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Prior to 1988-89, three hundred twenty five (325) cases of Cervicitis and Cervical erosion were registered. These cases have already been reported upon in the concerned Annual Reports of the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied : 190
 Age incidence : 12 years to 55 years

Basis of prescription	Prescribed	Found effective
- causative	101	97
- modalities	99	94
- constitutional	03	03
- presenting complaints	14	10
- repertorial totality	42	37
- characteristics	20	20
Improvement indices		
- cured		
- improved		
markedly	Nil	
moderately		
mildly	28	
- not improved	49	
- not reported	86	
- under observation	07	
Recurrence of complaints		
- no recurrence		
- recurrence with less intensity	02	
- recurrence with same intensity	72	
	100	

- recurrence with increased intensity 07
- static after considerable change 02

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications:

Name of the medicine with potency	Indications	No. of cases found effective
1. Sepia 6,30,200, 1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leucorrhoea: thick, white, milky occasionally yellow, changeable, staining the linen; lumpy; of foetid odor; acrid, bland; causing itching and soreness in pudenda, amel. warmth - sensation of downward pressure amel. crossing the limbs, aggravation forenoon, evening - vagina painful, especially during coition - menses late and scanty, early and profuse, irregular - mental: irritable, easily offended, very sad, indifferent - hands and feet extremely cold and numb - chloasma - frequency and urgency of urination - leucorrhoea 	59
2. Cimicifuga 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leucorrhoea: watery with weight and torpor in uterus and lower extremities - menses: profuse, dark, coagulated, offensive with backache, nervousness - more profuse the flow, greater the suffering - pain in ovarian region, shoots upward and downward to the anterior surface of thighs - pain immediately before menses 	03
3. Pulsatilla 6,30,200,1M 10M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leucorrhoea acrid and burning - leucorrhoea changes colour from time to time - pain in the back, tired feeling - menses late, scanty, thick, dark, clotted intermittent, changeable - mental: weeps easily, timid, likes sympathy, highly emotional - desires cold food and cold drinks - thirstless 	19

- 4. Kreosote 6,200
 - Leucorrhoea: thick, yellowish mucus, offensive excoriating the perineum, acrid, causing, itching and redness of vulva, swelling, heat and redness stains the linen yellow and stiffness
 - frequent urging to urinate
 - burning between the thighs on urinating
 - urinary irritation and burning in the small of back.
- 5. Arsenicum album 200
 - Leucorrhoea: thin, acrid, burning offensive
 - often menses ceases and leucorrhoea begins
 - the least exertion causes exhaustion
 - stitching pain in pelvis extending down the thighs
 - unquenchable thirst agg. during night
 - nervous, sad, anxious, irritable.
- 6. Alumina 30,200
 - Leucorrhoea: profuse acrid, ropy, transparent, white agg. after menses, during day time
- 7. Hepar sulph 6
 - Leucorrhoea: extremely offensive like cheese
 - abscess of labia
- 8. Calcareo carbonica 30,200,1M, 10M
 - Leucorrhoea: thick, yellow, bloody, milky, offensive
 - leucorrhoea after menses like mucus, agg. after urination, least exertion brings on leucorrhoea
 - leucorrhoea flows with emission of urine-acrid, white
 - leucorrhoea following copious long lasting menses
 - breasts painful before menses
 - perspiration on the face, head hands and feet feel cold and damp always
 - burning and itching of parts before and after menses.
- 9. Natrum muriaticum 30,200,1M
 - Leucorrhoea thin watery, albuminous, thick, white, acrid
 - leucorrhoea before menses
 - dryness of vagina
 - backache (lumbo-sacral) agg. on stooping
 - bearing down pain in pelvis agg. morning.

03

11

04

03

09

11

- 10. Mercurius solubilis 30,200
 - Leucorrhoea: whitish, sometimes yellowish, greenish, mucopurulent, offensive, excoriating, acrid causing burning, rawness and itching amel. by washing, agg. evening, night
 - itching and burning in vagina amel. by washing with cold water, agg. evening, night
 - much viscid, cotton like saliva in the mouth
 - tongue is large and flabby
 - metallic taste in the mouth

16

OBSERVATIONS

Six cases have been given the status of cure as they were a symptomatic and observed healthy cervix since a long time. They were registered in 1984-87 and were under regular follow-up.

The medicines enumerated above have helped not only in relieving the signs and symptoms of Cervicitis and Cervical Erosion but also in their disappearance. The medicines viz. Sepia, Natrum muriaticum, Calcareo carbonicum and Pulsatilla were found effective in preceding year also and many of the related symptoms, noted above, were verified but they need repeated verification.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue. This study is also being initiated at Clinical Research Unit, Imphal from April, 1989.

1.1.5. DIABETES MELLITUS

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes is the most common of the endocrine disorders. It is characterised by a state of hyperglycaemia due to deficiency or diminished effectiveness of insulin. The disease is chronic in nature and affects the metabolism of carbohydrate, protein, fat, water and electrolytes. The metabolic derangement is frequently associated with functional and structural changes in the cells of the body especially in the vascular system. About 2% of Indian population is reported to be suffering from Diabetes Mellitus.

In order to ascertain the efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in Diabetes Mellitus, the Council undertook a research study at the Central Research Institute, Kottayam (1974) and Regional Research Institute, New Delhi (1986).

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Four hundred and seventy (470) cases of Diabetes Mellitus were studied prior to 1988-89. They have already been reported upon in concerned Annual Report of the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 64	
Male	: 23	
Female	: 41	
Age incidence	: 18 to 78 years.	
Basis of prescription	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases responded
- causation (precipitating)	05	02
- generalities	08	03
- modalities	01	01
- presenting complaints	42	18
- constitutional	01	nil
- repertorial totality	22	08
- characteristics	15	02
- keynotes	02	nil
- drug specifics	08	04
Improvement indices		
- cured		nil
- improved		
markedly		04
moderately		08
mildly		10
- not improved		06
- worse		01
- not reported		17
- under observation		18

GROUP OF MEDICINES FOUND effective alongwith their potencies and their reliable indications

Name of the medicine with potency	Indications	Observed in No. of cases
1. Acid phosphoricum 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Severe prostration - profuse urination especially at night - clear and watery urine with phosphate sediments 	03
2. Lycopodium 30,200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chilly patient - hot patient - dryness of mouth and throat without thirst - dull appetite - excessive hunger - desire for sweet things, warm drinks and food - eating even so little created fullness - excessive thirst - rumbling in abdomen - flatulence - stool: hard, difficult, small - polyuria during night - weakness - easy fatigue - aversion to company irritable, indisposed to talk. 	07
3. Natrum muriaticum 30,200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hot patient - ill effects of grief - pulsating pain in forehead - desire for salty things - unquenchable thirst - constipation - numbness and tingling in upper and lower extremities - anaemia - weakness agg. morning. 	04
4. Pulsatilla 6,30,200,1M, 10M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weeps easily - easily discouraged - white coated tongue - bitter taste - dry mouth without thirst - shifting pain in limbs - cough with thick yellow expectoration 	03
5. Sulphur 30,200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hot patient - headache with vertigo - craving for sweets - excessive appetite 	12

- sour eructations
- excessive urination
- passes large quantities of colourless urine
- frequent micturition especially at night
- pruritus vulvae
- burning all over the body, especially soles
- pruritus agg. from warmth, bathing
- pustular eruptions
- severe weakness

6. Syphilinum
30,200,1M,10M

- Excessive urination
- falling of hair
- dimness of vision
- pain in various joints, especially right shoulder, cannot raise the arm, agg. night.

03

7. Syzygium jambolanum
Q(Mother tincture)

- Prescribed empirically
- polyphagia, polyuria, polydipsia, pruritus, cramps in legs and blood sugar level found reduced

06

8. Uranium nitricum
30,200

- Prescribed empirically
- blood sugar level reduced
- common symptoms of diabetes mellitus relieved

04

OBSERVATIONS

All the reported cases were of primary non-insulin dependent type except two cases which were of insulin dependent diabetes. It is observed that the above enumerated medicines not only helped in relieving the subjective and objective symptoms of diabetes mellitus but also in their disappearance in few cases. They also helped in maintaining the blood sugar level within normal limits in 15 cases. The data obtained, so far, is encouraging but further studies are needed to supplement/confirm the available data.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue. This study is also being assigned to Clinical Research Unit, Udipi from April 1989.

1.1.6.DRUG DE-ADDICTION

INTRODUCTION

Drug addiction has been defined as the compulsive use of a drug in greater amounts than are used in ordinary therapeutic practice or are acceptable to social customs and that is harmful to the individual, to society, or both (Encyclopedia Americana).

The reasons for drug addiction are varied. This problem is spreading like a contagion all over the world. The drug habit has been responsible not only for economic loss but also for physical and mental deterioration of the addicts and has become a serious health problem.

The drug which cause addiction may be Central Nervous System depressants i.e. analgesics, alcohol, barbiturates (luminol, mandrax), cannabis drugs (bhang, ganja and charas), opiate narcotics (opium, morphine and heroin) and tranquilisers (axum, librium, eskazine etc.); Central Nervous System stimulants (amphetamines) and hallucinogens (charas and LSD).

Heroin now-a-days, is one of the most sought after drug, just because it is easy to acquire. Its initial experience is quite pleasurable, uninhibited and euphoric: later on victim experience loss of appetite, loss of weight, drowsiness, depressed psychomotor activities, loss of libido etc. The addicts, if miss a simple dose, experiences its withdrawal symptoms viz. restlessness, palpitation, profuse sweating, severe bodyache, muscular tension, watering of eyes and nose, shivering, vomiting, diarrhoea, giddiness, stomach cramps, chest pain, volatile emotions, violent behaviour, self mutilation etc.

The smack addicts can be recognised by some of the symptoms such as sleepy eyes, lethargic look, tendency to remain alone, being wasteful in expenditure, taking too much time in bathroom, confused behaviour, staring at people, constricted pupil, loss of appetite general weakness etc.

In order to evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in controlling the withdrawal symptoms of drug addicted individuals, a study has been launched at Clinical Research Unit, located at Varanasi in collaboration with Director, Navchetna Drug De-addiction-cum-Counselling Centre, Varanasi(U.P.) since September, 1988.

ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 12
Male	: 12
Age incidence	: 20 years to 30 years
Duration of addition	: 04 months to 04 years
Improved	: 08 cases
Not improved	: 04 cases

GROUP OF MEDICINES FOUND effective alongwith their potencies

1. Nux vomica 30,200 in drop doses 2 to 4 hourly
2. Passiflora mother tincture at night

The other medicines which were found useful as supporting medicines as per indication of signs and symptoms, were Aloes, China, Gelsemium, Ignatia, Opium, Pulsatilla, Rhus toxicodendron besides Kali phosphoricum and Magnesia phosphoricum and the sleeping pills.

OBSERVATIONS

During the course of studies it was observed that all the reported cases were of heroin addict. The data gathered, so far, is insufficient and so the further study is needed.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

INTRODUCTION

1.1.7.DYSENTERY

Dysentery is the clinical expression for a group of congestive or inflammatory diseases of the large intestine often terminating in necrosis, ulceration or gangrene. Dysentery is characterised by frequent mucus or serum stools mixed with blood and generally accompanied by more or less tenesmus, with or without fever. Two types of dysentery (1) Bacillary dysentery (2) Amoebic dysentery can be differentiated.

Homoeopathic medicines are useful in gastric-intestinal disorders including dysentery. As such, dysentery which is a common problem in Andaman Nicobar Islands was taken up by the Council for study at the Clinical Research Unit, Port-Blair in the year, 1980 and also initiated at Regional Research Institute(H), Gudivada since April, 1988.

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Five hundred seventy six(576) cases of dysentery were registered prior to 1988-89. They have been reported upon in concerned Annual Reports of the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 65	
Male : 36		
Female: 29		
Age incidence	: 9 months to 55 years.	
Basis of prescription	Prescribed	Responded
presenting complaints	32	
repertorial totality	33	32
Improvement indices		33
- cured	11	
- improved(markedly)	54	
Recurrence of complaints		
- no recurrence of complaints	15	
- recurrence with less intensity	50	

GROUP OF MEDICINES FOUND effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of medicine with potency	Indication	Found effective No. of cases
1. Nux vomica 30	- Frequency-ineffectual urge for stool - constipation alternate with diarrhoea - unfinished feeling after stool - pain in abdomen amel. after passing stool - symptoms after spicy food	37

- 2. Mercurius solubilis 30,200
 - Sweetish metallic taste in the mouth(08) 15
 - tongue: thick, moist, yellow coated, flabby with imprints of teeth(08)
 - thirsty with excessive salivation(07)
 - intense thirst for cold drinks (08)
 - watery loose motions, too much mucus, blood may or may not be there, with colic
 - distended abdomen(08)
 - tenesmus and pain, during and after stool, not relieved after stool(15)
 - generalised sweating(07)
- 3. Arsenicum album 30,200
 - Stool: dark and offensive, with mucus and blood; 04
 - burning pain in rectum and anus
 - loss of appetite
 - great thirst often but little at a time
 - nausea and vomiting soon after eating and drinking
 - heart-burn.
- 4. Mercurius corrosivus 30
 - Too much blood and mucus in the stool, stool is offensive 02
 - tenesmus, not relieved after stool
 - thirst for cold water vomiting tendency

OBSERVATIONS

Out of sixty five(65) cases, fifty one(51) cases were of amoebic dysentery and fourteen cases were of Bacillary dysentery. The medicines enumerated above helped in relieving the signs and symptoms or amoebic dysentery but also helped in their disappearance in Bacillary dysentery. Among the group, the medicines Nux vomica and Mercurius solubilis were found effective in 57% and 23% cases respectively.

The indications of the medicines noted are being verified.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

INTRODUCTION

An epileptic fit may be defined as a brief disorder of cerebral function, usually associated with a disturbance of consciousness, and accompanied by a sudden, excessive, electrical discharge of cerebral Neurons. It is not a disease in itself. It is rather an abnormal symptom which may be due to one or more of the following conditions:

- Congenital neuronal dysfunction,
- Systemic metabolic disorders and
- 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 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 reported 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 evaluate clinically the data recorded, the Council initiated a study at Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kolkata in 1980 which is continued and also initiated at Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Gudivada from April, 1988.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Two hundred and sixty five (265) cases of Epilepsy were registered prior to 1988-89. They have been reported upon in the concerned Annual Reports of the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	60	
Male	31	
Female	29	
Age incidence	03 years to 50 years	
Basis of prescription	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases responded
- causation (precipitating)	03	02
- generalities	03	03
- modalities	03	02
- presenting complaints	03	01
- constitutional	01	23
- repertorial totality	23	22
- characteristics	28	23
- key notes	01	01
Improvement indices	nil	
- cured	02	
- improved		
- markedly		

1.1.8.EPILEPSY

moderately	02
mildly	02
- not improved	01
- not reported	02
- under observation	51

Recurrence of complaints	02
- no recurrence	45
- recurrence with less intensity	13
- recurrence with same intensity	

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective and their potency

The homoeopathic medicines found useful were:

1. Agaricus	200
2. Belladonna	30,200
3. Causticum	30,200, 1M
4. Cicuta virosa	200
5. Cuprum metallicum	200
6. Lycopodium	200
7. Lachesis	30,200
8. Natrum muriaticum	200
9. Sulphur	200

Besides these Calcarea carbonicum, Cina, Gelsemium, Nux vomica, etc. were also found useful.

OBSERVATIONS

All the reported cases were of Grand-mal epilepsy except one case of petit-mal epilepsy. The above mentioned medicines helped in relieving the related complaints of epilepsy. Two of the cases had no recurrence of complaints and 45 cases had recurrence with less intensity. The data collected so far, are inconclusive and further studies are needed so that specific observations could be made.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.9.FILARIA

INTRODUCTION

Filaria 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.

The research on Filariasis is divided into Disease oriented and Drug oriented. Under disease oriented research, any drug can be used according to the totality of symptoms and under drug oriented, efficacy of about ten drugs in Filariasis is to be evaluated. Disease oriented research on Filariasis is being undertaken at Clinical Research Unit, Tirupathi since 1980.

BRIEF RESUME OF THIS WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Three thousand three hundred and fifty four (3354) cases were registered prior to 1988-89. The results obtained have already been mentioned in Annual Reports of respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied : 98
 Male : 31
 Female: 67

Age incidence : 10 years to 86 years

Basis of prescription	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases found effective
- causation (precipitating factor)	02	01
- generalities	11	09
- modalities	15	12
- presenting complaints	19	18
- key notes	04	03

Improvement indices	No. of cases
- cure	nil
- improved	09
- moderately	34
- mildly	08
- not improved	04
- reported	04
- under observation	33

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of the medicine & potency	Indications	No. of cases* found effective
Rhus toxicodendron 30,200	- Shaking chill even in a warm room - profuse lachrymation before and during chill	66

- fever paroxysms prominent
- restlessness-constantly changing position
- swelling of right lower limb more during night, reduces on continued motion
- affected limb painful and stiff
- the cold fresh air is not tolerated
- sleepless before midnight

Bryonia alba 30,200

- Chill and great thirst for large quantity of water, which relieved
- shaking chill all over with stitching pains
- swelling of the affected limb more on working moment, reduces during rest
- wants to lie down on affected side

Apis mellifica 30,200

- Heat without thirst
- inclination to uncover
- burning hot dry skin all over specially on abdomen, chest and hands
- sweat absent
- during apyrexia, great prostration, soreness, pain under left rib, desires cold food and cold drinks

Arsenic album 30,200

- Periodical fever with nausea and vomiting
- chill, irregular, tingling of heat, chilliness relieved by external heat
- great thirst, drinks little and often
- desires warm food and drinks
- swelling of the limb with intense heat, burning with inclination to uncover
- fever more between 1 to 2 p.m. with restlessness, fear of death.

Rhododendron 200

- Fever and chill, swelling worse before a storm

* Includes the data related to old (under follow up) and new cases also

- cannot sleep unless legs are crossed
- left testicle swollen, painful, drawing pain upwards

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Rhus toxicodendron followed well complementary intercurrent	: Bryonia : Bryonia : Sulphur	44 44 05
Bryonia followed well complementary intercurrent	: Rhus toxicodendron : Alumina : Medorrhinum	34 03 03
Apis mellifica followed well complementary intercurrent	: Arsenic album : Natrum muriaticum : Sulphur	03 03 02
Arsenicum album followed well	: Thuja	05

OBSERVATIONS

The above enumerated medicines were also found effective in the preceding years. Except Arsenicum album, they belong to the group of identified drugs for filaria under trial in drug-disease oriented project reported at 1.2.4. Rhus toxicodendron, Bryonia alba and Arsenicum album helped not only in relieving the related complaints of filariasis but also their disappearance and reducing the intensity of paroxysmal attacks. No acute attack of fever was reported in fourteen(14) old (under follow up) cases. It is also observed that inflammatory stage of filariasis was amenable to the above mentioned homoeopathic medicines. The reliable indications, as noted above, were verified during this year also but they need repeated verification as well as further study for conclusive evaluation in terms of cure.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.10.MALARIA

INTRODUCTION

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

Malaria in man is caused by infection with sporozoa of the genus Plasmodium, transmitted in nature by the bite of female anopheles mosquitoes. Four species are involved: P. malaria, P. vivax, P. ovales and P. falciparum. The malarial parasite has two cycles, an asexual one occurring in man and a sexual one in the mosquito. Thus, the mosquito is not only the vehicle of infection but it also necessary for the completion of the life cycle of the malarial parasite. Transmission occurs wherever there are human hosts carrying the parasites and sufficiency of suitable anopheles mosquitoes, together with conditions of temperature and humidity which favour the development of parasite in the mosquito and susceptible persons. Malaria may also be transmitted by transfusion or inoculation of infected blood, and rarely transplacentally.

Malaria, remains today, one of the most serious infectious disease problem in the world, despite impressive results of WHO sponsored malaria eradication programme which began in the year,1956.

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

Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur	- since 1979
Clinical Research Unit, Port Blair	- since 1980
Clinical Research Unit, Puri	- (1980-88)
Clinical Research Unit, Surat	- since June,1988

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Six hundred and eighty five(685) cases of Malaria were registered prior to 1988-89. These have been reported upon in the Annual Reports of the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR, 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 130
male	: 81
female	: 49
Age incidence	: 2 years to 62 years
Basis of prescription	: Prescribed
- causative	: 20
- precipitating factor	: 03
- miasmatic factor	: 22
- generalities	: 53
- modalities	: 24
- presenting complaints	: 07
- constitutional	: 04
- repertorial totality	: 06
- keynotes	: 110
Improvement indices	: 06
- cured	
- markedly improved	

- not reported		
Recurrence of complaints	14	
- no recurrence		
- recurrence with less intensity	115	
Demonstration of malarial parasite in blood	1	
- plasmodium vivax		
- plasmodium falciparum	78	
	09	

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of the medicine & potency	Indications	No. of cases found effective
1. Arsenicum album 30,200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paroxysm at 1-2 p.m. in the afternoon - chill without thirst amel. by external warmth - heat with dry burning skin associated with the insatiable thirst - drinks little and often with vomiting, after drinking several times - restlessness - marked prostration 	18
2. Alstonia constricta 6,30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malaria with diarrhoea, dysentery and feeble digestion - gone sensation and sinking in the abdomen - non-periodic 	11
3. China officinalis 30,200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodicity is marked - intermittent pyrexia - chill generally in forenoon, thirst before chill usually for little quantity of water and often perspiration from slight exertion - tertian pyrexia - paroxysms begins any hour of the day never at night - chill starts below knee - heat without thirst desire to uncover - sweat with great thirst - sweat: profuse, debilitating, localised over back, neck and part upon which lies, during sleep, after covering. - bitter taste - weakness 	06

4. China arsenicosum 30,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued fever with weakness, prostration - thirst for water which disagrees - eggs produce diarrhoea 	10
5. Caesalpenia bonducella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Irregular pyrexia appearing at any time - pyrexia with chill and shivering - character of fever is always changeable - thirst is felt during the heat stage - sweat lasting for short period and localised over face, chest, neck and shoulder - pyrexia between 8 to 10 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. 	04
6. Eupatorium perfoliatum 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Severe pain in the limbs and muscles of the body with marked periodicity - chill between 7 to 9 a.m. preceded by thirst with great soreness and aching of the body - perspiration relieves all symptoms except headache - nausea and vomiting at the close of chill or hot stage - knows chill is coming because he cannot drink during chill 	03
7. Gelsemium 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dullness and drowsiness in marked enough - Thirstlessness, dizziness and trembling is marked - complaints caused by cold and damp atmosphere - chilliness up and down the back extending from the sacrum to occiput 	05
8. Ipecac 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intermittent fever; irregular pyrexia is only marked - marked nausea and vomiting - clean tongue - thirst is not marked - cases of relapse - cases of Malaria, relapsing after taking quinine 	09
9. Natrum muriaticum 30,200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paroxysm especially 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. chilliness - thirst for large amount of water - long chill - heat with increased thirst - intolerable lamenting headache 	11

10. Nyctanthes
arborescens
6

- headache causing unconsciousness
- thirst may be marked
- profuse sweat
- fever blisters over lips

11

11. Pulsatilla
30,200

- Intermittent pyrexia with chill and heat
- sweat not marked
- thirst much during and after chill, relieved by vomiting
- constipation
- obstinate fever

06

12. Rhus
toxicodendron
30,200,1M

- Chilliness even in warm room without thirst
- chill at about 4 p.m. and evening
- intolerable burning
- one sided sweat
- external heat intolerable during pyrexia
- headache, loss of appetite

07

- Great restlessness, intermittent pyrexia
- chill with dry cough and restlessness

- aggravation in cold, wet, damp rainy weather and after rain.

OBSERVATIONS

- The enumerated medicines were also found effective during the preceding years. The malarial parasite in blood was found negative in 78 (P.vivax 73+P.falciparum 05) cases after the treatment.
- As reported previously cases of recent onset show the results earlier and in a better way than cases of chronic onset or coming after taking treatment with quinine preparation.
- The inclusion of negative cases into the project was made after ruling out other possible causes of intermittent fever.
- The medicines Arsenicum album, Alstonia constricta, China officinalis, China arsenicosa, Gelsemium, Ipecac, Natrum muriaticum, Nyctanthes arborescens, Pulsatilla may be considered as an identified group for the management of sign-symptom complex of Malaria. Their indications have been noted and though a few of them have been verified but they need to be verified repeatedly.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.11. MALIGNANT DISEASES

INTRODUCTION

The words "Cancer" and "Malignancy" are synonyms to each other. Cancer is a large group of disease characterized by changes in somatic cells transmissible to daughter cells. The basic cellular change that eventually leads to the clinical manifestations of cancer involves the genetic component, the de-oxiribonucleic acid and the nucleus. The cancerous change can be triggered by a wide variety of environmental stimuli physical, chemical or viral. The systemic classification of malignant diseases is based upon the biophysical study which describes the microscopic designation of histogenesis, besides staging and grading leading to determination of prognosis as well as to diagnosis.

This project has been divided into Disease oriented and Drug-Disease oriented (reported under 1.2.). Under drug-disease oriented research the efficacy of specified drugs is to be evaluated whereas under disease oriented research any indicated medicine i.e. as per the totality of symptoms can be used. Homoeopathic medicines reported to be effective in malignant diseases. Therefore, a scheme related to study "the homoeopathic medicines for the treatment of cancer" received from the Director, August Nursing Home and Homoeopathic Research centre, Cochin(Kerala) has been implemented as a grant-in-aid scheme under the aegis of this Council since 17th September, 1988.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 42
male	: 25
female	: 17
Age incidence	: 02 years and 6 months to 74 years.

Basis of prescription	Prescribed	Responded
- presenting complaints	42	18
Improvement indices	nil	
- cured	09	
- improved	07	
- markedly	02	
- moderately	07	
- mild	10	
- not improved	06	
- worse	01	
- dropped out		
- under observation		
Recurrence of complaints during the treatment	03	
- no recurrence	07	
- recurrence with less intensity	01	
- increased intensity	06	
- same intensity	02	
- static after consideration change		

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of medicine with potencies	Indications	No.of cases found effective
1. Apis mellifica 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carcinoma oesophagus malignant histocytoma, Hodgkin's disease - Oedema generalised and localised with red spots - diarrhoea - scanty urination - agg. heat, touch. 	03
2. Arsenicum album 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leukemia: - intermittent pyrexia - restlessness - cough - dyspnoea - thirst for warm drinks - fear of death Carcinoma lip: - bad effects of tobacco and alcohol - exposure to sun, insecticides - leucoderma - diabetes mellitus - urticaria 	03
3. Bellis perennis Q(mother tincture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rhabdomyosarcoma - carcinoma stomach - involvement of post operative sympathetic nerves - soft tissues crush injuries 	03
4. Bryonia alba 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carcinoma: lung, cervix colon; leukaemia - involvement of serous membrane - strangulation of faecal matter and gas - dry barking cough - agg. movement 	08
5. Calcarea carbonicum 200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carcinoma tongue - Hodgkin's disease - Multiple myeloma - industrious - fatty - plethoric - leucophlegmatic constitution - involvement of bony tissue - glandular infiltration - agg. by cold - H/o old trauma 	05

OBSERVATIONS

The project has been started in the middle of the year under report, so it is premature to make any observation at this stage. However, during the short study it is observed that 52.4% of the above reported cases were registered in advance stages of cancer and were referred cases from various cancer research centres. The indicated homoeopathic medicines, as stated above, helped in improving the general condition of cases including haematological and biochemical improvement beside arresting the proliferations and growths.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.12.OSTEOARTHRITIS

INTRODUCTION

The term osteoarthritis is used to describe a group of conditions which effect the synovial joints. It is characterised pathologically by degeneration of articular cartilage and bony overgrowth with remodelling of the underlying bone. The exact mechanisms for the generation of cartilage is not defined, but stress and subchondral bone changes contribute to the damage. The cardinal complaints of Osteoarthritis are aching pain confined to joints, especially weight bearing on motion and morning stiffness, immobility. On examination joints may show a restricted range of motion, local tenderness, bony enlargements (Heberden's node, Bouchard's nodes etc.), small effusions and crepitation.

