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# ELECTRO-HOMEOPATHY: AN EMERGING APPROACH IN THERAPEUTICS

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## **ABSTRACT**

Spagyric Homeopathy or Electro homoeopathy is an art of healing through alchemical herbal extracts, based on the principle, Life is in the Blood and Lymph and disease in its Vitiations. Electro homeopathic drugs are composed entirely of components obtained from herbal/medicinal plants and are manufactured with purified water and a sophisticated process of extracting spagyric essence from medicinal plants at room temperature. Electro homeopathy is a drug system that is used to treat a range of diseases and ailments. The concept of electro-homeopathy is that more than one of the organs involved or affected by the condition occurs when disease occurs in the body, because the entire body is interconnected and very complex as well. Electro Homoeopathy is a plant-orientated system of herbal medicine. It is a part of alternative system of medicine. It cures all kind of diseases rapidly without creating any side effects. Electro homoeopathy medicine have removed certain pain with quick like electricity when prescribed internally. External prescription of this medicines is based on law of polarity. It also relieves pain magically due to its influence on nervous system. The present review article gives an overview about an emerging Electro homoeopathic therapy.

Keywords – Electro homoeopathy, Cohobation process, Concept of electricity, Temperament.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Natural plant medicines have been used as remedies for various diseases since ages. Various medical systems have been established and practiced across the world, of which some are gained popularity and constitutional recognition while some are yet to find recognition in certain geographical areas. The medicinal plants have played a significant role in the most convenient and effective health care. Many of the currently available drugs were derived directly or indirectly from phytochemicals [1]. Herbal(s) also referred to as herbal formulations, herbal drugs, herbal medicine, herbal extracts, or dietary supplements can be considered important in multimodal therapeutics. Herbals, often administered as powders or extracts, are mixtures of interacting compounds that can modulate multiple pharmacological targets and provide clinical efficacy which is beyond the reach of single- compound based drugs [2]. Herbal products are complex mixtures of organic chemicals that may come from any raw or processed part of a plant, including leaves, stems, flowers, roots, and seeds. Under the current law, herbs are defined as dietary supplements [3]. Rationally designed, carefully standardized, synergistic traditional herbals with robust scientific evidence can also be used as

alternatives in certain chronic diseases [4]. In fact, for most of history, herbal medicine was the only medicine. Even as recently as 1890, 59% of the listings in the US Pharmacopeia were from herbal products [5]. Alternative treatment options offered by herbal plants and other natural products will reduce the burden and cost treatment. This is in line with the new 2014–2023 WHO goals to support Member States in harnessing the potential contribution of traditional medicine to health, wellness and people-centered healthcare promoting the safe and effective use of traditional medicine by regulating, researching and integrating traditional medicine products, practitioners and practice into health systems [6]. The WHO emphasizes the importance of botanical medicines in the economic and effective management of various diseases.

Electro homeopathy is the name given to a new system of medicine discovered by a famous Italian Count Cesare Mattei in the latter part of the 18th century. Count Mattei, the founder of Electro homeopathy, was born on the 11th January 1809 in Bologna city in Italy. He belongs to one of the noblest families of Bologna, the town of the learned. After having studied natural science, he dedicated himself to understanding anatomy, physiology and pathology; then more exclusively to chemistry and botany. After long and patient research following a method of his own, he discovered how to extract active ingredients from certain plants. C.C. Mattei is even today considered as the father of Electro homeopathy. He studied and experimented these techniques and through Cohobation method, produced drugs from these medicinal plants by taking out spagyric essences in most purified way and mixing them in proper proportions. He tried them on many patients and cured their diseases in a very effective and successful manner. Count C. Mattei believed in the theories of famous Paracelsus, who introduced similar laws of treatment and cure and was convinced of their immense utility and of their perfectly innocuous character. Mattei applied these to all his patients with confidence [7-9].

