

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMEOPATHY (AYUSH)  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1113

ANSWERED ON:04.12.2015

Study/Clinical Trials of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Medicines

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**Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:**

Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/clinical trial to check the authenticity of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani medicines in different ailments/diseases including effectiveness of Aloe vera, Giloy on patients suffering from different tropical diseases such as dengue, malaria and some of the viruses causing seasonal influenza;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof indicating such clinical trials conducted by the Government during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote research/treatment of AYUSH medicines in the country along with the guidelines formulated to oversee such research/clinical trials?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IC) OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA,  
YOGA & NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY  
(SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK)

(a) & (b): Research Councils under Government of India have conducted and are conducting clinical studies to evaluate the efficacy of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines in various ailments. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy has undertaken clinical studies on Chikungunya and influenza like illness. Council wise list of such studies conducted during the last three years is annexed providing their details and outcomes. Studies for efficacy evaluation of Aloe vera and Giloy alone in dengue and malaria are not reported though these medicinal plants are widely used in accordance with the principles and concepts of AYUSH systems.

Contd.â€¦â€¦

-2-

(c): Government has set up Central Research Councils with 80 field units distributed across the country for promoting scientific validation and efficacy evaluation studies of Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines. Though the term 'Clinical Trial' as such is not prescribed in the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder pertaining to Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic medicines, yet Ministry of AYUSH has taken steps for facilitating clinical trials in AYUSH, like publication of Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines, issuing directive for registration of AYUSH clinical trials in Clinical Trials Registry of India, setting up of an Expert Committee to make recommendations for grant of approval to new clinical trial proposals and implementation of a central sector scheme of extra-mural research for supporting scientific exploration of AYUSH interventions and remedies in various medical and other R&D institutions. Also, Rule 158-B has been inserted in the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for seeking the proof of effectiveness and safety of certain categories of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines as a licensing requirement. Similarly, prior to licensing of new homoeopathic medicines there is a statutory requirement of documentary and other evidence of therapeutic efficacy including the minimum proving carried out with them. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda Sciences (CCRAS) and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM) have signed MOUs with Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for joint collaborative projects on Ayurvedic and Unani formulations related to treatment of Dengue and Tuberculosis respectively.

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**ANNEXURE**

**I. CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDIC SCIENCES**

a) List of completed clinical research projects during last 3 years

S.No. Clinical Research Outcomes

1. Multicentric Open Clinical Trial of Rajahpravari Vati in Dysmenorrhea. Research outcomes published in journal
2. Clinical evaluation of Vyaghi Haritaki in the management of Bronchial Asthma Data analysis is under process
3. Clinical evaluation of Vyaghi Haritaki in the management of Chronic Bronchitis Do
4. Clinical evaluation of Brahmi Ghrita and jyotishmati Taila in the management of Cognitive Deficit Do
5. Clinical evaluation of MahaTriphaladya Ghrita in the management of Allergic Conjunctivitis Do
6. Clinical evaluation of Maha Triphaladya Ghrita in the management of Dry Eye Syndrome Do