Osteoarthritis is extremely common and is found all over the world. A radiological survey suggests that about 10% of all adults have moderate to severe changes, especially, women (F:M-2:1) and the elderly. In the modern system of medicine, treatment of Osteoarthritis is directed to amelioration of symptoms, decrease in excessive stress, and corrective procedures in properly selected joints. Homoeopathic medicines are reported to be effective in Osteoarthritis. As such, a study to ascertain the efficacy of Homoeopathic medicines in the treatment and management of Osteoarthritis is in progress at the following Institutes/Units:

1. Regional Research Institute, Gudivada(A.P.) Since 1984
2. Clinical Research Unit, Patiala(Punjab) Since 1979
3. Clinical Research-cum-Epidemic Cell, Bhopal(M.P.) since 1987
4. Clinical Research Unit, Surat(Gujarat) since 1988

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Four hundred and sixty nine(469) cases of Osteoarthritis were registered prior to 1988-89. They have been reported upon in the Annual Reports for the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

No. of cases studied	
male : 64	
female : 127	
Age incidence	191
Basis of prescription	22 years to 80 years
	No. of cases prescribed
- causative(miasmatic)	28
- presenting complaints	12
- generalities	29
- modalities	58
- constitutional	04
- repertorial totality	50
- history of injury	02
- Improvement indices	
cured	nil
improved	
markedly	
moderately	
mildly	04
- not improved	10
- not reported	76
- dropped out	04
- under observation	09
	04
	84
	60

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of the medicine with potency	Indications	No.of cases found effective
1. Rhus toxicodendron 200,1M,CM	- Painful swelling of joints - tenderness, tearing type of pain and stiffness - stiffness worse morning and cold weather - agg. in rainy weather, after getting wet, after rest, exertion - amel. by warm application on affected part and slow movement.	56
2. Lycopodium 30,200,1M	- Pain and heaviness in the extremities - joint pain associated with digestive and urinary troubles - numbness in the right side - agg. right side, lying on affected side, crossing the legs - flatulence better by passing flatus	40
3. Bryonia alba 200	- Pain in knee joints - pain stitching in nature - pain agg. by motion, amel. by rest and massage - patient is thirsty and constipated - dryness of mouth with thirst for large quantity of water at a time.	22
4. Sulphur 30,200,1M	- Pain in the joints - pain associated with burning - stiffness of knees and ankles, - cannot walk erect - offensive sweating	10
5. Formica rufa 30,200	- Arthritis with pain agg. by motion, amel. by pressure	07
6. Calcarea carbonicum 1M,50M	- Stiffness of joints especially knee joint - stiffness agg. winter season, amel. in warm dry weather, rest - cramping pain - crepitus on movement	07

7. Thuja 1M	- sycotic eruptions on the skin	04
8. Arnica 200,1M	- Pain in the knee joint - affected part very sensitive to touch - history of injury - amel. in warm weather, during day time	03
9. Kali carbonicum 200	- Numbness of extremities - stiffness and paralytic feeling - agg. in winter season - amel. in warm dry weather, rest	03
10. Syphilinum 1M	- Severe pain in the long bone with stiffness	05

OBSERVATIONS

The above group of medicines, except Kali carbonicum and Syphilinum, were found effective during preceding years also. They helped in improving the subjective symptoms of Osteoarthritis. Many of the indications of the medicines noted above are although verified but they need repeated verification.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.13. PEPTIC ULCER

INTRODUCTION

The term Peptic Ulcer is used to refer to a group of ulcerative disorders of the upper gastrointestinal tract. The major forms of Peptic Ulcer are chronic duodenal and gastric ulcer.

The Peptic Ulcer has a chronic recurrent course. Its clinical manifestations are usually pain in epigastric region, described as burning, aching, boring, soreness, as a sensation of hunger or an empty feeling. The pain may be steady, mild or moderately severe and often relieved by food or milk.

Duodenal Ulcer: the pain characteristically occurs from 30 minutes to three hours after eating and frequently awakens the patient at night and usually relieved by food or antacids.

Gastric Ulcer: no relief of pain with eating rather pain may actually be precipitated by food.

The homoeopathic medicines are reported to be effective in this condition. As such the Council initiated its study in order to evolve a group of most efficacious homoeopathic medicines at Clinical Research Unit, Imphal in October, 1987.

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Thirteen(13) cases of Peptic ulcer were registered prior to 1988-89. These cases have been reported upon in the Annual Report of last year.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	:	14
male : 08		
female: 06	:	19 years to 52 years
Age incidence		
Basis of prescription		Prescribed Responded
- presenting complaints	01	01
- repertorial totality	13	13
Improvement indices		nil
- cured		
- improved	04	
markedly	05	
moderately	02	
mildly	03	
- not improved	11	
Recurrence of complaints with less intensity		

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potency and reliable indications

Name of medicine and potency	Indications	No. of cases found effective
1. Nux vomica 3X	- Pain in epigastrium agg. after food, morning - very irritable	02

Nux vomica
30

- oversensitive to external impressions
- ineffectual desire for stool.

02

Nux vomica
200

- Pain in epigastrium agg. morning after food, on slight pressure
- sour and bitter eructations. difficult to vomit
- very sensitive to external impressions;
- habit of sedentary life

2. Arsenicum
album
30

- Epigastric pain more after food
- ineffectual desire for stool
- patient is very sensitive to noise, light.

02

3. Sulphur
200

- Burning in epigastric region, agg. at midnight, cold food and drink
- fear of death
- restlessness
- chilly patient

02

4. a) Phosphorus
30

- Burning pain in epigastrium amel. warm food and drink
- desire for hot drinks
- constipation
- burning soles at night
- patient lean & thin, cannot stand for a long time
- forgetfulness

02

4. b) Phosphorus
200

- Burning in epigastric region agg. at empty stomach amel. cold food and drink

- desire for cold food and drink
- fear of being alone

- very sensitive to cold, light and noise
- epigastric pain amel. cold food and drink
- forgetfulness

01

OBSERVATIONS

The medicines as reported above were found effective during last year also. They helped in controlling the pain and other related subjective and objective symptoms. The data gathered is not sufficient to form any conclusion. The studies, therefore, will continue during the next year.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.14. POLIOMYELITIS

INTRODUCTION

Poliomyelitis is an acute communicable disease caused by one of three related polioviruses which comprise a subdivision of the group of enteroviruses. It is much less common following the widespread use of oral vaccines but is still a major problem in developing countries. The mode of spread is by the faecal oral route.

Homoeopathic medicines are found to be effective in polio-myelitis. In order to evaluate the action of homoeopathic medicines in poliomyelitis, the Council undertook a research study on this problem at Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur in January, 1986.

There were twenty seven (27) cases registered since inception till April, 1988. All the cases were of spinal paralytic polio. The Homoeopathic medicines viz. Causticum (05), Tuberculinum (06), Terebinthina (04), Lathyrus sativa, Silicea, Baryta carbonica, Plumbum metallicum and Phosphorus (02 cases each), besides Gelsemium and Rhus toxicodendron (01 cases each), were found effective. All the cases reported moderate to marked relief with the homoeopathic medicines and four cases have been given the status of cure.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project has been withdrawn due to non-availability of cases since April, 1988. Since the acute cases of Poliomyelitis are not available, it is proposed to study the post-paralytic polio cases with the help of indicated homoeopathic medicines.

1.1.15. RENAL CALCULUS

INTRODUCTION

Stones (Calculus) may be found in any part of the urinary tract, viz. the kidney, the ureter, the bladder and the urethra. The true urinary stones mostly originate in the kidney and those which are found in the lower urinary tract have mostly migrated from the kidney. A stone is more common in the kidney than in the lower urinary tract. It may develop either in the pelvis, calyx or the parenchyma.

Urolithiasis is a common world wide problem. Industrialisation, urbanisation and the elevation of overall living standards above bare subsistence levels are associated with a decrease in childhood bladder stone disease and a progressive increase in renal stone disease in adults.

Renal calculus may produce no symptoms. In others they may cause a dull ache in the back when stone enters and descends into the ureter, there is an attack of agonising pain known as renal colic. Other symptoms include haematuria, pyuria, nausea, vomiting, profuse perspiration etc. Most frequent complication is hydronephrosis. In the modern system of medicine, lithotomy is the only treatment. Homoeopathic medicines are efficacious in expulsion of the stone. As such the Council has taken up this research study to evaluate the action of homoeopathic medicines in Renal Calculus at Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur since 1986 and at Clinical Research Unit, Imphal since 1987.

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Prior to 1988-89, seventy nine (79) cases of Renal Calculus were registered. These cases have been reported upon in the Annual Reports for respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR, 1988-89

Number of cases studied : 66
 male : 46
 female : 20

Age incidence : 05 years to 70 years

Basis of prescription prescribed	No. of cases	No. of cases responded
- causation	02	02
- precipitating	04	04
- miasmatic	10	10
- generalities	12	11
- modalities	20	19
- presenting complaints	01	nil
- constitutional	17	16
- repertorial totality		

Improvement indices

- cured
 - improved

markedly
 moderately
 mildly

- not improved
 - not reported
 - under observation

19 cases (Expulsion of stone)

21
 13
 09
 02
 nil
 02

Recurrence of Complaints	
- no recurrence	39
- recurrence with less intensity	16
- recurrence with same intensity	10

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of medicine and potency	Indications	No. of cases found effective
1. Berberis vulgaris Q,6,30	- Shifting, cutting pain extending from loin to urethra and bladder - sensation as if something has remained after urination - urine with thick mucus and bright, red sediment - pain in thighs and loins agg. motion and standing	39
2. Bryonia 200,1M	- Stitching pain in renal angle, agg. pressure, walking and motion - tenderness of abdominal walls - renal pain associated with nausea and faintness when rising. Urine is reddish brown like beer, scanty, hot	03
3. Cantharis Q,6,30	- Intolerable urging and tenesmus Urine scalds the part and is passed drop by drop.	13
4. Colocynth 6	- Agonizing, abdominal pain, relieved by knee chest position and hard pressure. Intense burning during micturition. Pain on urinating over whole abdomen.	06
5. Hydrangea Q	- Pain in lumbar region - burning in urethra with frequent desire to urinate - urine difficult to start - heavy deposit of mucus - sharp pain in loin especially left - deposition of white amorphous salt (used with other drugs) - constipation marked	08
6. Lycopodium 30,200,1M	- Pain into the back before urinating, ceases after flow - Retention of urine during night - right sided colic	34

- 7. Nux vomica 30,1M
 - red sand in the urine
 - desire for sweets and hot drinks
 - desire for sweets and hot drinks
- 8. Ocimum canum Q
 - Renal colic extending to genitals with dribbling of urine
 - itching in urethra while urinating
 - frequent pus cells
- 9. Pulsatilla 200,1M
 - Red sand in the urine
 - renal colic especially right side
 - urine is bloody, brick dust red or yellow sediments
- 10. Sarsaparilla
 - Increased desire for urination when lying down
 - burning in the orifice of the urethra during and after micturition
 - involuntary micturition night, while coughing, while passing flatus
 - mild disposition
- 11. Terebinthina 30,1M
 - Scanty, slimy and sandy urine, severe pain at the conclusion of the urination
 - child cries and screams before and while passing urine
 - urine is passed in thin feeble stream
 - pain at the conclusion of urination
- 12. Urtica urens
 - Pain into the renal region with burning pain in urethra
 - haematuria - bright red, blood mixed with the urine
 - Empirically, lithiasis and urticarial rash like symptoms

06
10
06
11
07
12

OBSERVATIONS

The group of medicines as enumerated may be treated as an identified group for the management of symptoms complex related to Renal Calculi as the same group was found effective during preceding year. The indications are noted and though many of them have been verified but they need to be verified repeatedly.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue

1.1.16. RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

INTRODUCTION

Rheumatoid Arthritis is a widely distributed disease and there is no curative treatment of it in the modern medicine. What is available is meant for symptomatic relief. It is a chronic systemic disease of unknown etiology. Its clinical manifestations are inflammation in multiple joints with progressive joint involvement and symmetrical involvement of small joints beside fatigue, the appearance of joint swelling. Deformities may develop rapidly. Subcutaneous rheumatoid nodules can be a major aid in diagnosis.

Homoeopathy is reported to offer a curative treatment for this most crippling disorder without any after or side effects. In order to establish the validity of curative aspect of homoeopathic therapy on the scientific lines and to evolve a group of most efficacious medicines, a study was launched on the basis of formulated research protocol at Clinical Research Unit, Madras from 1987 and also initiated at Clinical Research Unit, Udipi(Karnataka) and Central Research Institute, Kottayam(Kerala) from April, '88.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Only three(3) cases of Rheumatoid Arthritis were registered prior to 1988-89. They were reported upon in the Annual Report of the year 1987-88.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 19	
male	: 06	
female	: 13	
Age incidence	: 8 years to 80 years	
Basis of prescription	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases responded
- causation(miasmatic)	02	02
- generalities	02	01
- modalities	03	02
- constitutional	03	03
- repertorial totality	07	07
- characteristics	02	02
Improvement indices	nil	
- cured	02	
- improved	11	
markedly	01	
moderately	01	
mildly	02	
- not improved	02	
- dropped out	02	
- under observation	02	
Recurrence of complaints during treatment	02	
- no recurrence	11	
- recurrence with less intensity		

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of medicine and potency	Indications	No.of cases found effective
1. Bryonia 30,200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pain in the joints - pain with stiffness - pain stitching - pains amel. by rest - pain agg. by least movement - small joints swollen, warmth - pain and stiffness in the small of the back, hot application - agg. by motion and by touch - amel. lying on painful side. 	01
2. Lachesis 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small joints swollen - stiffness of small joints - swelling more on left side - shortening of tendons - pain in bone - pain agg. night - patient sleeps into agg. - amel. discharge, of all complaints - agg. left side - pain agg. slight touch - amel. pressure - pain burning type agg.night - stiffness of joints. 	05
3. Medorrhinum 200,1M,10M,50M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complaints agg. in day time - amel. warm applications - burning in palms and soles 	02
4. Rhus toxicodendron 30,200,1M,10M,50M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Twitching of limbs and muscles - stiffness of joints - pain agg. by rest, amel. movement - desire warm food. 	04

OBSERVATIONS

The above group of medicines were found effective not only in relieving the complaints but also in their disappearance in a few cases. The indications of the medicines are noted and being verified.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.17.SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA

INTRODUCTION

Sickle Cell anaemia is a genetically transmitted disease. It was first recognised in India about 30 years ago among the tribal groups. It is a chronic haemolytic anaemia characterised by Sickle-shaped RBCs due to homozygous inheritance of Hbs. Its signs and symptoms usually do not appear until after the 6th month of life. The clinical manifestations of sickle cell anaemia are impairment of growth and development; increased susceptibility to infection; frequent attacks of sudden pain in abdomen, chest and joints, fever ulceration of legs and cholelithiasis. The patients are jaundiced. Splenomegaly, hepatomegaly and cardiomegaly are common.

There is a need to carry on a systematic study to explore the scope of homoeopathic medicines by a scientific research. The Council, has therefore, started a Clinical Research Unit in a tribal pocket of Sambalpur in Orissa where sickle cell trait is found among the schedule castes and tribals.

The study has been initiated on following lines:

1. Survey: survey of all the villages in and around Sambalpur town in order to collect the blood samples of the families identified for their sickness and detailed data to be maintained.
2. Curative: The patients having sickle-cell trait of disease to be given constitutional and symptomatic treatment under an approved. Research protocol on the "Sickle Cell Anaemia"

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Nineteen(19) cases of Sickle Cell anaemia were registered prior to 1988-89. They have already, been reported upon in the Annual Report for the year 1987-88.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 127		
male : 67			
female: 60			
Age incidence	:02 years to 55 years		
Basis of prescription	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases responded	
- causation	01	01	
- precipitating	01	02	
- miasmatic	03	30	
- presenting complaints	48	07	
- modalities	13	18	
- constitutional	30	03	
- repertorial totality	11		
Improvement indices	nil		
	11		
	- cured	03	
	- improved(mild)	01	
	- not improved		
- worse			

- not reported 42
 - under observation 70
- Recurrence of complaints
- no recurrence 27
 - recurrence with less intensity 38

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of medicine and potency	Indications	No.of cases found effective
1. Arsenicum album 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chilly patient - restlessness - fear of being alone, ghosts - thirst increased for small quantity of water - desire for sweets, warm food and drinks - pain with burning sensation - agg. night, mid-day, midnight, - amel. hot application - general weakness 	05
2. Bryonia alba 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hot patient - desire sweets, cold food - thirst increased for large intervals with dryness of mouth and throat - constipation - aching pain in extremities - agg. exertion, motion, morning 	05
3. Natrum muriaticum 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hot patient - tendency to catch cold - desire for salt, fish, butter - aversion for sweets, bread - profuse sweat - amel. consolation - easily offended - dreams of dead person - frequent attacks of fever - eating well but still emaciated, anaemic. 	03
4. Rhus toxicodendron 6,30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restlessness - aching pain in joints - agg. bed, rest, night, rainy season, winter, cloudy weather, breathing, exertion, - amel. warm application, massage 	17
5. Sulphur 200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hot patient - pain with burning sensation 	03

- tendency to catch cold
- desire: sweets, cold food,
- aversion: bathing
- skin affections h/o skin affections
- complaints related to gastro-intestinal tract
- h/o treated by allopathic medicines.

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Name of drug	Relationship	No.of cases found effective
1. Rhus tox 30	followed well to	04
	1. Arsenic album 30 2. Bryonia alba 30	04
	intercurrent Medorrhinum 200	03

OBSERVATIONS

The medicines enumerated above helped in relieving the acute manifestations of the said disease but it is too premature to make any observation at this stage. It is a long term project being a genetically oriented disease, so requires studies on a good number of cases.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue

INTRODUCTION

1.1.18.SINUSITIS

Sinusitis is the inflammation of the membranous lining of the sinuses. It may be caused by extension of nasal infection, pharyngeal infection, allergic rhinitis (especially perennial type) tooth infection like periapical and periodontal abscess; nasal obstruction due to deviation of the nasal septum, oedematous and hypertrophied turbinates and tumour; chest diseases like chronic bronchitis, asthma, bronchiectasis etc. Chronic sinusitis usually follows an attack of acute sinusitis.

Chronic sinusitis is characterised clinically by nasal obstruction, muco-purulent nasal discharge, post nasal discharge, headache, hyposmia and sometimes cacasmia and pain over the sinuses may be present especially during acute exacerbation which may be referred to teeth or gum, ear and supra-orbital region on the affected side.

Modern medicine provides symptomatic relief. Surgical measures are also adopted to puncture the antrum to drain out the fluid. It is not a gentle and permanent measure as it has been observed that inflammatory process recurs even after antrum puncture. On the other hand, Homoeopathy provides a safe and gentle oral treatment. In order to evaluate the action of homoeopathic medicines in Sinusitis, the Council undertook research on Sinusitis at the following Institute and Units:

- Regional Research Institute, New Delhi (1984-87)
- Clinical Research Unit, Shimla (since 1985)
- Clinical Research Unit, Madras (since 1987)
- Clinical Research Unit, Port Blair (1988-89)

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

One hundred and thirty (130) cases were studied prior to 1988-89. They have already been reported upon in the Annual Reports for respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 87	
male : 43		
female: 44		
Age incidence		
Basis of prescription	: 06 years to 68 years	
	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases responded
- causation	01	01
- precipitating	04	03
- miasmatic	07	04
- generalities	04	04
- modalities	08	07
- presenting complaints	18	01
- constitutional	23	18
- repertorial totality	06	23
- characteristic	02	06
- key notes	18	01
- particular	23	18
Improvement indices	06	23
- cured	02	06
- improved	13	01

markedly	17
moderately	19
mildly	32
- not improved	02
- not reported	04

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

Name of medicine and potency	Indications	No. of cases found effective
1. Bryonia alba 30	- Headache; associated with nausea; agg. movement - coryza	04
2. Ipecacuanha 30	- Headache crushed or bruised pain - nausea and vomiting - agg. warm, moist atmosphere - watery discharge from eyes and nose.	05
3. Kali bichromicum	- Frontal headache and swelling in the temporal region - sneezing and watering from nose - complaints aggravation morning and by cold.	03
4. Malaria officinalis 200	- Ailments (sinusitis) on getting exposed to cold damp and getting wet in cold rain - marked chilliness - malaise - fever	04
5. Natrum muriaticum 30	- thirst increased - Hammering type of headache - headache, aggravation from sun - burning in the eyes - coryza with blockage of nostrils - loss of smell	11
6. Pulsatilla nigra 6,30,200,1M	- Vertigo(03) - bruised pain in the temporal region with sneezing (3) - headache, shifting type agg. morning, evening & night(4) - nasal discharge and nasal obstruction (03) - thick, greenish yellow discharge in case of frontal sinusitis especially(03) - coryza, yellow, watery with loss of smell, bad smell of discharge - all the complaints aggravated in the evening and by rain water(03)	10

7. Sepia
30

- thirstlessness(03). 03
- Headache
- coryza
- sneezing
- discharge; thick, greenish
- post-nasal discharge: thick hawked through mouth.

8. Silicea
30

- Coryza sneezing 04
- headache
- amel. by warmth
- obstruction of nostrils
- loss of smell.

9. Sulphur
30,200

- Headache: beating, (03); 05
- frontal(01)
- headache agg. blowing nose(01)
- pressure in temples(03)
- burning in vertex(03)
- vertigo(03)
- coryza(04), watery (01)
- sneezing(04), agg. open air, cold(01)
- milk, eggs, meat disagrees, causing gastrointestinal complaints(01)

OBSERVATIONS

There were sixty four(64) cases of frontal Sinusitis out of 87 cases of Sinusitis. Thirteen(13) cases of acute Sinusitis were reported as cured. The medicines enumerated above were found effective in the treatment of Sinusitis. Their indications, as noted above, are being verified. The data gathered is, however, not sufficient to form any conclusion. Therefore, the studies need to be continued.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue. The studies, however, shall be withdrawn from Clinical Research Unit, Port Blair from April, 1989 due to non-availability of cases.

1.1.19.SKIN DISORDERS

INTRODUCTION

Dermatology is an essential part of general medicine. Diseases of the skin occur commonly. They are usually represented by symptoms and signs as given below.

Symptoms : itching, pain, crawling sensation (formication), burning and tingling, stinging hyperaesthesia anaesthesia etc.

Signs

- Primary : macule, papule, vesicle, wheal, pustule
- Secondary : scale, crust or scab, excoriations, fissure, ulcer, scar etc.

The homoeopathic medicines are credited with curative efficacy in skin diseases. In order to evolve a group of most effective medicines in various skin disorders such as allergic dermatosis, psoriasis, urticaria etc. the Council undertook research studies at the following Institute and Units. The project on Vitiligo has also been taken up for research studies separately (as reported under 1.1.22 and 1.2.10)

Regional Research Institute, New Delhi (1985)

Clinical Research Unit, Bahadurgarh (1982)

Clinical Research-cum-Epidemic Cell, Bhopal(1987)

Clinical Research Unit, Patiala (1985)

Clinical Research Unit, Udupi(1988)

The Regional Research Institute, New Delhi is also functioning as Nodal Point for Skin disorders.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

A total of two thousand five hundred and sixty three(2563) cases of various skin disorders including Allergic dermatosis, Eczema, Psoriasis and Urticaria were studied prior to 1988-89. They were reported upon in the Annual Reports of respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 299	
male : 168		
female 131	:01 to 72 years	
Age incidence	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases respond]d
Basis of prescription		
- causation	04	02
predisposing	01	nil
precipitating	39	33
miasmatic	09	06
- generalities	12	09
- modalities	116	82
- presenting complaints	19	15
- constitutional	53	37
- repertorial totality	10	07
- keynotes	10	08
- specific		

Improvement indices

	Allergic dermatitis	Psoriasis	Total
- cured	nil	nil	nil
- improved markedly	51	02	53
- moderately	37	09	46
- mildly	65	28	93
- not improved	01	05	06
- not reported	39	13	52
- dropped out	20	01	21
- under observations	19	09	28
GRAND TOTAL	232	67	299

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indications

A. Allergic dermatitis

Name of medicine and potency

Indications

No. of cases found effective

46

16

1. Sulphur
6,30,200,1M,
10M

- Heat sensation of anxiety
- irritable
- burning soles
- eruptions: hands
- eruptions papules
- eruptions moist
- eruptions itching
- eruptions face
- burning after scratching
- burning all over the body with itching
- aversion to bathing and washing
- dry, hard, skin
- weak and faint feeling about 11 a.m.
- craving for salt and sweets
- burning and frequent urination
- worse scratching and washing
- hangnails, pustules
- agg. at night
- amel. day, warm weather
- drawing up affected limbs
- itching agg. night, bed
- agg. sunheat, soap, washing clothes
- leucorrhoea

2. Rhus tox
30,200

- Wheals on arms body, face, chest
- agg. scratching and night
- agg. change of weather

- agg. after bath, wet weather
- agg. noon time
- itching eruptions in fingers, trunk, feet, palms, scalp
- itching worse soap
- bodyache and fever with malaise
- stomatitis
- eruptions by holding iron rod
- itching worse cold weather and water
- headache
- pain in knee joints
- cough worse morning, cold
- eruptions
- redness, swollen
- intense itching
- painful to touch
- herpes
- burning eczematous eruptions
- swollen glands
- agg. during sleep; rainy weather
- amel. dry warm weather
- walking, change of position, rubbing, warm application.

15

3. Natrum
muriaticum

- Irritable(1)
- absorbed as to what could become of (6)
- desire to be alone(5)
- increased thirst(1)
- liking for salt(5)
- crack in middle of lower lip(1)
- eruptions, face(1), hands(2)
- bends of joints(4)
- urticaria (1), papules(5)
- vesicles(1), moist(4)
- itching worse warmth(3)
- burning after scratching(4)
- dysmenorrhoea(2)
- unsatisfactory stools(1)
- bleeding gums (2)
- itching worse exertion, sunheat, summer, perspiration, soap, washing clothes
- anaemia
- headache
- drug allergy(allopathic)
- cough worse morning
- leucorrhoea, yellow watery
- wheals on whole body
- hot patient(3)

14

4. Sepia
30,200,1M

- eruptions papules
- eruptions itching

- itching eruptions on fingers with cracked skin
 - itching agg. by soap
 - agg. after taking bath
 - headache
 - leucorrhoea
 - itching agg. after shaving, after exertion, undressing in sunheat
 - circinated in isolated spots on flexoral surfaces
5. Psorinum 200,1M 06
- Despair from itching eruptions
 - intolerable itching
 - herpetic eruptions on scalp and bends of joints
 - oily skin
 - crusty eruptions all over, agg. coffee, amel. heat
 - agg. hot weather, amel. covering
 - itching agg. night, undressing, exertion
 - itching on arms at night
 - very sensitive to cold
6. Gun powder 05
7. Mercurius solubilis 30,200,1M,10M 04
- suppurating eruptions
 - increased salivation
 - eruptions, papular
 - eruptions, oozing
 - eruptions, crusting
 - eruptions, itching
 - eruptions, hand and feet with itching
 - itching worse sunheat, summer
 - excessive metallic taste in saliva
 - biting over the body
 - agg. warmth of bed, in the evening
 - parts bruised and sore
 - offensive bloody discharge.
- 8 Urtica urens 03
- B. Psoriasis
1. Lycopodium 200,1M,10M 06
- Disposed to frown(2)
 - contradiction from anger(1)
 - dictatorial(4)
 - depressed(1)
 - weakness of memory(3)
 - hot patient
 - desire for warm drinks(1)

- psoriasis (3)
 - eruptions: itching(3)
 - heart burn(2)
 - flatulence(1)
2. Sulphur 6,30,200 06
- doubtful of recovery(2)
 - irritable(2)
 - desires salt
 - hot patient(2)
 - appetite at 11 a.m.(2)
 - burning soles(3)
 - eruptions psoriasis(6)
 - eruptions agg. winters(4)
 - itching(4)
3. Petroleum 30,200,1M 05
- irritable
 - skin cracks painful
 - eruptions psoriasis:itching
 - eruptions worse winters
4. Hydrocotyle asiatica 6,30 03
- eruptions psoriatic
 - thickening of skin
5. Psorinum 6,30,200 05
- irritable
 - skin cracks, painful
 - eruptions psoriasis, itching
 - agg. winter

OBSERVATIONS

The medicines Mercurius solubilis, Natrum muriaticum, Sepia and Sulphur were also found effective in Allergic dermatitis in the previous year.

Fifty six(56) cases were of psoriasis vulgaris. The medicines enumerated above helped in relieving the subjective and objective symptoms of psoriasis. It is worth noting that Sulphur and Petroleum were also found effective during the last year. Besides these new cases, sixty(60) old cases were also followed up. Three old cases had no recurrence of complaints during the year under report. The medicines viz. Sulphur(19 cases), Calcarea carbonicum(10 cases), Lycopodium(08 cases), Nux vomica(08 cases), Opium(08 cases), Natrum muriaticum(07 cases) were found effective in these cases.

The indications of the medicines have been noted and are being verified.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue. The project "Psoriasis" is also being assigned to the Clinical Research Unit, Surat, from April, 1989.

1.1.20. SPORTS CONDITIONS ARISEN FROM

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 tournament, stiff competition which lies in front of them. This emotional state has a bearing on their performance in the field and 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.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Only ten(10) cases have been registered so far. They have been reported upon in the concerned Annual Reports of the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied		
male : 04		
Age incidence	: 04	
Basis of prescription	: 21 to 31 years	
	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases responded
- modalities	01	01
- presenting complaints	03	03
Improvement indices		
- cured	nil	
- improved		
markedly	03	
moderately	01	

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies

1. Arnica montana 200,1M,10M
2. Hypericum 200

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Arnica montana

Complementary : Rhus tox 200,1M
Intercurrent : Sulphur 200,1M

OBSERVATIONS

The data gathered, so far is inconclusive. However, the protocol has been formulated on the pattern of drug oriented project and sent to the National Sports Institute, Patiala as to open an extension O.P.D. of Clinical Research Unit, Patiala so that a regular study could be made on good number of cases.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.1.21. TONSILLITIS

INTRODUCTION

Tonsillitis is a generalised inflammation of the mass of the tonsil and usually accompanied by a degree of inflammation of the fauces and pharynx. This is a common disease of the upper respiratory tract and can occur at any age, but is most common in children under nine years. Spread is by droplet infection, the usual organism being the streptococcus in acute tonsillitis. It also occurs in scarlet fever, measles and many acute infections of the upper respiratory tract. Chronic tonsillitis may be caused by repeated attacks of acute tonsillitis. It may be secondary to chronic sinusitis or dental sepsis.

Clinical features consist of sore throat and dysphagia very young children often do not complain of sore throat, but refuse to eat, earache, headache and malaise with high temperature. Tonsils are enlarged and tender. Peri-tonsillar abscess and acute suppurative otitis media are the most frequent complications. In modern system of medicine, tonsillectomy is the only curative measures.