Electro homoeopathy work on the principle that diseased organisms are far more sensitive than healthy organisms. Much like the area of skin around a cut or a graze is sorer and more tender than its surrounding areas. A remedy is never given to just remove the symptoms from the body, but to work wholly on the disease and remove its cause. It therefore works on the body as a whole. Each remedy is derived from the active enzymes of several plants. When you take this complex remedy, it completely covers and controls the body. It will then move through the body via the blood and lymphatic systems and target only those areas that require it. Once the diseased part is sufficiently saturated with the remedy, it stops absorbing it. When all the parts of the body have been healed and a healthy balance restored, the medicine itself is no longer absorbed. Therefore, there are absolutely no risks of over-dosing, side effects or drug dependency. Electro homoeopathic remedies purify the lymph and blood systems and can find and destroy the gravest of disorders. They can also help prevent disease by keeping the body pure and giving it a healthy balance.

Count Cesare Mattei invented 'spagyric' (alchemy in Greek/Latin) for therapeutic purposes. It was phyto-extraction process alias natural medicine called as Electro-Homeopathy (EH). This method permitted up-regulated dosing as per clinical indications (pathophysiological requirements) extending into bolus. As against this, the famous German anatomist Rudolf Hoernale (c.1814–1918) has proven that the science of anatomy and invasive medicine was not known in Greece. That the Greek medicine experts use to visit India to learn. The Ayurveda specialists practiced internal medicine surgery, had surgical implements & principles of practices. Citing official/state sponsored paleographs date to c.925–35 A.D., Deepak Bhattacharya has proven that in Ancient India medicine specialists were known as 'vaidya' (doctor) and practitioners of invasive medicines were known as 'vesakas' (surgeons). Either being technical phones in Sanskrit lingua. In medieval India, in the central India kingdom of the Nizams alias Hyderabad state (c,1500–1900) an indo-arabic modified school of natural internal medicine was practiced being fully state sponsored

(supporting info). And most of such pan-global heritage has often been labeled as 'bogus\hoax or as quackery'. During present time (catalysed by the Vietnam war) the indo-china histo-cultural practice of munching/swallowing artemisia annua herbs (non-flowering stage) to thwart pyrexia\fever and or fail malaria has evolved as the 'Artisunate' intravenous injection alias ACTs – and being awarded the Nobel prize (2015) [10-14].

Electro-homeopathy has a bulk drug making process. It is fully in sync with latest in modern sciences. Therefore, there is a case to look in and report back, specially about Electro-homeopathy which has remained virtually un-reported.

#### 2. PREPARATIONS OF ELECTRO-HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Plants or plant parts are collected in appropriate seasons. Spagyric essences are prepared by these plants or plant parts. The term 'Spagyric' is derived from Greek word spagiry (Spao + ageiro) which means separate and reunites. Electrohomeopathic spagyric essences are prepared by the following process.

- In the first step, the plant material is immersed in water in a container and wormed at a temperature of 30 to 40 degree centigrade. Then the phyto constituents can be extracted in the water. This process needs to repeat by changing required fresh water to yield maximum concentrated essence. This process may require 3 to 30 days depending upon the plant parts used, i.e., fresh leaves, stem bark, seeds, roots etc. This separated fresh water extract is collected in a separate collecting bottle. This extract is denoted as A.
- After this water extract is prepared, the plant material is distilled in water to separate more phytoconstituents such as volatile oils and oils from the plant materials. This extract is denoted as B.
- After this second step plant material is taken in a separate wide mouthed round bottom flask. The water left from the separation of volatile oils is poured over the plant material in a wide mouthed round bottom flask. The flask is then sealed with fermentation lock and placed in an incubator at 27-35 degree centigrade for two weeks. By that time, the plant material would have fermented and yielded up its spirit. This fermented spirit is also known as Mercury. The spirit is distilled off and rectified for at least seven times. This third extract is denoted as C.
- The remaining plant material is taken for separation of salts from the plant material in the fourth step. In this step, the material is dried to remove all the moisture, by keeping in an oven. When all the moisture is gone, the plant material begins to roast. Then it is incinerated. When the material turns ash grey color, heat is turned off and let to cool.
- Next step is to grind and weigh the ash and then extract using Soxhlet extraction in water and collect in a Petri dish. Water is then evaporated in an oven overnight and salt is collected then. Salt content is weighed and heated in high temperature to obtain hygroscopic salts and collected it in air tight bottle. This extract is denoted as D.
- After extraction, the extracted salt (D) is remixed with the rectified spirit (C) and the volatile oils (B) and then with water extract (A). This mixture is allowed to digest at 30-degree centigrade temperature for a week. This process is known as Cohobation. Shake the container slightly three to five times per day for a week. This process is known as digestion. After digestion decant the spagyric essence to remove undissolved salts. This essence is used for further medicinal preparation which is higher in quality and almost zero toxic [15-17].