7. Clinical evaluation of Vyoshadi Guggulu and Haritaki Churna in the management of Dyslipidemia Do
8. Clinical evaluation of Saptavimshatika Guggulu and Haridra Churna in the management of Type II Diabetes Mellitus Do
9. Clinical evaluation of Ashvagandhadyarishta, Jatamamsi Arka and Sarpagandha Vati in the management of Essential Hypertension Do
10. Clinical evaluation of Bilvadi Leha in the management of Irritable Bowel Syndrome Do
11. Clinical evaluation of Punarnavadi Mandura and Dadimadi Ghrita in the management of Iron Deficiency Anaemia Do
12. Clinical evaluation of Ashokarishta, Ashvagandha Churna and Pravala Pishti in the management of Menopausal Syndrome Do
13. Clinical evaluation of Punarnava Guggulu, Dashmoola Ghrita and Kottamachukadi Taila in the management of Osteoarthritis Do
14. Clinical evaluation of Vyoshadi Guggulu and Haritaki Churna in the management of Obesity Do
15. Clinical evaluation of Laksha Guggulu and Mukta Shukti Pishti in the management of Osteopenia/Osteoporosis Do
16. Clinical evaluation of Simhanaada Guggulu and Brihata Saindhavadi Taila in the management of Rheumatoid Arthritis Do
17. Clinical evaluation of Rasayana effect of Ashwagandhadi Lehya in Apparently Healthy Elderly Persons Do
18. Clinical Evaluation of Nisha Amalaki and Chandraprabha Vati in the management of Type-II Diabetes mellitus (Madhumeha) Do
19. Clinical evaluation of Vajraka Ghrita, Arogyavardini Vati and Dineshavalayadi Taila in the management of Kitibha (Psoriasis) Do
20. Clinical evaluation of Vatari Guggulu, Rasna Saptaka Kashaya and Brihat Saindhavadi Taila in the management of Rheumatoid Arthritis. Do
21. Clinical evaluation of Vatari Guggulu, Maharasnadi Kvatha and Narayana Taila in the management of Osteoarthritis knee. Do
22. Clinical evaluation of of Ksheerbala Taila Matra Basti, Vatari Guggulu, Maha Rasnadi Kvatha and Narayana taila in the management of Osteoarthritis Knee. Do
23. Evaluation of clinical efficacy & Safety of the Vamana karma followed by Takradhara & Rasaushadhi Rasayana Chikitsa in Kitibha (Psoriasis). Do
24. A clinical evaluation of efficacy of Pranada gutika and Abhayaristha in the management of Arsha (Haemorrhoids) Do
25. Evaluation of clinical efficacy and safety of Brahma Rasayana in Apparently healthy elderly persons. Do
26. Clinical evaluation of Nisha Katakadi Kashaya and Yashada Bhasma in the management of Type-II Diabetes Mellitus (Madhumeha) Do
27. Clinical evaluation of efficacy of Rajahpravartini Vati, Kanchanara guggulu and Varunadi Kashaya in the management of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS): A pilot study Do
28. An open label efficacy study of Amrita Guggulu and Pinda taila in the management of hyperuricemia in Gout (Vatarakta) patients Do

b) Completed Collaborative clinical research projects during last 3 years

S.No. Details of the clinical research Outcome

1. Multicentric double blind randomized controlled clinical trial of coded drug AYUSH- Manas in mental retardation (Manas mandata) in children Data analysis is under process.
2. Double blind randomized controlled clinical trial of coded drug AYUSH-QOL2C for improvement of Quality of Life in stage III and IV Non Small Cell Lung cancer as an adjuvant to chemotherapy Technical report under preparation.

## II. CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN UNANI MEDICINE

a) Disease in which leads achieved and drugs developed

b) Disease-wise Unani Pharmacopoeal formulations validated studies

S.No Disease ( 10) Drugs (20)

1. So ul Qiniya (Anaemia) Sharbat e Faulad
2. Busoor Jild (Boils and Pustules) Majoon e Ushba  
Arq e Murakkab Musaffi Khoon
3. Kasrat- e- Ratubat-e-Hamoozi (Hyperacidity)  
Habb e Papita,  
JawarishAmla
4. Bawaseer-e-Damiya (Hemorrhoids)  
HabbeRasuat,  
Habb-e- Muqil,  
Majoon e Muqil and  
Marham e Saeeda Chob Neem Wala
5. Surat-e-Inzaal (Premature ejaculation)  
Safoof e Mughalliz Mani,  
Majoon Arad Khurma and  
Habb e lkseer
6. Waja ul Mafasil (Rheumatoid Arthritis)  
MajoonSuranjan,