Keeping in view the frequent incidence of Tonsillitis, the Council undertook a research scheme to study the efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in cases of tonsillitis at Regional Research Institute, New Delhi(1984-87), Clinical Research Unit, Bahadurgarh(1982) and Clinical Research Unit, Shimla(1979) and Clinical Research Unit, Madras(1987).

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Three hundred and six(306) cases of Tonsillitis were studied prior to 1988-89, which have been reported upon in the Annual Reports of the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	: 122	
male : 75		
female : 47		
Age incidence	: 3 to 75 years	
	No. of cases prescribed	No. of cases responded
Basis of prescription		
- causation	02	02
predisposing	02	02
precipitating	02	05
miasmatic	09	05
- generalities	05	42
- modalities	58	09
- presenting complaints	09	17
- constitutional	17	17
- repertorial totality	17	
- others		
- characteristic		
Improvement indices	: 10	
- cured	18	
- improved	39	
markedly	36	
moderately		
mildly		

- not improved 03
- not reported 14
- under observation 02
- No recurrence of complaints during treatment 24

GROUP OF MEDICINES found effective alongwith their potencies and reliable indication

Name of medicine and potency	Indications	No.of cases found effective
1. Baryta carbonicum 30,200,1M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonsils swollen - throat pain, smarting and stitching - feeling of plug in the throat - pain throat agg. by empty swallowing - painful enlarged tonsils - foul breath - cough - cervical glands enlarged - poor appetite - hoarseness of voice - suppurative tonsillitis - headache - least cold settles into throat - profuse sweat on the head and feet - sweat offensive (in one male, puberty delayed) 	12
2. Belladonna 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enlarged tonsils - congestion and constriction of throat - difficult deglutition - pain agg. by liquids - fever with headache - hyperaemic - poor appetite - hoarseness of voice - fever - cough - headache - pain in abdomen 	24
3. Calcarea carbonicum 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronic swelling of tonsils - difficult swallowing - offensive smell from mouth - stitching pain on swallowing - aching of the muscles - enlarged tonsils - pain in throat on swallowing - excessive salivation - foul breath - hoarseness of voice - obesity 	03

4. Lycopodium 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonsils enlarged - beginning right tonsil - pain in the throat - pain agg. by warm drinks - general agg. between 4-8 p.m. 	07
5. Mercurius solubilis 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enlarged tonsils - profuse saliva of metallic taste - swallowing difficult - pain worse night - offensive breath - pain radiating to ears - poor appetite - fever - hyperaemic - cough at night - anaemia - grinding of teeth 	11
6. Natrum muriaticum 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swelling of the tonsils - pain in the throat-throbbing type - coating of tongue - headache 	05
7. Hepar sulph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonsil enlarged - pain in throat by swallowing anything - difficult deglutition - foul breath - headache - cough agg. by cold things and weather - poor appetite - hyperaemic - hoarseness of voice 	08
8. Merc. bin iod 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Left sided tonsillitis - coating on the tongue - amelioration by warm gargles 	17
9. Merc. proto iod 30,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tonsillitis right sided - coated tongue esp. posterior third - amel. by warm drinks 	04
10. Pyrogen 6X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fever due to pyogenic tonsils - tachycardia out of proportion 	07

OBSERVATIONS

The above enumerated medicines were also found effective during the preceding years. Ten cases of acute tonsillitis have been reported to be cured. The duration, frequency and intensity of subsequent attacks was reduced in chronic cases and this group may be treated as an identified group for the management of sign-symptom complex related of tonsillitis.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.2 DRUG-DISEASE ORIENTED

1.2.1. AMOEBIASIS: to clinically evaluate the efficacy of AEGLE FOLIA, ATISTA INDICA, CYNODON DACTYLON and HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA in Amoebiasis

INTRODUCTION

Amoebiasis is an infection of the colon caused by Entamoeba histolytica with or without clinical manifestations of the disease.

The research on amoebiasis is divided into Disease-oriented (reported under 1.1.1.) and Drug-disease oriented. Under disease oriented research on any medicine i.e. as per the totality of symptoms, can be used as under Drug-disease oriented research the efficacy of three drugs viz. Atista indica, Cynodon dactylon and Holarrhena antidysenterica, is to be evaluated. These are indigenous drugs and are being used empirically for the management of symptom-sign complex of amoebiasis. The Council has undertaken clinical research in amoebiasis with these three drugs in the Clinical Research-cum-Epidemic Cell, Bhopal, from 1987.

One more indigenous drug i.e. Aegle folia which is also being used empirically for amoebiasis has been added in the trial during the year under report i.e. 1988-89.

BRIEF RESUME OF WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Eighty two(82) cases were registered since inception of the project. They have been reported upon in the Annual Report for the year 1987-88.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied

Sl.No. Name of the drug

Sl.No.	Name of the drug	Total	Male	Female
1.	Aegle folia	04		
2.	Atista indica	21	01	03
3.	Cynodon Dactylon	14	13	08
4.	Holarrhena antidysenterica	14	08	06
TOTAL		53	30	23

Age incidence

Improvement indices : 05 to 60 years

- cured
- improved moderately
- mildly
- not improved

Recurrence of complaints

- no recurrence
- recurrence with less intensity

- Presence of Entamoeba histolytica
- demonstrated in 14 cases
- disappeared in 14 "

INDICATIONS OF THE ASSIGNED DRUGS IN AMOEBIASIS

No. of cases found effective

02

i) AEGLE FOLIA

Confirmed symptoms*

- Heaviness and feeling of fullness in the abdomen
- pain in lower abdomen, griping agg. sitting, amel. walking
- nausea and vomiting with weakness
- appetite increased with increased thirst and sleepiness, agg. empty stomach, amel. sleep and meals.

ii) ATISTA INDICA

12

Confirmed symptoms*

- colicky pain around naval
- tenesmus and drawing pain in lumbar region
- stool mixed with blood and mucus

New Symptoms**

- stiffness over right iliac region
- anal itching

* Symptoms and signs mentioned in Homoeopathic Literature
 ** Symptoms and signs other than narrated in Homoeopathic literature

iii) CYNODON DACTYLON

05

Confirmed Symptoms

- Abdominal pain griping in nature

New Symptoms

- stiffness over right iliac region
- hyperacidity
- loss of appetite
- thickening of descending colon
- stool mixed with mucus and blood

iv) HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA

Confirmed Symptoms

- dysentery associated with weakness, more mucus during defaecation

- colicky pain around naval
- New Symptoms
- flatulence and heaviness
 - thickening of descending colon especially the lower part

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

	Potency	Observed in no. of cases
1. Atista indica followed well		
	i) Calcarea carbonicum	200 02
	ii) Carbo vegetabilis	200 02
	iii) Kali carbonicum	200 02
2. Cynodon dactylon followed well		
	i) Aloe socotrina	200 03
	i) Mercurius corrosivus	200 02
3. Holarrhena antidysenterica followed well		
	i) Mercurius corrosivus	200 02
	ii) Nux vomica	200 02

OBSERVATIONS

All the fifty three(53) cases were of Amoebic dysentery. The assigned drugs as above, were found effective in alleviating the sign-symptoms of dysentery as well as in eliminating the cysts of Entamoeba histolytica (in cases). The list of indications of these drugs as stated above, have been confirmed and a few symptoms attributed to these drugs also disappeared during the course of trial. These have been noted and verified but need repeated verification.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue at Clinical Research-cum-Epidemic Cell, Bhopal. The study is also being assigned to Clinical Research Unit, Port-Blair from April, 1989.

1.2.2. BRONCHIAL ASTHMA: To clinically evaluate the efficacy of ASPIDOSPERMA, CASSIA SOPHERA, VIBURNUM OPULUS, coded drug and indicated homoeopathic drug in Bronchial Asthma

INTRODUCTION

Bronchial asthma is reversible airways obstruction not due to any other disease. The research on Bronchial asthma is divided into Disease-oriented (reported under 1.1.3.) and Drug-Disease oriented. Under disease-oriented research any medicine i.e. as per the totality of symptoms can be used whereas under drug-disease oriented research the efficacy of four drugs viz- Aspidosperma, Cassia sophera, Viburnum opulus and a coded drug is to be evaluated. They are being used empirically for the management of symptoms-sign complex of bronchial asthma. The drug Viburnum opulus has been found effective in relieving bronchial spasm under disease-oriented clinical research but needs detailed study. The Council has undertaken the clinical research in Bronchial Asthma with these four drugs in Clinical Research Unit, Shimla since April, 1988.

ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied		Total	Male	Female
S.No.	Name of the drug			
1.	Aspidosperma	1	nil	1
2.	Cassia sophera	2	1	1
3.	Coded drug	1	6	5
4.	Viburnum opulus	11	7	4
5.	Indicated drugs	11		
TOTAL		26	25	11

01 to 9 months to 57 years

Age incidence

Improvement indices

- cured 05
- improved 09
 - markedly 03
 - moderately 02
 - mildly 06
- not improved 01
- not reported
- under observation

Recurrence of complaints during treatment

- no recurrence 01
- recurrence with less intensity 16

IMPROVEMENT OF SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

1. Subjective symptoms

	prescribed	Number of cases	
		disappeared	mitigated
i) episodes of shortness of breath	26	1	16
ii) wheezing	25	1	16
iii) cough without expectoration	12	nil	7
iv) cough with expectoration	10	1	6
v) feeling of tightness in chest	4	nil	2
vi) fever	3	nil	2
vii) upper respiratory tract infections, allergies	21	1	4
viii) chilliness with attack	07	1	4

2. Objective symptoms

i) prolonged expiration	10	nil	4
ii) breath sounds: rhonchi	25	01	16

INDICATIONS related to Bronchial asthma relieved with assigned drugs

1. Aspidosperma Q (Mother tincture)

- Feels suffocated in closed room

2. Cassia sophera Q

- amel. open air, agg. in humid cold
- rattling in chest

3. Viburnum opulus Q

- Rhinitis
- Rhinorrhoea
- URTI (allergic culminating into asthmatic bronchitis)
- dryness in throat
- desire for cold water
- chilly patient

Observed in No. of cases

01

01

06

- Allergic spasmodic cough with dyspnoea agg. night
- allergic manifestation of respiratory tract
- asthmatic attack

OBSERVATIONS

During the course of studies, the drugs as reported above were found useful in the treatment of Bronchial asthma. The coded drug could not show any effect. The data obtained, so far, is insufficient that no special observation could be made. The studies are, therefore, to continue.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.2.3. DIABETES MELLITUS: to clinically evaluate the efficacy of CEPHALANDRA INDICA in Diabetes mellitus

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is the most common endocrinal disease and has no distinct etiology, pathogenesis, invariable set of clinical findings, specific laboratory tests or definitive and curative therapy, although it is nearly always associated with fasting hyperglycaemia and decreased glucose tolerance.

This project has been divided into two groups i.e. Disease oriented (reported under 1.1.5.) and Drug disease oriented. Under drug-disease oriented project the drug *Cephalandra indica* is specified in order to clinically evaluate its efficacy in Diabetes mellitus, especially its role in the maintenance of blood sugar level. *Cephalandra indica*, an indigenous drug, has been said to have beneficial effects in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and insipidus. An experimental study conducted in alloxan induced diabetes in albino rats under the aegis of Council also revealed that *Cephalandra indica* helps to obtain and maintain the normal blood sugar level (A paper presented at 41st Congress of International Homoeopathic Medical League held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 8-12, 1986 by Dr. D.P. Rastogi, Director, C.C.R.H.).

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	33
male : 22	
female: 11	25 to 68 years
Age incidence	
Improvement indices	Nil
- cured	04
- improvement markedly	03
- moderately	02
- mildly	01
- not improved	11
- not reported	12
- under observation	

CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT of symptoms and signs and related to Diabetes mellitus

	Prescribed	Responded
1. Subjective symptoms		
- polyurea	16	08
- polydipsia	13	07
- appetite excessive	08	05
- itching	04	03
- general symptoms	17	08
- lassitude	15	08
- progressive weakness	17	03
- fatigue etc.	07	02
- cramps in legs	05	05
- headache	07	
- vertigo		
2. pathological findings	02	nil
- Urine: sugar positive		
0.5 - 1.0%		

1.0 - 1.5%	02	01
1.5 - 2.0%	01	nil
2.0% and above	01	02
- Blood serum level		
- fasting		
i) 80 to 120 mg%	02	05
ii) 120 to 180 mg%	12	07
iii) 180 to 250 mg%	05	04
iv) 250mg% and above	03	01
- 2 hour post prandial		
i) less than 120 mg%	nil	02
ii) 120 to 180 mg%	11	05
iii) 180 to 250 mg%	02	02
iv) 250 to 300 mg%	04	02
v) 300 mg% and above	05	05

SYMPTOMS RELIEVED

A. Indications confirmed (symptoms and signs mentioned in homoeopathic literature)

- oversensitive to noises	01
- copious urination	11
- giddiness	08
- dry mouth with increased thirst for large quantities of water	10
- abdomen full of wind, distended	03
- greenish mucus stool with blood	01

B. New Symptoms (symptoms and signs other than narrated in homoeopathic literature)

- boils all over the body	06
- ulcers over thigh, ankle and foot	01
- peripheral neuritis	01
- pruritus vulvae	01
- cramps in lower extremities	03
- balanitis	07
- hypertension	01
	01

OBSERVATIONS

All the cases as reported above were of primary non-insulin dependent type. During the course of study it was observed that nine(09) cases showed improvement in various degrees in their subjective and objective symptoms but the blood sugar level was fluctuating in all the nine improved cases, so it is difficult to make any specific observation. The symptoms verified (enumerated above) and a few new symptoms related to diabetes, attributed to Cephalandra indica during the last year, were also relieved. A sufficient data is needed before they may be considered as new symptoms of Cephalandra indica. The indications as noted above need repeated verification.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue as Regional Research Institute, New Delhi. This study is also being assigned to Central Research Institute, Kottayam and Clinical Research Unit, Madras from April, 1988.

1.2.4.FILARIA: to clinically evaluate the efficacy following drugs in Filaria

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. APIS MELLIFICA | 2. BELLADONNA |
| 3. BRYONIA ALBA | 4. LYCOPODIUM |
| 5. MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS | 6. NATRUM MURIATICUM |
| 7. PULSATILLA | 8. RHODODENDRON |
| 9. RHUS TOXICODENDRON | 10. SULPHUR. |

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.

The various pathogenic filarial parasites of man effect some 300 million people living in tropical countries. In addition to their clinical importance they thus present an enormous public health problem.

Keeping in view the importance of research and development of curative treatment of filariasis, the Council undertook a research scheme to clinically evaluate the action of Apis mellifica, Belladonna, Bryonia alba, Lycopodium, Mercurius solubilis, Natrum muriaticum, Pulsatilla, Rhododendron, Rhus toxicodendron and Sulphur on Filariasis at Regional Research Institute, Gudivada (1985-86) and Clinical Research Unit, Puri (1985-86). These 10 drugs were identified to be most useful in the management of Filariasis at the Clinical Research Unit, at Puri in the year (1984-85) and also initiated at Regional Research Institute at Gudivada since April, 1988.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Three thousand two hundred and thirty three(3233) cases of filaria were registered prior to 1988-89. They have been reported upon in Annual Reports of the respective years.

A. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

	New	Old	Total
Number of cases studied	667	1205	1872
male :	350	1547	897
female:	317	658	975
Age incidence	3 1/2 to 75 years		
Demonstration of microfilaria:	25 cases		
Improvement indices			
- cured		162	162
- improved		215	254
marked	39	362	438
moderate	76	280	325
mild	45	05	05
- not improved		-	150
- worse	150	181	538
- not reported	357		
- under observation			

IMPROVEMENT OF SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS

	Number of cases*		mitigated
	Prescribed	Disappeared	
1. Subjective symptoms			
Recurrent bouts of fever with chill, rigor & sweat	492	220	272
2. Objective symptoms			
i) lymphangitis	550	258	292
ii) lymphadenopathy	570	266	304
Over lying skin			
a) turgid or oedematous streaks of erythema along with the course of vessel	46	18	23
Lymphoedema	28	28	00
a) negligible oedema	31	16	03
b) mild	245	85	78
c) moderate pitting non-pitting	84	23	34
d) marked pitting non-pitting	55	09	24
e) elephantiasis without granulomatosis with granulomatous	22	00	05
f) testicular swelling	12	00	02
g) mammae nodules	46	00	11
Urticaria	02	00	00
Dermatitis dermatosis secondary infection	91	08	20
3. Pathological findings	53	04	39
i) microfilaria	13	09	03
ii) hypereosinophilia	13	05	03
iii) neutrophilia	05	02	01
iv) lymphocytosis	09	06	02
	14		03
	419	02	46
	55	92	07
	113	15	25
		22	

* the data relates to old (follow-up) cases only

GROUP OF MEDICINES and their potencies alongwith their reliable indications

Name of medicine and potency	Indications	No. of cases found effective
1. Apis mellifica 3x,6,30,200, 1M,10M	- Glossy oedema - burning, cold amel. - scanty thirst	143
2. Belladonna 200	- Red streaks - flushed face - acute congestion - burning and hot extremities - acute paroxysms of fever with chills and rigors - glands swollen - throbbing pain - sudden onset	2
3. Bryonia alba 6,30,200,1M 10M, 50M	- Acute paroxysms of fever with chill rigor and thirst - excessive thirst - constipation - effective limb swollen and painful - motion agg. - pressure and rest amel. - hot patient	233
4. Filaria 6x,6,30,1M,CM (Microfilaria)	- As a specific (on trial)	46
5. Lycopodium 30,200,1M,10M	- Right limb affected - heaviness and numbness of affected limb - flatulent dyspepsia - desire for warm food and sweets - chilly patient	80
6. Mercurius solubilis 6,30,200,1M	- Suppurative tendency - dermatitis - offensive discharge from the eruptions - itching - regional lymphadenopathy - profuse sweating - excessive thirst - mucus stools	19

* This includes the data related to new and old (follow-up) cases.

7. Natrum muriaticum 30,200,1M,10M	- Oedematous swelling - dryness of the skin - thirst - constipation - intolerance to sun heat - desire for cold things, for salt - hot patient	80
8. Pulsatilla 6,30,200,1M,50M, 0/11,0/13,0/15, 0/17	- Swelling of lymphatics - thirst scanty - desire for open air - oligomenorrhoea - mild disposition	57
9. Rhododendron 200,1M,10M	- Affections of male genitalia - hydrocele	54
10. Rhus toxicodendron 30,1M,10M,50M, CM 0/5,0/7	- All cases of recent origin - fever with chill and rigor - chilliness aggravates exertion - red streaks on the affected limb with pain - frequent episodes of adenolymphangitis - chord like swelling - restlessness - tongue coated	409
11. Sulphur 6,30, 200,1M,10M, 50M 0/3,0/5,0/7	- Itching of affected limb - itching with burning, amel. cold application - desire for sweets and cold - accompanying are gastric and skin complaints.	145
12. A.B.R. 6,30,200, 1M,10M	- on trial basis	40

OBSERVATIONS

Rhus toxicodendron (409), Bryonia alba (233), Sulphur (145), Apis mellifica (143) found most frequently indicated useful medicines in cases of filariasis among the ten identified assigned drugs. It is observed that inflammatory stage of the said disease is amenable to the above mentioned homoeopathic drugs. The lymphoedema especially the pitting type is also amenable to some extent but on microfilaraemia no perceptible change was observed so far, except a transient reduction in total count.

B. CLINICAL TRIAL OF THE DRUGS: MICROFILARIA AND CODED DRUG IN FILARIA

The clinical trial of the potentised drug Microfilaria continued during the period under report, besides the clinical trial on the coded drug named A.B.R. was also conducted. Both the drugs helped in alleviating the signs and symptoms related to filaria in their various potencies in 46 cases and 40 cases respectively. Further studies are continued in order to draw a definite conclusion as to whether these drugs be utilised as a routine therapy with the assigned drugs or otherwise.

C. COLLABORATIVE STUDIES WITH I.C.M.R. IN FINDING OUT HOMOEOPATHY AS AN ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT IN FILARIA

Controlled trial in cases of "Filariasis" in a village population comparable to a controlled village has been continuing in collaboration with ICMR since March, 1986 in order to study the change brought by homoeopathic medicines in the clinical, parasitological and immunological status of patients/carrier of microfilaria. The results related to clinical assessment are tabulated below:

Category	Group	N	Number of cases		
			IMP	NI	UC
1. Adenitis	Medicinal	24	07	04	13
	Control	27	06	06	15
	Total	51	13	10	28
2. Genitalia	Medicinal	23	12	05	06
	Control	21	06	09	06
	Total	44	18	14	12
3. Lymphoedema	Medicinal	09	04	03	02
	Control	09	00	06	03
	Total	18	04	09	05
4. Mastitis	Medicinal	07	03	02	01
	Control	04	00	03	03
	Total	11	03	05	03
5. Mf+ Clinically	Medicinal	17	11	02	04
	Control	15	06	03	06
	Total	32	17	05	10
6. All above	Medicinal	78	37	14	27
	Control	76	18	27	31
	Total	154	55	41	58

N - Number of cases
IMP - Overall improvement
NI - Not improved
UC - Unclear

Above results have been statistically analysed showing $P < 0.005$.

The above study revealed that homoeopathic medicines have a definite role to play in the treatment of filaria cases. Although a small but significant improvement both regard to microfilaraemia and to clinical episodes was brought about by the homoeopathic treatment.

This project is being continued further in order to arrive at a definite conclusion.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.2.5. GALL STONES: To study the efficacy of Homoeopathic drug FEL TAURI 2x or 3x (trituration) in Gall Stones.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of Gall Stones, technically known as cholelithiasis is a disturbance of the biliary tract. Stones may form, from precipitation of cholesterol, the bile pigment bilirubin, or a combination of both. This usually occurs when there is a high concentration of these substances in the blood stream. This may happen in diabetes (high cholesterol) and haemolytic anaemia (high bilirubin). Other factors thought to be involved in the formation of gall stones include repeated infections of the bile ducts, some glandular or genetic factors, and a certain type of diet. Gall stones occur more often in middle aged persons. Many gall stones are silent and produce no symptoms. Major symptoms include a feeling of discomfort in the upper abdomen accompanied by indigestion and nausea, particularly after eating fatty or fried food. The usual treatment for gall stones in modern medicine is surgery i.e. removal of gall bladder.

Homoeopathic medicines are effective in dissolving the gall stone. In order to find out the efficacy of Fel tauri 2x or 3x (trit) in clinical cases of gall stones, the Council has undertaken this study at Clinical Research Unit, Varanasi.

A very small number of cases have been registered so far. However, a pilot study on the evaluation of the efficacy of Fel tauri 2x (trit) in experimentally induced cholelithiasis in rabbits was conducted (reported under EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH)

FUTURE PROGRAMME

It is proposed to assign this project in other Clinical Research Units and Research Institutes where sufficient number of cases are available.

1.2.6. HELMINTHIASIS: To clinically evaluate the efficacy of following in Helminthiasis

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. CHELONE GLABRA | 2. CINA |
| 3. CUPRUM OXYDATUM NIGRUM | 4. EMBELIA RIBES |
| 5. TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM | 6. THYMOL |

INTRODUCTION

Helminthiasis is a common parasitic disease prevalent in tropical countries. Helminths that parasitise humans are nematodes, cestodes, trematodes etc. Human disease can result when humans serve as either the definite host, harbouring the mature adult or the intermediate host to the larval stages of the tapeworm. The pathogenesis of helminths disease is variable. The national management of this disease is eradication of helminths. Many homoeopathic medicines have specific therapeutic action in Helminthiasis but this needs to be confirmed. In order to evaluate clinically the action of the drugs Chelone glabra, Teucrium, Biranga (Embelia ribes), Cuprum oxydatum nigrum, Cina and Thymol in Helminthiasis, the Council has undertaken this project at the following Units:

Clinical Research Unit, Bahadurgarh	(1980)
Clinical Research Unit, Guwahati	(1984)
Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur	(1982)
Clinical Research Unit, Shimla	(1979)
Clinical Research -cum -Epidemic Cell, Bhopal	(1987)

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

One thousand and thirty seven (1037) cases were studied prior to 1988-89. They were reported upon in the concerned Annual Reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied:	484		
male	269		
female	215		
	Total	Male	Female
1. Chelone	102	57	45
2. Cuprum oxydatum nigrum	115	72	43
3. Cina	99	54	30
4. Embelia ribes	69	39	34
5. Teucrium	69	35	12
6. Thymol	20	08	06
7. Others	10	04	
	484	269	215

10 months to 75 years

Age incidence

Improvement indices

175

- cured
- improved

markedly	52
moderately	103
mildly	84
- not reported	28
- not improved	11
- dropped out	22
- under observation	09
Recurrence of complaints	
- no recurrence	306
- recurrence with less intensity.	76

INDICATIONS related to Helminthiasis relieved with the assigned drugs

1. CHELONE Q, 3x, 6x, 6,30

A. Confirmed *

	No. of cases
i) Jaundice	10
ii) Liver: left lobe, sore, painful, enlarged, downwards	09
iii) Dyspepsia associated with hepatic torpor	
iv) malaise	32
v) debility and weakness	25
vi) Round worms (expulsion of)	28
vii) Thread worms (expulsion of)	47
viii) Soreness of external parts as if skin was off particularly of elbows	29
	04

B. New symptoms **

I. Clinical(+)

i) Irritability	
ii) Brown spots on the face	09
iii) anorexia	
iv) hyperacidity	
v) nausea	05
vi) pain in right hypochondriac region with tender and palpable liver	76
vii) grinding of teeth	16
viii) loose mucoid stool	07
ix) pain in para-umbilical region amel. pressure	32
x) anal itching	06
xi) constipation	02
xii) bed wetting	36

* Symptoms and signs already mentioned in homoeopathic literature.
 ** Symptoms and signs other than those narrated in homoeopathic literature.
 + Symptoms disappeared during the treatment.

xiii) pica	13
xiv) pain in calf muscles	16
xv) anaemia	06
xvi) rounded white spot on face	03

II. Proving(++)

	21
i) dullness and drowsiness	11
ii) gurgling sound in abdomen	13
iii) salivation	25
iv) Expulsion of ascaris lumbricoides	28
v) Expulsion of E. vermicularis	

2. CINA 6,30,200,1M

A. Confirmed

	41
i) Irritability	46
ii) boring nose	51
iii) grinding of teeth	15
iv) increased appetite	09
v) craving for sweets	14
vi) pain in abdomen after stool amel by eating	11
vii) itching of rectum at night	

B. New Symptoms

Clinical (+)

	10
	02
i) perverted appetite	09
ii) excessive salivation	04
iii) obstinate	06
iv) anorexia	09
v) turbid urine turns milky	
vi) white or bluish appearance around mouth	

(++) Symptoms appeared during the treatment but disappeared after discontinuation of treatment.

