

**CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN  
HOMOEOPATHY**

**STRATEGY DOCUMENT  
(2016-2021)**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

CCRH is an apex autonomous body established in 1979 functioning under the Ministry of AYUSH for undertaking research in homoeopathy through a network of 22 Research Institutes / Units and four (04) peripheral OPDs across the country. The main objectives of the Council are to promote quality research in Homoeopathy, validate the system scientifically and propagate research findings to the profession and public. The main activities of the council is undertaking research in the field of clinical trials, basic and fundamental research, drug development, standardization, validation and dissemination of research findings to the profession.

Under Clinical Research, the council has traversed a path from long-term observational studies to evidence based observational studies and presently Randomized Controlled Trials (RCT), as per the need of the hour. Till date 120 clinical trials have been conducted on various diseases (107 were observational; 113 randomized clinical trials). The outcomes of concluded studies have been published in Clinical Research Studies series I, II & III; 102 articles published (47 in CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 33 in Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy, 07 in other National journals and 15 in International Journals) from time to time. In future, Council is planning to strengthen the CRIs and RRI's for research in specific area and undertake research in areas of national health importance and where allopathic system of medicine has limited role. Details are stated in subsequent section of clinical research

Drug development has been integral part of the council's activities since inception. Pharmacopoeial studies of 294 drugs have been worked out for laying down standards under drug standardization studies. Council has proved 106 drugs most of them are indigenous drugs and symptoms of about 80 drugs have been clinically verified. Council has validated 107 drugs through clinical trials and clinical verification process. In future it is planned to include the clinically verified drugs in the repertory software and may be included in curriculum of PG students

Council has been collaborating with various institutes of excellence like DIPAS, AIIMS, IIT, STM, BESU, and University of Madras for undertaking research in the field of basic and fundamental research. Council has already collaborated with 25 national and 03 international collaborations. 07 international and 21 national articles are published. The outcome of the studies have shown evidence of biological activity of Homoeopathic medicine in in-vitro and animal model in the clinical conditions of Japanese Encephalitis (School of Tropical Medicine), Cancer (Bose Institute), Kidney stone (University of Madras) and Diabetes mellitus (University of Madras). The council is planning to undertake molecular studies and research in the field of agro and veterinary science.

Council has undertaken program for clinical validation of 80 classical drugs in specific disease conditions and in 06 conditions the program has been initiated. Council has been providing homoeopathic treatment during epidemics from time to time. For management of epidemics with homoeopathy, strategy has been developed for undertaking preventive trials for establishing effectiveness of homeopathy and use of homoeopathy treatment in reducing the intensity of the disease and decreasing the duration of stay at hospital.

Recently Council has undertaken Public Health Programs namely Homoeopathy for Healthy Child, Integration of Homoeopathy in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) for providing homoeopathic treatment in non-communicable diseases and Swasthya Rakshan Program under which 55 villages have been identified for providing health care services. During the next five years Council is planning to develop models of integration in Pediatric problems, mental health and

Non-communicable diseases and propagate Homoeopathy in public health programs of the country.

Council regularly disseminates its research findings through Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy (IJRH) and also in the form of books, monographs for the use of profession. Council has published about 65 books and 25 Monographs till date. IJRH has been made an open access journal through Medknow publications using electronic manuscript management system and e-publishing technology process of receipt and review of research paper is online.

Areawise detailed strategy and targets identified for next five years are mentioned in the subsequent sections of this document

## **CLINICAL RESEARCH**

### **Vision:**

To generate, validate and consolidate scientific evidences in clinical research Homoeopathy.

### **Objectives:**

To establish the usage of homoeopathic medicines for treatment and prevention of diseases of national importance, strength areas of homoeopathy and where conventional system has limitation with well-designed protocols.

### **Scope:**

To plan, develop & coordinate studies under clinical research.

### **Activities undertaken:**

Since inception, clinical research has been the core area for research. The Council initially focused on long term observational studies as the scientific evidence of the usefulness of homoeopathy was meager at that time. All the studies were approved by the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC). Various studies were concluded and new studies were initiated from time to time as per the guidance of SAC.

Keeping pace with the changing time, council started to focus on time bound observational studies and single/ double blind Randomized Controlled studies (RCTs) since 2005.

The important highlights of the studies undertaken since 2005 are:

- Council is formulating protocols in conformity with the guidelines of WHO/ICMR without conflicting the doctrines of Homoeopathy
- Involving experts of modern medicine and Homoeopathy in protocol making
- Approval by protocols by Special Committee for Clinical Research, SAC & Ethical committee
- Conducting all the sophisticated laboratory tests required as per provisions of protocols
- Involving experts of modern medicine for diagnosis, follow up and outcome assessment where necessary
- Involving bio-statisticians in protocol making and interpretation of results
- Scrutiny of studies by Data Review Board/Screening Committee
- Publication

### **5 year strategic plan:**

**I. To strengthen the CRIs and RRIs for research in specific area and subsequently develop them as centre of Excellence in that particular specialty.**

Few centres proposed are as under-

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Unit/ Institute</b>	<b>Proposed specialty</b>
1.	Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kottayam	Mental health
2.	Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Noida	Multispecialty
3.	Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Gudivada	Rheumatology
4.	Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kolkata	Viral diseases
5.	Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Puri	Filariasis
6.	Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Mumbai	HIV/AIDS
7.	Clinical Research Unit for Homoeopathy, Agartala	Malaria
8.		