Mattei's method of procedure preparations underwent research with some modifications in the aim of more efficacy by individual Electro homeopathic practitioners and manufacturers and researchers, since from the Mattei's innovation, there are many 100's

of books published across the world related to Electro homeopathy but lack of scientific publications in research journal. But Zimple and Krauss are disciples of the Mattei's were tried to improve the quality of remedies with respect to safety and efficacy with experiments. Both modified preparation of Electro complex homeopathy by Zimple & Theodor Krauss officially recognized and are included in German Pharmacopeia. Quote from Theodor Krauss: "complex may be cured by complex". So, this is the principle of Electro homeopathy. Theodor Krauss quote in German language book title "Zitat von Theodor Krauß: "Komplexesmögedurch Komplexesge heilt warden". From 1881 onwards, Krauss dealt with Cesare Mattei's Electro homeopathy. In 1909 Krauss received the title "Professor h.c. for the Chair of Occult and Hermetic Medicine" at the Écolesupérieurelibre [18-21]. By the above-mentioned procedure, Spagyric essences of each plant are prepared. Then these individual essences are remixed to prepare complex medicines in different dilutions and different proportions by below process.

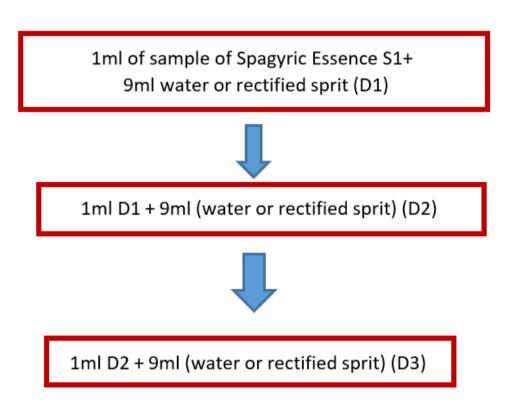


Fig. 1: Dilutions of Spagyric essence (Crude essence)

## 3. PLANTS AND REMEDIES USED IN ELECTRO- HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

About 114 plant species belonging to 87 families are used in Electro-homeopathic system of medicine, out of which 32 important plants species belonging to 19 families are commonly available in India. Spagyric essences of each plant of Electro homeopathic medicines are prepared by the above-mentioned procedure. Then these individual essences are remixed to prepare Electro homeopathic medicines in different dilutions and different quantities (proportions) and are used to prepare different Electropathic remedies for different diseases based on disease conditions and whether the patient's body temperament is lymphatic, sanguine or mixed temperament etc. The medicinal plants used in the preparation of Electro homeopathic medicines; the family of plants used in different Electropathic remedies are listed in Table 1. Among these, some are used in other alternative medical systems like Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani systems. About 28 plants are used even in Russian recognized medical system phytotherapia.

The remedies which C.C. Mattei prescribed for treatment of patients with different temperaments were named to describe their "Numerous properties" for example Scrofoloso or Antiscrofoloso, Canceroso or Anti-canceroso etc. Each series of remedies were numbered in "the order in which they were discovered" by the founder C.C. Mattei. For example, Scrofoloso-1 (S1) was discovered before Scrofoloso-2 (S2). These remedies were administered as globules, liquids and ointments [22,23]. List of different medicines used in the Electro homeopathic medicine preparation are mentioned in the Table 1.