3. CUPRUM OXYDATUM NIGRUM 1x,3x,6,30,200

A. Confirmed

	93
	40
i) Anorexia	31
ii) Water brash	81
iii) nausea and vomiting agg. morning	89
iv) discomfort in abdomen	74
v) stool mucoid, loose	61
vi) itching agg. night, warmth, covering	
vii) eruptions in various parts, scrotum back, extremities, axilla, hips and thighs	14
viii) urticaria agg. covering, amel.uncovering	39
ix) expulsion of round worms	

x) expulsion of pin worms	37
xi) disappearance of H.nana	05
B. New Symptoms**	
I. Clinical (+)	
i) Irritability	21
ii) depression	07
iii) white spots on face	15
iv) nasal irritation	01
v) stomatitis	17
vi) grinding of teeth sleep during	07
vii) salivation especially at night	15
viii) water brash	33
ix) flatulence	21
x) pain in abdomen	14
xi) pain in para-umbilical region agg.pressure	05
xii) bed wetting	30
xiii) insomnia	11
II. Proving (++)	
i) cough	
ii) itching of arms	
4. EMBELIA RIBES Q,6	05
A. Confirmed*	19
i) Irritability	18
ii) morose	08
iii) fretfulness	10
iv) ill humoured	03
v) restlessness	09
vi) dry tongue	05
vii) grinding of teeth	35
viii) itching of nose	18
ix) dyspepsia	28
x) voracious hunger	17
xi) nausea	25
xii) distension of abdomen and flatulence	47
xiii) diarrhoea, undigested stool	14
xiv) itching of anus	31
xv) urine red coloured and pungent	03
xvi) shrieks during sleep	04
xvii)expulsion of thread worms	09
xviii) expulsion of round worms	08
xix) disappearance of H.nana	01
B. New Symptoms**	
I. Clinical (+)	
i) pain in epigastric region	

ii) weakness	06
iii) gurgling in abdomen	09
iv) vertigo	10
v) white spots on face	07
vi) salivation	16
vii) anorexia	02
viii) hyperacidity	16
ix) pica	06
x) pain in para-umbilical region amel. passing stool	06
xi) abdominal colic	10
xii) loose, slimy, mucoid stool	01
xiii) urine offensive	04
xiv) wants to lie down on bed	06
xv) anaemia	05
xvi) undigested stool	
II. Proving (++)	02
i) cough	08
ii) expulsion of round worms	09
iii) expulsion of thread worms	
5. TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM 3x,6x,6,30,200	
A. Confirmed*	01
i) grinding of teeth	01
ii) increased appetite	06
iii) pain in abdomen with distension	26
iv) itching in rectum	09
v) expulsion of pin worms	07
vi) expulsion of round worms	
B. New Symptoms**	04
i) allergic manifestations	05
ii) unnatural appetite	04
iii) frequent loose stools	16
iv) restlessness at night	04
v) vomiting	01
vi) poor appetite	
6. THYMOL Q,6	
A. Confirmed*	10
i) irritable	10
ii) desires company	05
iii) nightly emissions	11
iv) urinary burning and subsequent dribbling of urine	14
v) polyurea	04
vi) aching in lumbar region	10
vii) wakes tired and unrefreshed from sleep	

viii) lascivious dreams	03
ix) agg. mental and physical labour	04
x) expulsion of hook worm	01
xi) expulsion of round worm	03
xii) expulsion of thread worm	05
xiii) disappearance of H.nana	01

B. New Symptoms**

I. Clinical (+)

i) sexual neurasthenia	05
ii) gradual lose of weight	04
iii) abdominal discomfort	06
iv) appetite increased	03
v) anal itching	01

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

I. CHELONE

A. Followed well

Name of drug

Name of drug	Potency	Prescribed	found effective
i) Bacillinum			
ii) Calcarea carbonicum	200,1M	18	18
iii) China	200,1M	16	11
iv) Cina			
v) Lycopodium	30	04	04
vi) Nux vomica	30,200	08	08
vii) Pulsatilla	30,200	07	07
viii) Stannum metallicum	6,30,1M	29	29
ix) Sulphur	6,30,200	31	25
B. Complementary	30,200	09	06
Nux vomica	6,30,200,1M	16	16
C. Intercurrent			
		29	29

C. Intercurrent

i) Bacillinum			
ii) Nux vomica			
iii) Sulphur	200,1M	05	05
	30,200	08	08
	6,30,200	11	11

2. CUPRUM OXYDATUM NIGRUM

A. Followed well

i) Carbo vegetabilis	30,200	07	07
ii) Chelone	Q,6	09	09
iii) Nux vomica	6,30,1M	23	23

iv) Pulsatilla	30,200	11	11
v) Sulphur	30,200,1M	13	13

B. Complementary

i) Nux vomica		21	21
ii) Sulphur		11	11

C. Intercurrent

i) Nux vomica	30,200	11	11
ii) Sulphur	6,30	13	13

3. EMBELIA RIBES

A. Followed well

i) Aloes	30,200	02	02
ii) Calcarea carbonicum	30,200	05	05
iii) Chelone	6,Q	10	10
iv) Kali carbonicum	30,200	06	06
v) Nux vomica	6,30,200,1M	11	11
vi) Sulphur	6,30,200,1M	05	05
vii) Teucrium	30	03	03

B. Complementary

i) Chelone		07	07
ii) Nux vomica		08	08

C. Intercurrent

i) Nux vomica	30,200	07	07
ii) Sulphur	6,30	05	05

4. THYMOL

A. Followed well

i) Chelone	Q	02	02
ii) Nux vomica	30,200	03	03

B. Intercurrent

i) Nux vomica	200	03	03
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5. CINA

A. Followed well

i) Calcarea carbonicum	30,200	03	03
ii) Chelone	Q	04	04
iii) Embelia ribes	Q	03	03

iv) Stannum metallicum	30	06	06
v) Sulphur	30,200	12	12
B. Complementary			
Sulphur	12	12	12
C. Intercurrent			
Sulphur			
6. TEUCRIUM			
A. Followed well			
i) Chelone		03	03
ii) Nux vomica		03	03
iii) Pulsatilla		02	02
iv) Sulphur		05	05

OBSERVATIONS

It was observed that the assigned drugs i.e. Chelone, Cina, Cuprum oxydatum nigrum, Embelia ribes, Teucrium and Thymol have helped in expulsion of round worms, pin worms and hook worms as the stool examination conducted after treatment showed absence of worms. The list of indications of these drugs, as stated above, have been confirmed and a new set of symptoms not attributed to these drugs also disappeared during the course of trial. Of this new-set of symptoms, most of them were noted during last year also. They may be included in the pathogenesis of the above said drugs after repeated verification.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.2.7. MALIGNANT DISEASES: to determine the efficacy of INDICATED DRUGS AND ISCADOR IN MALIGNANT DISEASES.

INTRODUCTION

Malignant diseases are the third major cause of death apart from coronary heart disease and accidents. The rising incidence has been explained on the basis of an increase in the environmental carcinogens affecting the cells directly and adversely, stimulating them to an unlimited growth and multiplication. Various other factors also such as genetic or hereditary, acute psychological trauma etc. have carcinogenic effects on human. Malignancy has multiple variations in Clinical picture due to region affected, metastasis and histopathological changes. The main line of treatment of malignant diseases in modern medicine is surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy and immunotherapy (e.g. bone marrow transfusion in Leukaemia). But these often cause serious toxic effects, viz depression of the bone-marrow and immunosuppression, although initial results appear encouraging.

Iscador, an anthroposophical drug, a preparation of the *Viscum album* (mistletoe) has been in use as early as 1921 for the treatment of malignant diseases. Recent trends in Cancer Research are converging towards the view that the whole organism is involved in the development of Cancer. Homoeopathic medicines can be administered concurrently alongwith Iscador which is an immunostimulant and devoid of side-effects. Both Iscador and Homoeopathy act through the immune mechanism of the Reticuloendothelial system at the cellular level and not the humoral level. Thus, this is the most rational management of Cancer.

Keeping in view the importance presently being accorded to research in Cancer, the Council undertook a research scheme in order to find out the efficacy of Iscador and indicated homoeopathic medicines in Malignant disease at Regional Research Institute at New Delhi and Bombay in 1984-85.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Two hundred and seven (207) cases of malignant diseases were studied prior to 1988-89. They were reported upon in the Annual Reports of the respective years.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	59	27
male	32	
female	2	1/2 yrs to 80yrs.
Age incidence		
Improvement indices	nil	
- cured	01	
- improved	04	
- markedly	20	
- moderately	04	
- mild	01	
- not improved	15	
- worse	04	
- not reported		
- dropped out		

- under observation	09
- expired	01

Response of treatment regarding

A. Subjective symptoms

	Number of cases	
	Prescribed	mitigated
i) pain in region affected	20	10
ii) dysphagia	11	03
iii) hoarseness of voice	05	02
iv) dysarthria	01	01
v) anorexia	21	07
vi) dyspnoea	06	02
vii) vomiting tendency and nausea	03	01
viii) backache	02	01
ix) headache	01	01

B. Objective symptoms

i) primary tumour	07	03
ii) lymphadenopathy	19	16
iii) loss of weight	11	01
iv) discharge from tumour site	07	02
v) pyrexia	09	05

C. Pathological findings

i) anaemia	08	03
ii) leucocytosis	04	01
iii) lymphocytosis	01	01
iv) increased ESR	12	01
v) thrombocytopenia	01	03
vi) increased blood sugar level (post prandial more than 150 mg%)	02	01

DRUG THERAPY

Name of medicine with potency	Indications
1. Arsenicum album 30,200	- cancerous affections agg. at night - exhaustion, agg. slight exertion, restlessness - unquenchable thirst - anaemia - loss of weight with impaired nutrition
2. Asterias rubens 6,30	- Cancer: breast - pain in breasts - pain in left arm agg. motion - indurations mammary glands

Observed in*
(No. of cases)

05

03

- axillary glands: swollen, hard
- constipation
- flabby constitution

3. Aurum metallicum 200,1M,10M

- bony pains
- metastasis to bones
- carcinoma nasopharynx

4. Cantharis 30

- Urine: intolerable urge, constant urge, bloody, scalding, comes drop by drop.
- cutting before, during and after urination
- tenesmus

5. Carbo vegetabilis 6,30

- hoarseness of voice agg. evening
- flatulence amel: eructations
- cancerous affections

6. Carcinosis 30,200,1M

- Terminal cases-relief of discomfort
- when other remedies fail to act
- miasmatic

7. Colocynthis 30

- pain in abdomen agg. by bending double, hot for mentation.

8. Digitalis 6,30,200

- Slow pulse
- Enlarged prostate
- palpitation from motion

9. Hekla lava 6,30

- Tumors in general
- facial neuralgia

10. Lachesis 30,200

- Cancerous affections
- haemorrhages
- profound prostration
- worse tight clothing
- bluish purple appearance

11. Medorrhinum 6,200

- Given as an intercurrent remedy

12. Nux vomica 6,30,200

- Unsatisfactory stools
- anorexia
- irritable
- frown, disposed to heaviness in stomach worse after eating.

13. Phosphorus D30,30,1M

- Pain in right hypochondrium agg. pressure, touch,

*This includes the data related to new and old (follow-up) cases.

- thirst increased
 - desire for cold drinks
 - jaundice
14. Pulsatilla
6,30,200
- Thirstlessness
 - weeping disposition
 - amel. by consolation
 - interrupted flow of urine
 - enlarged prostate
 - agg. fatty food
15. Radium bromide
6,30,200
- Cancerous affections
 - aching pain worse by moving about
16. Staphysagria
30,200,1M
- Irritability
 - ill effects of suppressed anger
 - over sensitive
 - melanoma
 - lymphoma
 - burning in urethra during micturition

06
04
04

MALIGNANT DISEASE (Drug oriented)

ISCADOR THERAPY

IsCADOR preparation	Series	Indications	No. of cases found effective
1. Quc Arg	III	- Cancer prostrate	03
2. Pc Hg	II & III	- Cancer skin, Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	06
3. Qu	II	- Cancer breast	03
	II	- Cancer lung	01
4. Mc Cu	II	- Cancer oral cavity	03
	III	- Cancer oral cavity, malignant lymphoma base of tongue	02
5. Quc Cu	II	- Cancer stomach	01
6. Formica Compound	D2	- Cancer gall bladder	03
		- Cancer pains	02
7. Hepatodron	—	- Cancer pains	02
8. Stannum metallicum	D8	- Supportive liver therapy	02
		- Pleural effusion	02
9. Vitis compound	-	- Supportive liver therapy	04

RESPONSE OF DRUG THERAPY IN REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI

Improvement Index	Therapy (No. of cases)*		IsCADOR Homoeopathic medicine & IsCADOR(both)
	Homoeopathic	medicine	
Cured	nil	01	01
improved	markedly	nil	06
	moderately	nil	08
	mild	13	12
not improved	02	nil	03
not reported	11	nil	04
under observation	05	02	02
TOTAL	32	03	36

* This includes the data related to new and old (under follow-up) cases.

OBSERVATIONS

The IsCADOR therapy combined with indicated Homoeopathic medicine has been found effective in malignant cases. The combined therapy helped in relieving discomfort and pain in affected regions (10 cases) along with the improvement in appetite (07 cases), dysphagia, (03 cases) regression in primary tumour (03 cases), Lymphadenopathy (16 cases), Pyrexia (05 cases), Anaemia i.e. Hb contents (03 cases) and E.S.R. (in 3 cases). Two cases which were given the status of cure in the Annual Report of the Council for the year 1986-87 are still asymptomatic. Beside this one case of Carcinoma of skin is also asymptomatic for about three years.

The overall study revealed that there is a definite improvement in subjective and objective symptoms of malignant cases which ultimately leads towards the improvement in quality of life and length of survival. The symptomatic improvement or control is no less important in such cases who struggle with life and suffer unnecessarily.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.2.8. MALPOSITION OF HUMAN FOETUS: to clinically evaluate the efficacy of PULSATILLA NIGRA 200 in correcting the Malposition of Human Foetus.

INTRODUCTION

The foetus, normally, presents with the vertex in the left occipito-anterior position in the maternal pelvis during labour. The abnormal foetal presentatio and position may cause prolonged labor and difficult delivery and may even be forced to decide either a forceps delivery or Caesarian section.

The homoeopathic medicines are said to have a great value in obstetrics, especially Pulsatilla nigra which is prominently a female remedy and reported to have a power to correct the abnormal position of human foetus. In order to conduct a scientific study, the Council undertook this project at Clinical Research Unit, Varanasi where all the cases are being received as referred cases by consultants of modern medicine.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Fifty nine (59) cases were registered prior to 1988-89. They were reported upon in the concerned Annual Reports of the Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

No. of cases studied	
Age incidence	37
Drug	21 years to 36 years
Dosage	Pulsatilla nigra 200
Improvement indices	single dose once in a week.
Improvement markedly	nil
moderately	13 cases
appreciable	11 cases
mild	01 cases
not improved	11 cases
not reported	01 case

OBSERVATIONS

During the course of studies it has been observed that the drug Pulsatilla nigra 200 is effective in correcting the abnormal foetal position in about 81% cases since inception of this project. The results obtained are used to confirm the available indications for its use and also directs that trials may be made for correcting the foetal malposition before attempting the surgical manipulation. But this needs repeated verification before making any trials. The study therefore, is continued.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.2.9. MENORRHGIA: to study the efficacy of FICUS RELIGIOSA Mother Tincture in Menorrhgia.

INTRODUCTION

Menorrhagia is a succession of unduly profuse or prolonged menstrual periods. The most common causes are fibroids of the uterus and pelvic inflammation. Other causes include irregular shedding of the inside lining of the uterus, hormone imbalance, hypothyroidism, and fear or mental shock. This is a very common problem. Homoeopathic medicines are found to be useful in menorrhagia.

Ficus religiosa, an indigenous drug has been said to have cured haemorrhages of many kinds. As such, the Council in order to clinically find the efficacy of Ficus religiosa (mother tincture form) in menorrhagia has undertaken this study at Clinical Research Unit, Varanasi.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

One hundred and nineteen (119) cases of menorrhagia were registered prior to 1988-89. They have been reported upon in the concerned Annual Reports.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studied	35
Age incidence	21 to 38 years
Drug	Ficus religiosa (mother tincture)
Dosage	5-18 drops three times daily for 15 days.
Improvement indices	
- Improved markedly (60% and above)	11
moderately (between 40 to 59%)	14
mildly (between 20 to 39%)	01
- not improved	09

OBSERVATION

During the course of studies, it was observed that Ficus religiosa mother tincture, is found to be effective in menorrhagia. The results obtained are although useful but need repeated verification. Therefore, the study is to continue.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

1.2.10. UTERINE FIBROIDS: To study the efficacy of Homoeopathic drug AURUM MURIATICUM NATRONATUM 3x (trituration) in Uterine Fibroids

INTRODUCTION

The uterine fibroid is the commonest tumour found in women especially after 35 years of age. It is clinically manifested by history of menorrhagia, palpable abdominal tumour, irregular enlarged uterus and bulky ovaries. It also causes dys-menorrhoea by the uterine effort to expel it. It may also be extended through the cervix and become necrotic, giving a foul discharge and irregular staining and may even be mistaken for cervical cancer.

The homoeopathic medicines are reported to be useful in removal of uterine fibroids but the drug Aurum muriaticum natro-natum has more effect over uterine tumours than any other remedy (Burnett). In order to ascertain its therapeutic efficacy in uterine fibroids, the Council undertook the studies at Clinical Research Unit, Varanasi from April, 1987.

Since the inception of project only two cases have been studied. Out of these two, one case reported moderate improvement and the other case did not report for follow-up. However, no case was registered during the period under report.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is being withdrawn due to non-availability of cases.

1.2.11. VITILIGO: To clinically evaluate the efficacy of ARSENICUM SULPHURATUM FLAVUM in Vitiligo

INTRODUCTION

Vitiligo is an idiopathic, acquired circumscribed hypomelanosis and is characterised by progressively enlarging amelanotic macules. It may be localised, segmental or generalised.

The project on "Vitiligo" has been divided into two groups i.e. Disease-oriented (reported under 1.1.22.) and Drug-disease oriented. Under the drug-disease oriented the efficacy of Arsenicum sulphuratum flavum (Ars. sulph. flav.) is to be evaluated. The drug Ars. sulph. flav. is being used as a specific drug for vitiligo but this needs to be confirmed. The Council has undertaken its studies in order to clinically evaluate its efficacy in vitiligo and to evolve its relationship with other homoeopathic drugs at the Clinical Research Unit, Surat and Clinical Research Unit, Tirupathi from April, 1987.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

Prior to 1988-89, one hundred and two (102) cases of Vitiligo were registered. They were reported upon the Annual Report for the year 1987-88.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Number of cases studies	140
male : 61	
female : 79	
Age incidence	6 months to 83 years
Improvement indices	
- cured	nil
- improved	12
markedly	13
moderately	39
mildly	06
- not improved	03
- worse	34
- not reported	33
- under observation	

Clinical Potencies found useful 3x,30,200
improvement of symptoms and signs related to Vitiligo

	Prescribed	Found effective	disappeared	mitigated
1. enlarging amelanotic macules:				
- localised		12	01	04
- generalised	134			
2. hair in Vitiliginous area usually white	06		07	12

Reliable indications found useful:

Ars. sulph. flavum:

- Anxious
- fear at night
- chilly patient
- agg. to cold weather
- catches cold easily
- aversion to open air
- constrictive feeling of the parts
- great prostration with desire to lie down
- symptoms worse on right side
- burning, dry skin, agg. after scratching.

DRUG RELATIONSHIP

Intercurrent :

Syphilinum :

43

OBSERVATIONS

During the course of studies the 3x potency of Ars. sulph. flav. was also found effective (in 4 cases), beside its 30th and 200th potencies. The drug relationship evolved during last year was also verified, but it needs repeated verification. The indications noted above also need verification.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

2. CLINICAL RESEARCH IN EPIDEMICS

Epidemics are widespread outbreaks of a disease affecting simultaneously a number of people in one or several neighbourhoods, and even whole districts, state or countries. Each outbreak may be totally different from the preceding or succeeding ones, even though pathologically it may be diagnosed as the same disease.

The number of outbreaks of communicable disease has been increasing in recent years. These outbreaks can often be halted by the correct homoeopathic remedy administered at the first indication of disorder. This will shorten the duration of the illness and prevent after effects.

In view of recurrent spurts of various epidemics in different regions of this country and since Homoeopathy has been observed to play a great role in alleviating the sufferings of the people affected by epidemics, the Council has been carrying out studies in this respect since its inception. The Council has established an "Epidemic Cell" at its Headquarters, New Delhi.

The aims of this Cell are:-

1. To rush in time of need with physicians and medicines to relieve the suffering of the afflicted population.
2. To find out the Genus epidemicus.
3. To provide preventive treatment to the persons who are not affected but are potentially susceptible to get the disease.
4. To study various other aspects of the epidemics.

2.1. BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO 1988-89

The Council had carried out studies during the following epidemics prior to the year 1988-89:

Epidemics	Place	Year
Conjunctivitis	Calcutta, Delhi	1981
	Hyderabad, Gudivada	1985
	Bahadurgarh, Ghaziabad, Delhi	1986
Dengue Fever	Delhi	1982
Killer Fever	Uttar Pradesh	1983
Encephalitis	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, Delhi	1984
	Tripura, Gudivada	1986
	Hyderabad, Diphu (Assam)	
Bacillary Dysentery	West Bengal, Bastar (M.P.)	1984
	Shimla, Bhubneshwar (Orissa)	
	Gonda (U.P.)	
Yellow Fever	New Delhi	1988

Jaundice	Surat, Calcutta Jaipur, Hyderabad, Rajkot Gonda (U.P.)	1984-85 1985
Typhoid fever	New Delhi	1988
Measles	Jaipur, Hyderabad Rajkot and Gonda (U.P.), Bhopal	1985
Meningitis	Delhi	1986
Cholera	Jeypore, Sagar	1988
Gastro-Intestinal Disorders	Jeypore (Orissa), Gonda Bharauch(Gujrat), Calcutta	1985
Measles	Tripura	1985
	Bharauch	1988

2.2. STUDIES MADE DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

Cholera	Delhi	1988
Conjunctivitis	Delhi	1988
Viral-Fever	Delhi	1988
Kala-azar	Burdwan and Hooghly, W.B.	1988
Encephalitis	Gorakhpur	1988

Sl.No.	Epidemic Place	No. of persons given preventive	Name of drug given as prophylactic	No. of cases studied	Result	Medicines found effective	Observations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Cholera Delhi (July-Sept., 1988)	184	Camphor Q(Mother tincture)soaked in globules. 4 doses for 3 con- secutive days, 2 doses on first day and one dose O.D. for 2 days.		No sign & symptoms observed in 100 persons.			
2.	Gastro- enteritis Delhi (July-Sept., 1988)	1046	Arsenic album 200, 3 doses-one dose OD for three con- secutive days.		No signs & symptoms observed in 547 cases.			
3.	Conjuncti- vitis Delhi (July-Sept., 1988)	147	Belladonna 200	370	No signs & symptoms - observed in 347 persons who were given prophylactic. 340 cases were relieved who were given indicated homoeo- pathic remedies.	Bell., Rhus tox, Arg-nit., Euphrasia eye drops		
4.	Viral Fever Delhi (July-Sept., 1988)			297	194 cases were relieved			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Jaundice & Acute Hepatitis	Bhopal (May-June 1988)	5000		93	All the cases showed improvement	Chelidonium China, Lyco., Nux-v. and Ars. alb.	Chelidonium was found to be the most useful remedy. It was prescribed in 58 cases out of 93 and all the cases were relieved. The 200th potency was found to be the most effective.
6.	Kala Azar	Distt. of Hooghly and Burdwan,		31		The cases are under observation.	Andrographis Paniculata, Ceaenothus China of., China ars., Sels. and Nux vomica	This study was undertaken owing to the news of sporadic incidence of Kala azar in this area. The cases are prescribed indicated remedy and the results are encouraging. The studies are continuing.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

3. CLINICAL RESEARCH IN TRIBAL AREAS

Tribes are an integral part of the Indian Civilisation. Next to Africa, India has the largest tribal population in the world. Tribal people constitute seven percent of the total Indian Population. They are one of the earliest inhabitants of the country and have contributed to the variety and richness of its cultural forms.

There are 425 pockets of schedule tribes in India. Planning for tribal development has now become a concurrent exercise with the planning at the state and the national level.

India is strongly committed to the WHO's goal of "Health for All by the year 2000 A.D." A positive state of Health and a feeling of well being are fundamental for leading good life. Eighty percent of India's population lives in rural areas and a high proportion of this population lives in tribal, hilly and desert areas who have no access to health care facility. This goal cannot be achieved without the active participation of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Keeping this in view the Council has 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 two (22) such units have been established in different parts of the country. One new tribal unit at Bharmour (H.P.) was established during this year. These Units are intended to provide medical care to the local tribals as bye-way of research studies and also to gather data of prevalence of diseases, food habits, local customs and beliefs, natural resources and folklore concerning medicine and health. The research workers conduct door-to-door surveys for collecting health statistics from randomly selected rural pockets with a view to identify the prevalence of any particular disease so that the medicine delivery can reach the grassroot level.

The Units are presently located at Jeypore (Orissa), Dandeli (Karnataka), Kohima (Nagaland), Bharuch (Gujarat), Tripura, Idukki, Aizwal (Mizoram), Siliguri (W.B.), Manipur, Diphu (Assam), Mangan (North Sikkim), Vijayawada (A.P.), Gonda (U.P.), Pondicherry, Shillong (Meghalaya), Ranchi (Bihar), Bastar (M.P.) Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Leh (J&K), Sambalpur (Orissa) and Bharmour (H.P.).

3.1. WORK DONE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

During the year under report, 39 Scheduled Caste and 6 Scheduled Tribe Officers/Members of staff were working under the Council.

Under the special recruitment drive for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Council has selected 6 S.C. and 2 S.T. candidates within the period prescribed by the Govt. of India.

3.2. Some of the tribal units have completed the survey of the tribal population and also identified the most common prevalent diseases in the tribal pockets. The units have been assigned the Drug Oriented, Clinical Research on these diseases under this period. These units also continued to provide medical aid to the tribals at their doorsteps by organising camps.

3.3. The following table shows at a glance the achievements of twenty one (21) Units during the year under report. One tribal unit established during the year 1987-88 at Sambalpur (Orissa) is undertaking evaluation of efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in sickle cell anaemia which is a very common problem in that area, so it is under purview of Clinical Research, as such as the results obtained during the reporting year are mentioned in the disease oriented clinical research programme.

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	No. of tribal pocket surveyed	No. of tribals surveyed	IMC * given to	O.P.D. given to	Folk-lore claims	Targets achieved in drug oriented research assignment (No. of cases)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	CRU(T), Aizwal	62	14,125	749	4,644	-	Atopic Dermatitis 66 Dysentery 40 Malaria 36 Tonsillitis 32
2.	CRU(T), Bastar	11	19,370	2,552	2,794	55	Bronchitis 28 Malaria 25 Osteoarthritis 17
3.	CRU(T), Bharmour	-	-	-	3,161	-	-
4.	CRU(T), Bharuch	13	8,672	1,559	13,917	-	-
5.	CRU(T), Dandeli	100	38,250	1,428	8,714	21	Amoebiasis 127 Bronchial Asthma 147 Rheumatoid arthritis 63
6.	CRU(T), Diphu	70	7,877	4,781	6,209	4	Malaria 37 Helminthiasis 68 Atopic Dermatitis 24
7.	CRU(T), Gonda	7	205 (10.6.1988-17.6.1988)	90	8,679	-	-
8.	CRU(T), Idukki	-	1,575	401	22,502	5	Tonsillitis 194 Gastroenteritis 51 Osteoarthritis 10
9.	CRU(T), Itanagar	-	-	-	11,098	-	Amoebiasis 61 Helminthiasis 50 Tonsillitis 25
10.	CRU(T), Jaypore	38	18,584	2,846	10,575	4	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	CRU(T), Kohima	66	17,726	-	5,356	-	Amoebic dysentery 25 Helminthiasis 31
12.	CRU(T), Leh	-	-	-	5,334	-	-
13.	CRU(T), Manipur	-	16,167	-	18,261	-	-
14.	CRU(T), Mangan	-	-	-	5,345	-	Bronchitis 62 Bronchial asthma 18
15.	CRU(T), Pondicherry	3	6,197	1,249	12,283	6	Diabetes 43 Osteoarthritis 23 Peptic ulcer 23
16.	CRU(T), Ranchi	5	866 (2.4.1988 - 5.5.1988)	12	4,884	-	Atopic Dermatitis 28 Rhinitis 04
17.	CRU(T), Salem	19	1,718	243	3,970	7	Tonsillitis 12 Helminthiasis 49 Atopic Dermatitis 24
18.	CRU(T), Shillong	1	510	16	8,249	12	Dysentery 51 Tonsillitis 51 Rhinitis 51
19.	CRU(T), Siliguri	5	2,056	55	21,030	-	Sinusitis Atopic Dermatitis Gastroenteritis
20.	CRU(T), Tripura	-	-	-	40,507	-	Amoebic dysentery Rheumatoid arthritis 54
21.	CRU(T), Vijayawada	18	6,849	276	2,270	13	Dysentery 81 Sinusitis 68 Osteoarthritis 87 Rheumatoid arthritis 4

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The survey work and clinical research studies in tribal areas to continue.

4 CLINICAL VERIFICATION RESEARCH

The pathogenesis of any homoeopathic drug needs to be repeatedly verified clinically in order to qualify as valid and reliable for subsequent therapeutic use. Thus, clinical verification of drug pathogenesis is as important as original proving of drugs on healthy human beings. No successful prescription can 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 evolved during the course of intake of drug are noted, which may be added in the pathogenesis of the drug after verification.

4.1. In view of the importance of clinical verification programme, the Council, has since its inception undertaken it as a long term project and three units have been established at Ghaziabad (U.P.) (1979), Vrindavan (U.P.) (1984) and Patna (Bihar) (1985) dealing exclusively with clinical verification research. Apart from these units this programme has been assigned to Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Regional Research Institute, New Delhi (through mobile outdoor medical care programme), Drug Proving Research Unit, Midnapore, and Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur.

The Council has undertaken verification of symptomatology of fifty eight drugs. This includes the 12 drugs proved by the Council which are being clinically verified.

4.2. WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

The Clinical verification work on the fifty eight drugs under report was continued during this period. The report of the symptoms found relieved (region wise) under each drug are given. These symptoms have been confirmed from the homoeopathic reference books and the source are mentioned at the end of each symptoms.

The additional symptoms which have been found relieved during the course of treatment are also mentioned under each drug separately. These symptoms after being verified clinically may be added in the pathogenesis of the drug.