Safoof e Suranjan,  
Raughan e Suranjan  
7. Zaheer  
Safoof e Zaheer

8. Nisyan (Amnesia) Majoon Nisyan  
9. Waja-ul-Mafasil (Joint Pain)  
Raughan e Suranjan  
Habb e Suranjan  
10. Nazla-e- Har (Common Cold)  
Habb-e- Shifa

c) Ongoing Pharmacopoeal Validation studies

S.No Diseases Drugs

Clinical validation of Pharmacopoeal Drugs  
(24 diseases, 47 drugs)

1. Zof-e-Masana Majoon Kundur,  
Jawarish Zarooni,  
Arq e Badiyan,  
Majoon Filasafa,  
Majoon Masikul Baul  
2. Warm e Kabid (Hepatitis) Arq e Kasni,  
Arq e Mako,  
Majoon-e-Dabeed-ul-Ward  
Sharbat e Bazoori Motadil  
3. Sailan-ur-Reham (Leucorrhoea) Kushta Khubsul Hadeed  
Habb e Marwareed,  
Majoon Suparipak  
Sufoof-e-Sailan  
Majoon Muqawwi e Reham  
4. Deedan e Ama (Helminthiasis) Qurs e Deedan  
5. Niqras (Gout) Majoon e Suranjan  
Habb e Azaraq  
6. Khafqan (Palpitation) Dawaul Misk Motadil Sada  
Jawarish-e-Shahi  
Khamira Sandal Sada  
7. Ziabetes (Diabetes Mellitus Type -II) Qurs e Ziabetes Khas  
8. Sual e Yaabis (Dry Cough) Sharbat Ejaz  
Sharbat e aSadar  
9. Su e Hazm (Dypepsia) Jawarish Kamooni  
Arq Badiyan  
10. Jarab (Scabies) Itrifal Shahtara  
Marham e Kharish  
Aab e Neem  
Majoon-e-Chobchini  
11. Hisatul Kulyah (Nephrolithiasis)  
Safoof Hajrul Yahood  
Safoof Pathar Phori  
Sharbat e Bazoori motadil  
12. Zof e Ishtiha (Anorexia) Jawarish Ood Shireen  
Hab e Hilteet  
Hab e Tursh Mushtahi  
13. Zaheer Sharbat e Belgiri  
14. Sool Qiniya (Anaemia) Damavi  
15. Nisyan (Amnesia) Majoon Muqawwi e Dimagh  
16. BusoorJild (Macules and Pustules) Itrifal shahtara  
Sharbat Unnab  
17. Waja-ul-Mafasil (Rheumatoid Arthritis) Majoon Jograaj Goggul  
Habb e Asgandh  
Raughan Malkangani  
18. Kalaf (Melasma)  
Zimaad e Baras  
19. Nazla Muzmin Itrifal Ustukhudus  
20. Zof-e-Dimagh Khamira-e-Gaozaban Sada  
21. Kasrat-e-Tams Sufoof-e-Habis-ud-Dam  
22. Khushunat-e-Halq Lauq Badam  
23. Zeeq un Nafas Lauq e Katan  
Validation of Fast Acting Drugs ( 8 Diseases, 9 Drugs )

1. Sual Ratab (Productive Cough) Sharbat Zufa Murakkab

Habb e Surfa

2. Qula (Stomatitis) Zaroor e Kath

3. Suda' (Headache) Arq e Ajeeb

4. Wajaul Asnan(Toothache) Raughan lkseer

5. Shara (Urticaria) Qurs Asfar

6. Waram e Halaq (Pharyngitis)

Sharbat Toot Siyah

7. Sahar (Insomnia) Raughan-e-Luboob e- Saba

8. Nazla Laoq-e-Sapistan

### III. CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY

Outcomes of research projects undertaken by Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy during the last three years.

Sl.No. condition Study design Outcome Publication

#### Clinical Research

##### 1. Diabetic polyneuropathy

Observational study A total of 247 patients suffering from diabetic polyneuropathy were given individualized homoeopathic medicine for period of 12 months and results reflected significant improvement in their symptoms and signs. Lycopodium clavatum, Phosphorus and Sulphur were the medicines most frequently prescribed. A prospective multi-centric open clinical trial of homeopathy in diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy. Homeopathy. 2013; Apr; 102(2) :130-8.