Table -1: Name of the Electro homeopathy remedies

|               | Table -1: Name of the Electro homeopathy remedies |                             |  |              |  |  |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------|--|--|
| SI.           | English   | Common mana                 | Ahhuay-i-ti  | Number of    |  |  |
| No.           | name  | German name                 | Abbreviation                                       | preparations |  |  |
| 1             | Angioiticos                                       | Adermittel                  | A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> and A <sub>3</sub> | 3            |  |  |
| 2             | Canceroso   | Gewebemittel                | C C1 to C17  | 17           |  |  |
| 3             | Febrifugos  | Fieber - und<br>Nervemittel | F1 and F2  | 2            |  |  |
| 4             | Linfatico   | Lymphmittel                 | L 1 and L2   | 2            |  |  |
| 5             | Pectoral  | Brusmittel                  | P 1 to P9  | 9            |  |  |
| 6             | Scrofoloso  | Stoffwechselmittel          | S 1 to S 12  | 12           |  |  |
| 7             | Vermifugo   | Darmmittel                  | Ver 1 and Ver 2                                    | 2            |  |  |
| 8             | Venerios  | Konstitutionsmittel         | V 1 to V 5   | 5            |  |  |
| 9             | Slass   | NA                          | Slass  | 1            |  |  |
| 10            | Synthesis   | NA                          | SY   | 1            |  |  |
|               |   | Electrals / El              | ectricities  |              |  |  |
| E             | nglish name                                       | German name                 | Symbol/Abbreviation                                | Total        |  |  |
| 1             | Blue Electral                                     | Capsella                    | BE   | 1            |  |  |
| 2             | Green Electral                                    | Populus                     | GE   | 1            |  |  |
| 3             | Red Electral                                      | Rhododendern                | RE   | 1            |  |  |
| 4             | Yellow Electral                                   | Sambucus                    | YE   | 1            |  |  |
| 5             | White Electral                                    | Viscum album                | WE   | 1            |  |  |
| 6<br>Perli (A | Aqua Perlla<br>PP) / Slass                        |                             | APP  | 1            |  |  |

About 114 plant species (Table-2) belonging to 87 families are used in Electro-homeopathic system of medicine, out of which 32 important plants species belonging to 19 families are commonly available in India [24].

Table -2: List of medicinal plants used in Electro homoeopathy medicines preparation

| SI. No | Plant Name          | Family        |
|--------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1      | Artemisia abrotanum | Asteraceae    |
| 2      | Aconitum napellus   | Ranunculaceae |
| 3      | Adiantum capillus   | Pteridaceae   |

| <u> </u>                              |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                       | ippocastanum                    | Sapindaceae                   |
|                                       | s muscarius                     | Agaricaceae<br>Simaroubaceae  |
|                                       | Ailanthus glandulosa            |                               |
|                                       | Aloe capensis                   |                               |
|                                       | officinalis                     | Malvaceae                     |
|                                       | іт сера                         | Amaryllidaceae                |
|                                       | n sativum                       | Amaryllidaceae                |
|                                       | mis nobilis                     | Asteraceae                    |
|                                       | montana                         | Asteraceae                    |
|                                       | na sativa                       | Poaceae                       |
|                                       | ris vulgaris                    | Berberidaceae                 |
| 15 Bellado                            | nna atropa                      | Solanaceae                    |
|                                       | ula alba                        | Betulaceae                    |
| 17 Capsella b                         | oursa pastoris                  | Brassicaceae                  |
| 18 Carduou                            | s Benedictus                    | Asteraceae                    |
| 19 Caulophyllu                        | ım thalicroides                 | Berberidaceae                 |
| 20 Cetrari                            | a islandica                     | Parmeliaceae                  |
| 21 Chamom                             | illa officinalis                | Asteraceae                    |
|                                       | nium majus                      | Papaveraceae                  |
|                                       | n anthelminticum                | Amaranthaceae                 |
| 24 Cimicifu                           | ga racemosa                     | Ranunculaceae                 |
|                                       | ıbis sativa                     | Cannabaceae                   |
|                                       | na Calisaya                     | Rubiaceae                     |
|                                       | a Succirubra                    | Rubiaceae                     |
|                                       | ıtis erecta                     | Ranunculaceae                 |
|                                       | a Officinaiis                   | Brassicaceae                  |
|                                       | a condurango                    | Apocynaceae                   |
|                                       | maculatum                       | Apiaceae                      |
|                                       | mus albus                       | Rutaceae                      |
|                                       | rotundifolia                    | Droseraceae                   |
|                                       | e mezerum                       | Thymelaeaceae                 |
|                                       | a angustifolia                  | Asteraceae                    |
|                                       | centaurium                      | Gentianaceae                  |
|                                       | tus globulus                    | Myrtaceae                     |
| - ''                                  | nus europeus                    | Celastraceae                  |
|                                       | nium arvense                    | Equisetaceae                  |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | sia officinalis                 | Orobanchaceae                 |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | um arvense                      | Equisetaceae                  |
|                                       | um lens                         | fabaceae                      |
|                                       | vesiculosis                     | Fucaceae                      |
|                                       | s ochroleuca                    | Lamiaceae                     |
|                                       | a scoperia                      | Fabaceae                      |
|                                       | ana lutea                       | Gentianaceae                  |
|                                       | a hederacea                     | Lamiaceae                     |
|                                       |                                 |                               |
|                                       | m officinale<br>nelis verginica | Zygophyllaceae                |
|                                       |                                 | Zygophyllaceae<br>Cannabaceae |
|                                       | lus lupulus                     |                               |
|                                       | s canadensis                    | Ranunculaceae                 |
|                                       | amus niger                      | Solanaceae                    |
|                                       | ia ostunthium                   | Lamiaceae                     |
|                                       | nha uragoga                     | Rubiaceae                     |
|                                       | n palustre                      | Ericaceae                     |
|                                       | ia inflata                      | Campanulaceae                 |
|                                       | um clavatum                     | Lycopodiaceae                 |
| 58 Malva                              |                                 |                               |
|                                       | sylvestris<br>officinalis       | Malvaceae<br>Lamiaceae        |