SOURCE BOOKS

1. Clarke's Materia Medica
2. Hering's Guiding Symptoms
3. Allen's Encyclopedia
4. Boericke's Materia Medica
5. Provings by Dr. Jugal Kishore
6. Provings by Dr. D.N. Roy
7. Drugs of Hindoosthan
8. Provings by C.C.R.H.
- * Symptoms reconfirmed

4.3. CLINICAL VERIFICATION DRUGS

1. Abroma augusta folia
2. Acalypha indica
3. Achyranthes aspera
4. Aegle folia
5. Aegle marmelos
6. Alstonia constricta
7. Amora rohituka or Andersonia

8. Anthrakokali
9. Aranea Diadema
10. Arsenicum sulph flavum
11. Bacillinum
12. Baryta iodata
13. Baryta muriaticum
14. Benzinum nitricum
15. Benzoicum acidum
16. Berberis Vulgris
17. Blatta orientalis
18. Boerhaavia diffusa
19. Cassia sophera
20. Cynodon dactylon
21. Caesalpaenia bonducella
22. Calotropis gigantea
23. Cannabis indica
24. Cannabis sativa
25. Carica papaya
26. Cephalandra indica
27. Cuprum aceticum
28. Damiana
29. Embelia ribes
30. Ephedra vulgaris
31. Fagopyrum esculentum
32. Ferrum picricum
33. Gallicum acidum
34. Gymnema sylvestre
35. Glycosmis pentaphylla
36. Hecla lava
37. Hydrocotyle asiatica
38. Hygrophila spinosa
39. Iris tenax
40. Jaborandi
41. Jacaranda caroba
42. Jalapa
43. Juglans regia
44. Justicia adhatoda
45. Kali muriaticum
46. Lac caninum
47. Mentha piperata
48. Mygale
49. Natrum iodatum
50. Nyctanthes arbortristis
51. Saraca indica
52. Sarsaparilla
53. Syzygium jambolanum
54. Terminalia arjuna
55. Terminalia chebula
56. Tarentula cubensis
57. Tarentula hispanica
58. Viscum album

4.4. SYMPTOMS FOUND RELIEVED

ABROMA AUGUSTA FOLIA

LOCATION	SYMPTOMS	NO. OF CASES PRESCRIBED	NO. OF CASES FOUND RELIEVED
HEAD	- Vertigo *,5,4	72	45
	- with empty feeling of head 4	5	3
	- Dull frontal headache 5,8,*	361	248
	- with heaviness		
	- < in the sun		
	- > motion		
	- > open air		
	- > pressure		
	- Headache 5,8,*		
EAR	- Earache with buzzing sound inside the ear 4	3	3
NOSE	- Coryza-profuse 5,6,8,*	329	210
	- thin 5,6,8,*	259	204
	- watery 5,6,8,*	259	204
	- Sneezing < morning 4,*	70	56
	- < evening 4	70	56
	- coryza with cough & low fever	4	4
	- Dryness of nose with desire* to rub 4		
MOUTH	- Dryness of mouth with thirst 5,6,*	44	42
	- Thirst for large quantity of cold water	147	86
	- Bitter taste in mouth		
THROAT	- Dryness of tongue 5,6	168	118
	- Pain in throat 4,5	1	1
	- < duration swallowing with suffocation	56	42
ABDOMEN	- Heaviness of whole abdomen 6,8,*	60	36
	- Appetite, loss of 5,8,*	1	1
	- Pain with distension 6,8	129	83
	- flatulence and leucorrhoea		
RECTUM	- Stool - Hard 5,6,8	131	85
	- constipation 5,6,8,*	5	5
	- stool brown black		
	* Symptoms reverified	262	147
		5	5
		56	32

URINARY	- Urine - frequent 5,6,8,*	131	71	
	- profuse 5,6,*	46	23	
	- < 4-8 p.m.	5	4	
	- Burning during and after 5,6,* urination	36	17	
				23
FEMALE GENITALIA	Menses	57	21	
	Irregular 4	54	20	
	Scanty 4	51	20	
	Dark *,6,8	51	20	
	Clotted *,6,8	59	22	
	With pain in 5,6,8 abdomen	3	3	
	profuse 4	4	4	
	Delayed *,6,8			136
				128
				137
Respiratory	Cough 5,6,8	245		
	Dry *,5,6,8	224		
	< morning *,5,6,8	239		
	< evening *,5,6		27	
	with pain in chest 6,8	32		
				30
	Dyspnoea	50	30	
	< inspiration *,8	50	30	
	< morning *,8	50	30	
	< evening *,8		95	
	< night *	139	95	
	cough with expectoration *,5,6,8	139	95	
	thick 5,6,8	139	95	
	white 5,6,8,*			111
	< night 5,6,8,*			108
Back	187	108		
Pain- Dull aching 5,*	179	108		
< movement 5,*	179	5		
> rest 5,*	5	5		
< sitting	5	3		
> after menses 5,8	6			
< morning			55	
Extremities	99	98		
Pain- Knee joints 8	168	98		
Stitching *	168	5		
< movement *,8	5	5		
> rest *,8	5			
< sitting		9		
< after menses	11	4		
Pain- legs 5	5	1		
< movement 5				
< night *,5	1			
Pain- calf muscles				
< exertion 8				

ACALYPHA INDICA

NOSE	- Epistaxis *	37	30
	- Bright red *,4	37	30
	- < morning *,4	34	29
RESPIRATORY	- Cough with expect	52	36
	- mixed with blood 1,2,3,4	49	33
	- < night *	44	32
	- > day	44	32
	- < morning	48	34
	- Dry cough 1,2,4	15	12
	- < morning	16	13
	- Expectoration thick	4	2
	- yellow	4	2
	- Haemoptysis *,4	32	28
	- Bright red 4	32	28
	- < morning *,4		
RECTUM	- Stool, watery 1,4	16	11
	- flatus noisy 1,4	16	11
	- < during stool	16	11
	- Piles - Bleeding 4	6	5
	- < during stool	6	5
	- bright red	6	5
	- < morning	6	5
ABDOMEN	- Pain < after meals	1	1
FEVER	- Fever low grade in the morning	1	1

ACHYRANTHES ASPERA

RECTUM	- Diarrhoea 6,7	78	52
	- watery	67	42
	- yellow 6,7	59	38
	- offensive 6,7	59	38
	- with mucus	23	16
	- with thirst	15	9
STOMACH	- Nausea & vomiting 7	11	10
	- after eating or drinking	11	10
	- heart burn 7	2	2
	- pain in stomach 7	8	8
ABDOMEN	- Pain 7		
	- < empty stomach		
	- < before meals		
	- < after meals	7	2
SKIN	- Boils all over body 6,7	12	8
	- painful	190	128
	- Pustular eruption 6,7	3	2
		67	55

	- with itching	67	55
	- Burning	67	55
	- Wounds with pus 6,7	3	3
	- offensive	17	14
	- Sepsis of insect bites 6,7	2	1
	- Corn on palm & soles with		
	- itching & swelling	2	2
	- Vesicular eruption on the skin		
	- with burning & itching	15	12
	- chronic ulcer 6,7	215	122
FEVER	- with cold cough & frontal		
	- headache	50	42
	- < night		
	- with vomiting & loose	6	6
	- stool		

AEGLE FOLIA

HEAD	- Forehead *,8	127	82
	- < 4-8 p.m. 7,5	127	82
	- > pressure	22	7
	- with bodyache	22	7
	- > cold air	7	7
	- > sun heat	7	84
STOMACH	- Appetite, loss of 7	149	15
	- Sour eructation	15	11
	- < after meal	11	16
	- Thirstlessness	16	11
FACE	- Flushed with lachrymation	11	261
ABDOMEN	- Distension-flatulence 7	402	247
	- < empty stomach *,7	363	248
	- > passing flatus *,7	364	248
	- > eructation *,7	365	199
	- Pain abdomen 7	303	214
	- < after meal 7	322	27
	- > hot application	39	27
	- > pressure	39	34
	- > passing stool 7	46	15
	- Dysentery-excruciating	28	5
	- pain around umbilicus	5	171
RECTUM	- Stool mucoïd with blood 7	260	149
	- loose	233	145
	- watery	226	255
	- yellow	390	249
	- constipated 7	378	242
	- dry	371	39
	- Hard 7	65	
	- Constipated/Diarrhoea 7		

	- Bleeding piles	56	35
	- Burning in anus	46	29
MALE	- Night emission with pain in abdomen	1	1
FEVER	- Fever < 4-8 p.m. 5,7 < change of weather	79	52
		79	52

AEGLE MARMELOS

HEAD	- Headache 7	75	50
STOMACH	- Loss of appetite *,7	176	83
	- Dyspepsia < morning 7	13	8
ABDOMEN	- Pain in abdomen 7	237	147
	- Burning < after stool	2	2
	- Gripping < after meal 7 < after eating 7	16	15
	- Distension - flatulence	2	2
	- Heaviness 7	280	136
	- Tenesmus < before stool	13	10
	- Pain around umbilicus > pressure > passing flatus	15	9
		15	9
RECTUM	- Constipation 7	267	141
	- stool-dry hard 7	307	170
	- unsatisfactory		
	- Alternate with Diarrhoea 7	267	142
	- Pain anal region	1	1
PILES		267	142
STOOL	- Stool mixed with blood 7	38	22
	- Mucus 7	191	111
	- Loose	190	102
	- Watery	13	9
	- Yellowish	13	9
FEMALE	- Leucorrhoea	13	9
FEVER	- Intermittent with chill 7 < night	3	3
		48	15

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA

FEVER	- Intermittent with chill 4,1 < night < morning	103	62
		103	62
		96	57
		10	10

	< afternoon	4	4
	< 11.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.	2	2
RECTUM	- Stool - Diarrhoea 1	56	46
	- loose 1	56	46
	- watery *,1	45	8
	- yellowish 1	11	8
	- < salty fried food *,1	11	1
	- offensive	1	1
HEAD		2	2
	- Headache	2	2
MOUTH		31	27
	- Bitter taste 1,4 during fever		5
FEMALE	- Leucorrhoea 1	5	

AMOORA ROHITUKA

HEAD		37	30
	- Forehead pain with < morning	23	19
	- feverish feeling	14	11
	- occipital pain	3	2
	- sensation of heat as vertex 7	3	4
	- vertigo 7	6	6
STOMACH		8	1
	- Vomiting with nausea 7	1	19
	- Burning in epigastrium 7	23	17
	- Appetite decreased 7	30	6
ABDOMEN & RECTUM		8	
	- Stool loose - watery		2
	- piles bleeding with bright red blood from the rectum	2	10
	- Distension of abdomen	13	11
	- Stool-constipation hard dry with mucus	15	10
	- Liver enlarged 7	10	14
FEVER		18	
	- Fever with cough & bodyache 7		
FEMALE	- Leucorrhoea *,7		

ANTHRAKOKALI

SKIN		169	81
	- Papular eruptions 1,4 inguinal region scrotum and legs	50	30
	- Coppery eruptions over legs	8	6
	- Itching < night	269	162
	- Reddish, small, dry eruptions all over the body 4	308	154
	- Itching < night 4		

- without eruption 4	28	21
< bathing		
- Cracks, skin of sole with itching 1	41	20
- Dry itching all over body night 1	258	148
- Eruptions eczematous with burning after scratching	151	85
- with watery discharge	23	16

ARS.SULPH FLAVUM

SKIN	- Leucoderma white 1,2,3,4 patch on head, ears, hands fingers, legs and lips	111	49
STOMACH	- Heart burn 1	2	1
EXTREMITIES	- Sciatica left sided 4 paid from hip to knee 4	7	4
	- Pricking pain in knee 4 joint	4	2

BACILLINUM

HEAD	- Headache 1,4	2	2
NOSE	- Easy susceptibility to cold 1,4	144	130
	- chronic coryza 1,4	27	11
GENERAL	- Tendencies for enlargement of glands in neck 4	6	4
RESPIRATORY	- Cough < night 1,4 with expectoration - frothy 1,4 followed by Dyspnoea 1	13	11
	- Cough with pain in chest *,4	27	17
	- Recurrent cough 1	4	4
SKIN	- Ringworm like eruptions on the hands and face *,4	2	2
	- Pimple eruptions on the lateral sides of right leg with itching	10	6
	- Hypopigmented spot on face *,4	98	71
	- Skin red circular patch on both the arms with suppuration 4	1	1
	- Itching < night *,4	6	3
		17	12
THROAT		4	3

BARYTA IODATUM

- Tonsils inflamed *,1,4	84	57
- Pain throat with difficulty in swallowing 4	54	25

	2	2	
	2	2	
	2	2	
	2	85	
GLANDS	- Enlargement of cervical glands 1,4 & painful	132	2
	- Submandibular glands enlarged & tender 4	15	9
STOMACH	- Desire for sweets	13	6
FEMALE	- Lump in breast tender - indurated	3	2

RESPIRATORY	- Cough	45	23
	- Rattling	45	23
	- thick yellow expectoration < night	3	3
	- Cough followed by vomiting < night	19	14
	- < laughing	19	14
	- > after expectoration	19	14
	- Cough with fever < night	4	4
HEAD		4	4
GENERAL	- Headache with burning in eyes and vomiting	14	8
	- Stunted growth with excessive salivation	17	15
	- Tubercular hot patient		

BARYTA MURIATICUM

HEAD		19	17
	- Vertigo *,1,2,3 < after sleep & standing < sitting & lying down	3	3
		1	1
		2	2
		4	3
EAR	- Headache - frontal	55	36
	- Heaviness of head		
	- Earache *,1,2,3,4 with offensive otorrhoea *,1,2,3,4, thick yellow	57	37
	- Hearing impaired in old 1,4 people	2	1
THROAT		12	8
		149	106
		1	1
	- Inflammation of tonsils *,1,2,4 left sided	135	96
	- Difficult swallowing *,1,2,4 sore & raw 2,4 < coughing < cold	5	5
		4	4
		4	4

	< sour things	4	4
RESPIRATORY	- Chronic cough *,1,2,3,	105	75
	- Disposition to hawk	11	9
	- Cough followed by Dyspnoea 1	11	9
	cough < night	1	1
GENERAL	- Inflammation of cervical	55	35
	glands 1,2,4		
	- Dwarfish both mentally and	6	6
	physically 1,2,4		
FEVER	- Fever at night with chill 1,2	20	11
CHEST	- Hypertension 1,2,4	25	7
STOMACH	- Pain epigastrium		
	< after eating		

BENZINUM NITRICUM

HEAD	- Epilepsy with blueness of	4	4
	lips 1		
	- Vertigo 1	2	2
	- Headache	3	3

BENZOICUM ACIDUM

FACE & MOUTH	- Copper colored *	31	14
	spots on face 1,2,3,4		
	- Foul smell from mouth 1,4	1	1
	- Aphthae on tongue-painful 1	1	1
ABDOMEN & RECTUM	- Cutting pain around navel*1,2,3,4,	2	2
	Pain abdomen < exertion	1	1
	- Diarrhoea 1,4 - frothy	1	1
	like soap suds	21	13
EXTREMITIES	- Pain in upper arms and 4		
	lower extremities	2	1
	- Pain big joints & back 1		
	< exertion	18	9
	< standing	9	7
	> rest	2	2
URINARY	- Backache 4	2	2
	- Nocturnal enuresis *,1,2,3,4,	2	2
	- Foul smell of urine *,1,2,3,4,	2	2
RESPIRATORY	- Asthmatic cough *,1,2	8	7
		4	3

BERBERIS VULGARIS

URINARY	- Burning in urethra *,1,2,3,4	153	128
	< during urination	11	8
	- Right renal pain 1,2,3,4	255	198
	- Left renal pain *,1,2,3,4	122	101
	- Tearing & stitching		
	pain in the region		
	of kidneys & bladder 1,3,4	1	1
	< night	72	58
	- Frequent & scanty *,1,2		
	urination	8	8
	- Retention of urine with		
	burning & sensation 1,3		
	as if some urine remain		
	in urethra *,1,2,3,4	3	3
	- Nausea & vomiting 1,2,3,4		
	during pain	78	69
	- Pain thighs & loins on		
	urination *,1,2,4	1	1
SKIN	- Warts - right leg 1,4	1	1
	- face		
	with itching painful		
	bleeding.	7	4
BACK		3	3
	- Backache 1,2,3,4		
	- Lumbo sacral region		
	< morning > hot application	25	11
EXTREMITIES	- Rheumatic affections		
	alternate with 4	3	3
	Haemorrhoids		
	- Numbness along thigh 4		
	and legs		

BLATTA ORIENTALIS

RESPIRATORY	- Cough with difficulty in	234	135
	breathing during		
	inspiration 4	268	171
	- Dry-cough < night *	122	67
	- Dyspnoea 4	125	69
	< exertion *,4	120	65
	< damp weather *,4	120	65
	< morning *	5	4
	> knee chest position	211	149
	< night	71	50
	- Cough with expectoration 4	205	143
	thick *,4	58	38
	yellow *,4	1	1
	< night *		
	< morning *	140	99
	- Corpulent patients *,4		

BOERRHAVIA DIFFUSA

HEAD	- Frontal pain * 7,8	25	16
	< due to heat of sun 8	25	16
	- Headache *,8		
	- Vertigo *,7	8	8
NOSE		8	8
	- Coryza *,7,8	16	12
	thin *,7,8	13	9
	watery *,7,8	13	9
GENERAL	- Dropsical swelling *,7 of whole body	34	24
CHEST			
	- Hypertension *,7 with pain in pericardium *,8	31	15
	- Palpitation < exertion *,8		
RESPIRATORY	- Cough with expectoration *	10	10
	thick *	15	12
	white *	14	11
	< morning & evening 8	14	11
	Dry cough 8	1	1
	Dyspnoea 8	2	2
NECK PAIN		1	1
	Extremities-Dropsical swelling	5	3

CASSIA SOPHERA

HEAD	- Vertigo < movement *,8	83	39
	- Pain forehead 8	202	109
	- throbbing *	199	108
	< heat of sun 8	199	108
	> pressure 8	199	108
NOSE			
	- Coryza with discharge *,8	49	31
	Bland *,8	49	31
	profuse *,8	49	33
	- Obstruction < night 8	52	16
	- sneezing	18	2
EYE		6	
	- Red inflamed with Itching 8		
MOUTH		1	1
	- Gums bleeding		
	< morning	5	4
	< brushing	5	4
	< washing	5	4
RESPIRATORY	- Cough with difficult breathing *,8	4	3
	< lying down	57	34
	> movement		
	- Cough dry 8	57	34
		57	34
		49	30

	< morning 8	57	44
	< night	58	33
	- Cough with expectoration 8	57	33
	thick 8	55	31
	yellowish 8	43	24
	< night	43	24
	white	12	7
		77	40
	- Chest - pain during cough 8		
	< inspiration	12	10
	- Asthmatic breathing	18	16
	< night	7	5
	< lying down		
		1	1
FEMALE		1	1
	- Leucorrhoea thin after menses 8		
	Menses early 8		
	scanty 8		
	dark		
	clotted		
		59	43
	- Back pain < changing position *,8	59	43
	> lying down		
		54	27
		54	27
EXTREMITIES			
	- Pain shoulder joint 8	104	61
	< raising hands	104	61
	- Pain lower limbs 8	104	61
	< day time	104	64
	< rest *,8	107	
	> motion *,8		
		1	1
		1	61
	- Stiffness joints < after sleep	93	63
	< morning		
	- Pain joints tearing 8	95	
	< rest *,8		
	> movement *,8	1	1
	< going downstairs		
	- Numbness sensation of upper extremity 8		
		3	3
		3	3
ABDOMEN			
	- Cramping pain in 8	3	3
	> rest	3	
	> pressure		
	< bending forward	2	2
		2	2
URINARY			
	- Urination	2	2
	- Profuse frequent	2	2
	sometimes drop by drop 8	12	7
		2	2
		2	2
EXTREMITIES - CONTD.			
	- Pain knee joints 8	1	1
	< rising from seat	2	2
	< winter		
	< morning		

< rainy season	3	1
< motion	1	1
< sitting	1	1
< evening	1	2
> walking	2	1
- Pain knee left joint 8	1	1
< sitting	1	1
< lying down	1	1
> walking	1	1
- Pain elbow, shoulder 8	1	1
< lifting weight	1	1
SKIN		
- Itching all over the body 8		
< night 8		
> scratching		
- Papular eruptions on right foot - oozing yellow discharge 8	1	1
	1	1

CYNODON DACTYLON

HEAD	- Headache	12	9
	- vertigo	7	5
NOSE	- Coryza thin watery sneezing	5	4
		5	4
		5	4
	- EPISTAXIS *,7	5	4
	< summer, heat		
	> cold		
EYES		102	39
	- Conjunctivitis 4,8	1	1
MOUTH	- Teeth - Grinding of dryness of mouth	8	6
STOMACH & ABDOMEN	- Flatulence *,8	17	10
	< after eating	4	4
	- Pain before stool *,8	28	21
	- Pain umbilical region	28	18
	- Appetite decreased	10	5
	- Rumbling & gurgling	2	9
	- Thirst increased	12	6
RECTUM	- Watery stool 8	10	10
	- Stool-loose	10	10
	- Yellowish 8	4	4
	- Offensive	10	10
	- Followed by soreness mixed with mucus 7	166	98
	- Dysentery - Bloody 7	149	94
	- Bleeding piles with 8	149	94
		12	6
		37	32
		18	16

	pain in rectum	1	1
RESPIRATORY -	Haemoptysis 4	1	1
BACK	- Pain cervical region	1	3
FEVER	- Fever with chill	6	12
FEMALE	- Menses profuse long lasting	12	5
	- Leucorrhoea reddish	7	5
		6	
EXTREMITIES	- Cuts	7	5

CAESALPAENIA BONDUCELLA

HEAD		22	16
	- Pain-frontal region *,7	22	10
	> pressure	16	10
	> rest	16	1
	< walking	2	2
	Severe bursting	3	6
STOMACH	- Biliious vomiting	7	5
MOUTH	- Tongue coated white *,7	8	16
RECTUM	- Constipation alt. with diarrhoea	24	84
	- Stool hard, difficult	103	1
FEVER	- With chill *,7	1	61
	- with bodyache	67	20
	< morning	28	37
	< mid day	53	9
GENERAL	- Thirst during heat stage *,7	9	
	- Extreme weakness 7		

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA

ABDOMEN		35	27
	- Pain in abdomen	24	23
	- Constipation	35	27
	- Constipation alternate with diarrhoea	10	8
	- Intestinal worms 7	5	5
EAR		5	4
EXTREMITIES	- Otorrhoea & itching in ear	8	3
		3	28
	- Pain neck & Joints	33	
	- Cramp calf mm 7		
	- Ulcers - circular 4		

	both legs with offensive discharge		
SKIN	- Small dry eruption 4 throughout the body	130	94
	- Itching agg. at night		
	- Fissures	156	114
	- Recurrent ulceration 4	12	12
		1	1
FEVER	- Frequent chill passing up and cheeks burn like fire.	10	9
RESPIRATORY - Cough		32	23

CANNABIS INDICA

HEAD	- Pain 1,4	1	1
	- Throbbing pain 1,4	9	4
	- Heaviness like weight at occiput 1,4	9	4
MIND	- Loquacity 1,4	2	1
	- Forgetful 1,2,4	6	2
	- Depression-anxiety 4	2	2
	- Rapid change of mood 1,4,3	1	1
MOUTH	- Teeth grinding during sleep 1,4 saliva, thick & sticky 1,4	39	28
	- Mouth ulceration with salivation	2	1
ABDOMEN	- Flatulence with distended abdomen 1,4	1	1
	- Burning in abdomen < 3 p.m.	4	3
URINARY	- Burning urethra < while passing urine 1,3,4	1	1
CHEST	- Oppression with deep breathing.	5	3
		6	3

CANNABIS SATIVA

MIND	- Sadness *1,2,3	1	1
	- Indifference *1,2,3	1	1
EYE and Photophobia	- Pain eyes with lachrymation	1	1
URINARY	- Burning in urethra *1,2,3,4	1	1
	- Extending to bladder < before & during passing urine 1,2,3,4	3	3
	- Spermatorrhoea during	1	1
		1	1
		2	2

	urination	2	2
	- Urine - yellow, profuse	1	1
	- Stream-splitting with *,1,2,3,4 burning in urethra		4
RECTUM	- Constipation stool hard	5	1
GENITALIA	- Eruption & patches on glans penis	1	2
		3	2
EXTREMITIES	- Tingling hands and soles < morning,	3	2
	< summer	3	2
	- Cramps in hands & soles		2
		5	5
CHEST	- Breathing oppressed	5	5
	- Cough, dyspnoea 1,2 wheezing, tightness of chest	5	
	- Asthmatic attack < standing up		

CARICA PAPAYA

HEAD		8	4
	- Headache < evening	8	1
	- frontal dull	1	5
		5	1
EYE	- Conjunctiva, yellow, 7	1	30
	- Conjunctivitis 7 especially when change of weather from cold to summer	42	30
		42	
	- Agglutination-thick white discharge < morning	11	8
		53	47
STOMACH & ABDOMEN	- Pain epigastrium 7	45	33
	- Pain right hypoch. *,7 < after food *	57	70
		110	2
	- Dyspepsia 7	2	2
	- Appetite loss of *,7	2	25
	- Vomiting after eating 7		4
	- Indigestion-distension 7 of abdomen-stool	43	12
	- passes 3-5 times in a day	4	
	- Aversion to milk *,7	13	7
FEVER	- Fever with chill	11	27
URINARY	- Urine-yellow with burning	27	15
		15	15
RECTUM	- Stool - loose *,7 white offensive < after feeding	15	15

watery *,7	6	6
greenish	6	5
constipated	57	33
hard dry like sheep dung	17	17

CEPHALANDRA INDICA

HEAT	- Heat-vertex	1	1
	- Vertigo 7	1	1
MOUTH	- Dryness of mouth *,7 with great thirst for long quantity of water at a time 7	43	43
EYES	- Burning *,7		
SKIN	- Boils on hand,7 face	2	1
	- < sun heat	10	7
	- Burning all over body 7		
URINARY	- Burning 7	34	34
	frequent,	30	15
	profuse	33	16
	followed by weakness 7.	70	50
	< night	64	47
EXTRE- MITIES	- Burning in palm & soles *,7	75	34
GENERAL	- Diabetes Mellitus	2	2
		32	32

CUPRUM ACETICUM

HEADACHE	- Vertigo 1,3	9	7
	- Throbbing pain in 1,2 vertex	9	7
FACE	- Coppery spots on 4 face	2	2
RECTUM	- Stool mixed with 4,2 blood mucus	15	11
	- Tenesmus < before & 2,4 after food	15	11
	white semisolid	15	11
ABDOMEN	- Cramping pain 2,4 > passing stool	3	3
EXTRE- MITIES	- Numbness-lameness 1 of left hand	3	3
RESPIRATORY	- Dry cough with 1,2	6	4
		3	3

difficult resp.	3	3	
< night	2	2	
with expectoration	12	9	
- Dry cough frequent 1,2	12	9	
violent	2	2	
- Dyspnoea < lying down		4	
	6		
GENERAL	- Epileptic convulsions		2
SKIN	- Eruptions, Psoriatic *,1,4	3	

DAMIANA

HEAD	- Dull pain in frontal 1 region	13	11
GENITALIA MALE	- Impotency with 4	55	33
	habitual masturbation 1,4	52	31
	- Sexual dreams with *,1,4	70	42
	nightly emissions *,4	54	32
	- Premature ejaculation 4	8	6
	- Sexual desire excessive 4	19	14
	- Prostatorrhoea < during 4 stool & urine		1
FEMALE		2	
GENERAL	- Incontinence of urine with 1 frigidity in females		
	- Weakness 1		

EMBELIA RIBES

MOUTH		2	2
TEETH	- Excessive salivation	275	134
NOSE	- Grinding of teeth 7	133	67
STOMACH	- Itching & pricking at nose 7	113	61
		2	2
	- Canine Hunger 7	2	2
	poor appetite	3	116
	- Vomiting & nausea 7	189	9
ABDOMEN	- Pain abdomen 7	9	16
	< after meals		
	- Pain umbilicus < after meals	22	32
	< night.		29
RECTUM	- Distension of whole abdomen	44	32
		41	29
	- Stool watery	44	61
	yellowish	41	13
	offensive	118	
	with undigested food particles 7	19	
	worms in stool 7		
	urge after meals		

	- Itching anus *,7 constipation	30	14
		2	1
RESPIRATORY	- Cough dry	23	12
URINARY	- Nocturnal enuresis 7	150	79

EPHEDRA VULGARIS

HEAD	- Headache 1,4	26	16
EYES	- Pain with itching lachrymation 1 Protruding 1	7	6
		2	2
EXTERNAL THROAT	- Swelling thyroid gland *,1,4 painless *	14	7
	- Violent palpitation 1	3	2
	- Fine tremors on hands 1,4 < pressure	17	6
		16	6
	- Suffocation 1		2
	- General weakness	2	2
		3	2

FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM

HEAD	- Headache-forehead & *,1,3,4 occiput region bursting type 1	1	1
NOSE	- Sneezing 1,3,4	76	50
	- Watery nasal discharge < morning	104	79
	- Chronic Coryza < winter 1,4	33	29
	- Obstruction right nostril with polypus	4	1
		2	1
STOMACH	- Sour eructation 1 < milk	1	1
EYE	- Stye right eye-lower lid * painful 1,3	2	1
FEMALE	- Leucorrhoea 1 white 1 yellowish 1 thick 1 offensive with itching of vagina > cold application	57	37
		57	37
		55	36
		49	27
		11	11
SKIN	- Eruptions with itching * axillary & pubic region 1,3,4 < night	5	5
		248	140
		248	140
		248	140

	> cold application *	2	2
		122	70
EXTRE- MITIES	- Blind boils with itching	120	68
	- Itching 1,4		68
		120	
	- Pain better by cold 1		

FERRUM PICRICUM

SKIN	- Warts	4	2
URINARY	- Burning pain along entire urethra during micturition 4	5	4
		6	2
	- Urine scanty drop by drop 4	5	
	- Senile prostatic hypertrophy 4 Frequent urine with albumin 1 positive		

GALLICUM ACIDUM

NOSE		2	2
STOMACH	- Coryza thick yellow 1	1	1
		1	
	- Appetite loss of 1 sour eructation	7	7
		5	5
URINARY	- Urine pale, frequent 3,4 yellowish scalding Bloody 1,3,4	7	6
		8	4
		5	2
		2	2
RESPIRATORY	- Asthma 1	3	2
	- Cough with expectoration 1,4	3	2
	- Sticky	3	1
	- Profuse		
	- Black	1	1
ABDOMEN	- Stool - irregular 1 preceded by pain in abdomen - Rumbling & gurgling in abdomen	1	

GLYCOSMIS PENTAPHYLLA

HEAD		131	80
		2	2
	- Headache 7		
	- Forehead & temples < 7 < morning 7	3	1
		1	2
	- Vertigo 7		
	- Temporal headache 7 < pressure	2	39
			1
NOSE		68	
TEETH	- Cough & coryza	1	
	- Grinding of teeth		
	- Gums swollen painful 7		