2. Haemorrhoids multicentric randomized single-blind placebo-controlled trial After 90 days of treatment, a significant reduction ( $P = 0.0001$ ) was found in the median area under the curve for symptoms of haemorrhoids and Quality of Life-favouring homoeopathy. Most frequently prescribed medicines were: Nuv vomica, Phosphorus, Sulphur. 1. Effect of homoeopathic LM potencies in acute attacks of haemorrhoidal disease: A multicentric randomized single-blind placebo-controlled trial. Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2013;7(2):72-80.

3. Depressive episode Observational study A total of 83 patients completed the follow-up, treated for depressive episodes with homoeopathic medicines showed statistically significant reduction in the mean scores ( $P = 0.0001$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). The most frequently used medicines were: Natrum muriaticum, Arsenicum album, Pulsatilla nigricans, Lycopodium clavatum and Phosphorus. Homoeopathic management in depressive episodes: A prospective, unicentric, non-comparative, open-label observational study. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2013;7(3): 116-125

4. Attention deficit hyperactive disorder Randomized placebo controlled pilot trial A total of 54 patients (homoeopathy = 27, placebo = 27) were analysed under modified intention to treat (ITT). All patients in homoeopathy group showed better outcome in ( $P = 0.0001$ ) favouring homoeopathy group ( $p=0.0001$ ). Frequently used medicines were calcarea carb., Lycopodium, Phosphorus. Homoeopathic management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: A randomised placebo controlled pilot trial. Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2013;7(4):158-67.

##### 5. Benign Prostatic

##### Hyperplasia

Observational study Homoeopathic intervention to patients suffering from benign prostatic hyperplasia for a period of 12 months showed improvement in symptoms There was a statistically significant reduction in American Urological Association Symptom Index, ( $p= 0.0001$ ). The medicines found to be most useful in this study are: Thuja, Sulphur, Pulsatilla, Lycopodium. There was a mean reduction of 2.3 ml in prostate volume, which was significant statistically ( $p=0.005$ ).

Homoeopathic medicines in the management of benign prostatic hyperplasia: A multicentric prospective observational study. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2012; 6 ( 3): 16-25

6. Chronic sinusitis Observational study Statistically significant reduction after treatment ( $p=0.0001$ ) was found in chronic sinusitis assessment score developed by CCRH. Silicea, Lycopodium, Phosphorus and Kali iodata were found to be most useful medicines among pre-defined trial medicines. Homeopathy in Chronic Sinusitis: A Prospective Multi-centric Observational Study. Homeopathy 2012; 101(2): 84-91.

7. Acute otitis media Randomized controlled trial Individualized Homoeopathy is as effective as conventional treatment (analgesics, antipyretics and anti-inflammatory drugs) in acute otitis media. Symptomatic improvement was quicker in the Homoeopathy group. Antibiotics were not required for patients in Homoeopathy group whereas 97.5% patients in conventional group required an antibiotic. Randomized controlled pilot study to compare Homoeopathy and conventional therapy in acute otitis media. Homeopathy 2012; 101(1): 5-12.

8. Cervical spondylosis Prospective randomized clinical pilot study Patients suffering from cervical spondylosis treated with homoeopathic medicine showed significant reduction in pain under LM group [ $p= 0.007$ ]. Overall quality of life of the patients after homoeopathic medication showed significant improvement. Most frequently used homeopathic medicines in both the groups are: Lyc., Sulp., Bry. Phos., Calc., Nux- v., Rhus- t., Nat-m. 1. Homoeopathic individualized LM-potencies versus Centesimal potencies for pain management of cervical spondylosis: A multicenter prospective randomized exploratory clinical study. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2012; 6(4): 16-23.