| 60      | Menyanthes trifoliata   | Menyanthaceae             |
|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 61      | Mezereum daphne         | Thymelaeaceae             |
| 62      | Milli folium achilea    | Asteraceae                |
| 63      | Myrtus communis         | Myrtaceae                 |
|         | Nasturtium officinalae  | Brassicaceae              |
| 65      | Nux vomica              | Loganiaceae               |
| 66      | Oxalis acetosella       | Oxalidaceae               |
|         | Petroselinum sativum    | Apiaceae                  |
|         | Phelandrium aquaticum   | Apiaceae                  |
| 69      | Phytolacca decantra     | Phytolaccaceae            |
| 70      | Pimplnelia saxifraga    | Solanaceae                |
| 71      | Pinus maritama          | Pinaceae                  |
| 72      | Pinus nigra             | Pinaceae                  |
|         | Podophyllum peltatum    | Berberidaceae             |
| 74      | Polygala amara          | Polygalaceae              |
| 75      | Populus alba            | Salicaceae                |
| 76.     | Populus Tremuloides     | Salicaceae                |
|         | Pulmonaria officinalis  | Boraginaceae              |
| 78      | Pulsatilia vulgaris     | Ranunculaceae             |
| 79      |                         |                           |
|         | Rheum palmatum          | Polygonaceae<br>Ericaceae |
| <b></b> | nododendron ferrugineu  |                           |
| 81      | Rhus aromatica          | Anacardiaceae             |
| 82      | Rhustoxicodendron       | Fagaceae                  |
| 83      | Rosa canina             | Rosaceae                  |
|         | Rosmarinus officinalis  | Lamiaceae                 |
| 85      | Ruta graveolens         | Rutaceae                  |
| 86      | Salix alba              | Salicaceae                |
| 87      | Salvia officinalis      | Lamiaceae                 |
| 88      | Salvia sclarea          | Lamiaceae                 |
| 89      | Sambucus nigra          | Caprifoliaceae            |
|         | Sanguinaria canadensis  | Papaveraceae              |
|         | Sanguisorba officinalis | Rosaceae                  |
| 92      | Scrophularia nodosa     | Scrophulariaceae          |
|         | Scolapendrium vulgare   | Aspleniaceae              |
| 94      | Simaruba amara          | Simaroubaceae             |
| 95      | Smilex medica           | Smilacaceae               |
| 96      | Solidago vigurea        | Asteraceae                |
| 97      | Spigelia anthelmia      | Loganiaceae               |
| 98      | Steffensia elongata     | Piperaceae                |
|         | Symphytum officinale    | Boraginaceae              |
| 100     | Tanacetum vulgarae      | Asteraceae                |
| 101     | Taraxacum officinalis   | Asteraceae                |
| 102     | Taxus baccata           | Taxaceae                  |
| 103     | Teucrium scordium       | Lamiaceae                 |
| 104     | Thuja occidentalis      | Cupressaceae              |
| 105     | Thymus serpyllum        | Lamiaceae                 |
| 106     | Tilia europaea          | Malvaceae                 |
| 107     | Tussilago farfara       | Asteraceae                |
|         | Uragoga ipecacuanha     | Rubiaceae                 |
| 109     | Veronica officinalis    | Plantaginaceae            |
| 110     | Viburnum opulus         | Adoxaceae                 |
| 111     | Vinca minor             | Ληρουμασσαρο              |
| 112     |                         | Apocynaceae               |
|         | Viscum album            | Santalaceae               |
| 113     |                         |                           |