STOMACH	- Loss of appetite	57	24
	- Burning pain in epig. after eating 7	3	3
	- Hyperacidity-vomiting of bile *,7	54	30
	- Heart burn *,7	3	3
ABDOMEN	- Pain -gripping *,7 > passing stool	107	55
	- Tenesmus	8	5
RECTUM	- Stool - loose *,7	114	65
	- watery *,7	110	56
	- clay colored *,7	110	56
	- slimy mucus	127	68
	- bloody *,7	116	61
	- Alternate diarrhoea & constipation	2	2

GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE

MOUTH	- Dryness of mouth *,7 with excessive thirst 7	9	8
STOMACH	- Canine hunger 7	2	2
URINARY	- Frequent & profuse *,7	27	18
	- Urination with burning pain followed by weakness 7	6	4
GENITALIA MALE	- Eruptions with swelling 7	10	7
GENERAL	- Weakness 7	9	4
	- Diabetes Mellitus 7	6	3

HEKLA LAVA

HEAD	- Hard nodular swelling 1,4 at occiput with H/o trauma	1	1
MOUTH	- Painful gums 1,2,4	129	89
	- swelling of gums *,1,2,4	129	89
	- Bleeding from gums 1,2,4	118	82
	- Excessive salivation	107	72
	- Pain-carious teeth 1,2,4	1	1
	- Toothache-after extraction of tooth 1,2 < cold	116	80
	- Teething difficult 1,2	11	10
EAR	- Pain and itching but no discharge	16	12
EXTREMITIES	- Pain & swelling in heel 1,2,4	1	1
	- Pain & swelling of big 2 joints.	33	16
		40	19

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA

HEAD	- Frontal pain *,1,8 with vertigo	18	10
		18	10
NOSE	- Cough & coryza with 2,3 thick yellow expectoration	3	3
FACE	- Acne 4	1	1
RECTUM	- Ineffectual desire for stool 1,8	20	13
BACK	- Backache < sitting 1,3 > movement	8	4
EXTREMITIES	- Pain joints and calf 1	29	16
	- mm. < motion	29	16
	- < sudden change of weather	49	26
	- Swelling both legs with pain	10	7
GENITALIA MALE	- Swelling-painful & thick swelling both the testicles * < walking 1	53	22
		1	1
SKIN	- Itching near genitalia with thickening of skin 4.	11	11
	- Blackish dry thick eruption with crust formation 4	13	12
	- Circular dry eruption *,1,4 with exfoliation of skin followed by itching & burning < night	11	11
		11	5
	- Fissures on the soles & 4 fingers with itching	2	2
	- Intolerable itching *,4 < night	1	1
	- Thickening of skin *,4 < summer	1	1
GENITALIA FEMALE	- Brown pigmentation 4	1	1
	- Leucorrhoea *,1,2,4 thick, yellow, copious, sticky	1	1
	- offensive pruritus vulvae 1,2,4		

HYGROPHILA SPINOSA

SKIN	- Red urticarial *,7 rash all over body	43	21
	- Itching < night *	100	57
	- < heat *		

	> cold application *	65	41
	- associated with fever 7	4	4
	- Itching < warmth 7	17	10
	< sunlight	17	10
	> undressing & cold	3	3
	< night	14	14
BACK	- Pain < bending forward 7	4	4
SKIN	- Red nodular eruption all over body 7	3	2

IRIS TENAX

MOUTH	- Taste bitter 1	53	31
	- Dryness of mouth	35	33
STOMACH	- Vomiting-bile *,1 during pain	51	32
		7	4
ABDOMEN	- Burning & stitching * pain 1	47	35
	- Pain aching severe		
	- Pain right Iliac region 1,4	38	36
	< coughing	5	5
	< motion		
	< after eating		
RECTUM	- Constipation 1 no urge for 3-4 days	2	2

JABORANDI

HEAD	- Pain due to eye *,1,4 strain	9	6
	- Pain frontal 2		
	- Headache in general	19	10
	- Hair falling *,2	2	1
	- Premature graying *,1	166	53
	- Dandruff	162	50
	- Vertigo due to strain 1	3	2
GENITALIA MALE	- Eruptions with itching 4 < night	13	9
RESPIRATORY	- Dry cough with dyspnoea 1,2,4 stitching pain in chest	5	3
SKIN	- Perspiration profuse 1,2,3,4 all over body	15	7
		15	7
EYES	- Night blindness 1	21	14
		5	3

JACARANDA CAROBA

HEAD	- Headache with dull pain 1,2,4 on forehead	17	11
	- Vertigo on rising 4	2	2
NOSE	- Fluent coryza with 1,2,4 sneezing < morning	27	16
	- Coryza with heaviness of head 4	27	16
GENITALIA MALE		1	1
	- Itching & pain 1,2,4	7	4
FEVER			
	- Fever with chill 1	7	4

JALAPA

MIND		9	9
STOMACH	- Child weeps whole *,1,2,4 night & happy whole day	11	8
		14	10
	- Nauseatic tendency 1 vomiting after taking milk *,2	5	5
	- Appetite loss of 4	4	4
ABDOMEN	- Aversion to breast milk	18	18
		35	21
	- Pain in abdomen 1		5
	- Flatulence with distended abdomen 4,1	5	81
RECTUM		113	66
	- Burning sensation in rectum 1		15
	- Loose watery stool *,1,3,4 10-15 times	97	61
	- Sour smelling *,1,2,3,4 yellow or green with restlessness 1,4 < night	20	
		92	

JUGLANS REGIA

HEAD		39	27
FACE	- Headache *,1,3 < morning	169	91
		10	7
	- Red pimples on face with itching *,2,4	60	31
	- Acne with itching *,2,4		36
		72	36
	- Recurrent styes over upper eyelids *,4	72	36
	- Painful	72	
	- Red	72	
	- Swollen		
	- Lower eyelids with itching 4		

EARS	- Eruptions behind ears 1 with sticky discharge < by scratching	99	50
	- Itching right ear 1 < night	99	50
SKIN	- Itching all over body *3,4	1	1
	- Eruption - dry 1,4	47	34
	- Itching & burning 1,4 < night	11	11
	> cold	47	41
	- Eczematous - watery pus 1,4 < night	47	41
		4	4
	- Psoriatic eruptions 1,4		
	- Itching < winter	2	1
	- Blackish pigmentation 1 over face gradually spreading	7	4
ABDOMEN	- Pain right lower abdomen 1	1	1

JUSTICIA ADHATODA

HEAD	- Pain frontal-dull *4,7 aching	186	112
	- Heaviness *4,7 due to cold	32	32
NOSE		9	7
	- Coryza with 4		
	- Discharge - Thin watery 4 profuse 4 < morning	698	562
	- Constant sneezing 4 < loss of smell 4 < dark room < morning	553	334
	- Blockage of nose 4 < night	525	325
		476	284
		476	284
		5	4
		23	17
		3	2
RESPIRATORY	- Dyspnoea < morning 4 < evening	73	45
	- Cough with expectoration thick white 4	61	38
	- Dry cough 7	47	47
	- Spasmodic Barking Rattling Wheezing < morning & night	76	53
	- Vomiting of mucus	481	288
	- Cough rattling < morning 4	428	255
	- Cough with chest pain	416	243
		416	243
		73	60
		9	9
		32	29
		30	24

FEVER	- Fever with chill 7,4 < morning with night sweat with cold & cough	227	131
		227	131
		227	131
		18	12

RECTUM	- Constipated 7 hard difficult stool followed by bleeding	23	6
		1	1
		1	1

KALI MURIATICUM

HEAD	- Vertigo 2,3,8 < walking in sun light *2,3,8	29	22
	- Heaviness - forehead *3,8 < sun light * < movement * > tight bandage * > rest *	16	9
		16	9
		16	9
		16	9
		16	9

EAR	- Earache 1,2,4,8	28	12
	- Thin watery discharge *1,4,8 < night 1,2,4,8	28	15
	- Discharge thick *1,4,8 whitish *1,4,8 pus like offensive yellowish < winter	11	7
		32	18
		17	8
		25	20
		13	11
		29	13
		14	3
		1	1
		1	1

FACE	- Parotid gland enlarged	1	51
NOSE	- Acne pustular on face 8	67	10
		16	10
	- Coryza -thick *1,2,4,8 yellowish *8 < morning *8	16	5
	- Obstruction nose < night 2,4,8	8	41
	- Discharge white *8,4,2 thin, watery sneezing < morning	53	5
	- Discharge post nasal thick white 1,2,4,8	6	2
		2	1
		1	

THROAT	- Discharge post nasal thick white 1,2,4,8	48	30
		47	29
		2	1
	- Pain with soreness *1,2,3,4,8 swallowing *1,2,3,4,8 solids > warm drinks < cold drinks	43	12
		1	
		20	1
	- Tonsils inflamed 8	1	

ABDOMEN	- Excessive flatulence with 8,4 water brash < rich food 8,4 Pain in abdomen *		
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MOUTH	- Tongue white coated *,1,2,3,4,8	32	28
	- Aphthae red *,1,2,3,4,8	20	10
	with excessive salivation *	20	10
MALE	- Spermatorrhoea 8		
	< after stool	1	1
FEMALE GENITALIA	- Leucorrhoea 8,4		
	thick 8,4,2	18	12
	white 8,4,2,	18	12
RESPIRATORY	- Cough with expectoration*,2,4,8		
	thick white *	44	33
	< night *,2,4,8	160	120
	< morning *	85	45
	with Dyspnoea	12	11
	< walking in morning	19	12
	- Cough - Dry 2,3,4,8		
	< morning	100	87
	< evening	110	87
	< night 8	99	86
	- Rattling 4	90	84
	- Dyspnoea < night 2,4	13	9
	< morning	6	6
	< exertion	2	2
	- Cough followed by vomiting *,8	7	5
		3	3
FEVER	- Fever agg. night 8,4		
	agg. cold	14	6
		14	6

LAC CANINUM

EXTREMITIES	- Pain < movement with		
	Numbness *,1,2,3,4	80	50
	- Pain shoulder joints *,1,2,4	16	10
	< pressure < evening		
	- Pain joints < movement 1,2,4	59	38
	sitting	160	94
	- Pain both knee joints 1,2,3	142	90
	- Burning sensation in *	7	3
	palm and soles 1,2,3,4	7	5
		3	1
GENITALIA FEMALE	- Breast-inflammation 1,2,3,4		
	(mastitis)	3	3
	with swelling 1,2,3,4		
	- Menses, black 1,2,3,4	2	2
	painful & bearing		
	down sensation	1	1
	- Excessive lactation 1,2,3,4		
		7	5
BACK	- Pain nape of neck 1,4		
	- Backache < evening 1,2,3	63	45
	- Sciatica right sided *	86	60
		11	9

NOSE	- Nasal polypus	6	6
	- Alternate closure of both	7	7
	nostrils 4,1	7	7
	- Discharge, thick white		
	yellow 1,4	15	15
	- Discharge watery 1		
		1	1
HEAD	- Headache alternate side 1		
	with nausea	4	2
	- Forehead - pain *,1,2,3		

MENTHA PIPERATA

THROAT		51	31
	- Husky voice *,4	100	67
FACE	- Dry & painful on *,1,4		
	swallowing liquid	21	10
NOSE	- Small pimples with itching 1		
		1	1
RESPIRATORY	- Coryza with watery *,4		
	nasal discharge with		
	sensation of cold air 1		
	inside nostrils < morning	91	70
		2	2
	- Cough dry < night & *,1,3,4		
	evening	214	123
	- Cough with white		
	expectoration 1	1	1
	< lying down	3	1
	< change of weather	1	2
	- Chest pain < coughing		
		3	2
FEMALE SKIN	- Pruritus vulva 1		
		3	
	- Urticarial rash 4		
	nodular		
	< after scratching 4		

NATRUM IODATUM

HEAD		4	3
CHEST	- Vertigo *,4	5	8
	- Pain - radiating to 4		
	left hand with numbness	12	11
	- Palpitation 4		
		16	1
EXTREMITIES	- Pain big joints with		
	stiffness < morning 4	1	1
	- Rheumatoid arthritis 1,4		
		1	1
RESPIRATORY	- Paroxysmal cough 1,4 < morning		
	followed by dyspnoea 1,4	1	

NYCTANTHES ARBORTRISTIS

HEAD	- Pain forehead	45	28
	< night	35	21
	with pain in eyeball	45	28
	- Vertigo during walking 7	6	4
	- Heaviness of head *,7	7	6
RECTUM	- Constipation of children *	2	1
	stool hard 7	12	11
EXTREMITIES	- Pain both legs & hands *	17	8
	better by movement		
	- Sciatica 7	7	6
FEVER	- Fever with chill and *.7	59	48
	restlessness	36	23
	- Thirst increased *	89	60
	< night	37	34

SARACA INDICA

HEAD	- Vertigo 7	29	14
	- Headache - pressure	3	2
	- Headache - frontal region	29	14
	< morning 7	32	16
	Heaviness 7	6	3
NOSE	- Profuse watery discharge *	30	20
	from both nostrils 7		
EYES	- Conjunctivitis with swelling 7	3	3
	- Pain 7	3	3
	- Redness 7		
	- Stye lower lid *,7	4	4
	- Lachrymation & pain 7	4	4
	< eye strain		
RECTUM	- Stool constipated *,7	43	27
	- Bloody mucoid	9	9
	- Bleeding piles with 7	1	1
	itching & smarting in anus		
FEMALE	- Leucorrhoea 7 < exertion	1	1
	- Leucorrhoea *,7 thin	3	2
	- Watery *		
	- Leucorrhoea *,7 thick		
	white	151	87
	yellow-acrid		
- Menses too late or too	2	2	
early ,7	95	47	

	- Irregular *	79	36
	- With backache 7	70	32
	- With pain lower abdomen *,7	75	36
	during menses	69	29
	Black & clotted	4	4
EXTREMITIES	- Pain joints small 7	4	4
	- Pain calf mm 7	58	30
	- With numbness of limbs 7	58	30
CHEST	- Palpitation 7	2	2
BACK	- Backache 7	56	39
FEVER	- Fever with chill *,7	55	27
	without thirst		

SARSAPRILLA

HEAD		10	9
	- Throbbing, shooting 1,2,4	10	9
NOSE	- pain < morning	1	1
		1	1
MOUTH	- Coryza with profuse	1	3
	watery nasal discharge		
	with paroxysmal sneezing 4	4	1
URINARY	- Aphthae - painful *,1,3,4	2	2
	- Increased salivation *,3,4	2	30
		37	3
	- Burning after micturition 2,3,4	5	14
	- Burning and tenesmus at	25	17
	conclusion of urination 2,3,4		
	- Frequency of urination < night	20	1
	- Scanty urine 1,2,3,4	1	1
	- Urine passes drop by drop 1,4	1	1
	- Renal calculus 1,4	1	1
	- Pain extending from kidneys *	1	6
	to bladder		
	- Pain left renal region	19	2
	- Pain right renal region 4		1
SKIN	- Warts 1,4	2	4
		1	4
EXTREMITIES	- Pain big joints < movement 4	5	1
	- Swelling around the nail		
	(nail bed)	1	1
	- Dry eruptions over hands & 4		
	thigh with itching < summer		5
SKIN	- Cracks hands oozing 1,2,3,4	1	
	yellow discharge	7	
	- Eczema < summer 4		
	- Boils sensitive to touch		

SYZYGIUM JAMBOLANUM

MOUTH	- Thirst increased	6	6
URINARY	- Profuse & frequent urination < night followed by weakness	15	8
BACK	- Backache	2	2
GENERAL	- Gradual weakness with loss of weight	5	3
FACE	- Prickly heat eruption over face - With itching perspiration profuse on face.	1	1

TERMINALIA ARJUNA

HEAD	- Vertigo *,7	4	4
MOUTH	- Dryness with thirst increased	12	9
EARS	- Tingling & buzzing sound *,7 - Hearing impaired	8	8
EYES	- Ecchymosis under eyes 7 & forehead with pain after injury	8	8
CHEST	- Violent palpitation *,7 < exertion	55	29
	- With profuse perspiration *,7 < movement	6	6
	- Pain left chest *,7	40	19
	- radiating pain left arm 7	40	19
	- with insomnia	89	50
	- with tingling & numbness in extremities	34	16
URINATION	- Dyspnoea 7	10	10
	- Hypertension 7	6	6
EXTREMITIES	- Scanty - yellow urine 7	1	1
EXTREMITIES	- Legs oedema	2	2
	- Pain & swelling right foot after fall 7	1	1
	- Numbness hands	1	1
	- Injury on hand & left 7 leg painful	1	1
		21	17

TERMINALIA CHEBULA

HEAD	- Generalized severe	6	3
	- Throbbing pain	25	17
	- Heaviness vertex	1	1
	- Vertigo *,7 > open air	47	34
MOUTH	- Ulceration with profuse salivation 7	3	1
		5	5
ABDOMEN & RECTUM	- Flatulence with heaviness 7 and distension of abdomen amel passing flatus < eating after	96	65
	- Pain in abdomen > passing stool	4	1
	- Constipation 7	1	1
	- Stool hard dry 7 with mucus	14	7
	- Bleeding piles protruding	77	59
	- Bleeding after stool	4	4
		34	31
		57	39
		4	4
		23	14
BACK	- Backache - severe *,7 < standing < motion	1	14
		23	14
		23	14

TARENTULA CUBENSIS

HEAD		2	2
STOMACH	- Pain - vertex	3	3
	- Appetite loss of Stomach feels sore & hard 4	1	1
SKIN	- Red spots & pimples 4	4	1
	- Trembling of hands 4	1	2
EXTREMITIES	- Trembling of hands 4	2	1
SLEEP	- Restless sleep 4	1	1
RECTUM	- Stool covered with 1 mucus, passage with much strain followed by bleeding per rectum	1	1

TARENTULA HISPANICA

GENITALIA	- Seminal emission at 1 night during sleep	1	1
	- Seminal emission 1 < after urination	1	1

EXTRIMITIES - Cramps in the hands with loss of power to write or hold anything 4	2	2
- Pain knee joints < after motion > sitting	1	1
- Pain sacral region < movement < lying down < sitting	1 1 1	1 1 1

VICUM ALBUM

HEAD	- Vertigo with dullness *, 1 in occipital region	126	72
	- Headache temporal region	1	1
	- Heaviness forehead	52	34
EAR	- Earache and otorrhoea 1	3	5
FEMALE GENITALIA	- Pain lower abdomen 1 during menses with excessive sexual desire	15	6
RESPIRATORY	- Dyspnoea < lying left side 4	4	4
	- Difficult breathing 4 inspiration difficult	6 6	6 3
BACK	- Backache 1	4	3
EXTREMITIES	- Sciatica left sided *, 1, 4 hard pressure	8	8
	- Tearing shooting pain both extrimities 1, 4 < cold > pressure	32 32	18 18
	- Pain right arm 1, 4 pain joints < night 2, 4	79	42
	- Pain in lower limbs	1	1
	- Shifting from hips to feet 1, 4 < standing > walking	20	14
CHEST	- Violent palpitation 1	32	18
	- Low blood pressure 4 with weakness	28	26
	- High blood pressure 4	9	8

45. ADDITIONAL SYMPTOMS FOUND RELIEVED

ABROMA AUGUSTA

1. Coryza < in open air
2. Burning during urination
3. Pain ankle joint < movement
4. Pain in heels
5. Leucorrhoea thick white
6. Milk disagrees
7. Swelling of whole body
8. Cough dry spasmodic
9. Ineffectual urge for stool
10. Pain abdomen < evening
11. Profuse perspiration < exertion

ACALYPHA INDICA

1. Heaviness in abdomen < after meals
2. Coryza
3. Dry eruption with Itching
4. Boils on the face
5. Flatulence
6. Cough with scanty expectoration

ACHYRANTHES ASPERA

1. Headache
2. Burning in palms and soles
3. Bleeding gums
4. Vertigo
5. Pain in abdomen < empty stomach before meals, after food
6. Bitter taste of mouth
7. Abscess chest

AEGLE FOLIA

1. Urticaria with itching < at night
2. Grinding of teeth
3. Stomatitis
4. Backache
5. Black pigmentation over skin
6. Leucorrhoea thin watery
7. Low Blood Pressure
8. Hydrocele (Rt. side)
9. Headache better after passing flatus
10. Itching in anus
11. Pain joints agg. motion
12. Heaviness of both eyes.

AEGLE MARMELOS

1. Eruption with Itching on whole body
2. Pain and tenderness in lt. Iliac fossa
3. Pain in lower extremities, back and cold

4. Leucorrhoea, thick white and acrid
5. Desire clay
6. Excessive Salivation
7. Itching all over body
8. Gripping pain in abdomen < taking meals

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA

1. Headache
2. Dryness of mouth with thirst
3. Pain in joints agg. in evening
4. Mental Depression
5. Vertigo
6. Leucorrhoea
7. Craving for Sugar
8. Loosing flesh while eating well
9. Stool loose offensive
10. Tenesmus in abdomen > after stool.

AMOORA ROHITUKA

1. Pain in abdomen
2. Piles with burning and stitching pain in rectum < during and after stool
3. Burning in eye
4. Burning in chest
5. Pain rt. Hypoch.

ANTHRAKOKALI

1. Eruption Blackish
2. Headache frontal
3. Leucorrhoea
4. Backache
5. Watery discharge < scratching after
6. Constipation

ARSENICUM SULPHURATUM FLAVUM

1. Pain both knee joints < motion
2. Headache left side < sun heat
3. Flatulence with distension of abdomen

BACILLINUM

1. Flatulence
2. Pain in breast
3. Chronic recurrent fever
4. Tingling sensation in throat
5. Sneezing < morning
6. Running nose agg. morning
7. Bitter taste of mouth
8. Recurrent attack of fever
9. Night sweating

BARYTA IODATA

1. Dysmenorrhoea
2. Otitis media
3. Backache
4. Cough agg. night
5. Pain abdomen
6. Recurrent fever
7. Pain throat < swallowing
8. Constipation
9. Nocturnal Enuresis

BARYTA MURIATICUM

1. Epistaxis
2. Gingivitis
3. Profuse urination
4. Pain in chest
5. Sleeplessness
6. Appetite decreased
7. Headache < sun under
8. Children talk through nose

BERBERIS VULGARIS

1. Palpitation
2. Cough and cold
3. Flatulence

BENZOIC ACID

1. Leucorrhoea
2. Frequent urination

BLATTA ORIENTALIS

1. Tachycardia
2. Anorexia
3. Insomnia
4. Chest pain
5. Tingling in throat

BOERHAAVIA DIFFUSA

1. Insomnia
2. Arthritis
3. Lt. side Hemiplegia
4. Tachycardia
5. Pain in heels
6. Dyspnoea
7. Stiffness of hands
8. Cervical spondylosis
9. Itching hands
10. Throat sore
11. Feverishness

12. Taste soap like

CASSIA SOPHERA

1. insomnia
2. Urine red colored
3. Vertigo < after sleep
4. Moist eruptions with itching
5. Leucorrhoea
6. Headache < in winters
7. Dry eruptions over left leg worse change of weather Itching > scratching
8. Pain in abdomen with tenderness
9. Constipation

CYNODON DACTYLON

1. Nocturnal Enuresis
2. Stomatitis
3. Cough and Dyspepsia
4. Sprain in left foot better hot fomentation
5. Cough and cold < night
6. Expectoration thick
7. Pain in legs
8. Leucorrhoea reddish in color

CAESALPAENIA BONDUCELLA

1. Profuse sweating
2. Bodyache
3. Epistaxis
4. Sleepiness

CANNABIS INDICA

1. Nocturnal Enuresis
2. Coryza
3. Worms
4. Headache
5. Loose unsatisfactory stool

CANNABIS SATIVA

1. Joints itching and burning > sun rays > cold
2. Constipation
3. Cough

CARICA PAPAYA

1. Vomiting
2. Flatulence
3. Milk Disagrees with vomiting
4. Cough < after eating

5. Paroxysmal empty loud eructation
6. Headache frontal dull
7. Persistent nausea
8. Sour eructations
9. Thirst increased
10. Lethargic

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA

1. Burning palms and soles
2. Cracks in palms and soles
3. Flatulence
4. Enuresis
5. Burning in epigastrium
6. Constipation
7. Hyperpyrexia
8. Generalized itching over whole body with eruption agg. at night > scratching

CEPHALANDRA INDICA

1. Palpitation
2. Headache
3. Backache
4. Numbness in fingers
5. Burning in soles
6. Headache
7. Dull aching pain in both the lower extremities.

CUPRUM ACETICUM

1. Coryza in morning
2. Expectoration mucoid white

DAMIANA

1. Dull headache in frontal region
2. Piles
3. Swelling and pain in Lt. testicle and vas deferens < movement
4. Vertigo
5. Intolerance to heat and cold
6. Frequent urination
7. Constipation

EMBELIA RIBES

1. Headache
2. Constipation
3. Desire for sweets
4. White spots on the face
5. Eruptions between fingers with itching at night
6. Cough dry spasmodic
7. Fever off & on < night
8. Pain in throat
9. Stool, thin mucous

EPHEDRA VULGARIS

1. Vertigo
2. Vomiting
3. Burning in palms & soles
4. Leucorrhoea
5. Nodular swelling in perineum with tendency for recurrence
6. Trembling hand < walking
7. Dyspnoea < night
< exertion
< leaning down
< dust
8. Palpitation
9. Chest painful aching
10. Dry cough
11. Coryza thin-nasal discharge-eyes red, sneezing
12. Desire to lie down

FAGOPYRUM

1. Dry cough
2. Fever with chill
3. Urticaria < cold
< bathing after
< morning
4. Itching and burning pain
5. Oedema lips
6. Crack-palms & feet with stitching pain
7. Dark spots before eye

GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE

1. Stool loose - watery
2. Headache
3. Cough & dyspnoea
4. Leg pain with numbness
5. Dryness of mouth
6. Burning micturition
7. Alternate Diarrhoea & constipation

GALLICUM ACIDUM

1. Asthmatic breathing
2. Expectoration thick
3. Cough agg. morning
4. Chest pain < night
< winter

HECLA LAVA

1. Bad smell from mouth
2. Itching on the head
3. Aching pain in extremities
4. Toothache < night

< both cold & hot

5. Child bites fingers

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA

1. Profuse urination < night
2. Cough & coryza with dyspnoea
3. Itching < night
< heat
< morning
4. Dryness of skin
5. Dyspnoea < exertion
6. Offensive breath
7. Cracks fingers with tenderness and soreness
8. Cough with difficult expectoration
9. Expectoration thin, thick < morning
10. Bleeding from gums
11. Bowel constipated
12. Giddiness off & on

HYGROPHILA SPINOSA

1. Headache
2. Constipation
3. Insomnia
4. Urticaria < evening
< cold
5. Itching < night
< winter
< morning
6. Headache whole head bursting in character

IRIS TENAX

1. Burning pain in abdomen
< by eating and drinking
2. Stool dry hard
3. Constipated
4. Vomiting
5. Fever with enlarged thyroid & pain
6. Eruptions over face
7. Pain right hypoch & epigastrium < night
8. Backache - dull aching pain -lumbar region
9. Eructation - sour
10. Burning sensation palms & soles

JABORANDI

1. Tachycardia
2. Inflammation of joints
3. Headache
4. Debility & vertigo
5. Headache < eating after
6. Urine frequent with burning
7. Dandruff with itching

JALAPA

1. Coryza
2. Pain in chest
3. Stoppage of nose
4. Weakness
5. No inclination to eat
6. Screams before urination

JUGLANS REGIA

1. Excessive thirst for cold water even in winters
2. Prostration
3. Fever
4. Falling of hair
5. Headache
6. Lachrymation
7. Crusta lactea with soreness

JUSTICIA ADHATODA

1. Pain in chest
2. Stopping of nose
3. Palpitation
4. Pain - mammae
5. Pimples over face
6. Cough with pain in throat
7. Cough < night
8. Coryza < evening
< closed room
< night
9. Pricking pain in right scapular region
10. Feverish
11. Nausea
12. Loss of smell & taste

KALI MURIATICUM

1. Hearing impaired
2. Buzzing sound in ears
3. Copper colored pigmentation on nose
4. Headache
5. Pain lower abdomen
6. Pain abdomen < after meals
7. Violent palpitation
8. Tendency of boils
9. Generalized rash with itching
10. Pain throat < sour food

LAC CANINUM

1. Vertigo
2. Constipation
3. Memory decreased
4. Falling of hair

1. Strain & burning in eyes
2. Leucorrhoea
3. Pimples
4. Clorrhoea
5. Backache < evening
< sitting
6. Pain lower limbs
< motion
7. Pain in all joints
< movement
> sitting
8. Pain lower extremities with numbness
< morning
9. Headache extending nape of neck
10. Palpitation

MENTHA PIPERATA

1. Headache
2. Pain in chest
3. Vertigo
4. Cramps calves
5. Expectoration mucoid scanty
6. Chest pain
7. Chronic coryza & stoppage of nose
8. Post nasal catarrh

NATRUM IODATUM

1. Headache
2. Fever
3. Vomiting
4. Vertigo
5. Pain big joints < summer, motion
6. Perspiration profuse†
7. Coryza thin, watery frequent nasal discharge
8. Flatulence
9. Darkness before eyes

NYCTANTHES ARBORTRISTIS

1. Constipation
2. Disturbed sleep
3. Leucorrhoea with backache
4. Earache
5. Stomatitis
6. Pain in sacral region
< evening
< night
7. Bitter taste of mouth
8. Headache frontal severe
9. Pain eye ball
10. Skin eruptions with watery discharge

SARACA INDICA

1. Cough-dry-short spasmodic
2. Burning in palms & soles
3. Blockage of nose
4. Pain in joints
5. Sour eructation
6. Leucorrhoea - thin watery profuse
< before menses day & night with weakness
7. Rattling sound in chest
8. Fever with chill
9. Darkness before eye
10. Heaviness - vertex

SARSAPRILLA

1. Pain lumbar region
2. Leucorrhoea
3. Constipation
4. Post nasal catarrh < morning thick white
5. Headache with trembling of hands
6. Burning during micturition
7. Urine-frequent at night

SYZYGIUM JAMBOLANUM

1. Intercourse, painful
2. Abdomen-lower, pain & burning
3. Backache

TERMINALIA ARJUNA

1. Pain in legs
2. Excessive gas formation in empty stomach
3. Rheumatic pains
4. Sleep disturbed
5. Headache & piles
6. Profuse perspiration < exertion
7. Hypertension with heaviness in head
8. Cough with chest pain
9. Headache vertex
10. Throbbing < motion, morning, evening
11. Anorexia

TERMINALIA CHEBULA

1. Bleeding per rectum < passing hard stool followed by burning in anus
2. Chilliness
3. Sore throat
4. Stool-loose-watery mucus immediately after taking food
5. Dull pain in epigastrium < empty stomach
6. Loss of appetite
7. Sour taste of mouth
8. Violent perspiration

9. Sensation of heat in eyes
10. Conjunctivitis yellow
11. Leucorrhoea thick, white, profuse on walking
12. Headache with numbness < talking

TARENTULA CUBENSIS

1. Constipation
2. Aching pain in whole body
3. Gripping pain in abdomen
4. Depression & desire to weep

TARENTULA HISPANICA

1. Pain stomach < after meal
2. Memory poor
3. Restlessness

VISCUM ALBUM

1. Leucorrhoea
2. Dyspnoea < working
< exertion
3. Headache - bursting in forehead > sleeping after
< morning
4. Headache - frontal
5. Tingling sensation hard
6. Pain epigastrium extend to back.