9. 1 Chikungunya Randomized double blind placebo controlled trial Identified homoeopathic Bryonia alba 30 C for the epidemic resulted in producing 19.76% prevention as compared to placebo in prevention of chikungunya. Homoeopathic Genus Epidemicus "Bryonia alba" as a prophylactic during an outbreak of Chikungunya in India: A cluster -randomised, double -blind, placebo- controlled trial. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2014; 8(3):: 160-165

10. Influenza like illness Randomized placebo controlled trial In this study, 447 cases were enrolled in three groups: LM group (n=152), C group (n=147) and Placebo (n=148) cases. There was a significant improvement in fever, headache, myalgia, sore throat, fatigue, nasal complaints, sweat and Cough in patients suffering from ILI. The medicines which were commonly prescribed were: Ars. alb., Bry. alb., Rhus tox, Bell., Nux vom., Sepia, Phos., Gels., Sulph., Nat. mur. and Acon. Effect of individualized homoeopathic treatment in influenza like illness: A multicenter, single blind, randomized, placebo controlled study. Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2013;7:22-30.

11. Influenza like illness Data collection survey 23 homeopathic physicians contributed to data collection. The most frequently prescribed being Arsenicum album (n = 265; 23.5%). For a total of 99 FU appointments with valid SF symptoms, Arsenicum album was prescribed most frequently overall (n = 28; 28.0%). Homeopathic treatment of patients with influenza-like illness during the 2009 A/H1N1 influenza pandemic in India. *Homeopathy* 2013 Jul;102(3):187-92.
12. Acute Alcohol withdrawal (AAW) Observational study Individualised Homoeopathy was given to 112 patients reporting with AAW. The clinical assessment done for 05 days showed significant decrease in mean scores and increase in quality of life score (P < 0.001). The most common remedies used were Arsenicum album, Lycopodium clavatum, Belladonna, Nux vomica and Pulsatilla. Managing acute alcohol withdrawal with Homoeopathy: A prospective, observational, multicentre exploratory study. *Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy* 2014;8(4):224-230
13. Acute encephalitis syndrome 151 children (121 in IMP + H and 30 in only IMP) diagnosed with AES were enrolled. The results showed 12 (9.9%) death out of 121 children administered IMP + H whereas it was 13 (43%) out of 30 children on IMP alone. The most useful medicines are Belladonna, Stramonium, Arsenicum album, Helleborus, Bryonia alba, Sulphur, and Cuprum metallicum. Evaluation of homoeopathic medicines as add-on to institutional management protocol in Acute Encephalitis Syndrome: An exploratory observational comparative study. *Indian J Res Homoeopathy* 2015;9:34-41.
14. Vitiligo Observational study Homoeopathic treatment was found to be useful in relieving vitiligo in varying degrees in 126 patients, out of which 4 (2.94%) cases showed marked improvement, 15 (11.03%) cases showed moderate improvement, 77 (56.62%) cases showed mild improvement, and 30 patients did not improve significantly. Ten homoeopathic medicines were found useful in the study of which Sulphur, Arsenicum album, Phosphorus, and Lycopodium clavatum were the most commonly indicated and useful medicines. A multicentric observational study to evaluate the role of homoeopathic therapy in vitiligo. *Indian J Res Homoeopathy* 2015;9:167-75.
15. Lymphatic filariasis Randomized controlled trial A total of 112 patients (homoeopathy -55 and allopathy-57 ) analysed under the treatment group of 11 days out of which 107 patients were analysed on a six months treatment scale. All patients in homoeopathy group showed a significant improvement in the intensity and frequency of ADL attacks. The quality of life of the patients were also improved. Medicines like Apis mellifica, Rhus toxicodendron, Pulsatilla, Arsenicum album, Bryonia alba and Hepar sulph. were most useful in the acute attacks whereas Lycopodium, Natrum mur. , Sulphur, Pulsatilla and Calcarea carb were prescribed. Submitted for publication.
16. Menopause Randomized controlled trial A total of 471 cases were screened out of which 88 cases were enrolled according to Inclusion criteria. Out of 88 cases 07 cases are dropped out. Under analysis