## 4. ELECTRALS (ELECTRICITIES) AND THEIR IMPORTANT ACTIONS

In Electro homeopathy, the following five different kinds of electrals have been using. The liquid electrals are prepared as explained above by using different combinations of plants. These liquid "Electrals" are grouped in the following three classifications [25-29].

#### 4.1 The Positive Red and Blue Electrals

- a) The Red Electrals (RE) are applied externally, suited to lymphatic temperament patients and are highly effective in stimulating muscles and nerves. Used internally in three to five drops doses to regulate circulations of blood.
- b) The Blue Electrals (BE) are especially good for sanguine temperament patients when used externally for the stimulation of those nerves "controlled by blood vessels" as a coagulant. Used internally in three to five drops doses BE helps to regulate circulation.

## 4.2 The Negative Yellow and Green Electrals

- a) The Yellow Electrals are prescribed as especially good for Lymphatic temperament patients when used externally to calm agitation in the nerves and used internally in three to five drop doses as a laxative and stomach tonic.
- b) The Green Electrals are recommended for sanguine temperament patients when used externally to calm nerves and relieve ulcers pain, gout and rheumatism. The GE is prescribed as antiseptic for blood purification.

# 4.3 The Neutral Electrals are Prescribed for All Temperament Patients in the Treatment of Neurological Pains, Spasmodic Disorders and Congestion

In addition to above three groups of "Electrals" Aqua Per la Pella (APP) was recommended as a "special water" (Special - Slass) and is used as laxative and for improvement of skin specially to remove blemishes, roughness and wrinkles Krauss [30,31].

## 5. POSSIBLE TARGET ORGANS FOR FEW IMPORTANT ELECTRO HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

The possible target organs and mechanism of action of few important Electro homeopathic remedies are summarized in Table-3.

Table-3: Possible MOA of Electro homoeopathy medicine

| Electro homoeopathy medicine | Possible targeted organ and MOA   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Scrofoloso-1                 | Lymphatic, respiratory and metabolic and digestive remedy   |
| Scrofoloso-10                | Digestive and nervous system  |
| Vermifugo-1                  | Anti-helminthic, anti-microbial and anti-allergic remedies.   |
| Linfatico-1                  | lymphatic and glandular channel   |
| Angiotico-1                  | Circulatory system mostly artery and components of blood  |
| Angiotico-3                  | Circulatory system enhances the activity of heart   |
| Febrifugo-1                  | Act on thermostat having anti pyretic and nervine action  |
| Pettorale-4                  | Act on respiratory system, pneumogastric nerve, valgus nerve, arise from hypothalamus of brain  |
| Pettorale-1                  | Act on respiratory system helpful in upper RTI in larynx, trachea, and bronchioles also alveoli                                       |
| Canceroso-5                  | It acts on venous system, skin, glandular structures as liver, gall bladder and pancreas  |
| Canceroso-13                 | Mucus membrane most in Upper respiratory track like throat, larynx, pharynx and vocal cord.   |
| Red electricity              | Nervous system stimulates the body functions and increase the body activities of body organs. Also givestrength to organs and systems |
| White Electricity            | Act on CNS control sympathetic and parasympathetic system   |

| Blue electricity   | Control circulatory system arterial nerves, capillaries and hear                  |
|--------------------|---|
| Green Electricity  | Promotes venous system and helps with chronic diseases and arthritic conditions.  |
| Yellow Electricity | Relaxes muscular or nervous tension, diminishing organic function and excitement. |
| APP water for skin | Keeps the skin fresh and smooth as cosmetic effect.                               |