5. DRUG PROVING

Drug Proving is a unique method of ascertaining the therapeutic powers of drugs and is continued since Hahnemann's time. It plays a vital role in the development of Homoeopathy. It is the first step in the birth and emergence of a remedy. Since the law of similar states that only that medicine will be able to eradicate a disease in a sick person which is able to produce the same disease condition in a healthy person and hence it is necessary to perform proving on healthy human beings with new remedies and reprove existing ones in order to expand the therapeutic armamentarium. Keeping this in view, the CCRH has undertaken this job on a priority basis. This work is being carried out at three Drug Proving Research Units located at Calcutta, Midnapore in West Bengal and Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. In addition to this, Central Research Institute, Kottayam, Regional Research Institutes, New Delhi and Gudivada & Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow are undertaking this work.

The proving of drugs is conducted under Dysdale's double blind technique where neither the proving master nor the prover know the name of the drug and its potencies proved on them. 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 prover affects its pathogenesis in any form. A drug is proved at two different places, i.e. two units in order to complete its proving. The healthy volunteers are selected on the basis of a Pre-trial Medical Exam. conducted by Honorary consultants in fields of Medicine, Psychiatry, Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, Dermatology, Cardiology, Pathology and Gynaecology in case of female provers. Drugs are provided to the provers in coded phials and the provers are divided into two groups, one who receive 'placebo' and other 'actual drug' to distinguish between the false and true symptoms. The Proving-master records the responses of the provers in the prescribed proformae. The data then collected during the course of provings is received at the Central Drug Proving-cum-Data Processing Cell at the Hqrs. of the Council, where it is processed, analysed and compiled and later on published for the use of the profession.

5.1. ACHIEVEMENTS

5.1.1. Drugs Proved so far

1. Abroma augusta folia
2. Aegle folia
3. Atista Indica
4. Baryta lodata
5. Boerrhavia Diffusa
6. Cassia sophera
7. Cassia fistula
8. Cuprum Oxydatum Nigrum
9. Cynodon Dactylon
10. Embelia Ribes
11. Formic Acid
12. Hydrocotyle Asiatica
13. Kali Muriaticum
14. Thea chinensis
15. Aranea Diadema
16. Mygale
17. Tarentula cubensis
18. Tarentula Hispanica
19. Malaria Officinalis (short proving)
20. Curcuma longa (short proving)
21. Aranea Scimens (short-proving)
22. Aegle Marmelos
23. Chelone
24. Tela Aranea
25. Holarrhena Antidysenterica

26. Tylophora Indica
27. Azadirachta indica
28. Thymol.

5.1.2. Publications

Proving data is published from time to time for the use of the profession, in the form of monographs or in the Quarterly Bulletin.

5.1.2.1. Monographs

- Monograph No.1
- Monograph No.2
- Monograph No.3
- Monograph No.4

ABROMA AUGUSTA
KALI MURIATICUM
CASSIA SOPHERA
CYNODON DACTYLON (published in
the year under report)

5.1.2.2. Quarterly Bulletin

Name of the Drugs	No. & Issue of Quarterly Bulletin
1. Kali Muriaticum	Vol.3 no.1, 1981
2. Cassia Sophera	Vol.2 no.2, 1980
3. Cynodon Dactylon	Vol.2 no.4, 1980
4. Baryta lodatum	Vol.2 no.3, 1980
5. Formic Acid	Vol.7 (1-4) 1985
6. Cuprum Oxydatum Nigrum	Vol.7 (1-4) 1985
7. Hydrocotyle Asiatica	(Drug Proving Special) Vol.9 (3,4) 1987
8. Boerrhavia Diffusa	-do-
9. Mygale	-do-
10. Tarentula Cubensis	-do-
11. Tarentula Hispanica	-do-
12. Aranea Diadema	-do-
13. Aegle folia	-do-

5.1.3. Institute/Unit wise achievement

Name of the Institute/ Unit	Achievements
5.1.3.1. CRI, Calcutta	Proved only one drug. Institute had been closed with effect from April, 1986 as per order of President of the Council.
5.1.3.2. CRI, Kottayam	So far proved 2 drugs. Proving of 3rd is in progress.
5.1.3.3. RRI(H), Gudivada	So far proved one drug.
5.1.3.4. RRI(H), New Delhi	So far proved two drugs. Proving of 3rd is in progress.

5.1.3.5. HDRI, LUCKNOW Proved ten drugs and proving of 11th drug is in midway of its completion.

5.1.3.6. DPRU, CALCUTTA Proved 10 drugs. Proving of 11th is in progress.

5.1.3.7. DPRU, Midnapore Proved 10 drugs. Proving of 11th is in progress.

5.1.3.8. DPRU, GHAZIABAD So far proved 9 drugs and proving of 10th drug started.

5.2. Proving of three drugs completed during the year 1988-89 and proving of three drugs was in progress.

5.3. FUTURE PROGRAMME -

Drug Proving Programme to continue, Monograph on more drugs proved by the Council will be published.

6. DRUG RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION

Drug Research being conducted by the Council includes Drug Standardisation studies and Drug Research including Survey and Collection of Medicinal Plants.

DRUG STANDARDISATION

Therapeutic efficacy 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, Physico-Chemical and Pharmacological parameters in order to study various qualitative characteristics of drugs.

Pharmacognostic studies concern with the macroscopical and microscopical characteristics of the crude drugs of vegetable origin and helps in identification of drugs.

The physico-Chemical analysis helps in determining the physical and Chemical standards and constants and the discovery of active principle of the drug.

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 (Pharmacodynamics). In addition to the standardisation of therapeutic doses, the toxic doses (through acute, sub-acute and chronic toxicity tests) are also standardised to establish the 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 form. This is a long term programme, which is being carried out at two Drug Standardisation Units located at Ghaziabad and Hyderabad and also at Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS & 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 of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit in 1979. This unit was temporarily located at Ghaziabad and later shifted to Udhagamandalam (Tamil Nadu) in 1981. It conducts Survey of areas rich in medicinal plants and also collects raw drug 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 at Udhagamandalam. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted 12.70 acres of land to the Council on lease basis to undertake cultivation of land and research in medicinal plants.

6.1. DRUG STANDARDISATION

6.1.1. Brief resume of the work done during the period 1980-88.

During the above mentioned period between 1980-88 Pharma-cognostical, Physico-Chemical and Pharmacological studies on the following drugs were completed.

6.1.1.1. Pharmacognostical studies:

- 1) Abroma augusta, 2) Abrus precatorius, 3) Acalypha indica, 4) Achyranthes aspera, 5) Adhatoda vesica, 6) Aegle folia, 7) Aegle marmalos, 8) Agave americana, 9) Allium cepa, 10) Allium sativa, 11) Alstonia scholaris, 12)

Amoora rohituka, 13) Amygdalus persica, 14) Anacardium occidentale, 15) Andrographis paniculata, 16) Areca catechu, 17) Argemone mexicana, 18) Artemisia vulgaris, 19) Atista indica, 20) Avena sativa, 21) Azadirachta indica, 22) Berberis vulgaris, 23) Boerhaavia diffusa, 24) Caesalpinia bonducella, 25) Calotropis gigantea, 26) Camellia sinensis, 27) Cannabis indica, 28) Capsella bursa pastoris, 29) Capsicum annum, 30) Carica papaya, 31) Cassia sophera, 32) Cephalandra indica, 33) Cinchona officinalis, 34) Cineraria maritima, 35) Cinnamomum zeylanicum, 36) Citrus aurantium, 39) Cochlearia armoracia, 40) Coffea cruda, 41) Crocus sativa, 42) Cystisus scoparius, 43) Digitalis purpurea, 44) Embelia ribes, 45) Ephedra vulgaris, 46) Eucalyptus globulus, 47) Fagopyrum esculentum, 48) Ficus religiosa, 49) Gossypium herbaceum, 50) Gymnema sylvestre, 51) Helianthus annus, 52) Hemidesmus indicus, 52) Holarrhena antidysenterica, 53) Hydrocotyle asiatica, 54) Hygrophilla spinosa, 55) Hypericum perforatum, 56) Iberis amara, 57) Iris tenax, 58) Jaborandi, 59) Jacaranda caroba, 60) Jalapa, 61) Jatropha curcus, 62) Juglans regia, 63) Lectuca virosa, 64) Leucas aspera, 65) Lycopersicum esculentum, 66) Lycopodium clavatum, 67) Mangifera indica, 68) Mentha piperata, 69) Myristica sebifera, 70) Nicotiana tabacum, 71) Nerium odorum, 72) Nyctanthes arbortristis, 73) Ocimum sanctum, 74) Plantago major, 75) Rauwolfia serpentina, 76) Ricinus communis, 77) Rosamarinus officinalis, 78) Salvia officinalis, 79) Sarsaparilla, 80) Solanum nigrum, 81) Solanum xanthocarpum, 82) Syzygium cumini, 83) Taraxacum officinale, 84) Terminalia arjuna, 85) Terminalia chebula, 86) Thea chinensis, 87) Tribulus terrestris, 88) Verbascum thapsus, 89) Viola odorata, 90) Viscum album, 91) Vitex negundo, 93) Withania somnifera, and 93) Zea mays.

6.1.1.2 Physico-chemical studies:

1) Abroma augusta, 2) Acalypha indica, 3) Aegle folia, 4) Aegle marmelos, 5) Agave americana, 6) Allium cepa, 7) Allium sativa, 8) Alstonia scholaris, 9) Amoora rohituka, 10) Anacardium occidentale, 11) Argemone mexicana, 12) Artemisia vulgaris, 13) Atista indica, 14) Avena sativa, 15) Azadirachta indica, 16) Berberis vulgaris, 17) Boerhaavia diffusa, 18) Calendula officinalis, 19) Caesalpinia bonducella, 20) Caemellia sinensis, 21) Cannabis indica, 22) Capsicum annum, 23) Cassia sophera, 24) Carica papaya, 25) Capsella bursa pastoris, 26) Cephalandra indica, 27) Chenopodium, 28) Cinchona officinalis, 29) Cineraria maritima, 30) Citrus aurentium, 31) Citrus timonum, 32) Cochlearia armoracia, 33) Coffea cruda, 34) Crocus sativa, 35) Curcuma longa, 36) Cynodon dactylon, 37) Datura metel, 38) Digitalis purpurea, 39) Embelia ribes, 40) Equisetum, 41) Eucalyptus globulus, 42) Ephedra vulgaris, 43) Fagopyrum esculentum, 44) Ficus religiosa, 45) Gossypium herbaceum, 46) Gymnema sylvestre, 47) Helianthus annus, 48) Hemidesmus indicus, 49) Holarrhena antidysenterica, 50) Hydrocotyle asiatica, 51) Hygrophilla spinosa, 52) Hypericum perforatum, 53) Iberis amara, 54) Jaborandi, 55) Jalapa, 56) Jatropha curcas, 57) Justicia adhatoda, 58) Leucas aspera, 59) Lycopersicum esculentum, 60) Mangifera indica, 61) Mentha piperata, 62) Myristica sebifera, 63) Nyctanthes arbortristis, 64) Plantago major, 65) Rauwolfia serpentina, 66) Ricinus communis, 67) Rosamarinus officinalis, 68) Solanum nigrum, 69) Solanum xanthocarpum, 70) Tabacum, 71) Taraxacum officinale, 72) Terminalia arjuna, 73) Terminalia chebula, 74) Thea chinensis, 75) Tribulus terrestris, 76) Verbascum thapsus, 77) Viola odorata, 798) Viscum album, 79) Vitex negundo, and 80) 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) Alstonia constricta, 9) Amoora rohituka, 10) Anacardium occidentale, 11) Argemone mexicana, 12) Atista indica, 13) Avena sativa, 14) Azadirachta indica, 15) Baryta iodata, 16) Berberis vulgaris, 17) Boerhaavia diffusa, 18) Calendula officinalis, 19) Caesalpinia bonducella, 20) Calotropis gigantea, 21) Camellia sinensis, 22) Cannabis indica, 23) Capsicum annum, 24) Carica papaya, 25) Cassia fistula, 26) Cassia sophera, 27) Cephalandra indica, 28) Chelone glabra, 29) Cinchona officinalis, 30) Cineraria maritima, 31) Coffea cruda, 32) Cuprum oxydatum nigrum, 33) Curcuma longa, 34) Cynodon dactylon, 35) Datura metel, 36) Damiana, 37) Digitalis purpurea, 38) Embeliaribes, 39) Ephedra vulgaris, 40) Eucalyptus globulus, 41) Fagopyrum esculentum, 42) Ficus religiosa, 43) Gossypium herbaceum, 44) Gymnema sylvestre, 45) Holarrhena antidysenterica, 46) Hydrocotyle asiatica, 47) Hygrophilla spinosa, 48) Hypericum perforatum, 49) Iberis amara, 50) Jacaranda caroba, 51) Jalapa, 52) Mangifera indica, 53) Myristica sebifera, 54) Plantago major, 55) Rauwolfia serpentina, 56) Solanum nigrum, 57) Thea chinensis, 58) Thymol, 59) Tribulus terrestris, 60) Terminalia chebula, 61) Verbascum thapsus, 62) Viola odorata, 63) Viscum album and Withania somnifera.

6.1.1.4. Histochemical studies:

1) Achyranthes aspera, 2) Fagopyrum esculentum, 3) Hygrophilla spinosa, 4) Jalapa, 5) Juglans regia, 6) Sarsaparilla.

6.1.2. Achievements during the year 1988-89

Drug Standardisation research work was continued during the year 1988-89 at Two Drug Standardisation Unit's Lucknow and Hyderabad and at Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. Different studies as mentioned hereunder have been completed during the year under report.

6.1.2.1. Pharmacognostical studies:

1) Anagallis arvensis, 2) Anthoxanthum odoratum, 3) Apium graveolens, 4) Bacopa monnieri, 5) Beta vulgaris, 6) Brassica nigra, 7) Brumantia suaveolens, 8) Buxus sempervirens, 9) Caesalpinia bonducella, 10) Cardiospermum halicacabum, 11) Fragaria vesca, 12) Glycosmis pentaphylla, 13) Hygrophilla spinosa, 14) Hedra helix, 15) Humulus lupulifer, 16) Manihot esculentum, 17) Mallotus philippensis, 18) Nux juglans, 19) Opuntia vulgaris, 20) Parthenium hysterophorus, 21) Polygonum punctatum, 22) Saraca indica, 23) Schinus molle, 24) Silybum marianum, 25) Thevetia nerifolia, 26) Tropaeolum majus, 27) Zingiber off. 28) Viola tricolor.

6.1.2.2 Physico-chemical studies:

1) Apium graveolens, 2) Anagallis arvensis, 3) Anthoxanthum odoratum, 4) Bacopa monnieri, 5) Buxus sempervirens, 6) Beta vulgaris, 7) Caesalpinia bonducella, 8) Cardiospermum halicacabum, 9) Glycosmis pentaphylla, 10) Hygrophilla spinosa, 11) Lachnanthes tinctoria, 12) Lycopus virginicus, 13) Nux juglans, 14) Opuntia vulgaris, 15) Parthenium hysterophorus, 16) Polygonum punctatum, 17) Saraca indica, 18) Thevetia nerifolia, 19) Tropaeolum majus, 20) Viola tricolor, 21) Zingiber off.

6.1.2.3. Pharmacological studies:

Under this study, the research work was carried out on 10 drugs and effects of Mother tincture were studied on albino rats, mice and rabbits. Details are as under and mentioned in Table I, II, III.

EFFECTS OF HYGROPHILA SPINOSA ON RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES COUNT

Normally cycling female albino rats weighing 150 gm to 200 gm b.w. were selected after acclimatization to standard laboratory conditions at least for 15 days. These rats were grouped into normal control i.e. 0.9% saline and 61% alcohol fed control and drug treated groups. It was observable that before drug administration, the R.B.C. counts were ranging app. 4.50×10^4 per cumm. in all animals whereas, after administration at a dose level 0.1 to 0.2 ml/100 gm b.w. exhibited perceptible increase in R.B.C. counts ranging from 5.20×10^4 to 7.50×10^4 per cumm. On the contrary, the 61% alcohol fed and 0.9% saline treated groups did not show any increase in R.B.C. counts under identical laboratory conditions in experimental animal.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF HYGROPHILA SPINOSA IN INDUCING OVULATION IN NORMALLY CYCLING RATS

Normally cycling female albino rats weighing 200+-25 gms b.w. were selected after acclimatization to standard laboratory conditions photoperiod 10L/14D was maintained and water was allowed ad-libitum. Normally cycling rats were selected after determining their oestrus cycle by taking vaginal smear. These rats were grouped into Drugs/Vehicle/Saline were administered for 15 days alternately through oral route.

On histological examination it was revealed that the drug treated group has brought about early maturation of Ovarian follicles with prominent oocytic stages of development. Few corpora lutea stages were also discernible with predominantly enlarge and subsequently increase in numbers in drug treated groups. Hypertrophy was followed by hyperplasia in multiplication of oocytic stages with distinct mitotic divisions, perceptible degranulation of these cells were also noticeable, which indicates activation of corpora lutea for secretion of follicle stimulating hormones (FSH) and leuteinizing hormones(LH) for maintenance and maturation of ovarian follicles. However, these changes were not recorded in 61% alcohol and 0.9% Physiological saline treated group. Therefore, it may be inferred through preliminary screening of Hygrophilla spinosa Q on female reproductive organs of normally cycling rats that the drug at a dose level of 0.2ml/100 gm b.w. may accelerate the early maturation of ovarian follicles and prepares the whole endocrine system for ovulation by stimulating FSH and LH secretion.

3. AN IN-VIVO EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF TROPAEOLUM MAJUS Q FOR ITS CARDIO-VASCULAR ACTIVITY

92% alcohol produced sudden fall in blood pressure since Tropaeolum majus Q was prepared in 92% alcohol as per formulation of H.D.R.I. Lucknow. Hence the Q also exhibited the similar response in blood pressure and ultimately animals were collapsed. Therefore, we may infer that the sudden fall in blood pressure was due to high alcohol content.

4. AN IN-VIVO EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THEVETIA NERIFOLIA FOR ITS CARDIOVASCULAR ACTIVITY

92% alcohol produced sudden fall in blood pressure, since Thevetia nereifolia Q was prepared in 92% alcohol as per formulation of H.D.R.I. Lucknow. Hence the Q also exhibited the similar response in blood pressure and ultimately animals collapsed. Therefore, we may infer that the sudden fall in blood pressure was due to high alcohol content.

5. AN-VIVO EXPERIMENTAL ANAYLSIS OF APIUM GRAVEOLENS Q FOR ITS CARDIOVASCULAR ACTIVITY

92% alcohol produced sudden fall in blood pressure, since Apium graveolens Q was prepared in 92% alcohol as per formulation of H.P.I. Hence the Q also exhibited the similar response in blood pressure and ultimately animals were collapsed, Therefore we may infer that the sudden fall in blood pressure was due to high alcohol contents.

6. PUBLICATIONS

- Pancreatic beta cell regeneration - A novel antidiabetic action of Cephalandra indica Q Published in British Homoeopathic Journal July, 1988.
- Pharmacological study of Amooro rohituka Q W&A anti-pyretic action on albino rats ready for communication to British Homoeopathic Journal.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Drug Standardisation work to continue.

TABLE - I

ACUTE AND SUBACUTE TOXICITY STUDIES OF DIFFERENT DRUGS IN MOTHER TINCTURE FORM IN ALBINO RATS (WEIGHING 200 TO 250 GMS)

Name of Drug	Group - I Drug Treated Group		Group - II Vehicle Treated Group (Alcohol)		Group - III Saline Treated Group	
	Dose 100/gm	%Mortality Albino rates	Dose/100 gm	%Mortality Albino rats	Dose/100	%Mortality Albino rats
1. Glycosmis pentaphyla Q	50 ul 0.1 ml	Safe 75%	50 ul 0.1 ml	Safe 75%	50 ul 0.1 ml	Safe "
2. Hygrophilla spinosa Q	0.1 ml	Safe	0.1 ml	25%	0.1 ml	50%
3. Nux juglans Q	0.1ml-0.3ml 0.35-0.6ml	Safe 50%	0.1ml-0.3ml 0.35-0.6ml	Safe 50%	0.1ml-0.3ml 0.35-0.6ml	Safe "
4. Trapeoleum majus Q	25ul-0.1 ml 0.15ml-0.3 ml	Safe 50-100%	25ul-0.1ml 0.15ml -0.3ml	Safe 50-100%	25ul-0.1ml 0.15ml-0.3ml	Safe "
5. Thevetia nerifolia Q	25ul-0.1ml 0.15ml-0.2ml	Safe 50-100%	25ul-0.1ml 0.15ml-0.2ml	Safe 50-100%	25ul-0.1ml 0.15ml-0.3ml	Safe "
6. Apium graveolens Q	25ul-0.1ml 0.15ml-0.3ml	Safe 50-100%	25ul-0.1ml 0.15ml-0.3ml	Safe 50%	0.1ml-0.5ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	Safe "
7. Cardiospermun halicacabum Q	0.1ml-0.5ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	Safe 70%	0.1ml-0.5ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	Safe "	50ul-0.1ml 0.2ml-0.5ml	Safe "
8. Buxus sempervirens Q	50ul-0.1ml 0.2ml-0.5ml	Safe 60-100%	50ul-0.1ml 0.2ml-0.5ml	Safe "	0.1ml-0.3ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	Safe "
9. Bacopa monniere Q	0.1ml-0.3ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	Safe 50%	0.1ml-0.3ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	55%	0.1ml-0.2ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	Safe "
10. Lachnanthes thectoria	0.1ml-0.2ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	Safe 50%	0.1ml-0.2ml 0.55ml-0.6ml	Safe 50%		

6.2. DRUG RESEARCH FOR POTENCY ESTIMATION

A Homoeopathy Drug Research Institute has been established at Lucknow for advance research studies for potency estimation of Homoeopathic dilutions.

6.2.1. ASSIGNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1988-89

To explore the possibility of "Potency determination" scientifically evolving multi-disciplinary approach.

6.2.2. WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

6.2.2.1. Hypoglycaemic activity of some lesser known homoeopathic drugs in Diabetised Albino Rats and Rabbits.

6.2.2.1.1. Cephalandra indica Q & 6x

It is evident from experimental data that regular administration of Cephalandra indica Q at a dose level ranging from 50 ul to 0.1ml/100 gm b.w. exhibited marked decrease in blood sugar level ranging from 278+-11.62 to 104+-3.32(does level 50 ul/100 g. b.w.) and 257+-16.60 to 106+-4.98(does level 10.1 ml/100 g. b.w.) in alloxanised diabetised albino rats respectively when compared to 41% and 90% v/v alcohol fed controls 0.9% w/v saline and drug treated groups of 6x potency at dose level of 50 ul to 0.1 ml/100gm. b.w. However of Cephalandra indica treatment did not exhibit significant hypoglycaemic potentiality as evident from the results.

A similar observation was observable in alloxanised diabetised rabbits. The regular administration of Cephalandra indica Q at dose level ranging from 50 ul/100gm b.w. to 0.2ml/Kg b.w. brings down significant fall in blood sugar levels ranging from 370+-6.66 to 111.6+-2.5 and 382+-8.33 to 121,4+-6.5 respectively. Whereas, 6x potency of Cephalandra indica, 41% & 90% alcohol fed controls and 0.9% saline treated alloxanised rabbits did not exhibit any marked hypoglycaemic activity.

It is evident that alloxan brings about necrosis of B cells and markedly reduces the number along with an increase in blood sugar levels. The Cephalandra indica Q and micro dose of 6x exhibited significant increase in B cell count alongwith decrease in blood sugar level when compared to alcohol fed control and 0.9% saline treated groups.

The experimental trials of this novel antidiabetic drug is specially significant because the fraction did not produce any acute and sub-acute toxicity even in fairly large doses i.e. 0.1ml to 0.5ml/100gm b.w. An in depth study is continued in order to confirm the neuro-endocrinological involvement of this novel anti-diabetic drug.

6.2.2.1.2. Gymnema Sylvestre Q and 6x

The experimental studies revealed that regular administration of Gymnema Sylvestre Q and 6x in micro-doses ranging from 50 ul to 0.1ml/100 gm b.w. in diabetised albino rats and 50 ul/0.1ml/100 gm. b.w. of diabetised rabbits did not produce hypoglycaemic activity.

Histopathological studies of Gymnema sylvestre Q and 6x administration did not bring about increase in B cell count with prominent degenerative B cells in diabetised rats and rabbits.

The acute and sub-acute toxicity studies revealed untoward side effects and finally mortality occurred at a dose level ranging from 0.2ml/100 g. b.w. and above Therefore, it may be inferred that the drug Gymnema sylvestre Q and 6x did not possess hypoglycaemic activity at microdoses in diabetised rats and rabbits.

6.2.2.2. Literary survey in respect of bio-physical aspect of potency has been made extensively. The papers on recent research and advances in Potency Determination by Prof. V. Gutmann and Dr. G. Resch were reviewed. A survey of the role of Quantum Theory and Interfacial Tension in elaborating the Potentised Diluent Medium has been made.

6.2.3. FUTURE PROGRAMME

Drug Research for potency estimation to continue

SURVEY & COLLECTION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

6.3.1. BRIEF RESUME OF THE WORK DONE PRIOR TO THE YEAR 1988-89

The survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit(SMPCU) is located at Udhagamandalam in Tamil Nadu. The Unit since inception (1979) has accomplished the following work prior to the year 1988-89.

1.	Botanical exploration tour.	59
2.	Field number	2211
3.	Raw Drug material (Plant specimen) collected for carrying out the Drug Standardisation work.	136
4.	Number of Herbarium sheets incorporated/Accessioned.	1817
5.	Number of specimen added to the Museum of the Unit.	51
6.	Literature Survey cum Herbarium consultation tours.	8
7.	Index cards of Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants prepared.	2175
8.	Local Botanical exploration tour of one day Herbarium specimen collected from the South India already identified and authenticated from Botanical Survey of India.	34
9.	Clinical Research Survey tour have been carried out to Kolli hills in Salem district of T.N.	218
10.	Local Medico-Ethno Botanical cum folklore uses tour has been carried out to Masakkal in Nilgiri District.	3
11.	Herbarium:	1
12.	a) 437 Herbarium specimen have been mounted.	
	b) 313 Herbarium specimen have been stitched.	
	c) 535 Herbarium specimen sheets have been written.	
	d) 1211 leaves from fair field book have been prepared.	
	e) 515 Herbarium Index cards have been prepared.	
	12 Herbarium sheets of Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants have been supplied to the Project Director, HDRI, Lucknow.	
	12 Photograph of Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants have been supplied to Project Director, HDRI, Lucknow.	

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

MEDICO-BOTANICAL EXPLORATION TOURS:

- 2 Major and 23 local one day Medico-Botanical Exploration tours have been carried out by the Survey Officer and Technical Staff of this unit near and around Udhagamandalam and forest area in Nilgiri District, Tamil Nadu State.
- Shri D. Suresh Baburaj, Field Botanist of this unit has taken a Medico Botanical/Ethnobotanical cum Folk lore uses tour at Mettupalayam, Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu state and 2 days tour to Kalpetta, Wynaad District, Kerala State.

II HERBARIUM CONSULTATION/LITERATURE SURVEY TOUR:

3 Herbarium consultation cum literature survey tours have been carried out by the Survey Officer to Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore and 548 herbarium specimens collected from Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu state already identified in the Unit have been authenticated by comparing the authentic specimen of B.S.I., Coimbatore Herbarium(MH)

III. IDENTIFICATION :

Botanical identities have been made on the 748 field numbers collected from various parts of South India.