17. Chronic rhinosinusitis Randomized controlled trial A total of 317 cases were screened out of which 121 cases were enrolled according to Inclusion criteria. Study showed significant improvement in global assessment by patient and physician. Under analysis
18. Polycystic ovarian syndrome Randomized controlled trial A total of 120 cases were screened out of which 60 cases were enrolled according to Inclusion criteria. Study showed significant improvement primary and secondary outcomes. Under analysis
19. Alcohol dependence Randomized controlled trial As per ITT analysis, 32(80%) patients in IH and 15(37.5%) in the SA responded to treatment: absolute difference 42.5%, p= 0.0002. The medicines frequently prescribed were Sulphur, Lycopodium. , Arsenicum album, Nux vomica, Phosphorus and Lachesis. Under publication
20. Schizophrenia Observational study Out of 171 enrolled patients 105 completed 12 month follow-up and 66 visited for varied time period. Significant difference (p = 0.0001, p < 0.05) in the mean scores of BPRS, using paired t-test was observed at end of the study. Sulphur, Lycopodium, Natrum mur, Pulsatilla nig. and Phosphorus were found to be the most effective medicines in treating schizophrenic patients. Submitted for publication.
21. Gastroesophageal reflux disease Observational study 78 patients were screened & 36 patients were enrolled. Data was analysed and the outcome of the study shows that there is improvement in GERD symptom score. The Quality of life also showed improvement in all the patients. The medicines found effective in study were Lycopodium, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Cinchona Officinalis, Pulsatilla nigricum, Arsenicum album, Natrum Muriaticum etc. Manuscript is under preparation.
22. Osteoarthritis Observational study Out of 74 patients screened in the OPDs, 47 (63.51%) met the eligibility criteria and were enrolled in the study. All were given to individualized homoeopathic medicine for 8 days. 12 (25.53%) patients were lost to follow-up, and 35 (74.47%) completed the study. Statistically significant reduction in pain, stiffness, loss of physical function measured on VAS (mm) was seen. Assessments made on OARSI-OMERACT intermittent or constant pain measure score compared at baseline and after 7 days also showed significant improvement Rhus toxicodendron, Bryonia alba, Causticum, and Pulsatilla nigricans, Arnica montana, Calcarea carbonica, and Sulphur were prescribed. Under publication
23. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia Randomized controlled trial A total of 474 cases were screened out of which 250 cases were enrolled according to Inclusion criteria. The results are under analysis. Under analysis
24. Diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy A total of 474 cases were screened out of which 250 cases were enrolled according to Inclusion criteria. The results are under analysis. 487 patients have been screened and 85 patients were enrolled in the study. The results are under analysis. Under analysis
25. Leptospirosis Randomized controlled trial A total of 213 patients were screened and 160 were excluded. 53 patients were enrolled wherein individualized Homoeopathic medicine was being administered as an adjuvant to standard care (Homoeopathy + standard care: 26; Placebo + standard care: 27). All the patients in the trial were improved. There was no death reported. Under analysis
26. Cervical spondylosis Randomized controlled trial Out of 498 screened cases, 134 cases were enrolled in the study comprising of 66 cases in Homoeopathy group and 68 cases in Placebo Group. Medicines which were most commonly used were; Rhus tox., Calcarea carb, Kalmia and Paris Quadrifolia. Under analysis
27. Agave americana Observational study During the last three years 23 drugs were verified clinically on various disease conditions. Clinical verification Observational study Dermatitis, Stomatitis, Vertigo, Headache, Tonsillitis, Colic, Spondylosis. Under publication
28. Andrographis paniculata Observational study Allergic Rhinitis, Gastritis, Frozen shoulder, Metorrhagia, Pharyngitis, Headache, Piles, Conjunctivitis. Under publication
29. Argemone mexicana Observational study Fever, Pharyngitis, Alopecia, Allergic Dermatitis, Sinusitis, Gastritis, Insomnia, Urticaria, Conjunctivitis, Constipation, Herpetic eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo. Under publication