#### 6. LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES OF ELECTRO HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINES

Electro homeopathy is a new system of medicine still fighting for recognition. With the limited resources practitioners giving excellent result in most of the disease. Long term study is required with larger sample size for the development reliable therapy against the virus. More research should be done on healing, antibacterial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory properties of these medicines. Further research is needed and effective study on other herbal plants is also needed under controlled condition. To find out the efficacy of the Electro homeopathy medicine clinical trials should be done in an increased number. Other physiological and biochemical effects Electro homeopathy medicine should be evaluated. There is limitation of biochemistry and scanning which need to be increased.

#### 7. CURRENT STATUS OF ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN INDIA

In India, there are about 35-40 Electropathic private organizations imparting education and research under the Society or Trust Act, 1960. There are about 500 Institutions offering Diploma, B.E.M.S., and M.D. in Electro homeopathy course since 1920's. Presently there are about 5 lakh certificate holders practicing across the country according to the reports of the common proposal submitted to the IDC committee Department of Health Research, Government of India. Electro homeopathy medical system is not a recognized medical system under Indian constitution. Consequently, certificate holders are facing legal problems. In the recent decades there have been numerous legal issues with judgments. State and Central government orders have been issued in India including Supreme Court regarding practice research, development, promotion and recognition of Electro homoeopathic medical system in India. In year of 1950's Dr. N.L. Sinha struggled to get recognition of Electro homeopathy or Electropathic medical system in India. In the year 2015 Indian Supreme Court issued an order on 22/01/2015 saying there is no ban on the Medical Practice of Electro homeopathy. In the year 2017, Indian government under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Department of Health Research constituted an expert committee for the recognition of Electro homeopathy in India as Inter Departmental Committee (IDC) for examination of viability of Electro homeopathy for recognition as new medical system of medicine. IDC conducted 3rd meeting on 9th Jan 2018 under the chairmanship of V.M. Katoach, Director General of Indian council of Medical Research (ICMR) with 29 Electro homeopathic Organizations of India in proper channel successfully and suggested to all organizations to provide references, books and scientific journal papers published till today in Electro Homeopathy available in the world as supplementary submission. On May 9th 2018, Rajasthan State government passed Rajasthan Electropathy System of Medicine Bill 2018. Rajasthan is the first state government in India to recognize Electro homeopathy as a system of medical system with gazette notification No. 2(22) Sec/2/218 dated 11th April 2018. On 27th May 2019 Govt. of India IDC committee conducted 4th meeting with all organizations to provide common joint proposal seeking recognition of Electro homeopathy as a system of medicine and pinioned that the basic and advanced research in this Electro homeopathy is urgent need with the present advanced technologies.

## 8. CONCLUSION

In modern world many peoples are likely to get herbal medicines. Electro homoeopathy plays a major role in plants-based medicine to fight against the diseases drastically. Electro homoeopathy covers almost all diseases and it has all the emergency properties of medicine. Cohobation process used Electro homoeopathy for the preparation of Spagyric essence distillation retain the electrolyte properties of the plants and this is critical to the healing process of all the acute and chronic diseases. Electro homoeopathy system of medicine having added advantage for mankind should be supported motivated and require further innovation, research and development. One of the important features of Electro Homoeopathic system of Medicine is that it only cures and causes no harm to body in which there has been no manifestation of sickness in any form meaning thereby it has no after or side effects. There is lot of research work and awareness need for Electro homoeopathy which will help for mankind especially poor people due to its cost-effective treatment.

#### 9. DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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