IV. NOMENCLATURE AND DOCUMENTATION :

1325 Index cards of Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants, ethnobotanical and indigenous medicinal plants have been prepared from published literature for the Nomenclature and Documentation of the Unit.

V. HERBARIUM WORK DONE :

- a) 692 Herbarium specimens have been mounted.
- b) 375 Herbarium specimens have been stitched.
- c) 468 Herbarium sheets have been labelled.
- d) 698 Leaves from fair field book have been written.
- e) 120 Herbarium Index Cards have been prepared.
- f) 743 Herbarium specimens have been Accessioned/Incorporated in the herbarium of the Unit bringing the total number of 2560 herbarium specimens in the herbarium of the unit up to date.
- g) 712 Field numbers have been collected for the herbarium of the unit during the year bringing the total of 2923 up to date.

VI. MUSEUM WORK DONE :

2 Exhibits have been added in the Museum of the Unit during the period under report bringing the total number of 41 exhibits up to date.

VII. SUPPLY OF RAW DRUG PLANT MATERIAL :

- a) 9 Raw drugs plant material have been supplied to the Project Officer, D.S.U., Ghaziabad to carry out the Drug Standardisation and Research work.
- b) 9 Raw drugs plants material have been supplied to the Project Officer, D.S.U., Hyderabad to carry out Drug Standardisation and Research work.
- c) 7 Raw drugs plants material have been supplied to the Project Director, HDRI, Lucknow to carry out the Physico-chemical, Pharmacognostic, Pharmacological studies and research work.
- d) Stembark of drug STREBLUS ASPERA Lour. with necessary field notes have been supplied to the CCRH Hqrs.
- e) Whole plant of ARTEMISIA NILGIRICA (C.B. Clarke) paman. (A. vulgaris auct non Linn) have been supplied to the Honorary Project Officer, Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine, Madras to carryout research work.

VIII. SUPPLY OF HERBARIUM SHEETS:

7 Herbarium sheets of the Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants have been sent to Project Director,

HDRI, Lucknow

IX. SUPPLY OF PHOTOGRAPHS :

8 Photographs of Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants have been supplied to the Project Director, HDRI, Lucknow.

X. PAPER PUBLISHED

Dawre, M.S., D. Suresh Baburaj and S. Rajan 1987 "Nomenclature changes in Indian Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants" J. Econ Tax. bot. 11(1);217-23.

3.3.3. FUTURE PROGRAMME

The survey and collection of medicinal plants to continue.

7. EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

The experimental research has been undertaken by the Council at Clinical Research Unit, BHU, Varanasi and also initiated at Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute (HDRI), Lucknow, to evaluate the action of homoeopathic medicines in prevention and cure of experimentally induced cholelithiasis, arterio-sclerosis and thromboembolus in laboratory animals.

At HDRI, Lucknow an experimental model has been developed to produce the disease condition in animals. The experimental analysis is in progress and results shall be incorporated in due course. The results shown below are from the experiments done at CRU, Varanasi.

The experimental research is being undertaken at Clinical Research Unit, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi to evaluate the action of Homoeopathic medicines in prevention and cure of experimentally induced cholelithiasis, arterio-sclerosis in laboratory animals.

- 7.1. To study the efficacy of CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHA mother tincture in dissolving THROMBOEMBOLUS in experimentally induced embolic conditions in rabbits.

Crataegus oxycantha has often been prescribed in chronic heart diseases with extreme weakness and in arteriosclerosis. It is also known that it produces giddiness, lowered pulse, air hunger and reduces blood pressure. It is said to have a solvent power upon crustaceous and calcareous deposits in arteries. In order to evaluate the solvent powers of Crataegus oxycantha mother tincture experiments were conducted on albino rats.

Besides antithrombotic activity, it was also screened for antiatherosclerotic activity in albino rabbits, this study revealed that it has lowered the serum cholesterol level by 49% within 15 days of the drug treatment. However, this cholesterol lowering effect could not persist in spite of continuing the treatment i.e. a temporary one.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

- 7.2. To evaluate BARYTA CARB & BARYTA MURIATICA in the treatment of ARTERIOSCLEROSIS produced experimentally in laboratory animals.

The drug Baryta carb and Baryta mur. are useful in general degenerative changes in arteries, aneurysms etc. and are often prescribed in cases of arteriosclerosis. In order to verify such activity of these drugs studies are being conducted on experimental animals.

The preliminary study revealed that both the drugs did not have any serum cholesterol lowering effect in experimentally induced hypercholestraemia, indicating that these drugs may not have any preventive effect.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

- 7.3. To study the efficacy of Homoeopathic drug FEL TAURI 2x or 3x in CHOLELITHIASIS produced experimentally in laboratory animal.

The drug Fel tauri is reported to increase the duodenal secretion, emulsify the fat and increase the peristaltic action of the intestines and also used in obstruction of gall ducts, biliary calculi and jaundice. In order to evaluate the effect of this drug in cholelithiasis, produced experimentally in laboratory animals studies are being continued at CRU, Varanasi.

The experiments have showed that Fel tauri 2x (trituration) in doses of 300 mg/rabbit twice daily did not have any preventive effect in stone formation.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The project is to continue.

8. LITERARY RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION

The study of literature and its revival is an important background material for scientific research programmes. The collection, compilation and dissemination there of is an essential part of scientific activity. Equally important is revision and updating of available data for its optimum and timely utilization. The Council has, therefore, undertaken literary research as a long term project since its inception.

Kent's Repertory is one of the most comprehensive repertories available in the homoeopathic profession. It is the most popular, complete and best repertory, the first edition of which was published in 1897 in America. It contains reference to 591 drugs. The last edition of this repertory was published in the year 1916. Since then a large number of drugs have been proved and added in our therapeutic armamentarium. Keeping the above facts in view a project entitled "Review & Revision of Kent's Repertory in relation to other works" was undertaken with a view to improve and enlarge the scope of Kent's Repertory. The Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica by William Boericke with Repertory by Oscar E. Boericke which contains references to 1414 drugs was taken as a source book for recommending additions. Before recommending additions a thorough comparative study of both the repertories Chapter/rubric wise is made. Additions to Kent's Repertory are recommended keeping in view Kent's philosophical frame work and after confirmation from known source books.

In addition to this, a new project has also been undertaken recently on additions of rubric drugs from Boger Boenninghausen Repertory to Kent's Repertory.

8.1. WORK DONE UPTO 1988

Preliminary scanning with respect to 12 chapters has so far been completed. Details of the Addition's as approved by the Working Group till 31.3.88 are as follows:

Sl.No.	Chapter	Additions Rubric wise from/to rubric
1.	Eye	Brows Hair falls out Boe. p.716 to Eyes-Lachrymation Boe p.721.
2.	Gums	Completed
3.	Respiratory System	Bronchial Tubes Asthma Remedies in General Boe., p. 883 to Chest Pains location Modalities Aggravation Weakness from least exertion even talking laughing singing Boe.p.888.
4.	Taste	Taste lost Boe., p. 756 to Flat insipid, straw like, pappy Boe. p. 756
5.	Tongue	Tongue coated-colour blackish to Tongue coated clean Boe., p. 751

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

The work was continued on chapters Eyes, Mind, and Respiratory System details of which are as follows:

8.2.1. Additions from Boericke's Repertory to Kent's Repertory and Review & Revision of Kent's Repertory in relation to other works.

Chapter	Additions Rubricwise from/to rubric	Additions approved by Working Group
1. Eyes	Eyes-Lachrymation Acrid, burning, hot Boe.p.721 to Eyes-Pain to Modalities Agg. from Motion Boe.p.724	Eyes-Lachrymation Acrid burning, hot Boe. p. 721 to Eyes-Orbits-Periostitis Boe. p.723.
2. Mind	Catalepsy-Trance Boe.p.689 to Delirium-sopor, stupor, coma Boe. p. 690	Catalepsy-Trance Boe. p. 689 to Cretinism-Imbecility Idiocy Boe. p.689.
3. Respiratory System	Cough-Remedies in General Boe. p. 888 to Cough-Type croupy Boe. p.891	Cough Remedies in general Boe.p.888 to Cough-cause occurrence aggravation physical exhaustion Boe. p. 890.
4. Taste	Completed whole chapter	work whole chapter approved
5. Tongue	completed whole chapter	work whole chapter approved.

8.2. Additions from Boger Boenninghausen Repertory to Kent's Repertory

1. Mind	Absence, lost in thought absent minded et. Boe. to abusive until exhausted Boe. p. 191	Same has been approved p.191
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8.3. Compilation of Homoeopathic Therapeutics

- Behavioural Disorders - Kottayam - Cross check of this work has been completed and will be placed before Working Group members for its approval.
 - Compilation of therapeutics on Rheumatic and other disorder of the joints
- The work on compilation of therapeutic on Rheumatic and other disorder of the joints from the drug Baryta mur. has been completed during the period.

8.3. PUBLICATIONS

A booklet entitled "Additions to Kent's Repertory from Boericke's Repertory in relation to other works - Chapter TEETH" and Chapter MOUTH is under publication in the form of a booklet for the use of profession.

8.4. FUTURE PROGRAMME

Literary Research programme to continue.

9. DOCUMENTATION

Knowledge explosion is produced by the information revolution taking place all over the world. The information revolution comprises the tremendous technological advances made during the past few centuries in capabilities to encode, record, reproduce, and disseminate information. Thus "Documentation Service" has emerged as an independent science in the recent times. People in the field of science, administration and education realised its importance and very often seek it for the furtherance of their researches and also for improving their methods, products etc. A close look around substantiates this fact that all round development in all fields in the last two decades has been possible mainly because of the availability of the information pertaining to resources, method and work which had already been done in the respective fields.

Compilation of relevant information from a huge store of data which is usually scattered at many places, down to earth, necessitates scanning and classified compilation. Accumulated world knowledge takes on an entirely new significance as techniques for mining, storing, sharing and using information in new ways are being developed. Knowledge in the form of newly stored information represents a new kind of transactable commodity, which in future human importance alongside material and energy resources. Evidently it consumes a great deal of time and requires services of a specialist & hence, the documentation is required.

The Council recognises the importance of Documentation Services in the execution of its research programmes. In view of this a Documentation Cell was established at Council's Headquarters in 1980 which has since been expanded and renamed as Documentation Section.

Keeping pace with the modern technology and as computers have taken over all walks of human life, DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS have been introduced by the Council. This is very essential for Documentation, storage, retrieval, processing of data, monitoring of programmes and dissemination are part of Documentation.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

The reference library which is a part of the Documentation Section has procured one hundred and sixty (160) volumes during this year, bringing the total to 4104 as on 31.3.89. The section subscribed to 52 Journals, both Indian and Foreign.

DOCUMENTATION WORK

a) Homoeopathic drugs:

The documentation work on 30 homoeopathic drugs has been completed. Similar work on 10 other drugs was in progress at the time of reporting.

b) On Clinical Research Problems :

The documentation work on 30 Clinical problems is in progress. It is a continuous work as they need to be constantly updated from the macrodocuments which are being procured regularly.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC LISTS

The reference library has introduced a new service named "CURRENT HEALTH LITERATURE AWARENESS SERVICES" from January, 1988 to be released quarterly. This list includes citation from current journals (both Homoeopathy and Allied Sciences) only. It is hoped that this service will prove useful for Research Scholars and Professionals. This list is sent to the Institutes/Units of the Council. The Scientists from the Institutes/Units can send their request for any article and a photocopy of the same will be sent to them.

Four (4) such lists have been released during the year 1988-89. Many requests for photocopy were received.

9.1.3. INFORMATION SERVICES

This service is related to technical enquiries regarding Homoeopathy and allied topics, from scientists of the Council, members of the profession in the country and abroad. During this year, 527 such queries have been answered by the Section.

9.1.4. REPROGRAPHIC SERVICES

The section offers reprographic services exclusively to the scientists associated with the Council in various capacities. During the year 1988-89 photocopies of 300 pages from the various journals/periodicals were provided.

9.1.5. SUPPLY OF COUNCIL'S PUBLICATIONS

Various publications of the Council were supplied to members of the profession on request.

9.1.6. PRESS CUTTINGS

968 Press Cuttings related to Homoeopathy and Allied subjects were received during the year. These cuttings have been classified and placed on records. With the additions of these, the Section now has 14,150 press cuttings.

9.1.7. AUDIO-VISUAL ACTIVITIES

The Council has purchased Coloured TV and VCR to impart necessary training in relevant clinical problems to research workers under various training programmes through audio-visuals. Medical films are also shown from time to time.

During this year ten(10) such films were projected under the Audio-visual activities of the Council.

9.1.8. PUBLICATIONS

The publication is one of the important activities of the Documentation Section. The details of these are given separately under the head "PUBLICATIONS".

STATISTICS RELATING TO DOCUMENTATION SECTION ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

LIBRARY

Books

Number of titles accessioned	160
WHO Publications	59

Journals

Number of Journals subscribed	52
Foreign - 26	
Indian - 26	

Number of journals accessioned -Cardex system for registration of the current journals has been introduced.

DOCUMENTATION

Information Services

No. of queries answered	527
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Reprographic Services

300

No. of documents whose photocopies have been supplied.

Bibliographic lists

4

Current Health Literature Awareness Services

Press Cuttings

968

No. of press cuttings received classified and entered in stock register.

14,150

Total collection of press cuttings

Publications

1

- Books/Monographs
- Quarterly Bulletin No.10
- CCRH NEWS

2

2

10. IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMME

The In-Service Training programme for the Scientists of the Council for updating their knowledge was continued during the year 1988-89, as this has a definite bearing on the research work they are supposed to carry out. Therefore, the Council has established a Training Cell at the Council's Headquarters Office which conducts Seminars/Workshops on a particular subject of research undertaken by the Council. The main aims of the seminars/Workshops are to discuss the recent researches, to develop mechanism for national exchange of information and experiences and to enrich the knowledge of research workers and scientists on that particular subject.

10.1. ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1988-89

10.1.1. SEMINAR ON CLINICAL VERIFICATION & WORKSHOP ON EPIDEMICS MANAGEMENT

A two day Seminar-cum-Workshop was organised on the occasion of the inauguration of Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow on 6th and 7th August, 1988. The seminar was attended by over two hundred and fifty participants comprising of the Scientists working in the Institutes and Units of the Council, several members of the Governing Body, Scientific Advisory Committee, Working Groups of the Council and the eminent homoeopathic practitioners from all over the country.

Sri Lokpati Tripathi, Irrigation Minister lighting the lamp placed before the portrait of Dr. Hahnemann on the occasion of the inauguration of the Seminar on Clinical Verification and Workshop on Epidemics Management. Sri Gopi Nath Dixit, Health Minister and Dr. D.P. Rastogi, Director, CCRH.

The papers were presented by Drs. M.S. Pramanik, O.P. Sachdeva, R.K. Ray, M.N., Sinha, P.C. Mal, Vikram Singh, Hari Singh, A.K. Khurana and Renuka Sharma.

Dr. Anil Bhatia, Chairman SAC offered a prize of Rs.600 to the best paper selected by the panel of judges in every Seminar organised by the Council. The papers read by Drs. A.K. Khurana, Research Assistant Hqrs. and Renuka Sharma, J.R.F., R.R.I, New Delhi on Clinical Verification were adjudged the best by the panel of judges and thus were jointly awarded the prize.

10.1.2.

Two Training Programme have been conducted by the C.C.R.H. for personnel sponsored by the Cabinet Secretariat in the use of homoeopathic remedies in common ailments.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Training programme for research workers to continue.

11. PUBLICATIONS

Research study is complete only when the findings obtained during the course of study are made public by reporting or publication, for they cannot be utilised fruitfully if they are not known to the people who ought to be or who are in a position to utilise it. Thus, communication of the results becomes as important as the research itself. Results/data obtained unless made public are of no use. So keeping this in view the Council has a QUARTERLY BULLETIN wherein technical activities and achievements of the Council are highlighted, CCRH NEWS wherein Council's activities are published and Books/Monographs.

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

Vol.10 of the Quarterly Bulletin was published during this period.

The Vol.10(1&2) issue contained the Proceedings of the Seminar on Bronchial Asthma organised by the Council with the assistance of WHO.

The Vol.10(3&4) issue contained the report on the Workshop on Cancer organised by the CCRH besides other papers.

CCRH NEWS

Two number i.e. 14 & 15 of the CCRH News were published during the year 1988-89.

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

1) Cynodon Dactylon and its proving (Incorporating Clinically Verified Symptoms)

2) Review and Revision of Kent's Repertory in relation to other works - Chapter Teeth Additions from Boericke's Repertory.

These are priced publications and are available on payment at Council's Headquarters at Janakpuri, New Delhi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Director and staff members of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy would like to thank the Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare, who is the President of the Council and Hon'ble Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare for their keen interest and active support in the growth and development of the Council.

We are also thankful to Secretary(Health), Joint Secretary(Health) and Director of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy for providing us continuous help and encouragement. Our sincere thanks are also due to the members of the Governing Body, Standing Finance Committee, Scientific Advisory Committee, Working Groups of the Council and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for their co-operation in carrying out various activities of the Council.

LIST OF INSTITUTES, UNITS UNDER C.C.R.H.

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KOTTAYAM (KERALA)-
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Research Officer I/C.,
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Officer Incharge,
Clinical Research Unit-T
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Assistant Research
Officer Incharge,
Clinical Research Unit-T
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SILIGURI,DARJEELING.

Research Officer I/C.,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
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DANDELI(NK) KARNATAKA.

Assistant Research
Officer Incharge,,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
Amila Patti, DIPHU
Karbianglong,
Near Fire Station,
DIPHU(ASSAM)-782 460

Assistant Research
Officer Incharge,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
Station Road, Tulsipur,
GONDA (U.P.)

Research Officer I/C.,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy, Sonari Street
JEYPORE (ORISSA)

38. Research Officer I/C.,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
Moolamattom P.O.,
IDUKKI(KERALA)-685 589

39. Assistant Research
Officer Incharge,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
P.W.D. Hills,
KOHIMA(NAGALAND).

40. Research Officer I/C.,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
MANGAN,NORTH SIKKIM.

41. Project Officer/Asstt.
Research Officer I/C.,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
Churachanpur,
MANIPUR-795 128

42. Assistant Research
Officer Incharge,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
Zangasti Road,
LEH(J&K).

43. Assistant Research
Officer Incharge,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
19, Othavatai Street,
Muthialpet,
PONDICHERY-605 003.

44. Research Officer I/C.,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
Kanke Block Road,Kanke
RANCHI(BIHAR)

45. Assistant Research
Officer Incharge,
Clinical Research Unit-T
for Homoeopathy,
Building No.37,38, Gandhipuram
P.O. Sendamangalam,
Distt. SALEM)TAMILNADU
637 409

46. Assistant Research Officer Incharge, Clinical Research Unit-T for Homoeopathy, C/O Shri P. Bose, Temple Rd., SHILLONG(MEGHALAYA)-793 001.
47. Assistant Research Officer Incharge, Clinical Research Unit-T for Homoeopathy, Old Kalbari Road,, Adviser Chowmubani, Krishna Nagar, P.O. Agartala, Distt. Tripura west, TRIPURA.
48. Assistant Research Officer Incharge, Clinical Research Unit-T for Homoeopathy, Door No.74-19-3, Enamalakuduru Road, (Block Road), Patamta-Krishna Nagar, Krishna Distt., VIJAYAWADA(A.P.)-520 007.
49. Research Asstt.I/C., Clinical Research Unit-T for Homoeopathy, Plot No.90(P),Deherpulli, Professor's Colony, P.O. Budharaja, Distt. Sambalpur,ORISSA
50. Research Officer I/C., Clinical Research Unit-T for Homoeopathy, Distt. Chamba, BHARMOUR(H.P.)-176 315.

PART-III

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1988-89 (AUDITED)

AUDIT CERTIFICATE

I have examined the accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi for the year ending 31st March, 1989. I have obtained all the information and explanations that have been required, and subject to the observations in the appended 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 according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown in the books of the Council.

Sd/-
DIRECTOR OF AUDIT-I
CENTRAL REVENUES

Place:
Dated: 3.11.1989

RECEIPTS		AMOUNT	PAYMENTS		AMOUNT
1. Opening Balance			1. Plan		
C.C.R.H.(Bank Balance)		1,392.94	a) Pay & Allowances	41,66,694.74	
Imprest Advance		44,355.90	b) Travelling Allowance	2,44,427.40	
			c) Wages	55,345.60	
		45,748.84	d) Rent	1,14,011.00	
2. Grant received from Ministry of Health & Family Welfare			e) Office expenses	5,35,898.08	
Plan		69,55,000.00	f) Material & Supply	4,23,403.30	
Non-Plan		85,30,000.00	g) Payment to Drug Research Provers	73,922.50	
		1,54,85,000.00	h) Grant-in-aid to August Nursing Home	54,930.00	
3. Misc. Receipts to be transferred to Pension Fund A/c			i) Interest paid on G.P. Fund	1,03,055.00	
Interest on Advances		2,711.85	j) Council's Contribution	1,300.00	
H.R.A./N.P.A. Recovery		4,482.00	k) Furniture & Fixture	87,605.61	
Sale of Books		13,692.85	l) Office equipment	2,54,205.04	
Interest on F.D.R.s		1,120.90	m) Books	20,284.28	
Misc. Receipts		10,425.20	n) Hospital equipments	1,32,108.99	
		32,432.80	o) Priced publications	27,732.00	
Less: Transferred to Pension Fund			p) NOIDA Building	17,62,114.00	
Interest on Advance	2,227.85			80,57,037.54	
HRA/NPA Recovery	4,482.00		q) Advance Granted		
Sale of books	13,692.85		Contingent Advance	1,51,473.57	
Int.on FDRs	1,120.90		Leave Travel Concession Advance	15,266.75	
Misc.Receipts	9,696.50	31,220.10	Travelling Allowance Advance	9,619.00	
		1,212.70	Scooter Advance	1,05,510.00	
4. Recovery/Adjustment of Short Term Advances			Cycle Advance	4,000.00	
Contingent Advance (Plan)	57,257.64		Car Advance	13,000.00	
Contingent Advance(Non Plan)	77,596.51	1,34,854.15	Fan Advance	400.00	
Leave Travel Concession Advance	6,300.00	6,300.00	Flood Advance	500.00	
Travelling Allowance Advance			Pay Advance	6,480.00	
Plan	3,740.30		Festival Advance	41,600.00	
Non-Plan	6,400.00	10,140.30	Deptt. Advance(C.P.W.D. Shahdara)	1,03,150.00	
Department Advances(P)			Deptt. Advance (C.P.W.D. Puri)	1,32,980.00	86,41,016.86
NOIDA (Plan)	15,15,711.00		2. Non-Plan		
D.A.V.P. (Plan)	2,927.26		a) Pay & Allowances	65,15,075.20	

5. Recovery of long term advances	38,863.75		c) Wages	4,69,927.80	
Scooter Advance	3,140.00		d) Rent	6,18,211.49	
Cycle Advance	5,200.00		e) Office expenses	2,13,818.40	
Car Advance	150.00		f) Material & Supply		
Flood Advance	120.00		g) Payment to Drug Research Provers	20,481.75	
Fan Advance	244.00		h) Furniture & Fixture	60,842.49	
Warm Clothing Advance	6,480.00		i) Books	6,244.00	
Pay Advance	38,560.00	92,757.75	j) Office equipments	28,307.42	
Festival Advance			k) Hospital equipment	22,413.90	
6. Recovery made from Deputationists on account of G.P.F., C.G.E.G.I.S., & H.B.Advance etc.		35,629.20	l) Interest paid on G.P.Fund	2,08,272.00	
7. Recovery made on account of C.G.H.S.		1,604.75	Advances Paid		
8. Recoveries made on account of Income Tax	1,41,802.00		Contingent Advance	1,97,334.13	
9. Recovery made on account of G.P.F.Subs.		10,83,427.00	Travelling Allowance Advance	11,200.00	86,34,085.18
10. Recovery made on account of G.I.Scheme		1,00,330.00	3. Securities paid to:-		
11. Pension Fund Account Amount credited during the year		31,220.10	Puri Electric Div.	900.00	2,040.00
12. Andhra Bank Account		10,456.40	(O.S.E.B.)-do-	1,140.00	
			4. G.P.F. Subscription remitted to S.B.Acct.	10,75,923.00	
			5. Amount paid to LIC on acct.of GIS Prem.	98,020.00	
			6. Recovery of Deputationist remitted on acct. of GPF, C.G.E.G.I.S. & H.B. Adv.etc.		35,629.20
			7. Income Tax remitted during the year		1,41,802.00
			8. S.B.I.Account(Pension Fund)		31,220.10
			9. Insurance Fund A/c.(old Scheme)		10,456.40
			10. Closing Balance		
			CCRH(Bank Balance)	2,472.81	
			Imprest Advance		
			Opening Balance	44,355.90	
			Granted during the year	1,100.00	47,928.71
				45,455.90	
					86,41,016.86
					65,15,075.20
					1,87,18,121.45
					Rs.....
					TOTAL
					Rs... 1,87,18,121.45

Sd/- (S.L. BHATT) ACCOUNTS OFFICER CCRH NEW DELHI

Sd/- (B.R. BHAKRI) ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER CCRH NEW DELHI

Sd/- (DR. D.P. RASTOGI) DIRECTOR CCRH NEW DELHI

11. Amount due to Insurance Fund from General Account (old scheme)			
Opening Balance	22.80		22.80
12. Security			
Opening Balance (Received from M/s. Cine Pulse)	500.00		
13. Misc. Receipts to be transferred to Pension Fund A/c.	1,212.70		
14. Council's Contribution in r/o Dr. Y.S. Chillar, received from C.C.H.	290.00		
15. Recovery of Insurance Premium from Staff.			
Recovery made	1,00,330.00		
Less (Paid to L.I.C.)			
Opening Balance	2,090.00		
Paid during the yr.	98,020.00	1,00,110.00	220.00

3. Advances with other Deptts.			
a) Advance with D.A.V.P.			
Opening Balance	12,927.26		
Less adjusted	2,927.26	10,000.00	
b) Advance with P. & T.			
Opening Balance	19,000.00		
Less adjusted	19,000.00		
c) Postage Advance			
Opening Balance	500.00		
d) Advance with C.P.W.D. Puri			
Opening Balance	2,53,193.13		
Add granted during the year	1,32,980.00	3,86,173.13	
e) Advance with C.P.W.D. Shahdra			
Granted during the yr.	1,03,150.00		
f) Advance with NOIDA			
Opening Balance	15,15,711.00		
Less adjusted	15,15,711.00		
			4,99,823.13

4. Securities			
a) H.P.E. Board, Shimla (Opening balance)		950.00	
b) Elect. Deptt. (Opening Balance)		30.00	
c) Speedways Service Centre (Opening balance)	2,500.00		
d) Directorate of Estate (Opening Balance)		1,017.20	
e) I.T.D.C. (Opening Balance)		5,000.00	
f) Puri Electric Division (Granted)		900.00	
g) Puri Electric (O.S.E.B.)		1,140.00	
			11,537.20

5. Sundry Debtors			
Opening Balance (CRU, Idukki)		20.00	

6. Group Insurance Fund with L.I.C. of India			
Opening Balance		83,395.00	
Added during the year		65,214.50	

Opening Balance	8,06,287.82		
Council's contribution and Interest added during the year	3,12,627.00		
Staff subscription remitted to Bank	10,75,923.00		
Interest given by Bank on S.B. A/c	8,482.09		

22,03,319.91

Less Withdrawals			
Final withdrawals of G.P.F.		61,590.00	
Advances paid		5,12,677.00	
Interest to Pension Fund A/c		8,482.09	
Investment made	15,50,000.00		21,32,749.09
			70,570.82

8. Investments			
Opening Balance (GPF)		25,51,750.00	
Made during the year	15,50,000.00	41,01,750.00	
Pension Fund			
Made during the year	5,00,000.00		
	46,01,750.00		

9. Amount due from General A/c on account of G.P.F. subscription			
Opening Balance			
Added during the year		7,504.00	
		7,504.00	

10. Amount due from General A/c on account of Insurance Fund (Old Scheme)			
Opening Balance		22.80	

11. Pension Fund A/c (S.B. A/c No. 19806)			
Opening Balance.	3,73,793.11		
Interest given by C.B.I. on S.B. A/c	2,475.00		
Interest given by S.B.I. on S.B. A/c	804.64		
Amount added during the year	31,220.10		

Interest accrued on S.B. A/c of G.P.F. transferred to Pension Fund 4,482.09
 Interest received on F.D.R. transferred to Pension Fund 1,13,850.00
 Less Withdrawals 5,30,624.94
 Investment made 5,00,000.00
 30,624.94

12. Insurance Fund (At Andhra Bank)
 Opening Balance 25,544.57
 Interest given by Bank on S.B. A/c 1,214.35
 Less Withdrawals 26,758.92
 Final payment of Insurance 10,456.40
 16,302.52

13. Closing Balance C.C.R.H. (Bank Balance) 2,472.81
 Imprest Advance 44,355.90
 Opening Balance 1,100.00
 Granted during the year 45,455.90
 47,928.71

TOTAL Rs. 1,47,65,954.87

TOTAL Rs. 1,47,65,954.87

Sd/-
 (S.L. BHATT)
 ACCOUNTS OFFICER
 CCRH NEW DELHI

Sd/-
 (B.R. BHAKRI)
 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
 CCRH NEW DELHI

Sd/-
 (DR. D.P. RASTOGI)
 DIRECTOR
 CCRH NEW DELHI