30. *Bacopa monniere* Observational study Conjunctivitis, Gastritis, Urticaria, URTI, Headaches, Dysmenorrhoea, Dermatitis, Anal fissure. Under publication
31. *Chelone glabra* Observational study Worm infection, Sinusitis, Constipation, Cervical spondylosis, Rhinitis, Gastritis, Headache, Torticollis. Under compilation
32. *Clerodendron infortunatum* Observational study Observational study Ear block, Constipation, Worm infection, Gastritis, Diarrhoea, Headache, Insomnia, Dyspepsia. Ongoing
33. *Coleus aromaticus* Observational study Conjunctivitis, Haemorrhoids, Dysentery, Constipation, Dysmenorrhoea, Gastritis, Cough, Eye Infection, Urticaria, UTI, IBS Under compilation
34. *Cornus circinata* Observational study Gastritis, Headache, Dysentery, Abdominal colic, Anorexia, Tonsillitis Fever, Rhinitis, Epistaxis, Myalgia Under compilation
35. *Cuprum oxydatum nigrum* Observational study Dermatitis, Urticaria, Roundworm infection, Eczema Under compilation
36. *Ficus religiosa* Observational study Constipation, Gastritis, Bleeding piles, Leucorrhoea, Headache, Migraine, Dyspepsia, Vertigo, URTI, Haemorrhoids, Aphthous ulcer Under publication
37. Formic acid Observational study Arthritis, Gout, Polyps, Nephritis, Spermatorrhoea Under publication
38. *Hydrocotyle asiatica* Observational study Constipation, Leucorrhoea, Acute rhinitis, Stomatitis ,Gout, Cough, Arthritis , Chronic Eczema, Pharyngitis, Indigestion, Vertigo, Dysuria, Abdominal colic Under publication
39. *Juglans regia* Observational study Acne, Bodyache, Fever, Insomnia, Eczema , Melasma, Coryza Under publication
40. *Liatris spicata* Observational study Dysmenorrhoea, Diarrhoea, Ulcers, PID, Headache, Flatulency, Gastritis, Leucorrhoea Under publication
41. *Mimosa humalis* Observational study Constipation, Dermatitis, Coryza, Arthritis, Backache, Rheumatic pain, Urethritis, Neuritis, UTI Under publication
42. *Ocimum sanctum* Observational study Cough, Urticaria, Aphthae, Dyspepsia, Acne, Leucorrhoea, Alopecia, Fever Under publication
43. Paraffin Observational study Constipation, Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Fever, Indigestion, Bodyache, Vertigo, Gastritis, Conjunctivitis Under compilation
44. *Pothos foetidus* Observational study Stomatitis,, Constipation, Cough, Urticaria, Fever, Headache, Asthma, UTI, Psoriasis, Acne, Nasopharyngitis, Pharyngitis, Dermatitis, Gastritis, Allergic rhinitis Under compilation
45. *Senega* Observational study Dyspnoea, Allergies, Arthritis, Fever, URTI, Coryza, Allergic bronchitis, Migraine, Gastritis, Bronchitis Under compilation
46. *Skookum chuck* Observational study Acid Peptic Disorder, Dermatitis, Dysmenorrhoea, Dyspepsia, Gastritis , Vertigo, Rheumatic pain, Fibroedema, Eczema, Urticaria, Allergies Under publication
47. *Tinospora cordifolia* Observational study Gastritis, Dyspepsia, Urethritis, Hyperacidity, Anorexia, Chronic amoebiasis, UTI, Fever Under publication
48. *Thymol* Observational study Rheumatic pain, Sinusitis, Headache, Fever, Rhinitis, Diarrhoea, Vertigo, Leg cramps Under compilation
49. *Thyroidinum* Observational study Dysmenorrhoea, Oligomenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Obesity, PCOD, Rheumatic pain, Arthritis, Vertigo, Headache, Gastritis, Sciatica, Piles, Backache, Goitre, Hyperthyroidism, Hypothyroidism Under compilation