## II. Areas to focus under Clinical research.

System wise proposed list of new studies to be under taken either at the centre or in collaboration with Allopathic hospitals as per the disease condition and feasibility is as under-

S.no.	System	Disease condition
1.	Dermatology	1. Warts 2. Molluscum contagiosum 3. Alopecia Areata
2.	Endocrinology and Lifestyle disorders	1. Diabetes Nephropathy 2. Diabetes Retinopathy 3. Essential hypertension 4. Hypothyroidism 5. Hyperthyroidism
6.	ENT diseases	1. Adeno- tonsillar hypertrophy 2. Nasal Polyps 3. Allergic Rhinitis 4. Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media (CSOM)
7.	Filariasis	1. Different clinical aspects of filariasis as per feasibility
8.	Gastroenterology	1. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
9.	Gynaecology	1. PCOS 2. Pre-menstrual syndrome (PMS)/ Dysmenorrhoea 3. Uterine Fibroids 4. Post-partum haemorrhage 5. Infertility
10.	Haematology	1. Sickle cell anemia 2. Thalassemia 3. Haemophilia
11.	Infection and Infestations	1. Herpes Zoster 2. Helminthiasis 3. Multi Drug Resistant Malaria 4. Leprosy
12.	Malignant Diseases	1. Cancer
13.	Mental Disorders	1. Alcohol dependence 2. Tobacco addiction 3. Learning disability 4. Anxiety disorders 5. Obsessive compulsive disorders 6. Oppositional defiant disorders 7. Stress management
14.	Neurology	1. Cerebral palsy 2. Early Parkinsonism 3. Hemiplegia 4. Bell's palsy 5. Trigeminal neuralgia 6. Post herpetic neuralgia 7. Alzheimer's disease

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>System</b>	<b>Disease condition</b>
15.	Ophthalmological disorders	1. Macular degeneration
16.	Orthopedic conditions	1. Early Fracture Healing
17.	Respiratory disorders	1. Bronchial Asthma 2. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
18.	Rheumatology	1. Rheumatoid arthritis
19.	Urological Disorders	1. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) due to E.coli 2. Chronic Renal Failure (CRF)

The initiation of the study requires the following steps:

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Proposed duration including assigned work</b>
1.	Literature review	03 months
2.	Protocol development	03 months
3.	Technical / Administrative approvals which includes approval from experts, special committee for clinical research, Ethical , SAC and SFC	1 year
4.	Pre-trial preparations which includes out sourcing, procuring of medicines, training, engagement of consultants/manpower required, if any, CTRI registration etc.	06 months

**Annexures:**

1. List of concluded studies **Annexure-I**(pg 39-74)
2. List of ongoing studies **Annexure-II**(pg75-81)
3. List of studies published **Annexure-III**(pg82-92)

## **DRUG PROVING**

### **Introduction:**

Proving of a Drug substance is the integral part of Homoeopathic system of medicine and is the basic source of the information for the Homoeopathic MateriaMedica. For eliciting the symptoms of the drug as compared to the gross toxicological symptoms evident from animal studies, the Homoeopathic Pathogenetic Trials are being carried out on apparently healthy human volunteers.

Homoeopathic Pathogenetic Trials are similar to Phase I clinical research trials. Phase I trial is designed to reduce the risk of serious (drug) toxicity and avoid confounding pharmacologic and adverse effects; whereas in Homoeopathy, in subphysiological /ultra-molecular doses of potentially toxic or pathogenic substances are commonly used in pathogenetic trials on healthy human beings to produce symptoms which are the indications for clinical use of the homoeopathic medicine.

The Homoeopathic Research Committee constituted by Government of India took up Drug Proving 1963 and subsequently by Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy in 1978 onwards.

The focus of the CCRH's Drug Proving Research Programme has been on proving of fragmentarily proved drugs and indigenous drugs.

Though the research work started in 1970s but the first protocol of to conduct Drug Proving methodically; was drafted and subsequently published in the British Homoeopathic Journal in 1987. The essential component of protocol was double blind technique, clear inclusion, exclusion criteria and selection of provers through a process of health screening by respective medical specialists.

Council has been bringing changes in the protocol from time to time. The first modification was done in 2007, the second revision was done in 2010. More recently the protocol has been revised in 2014 and is harmonized with the protocols followed by different international homoeopathic organizations. This Revised Drug Proving protocol is an outcome of the Interactive Meet for Global Harmonization of Drug Proving & Clinical Verification in September 2013 with Dr. Robbert VanHaslen and follows up web conferences. Now the proving are being conducted with the new protocol.

### **Drug Proving Centers:**

1. Dr. D. P. Rastogi Central Research Institute (H), Noida
2. Central Research Institute (H), Kottayam
3. Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
4. Dr. Anjali Chatterjee Regional Research Institute (H), Kolkata
5. Regional Research Institute (H), Gudivada
6. Regional Research Institute (H), Navi Mumbai
7. Regional Research Institute (H), Jaipur
8. Drug Proving Unit, Bhubaneswar

### **Achievements till date:**

- Drugs Proved: 101 drugs and Proving data of 90 drugs has been published
- Books published: Drug Proving Volume 1 to 5 and New Drug proved by CCRH( containing proving data of 79 drugs)



- Articles published in CCRH Quarterly Bulletin: 53
- Articles published in IJRH: 23(submitted for publication)
- Drug Monographs incorporating Drug Proving data. published: 19
- Revised Drug Monographs for 03 drugs submitted for publication
- 19 drugs of Indian origin are proved for the first time

**Work Done and Future Perspective:**

S.no	Vision	WorkDone	Work to be undertaken in next five years	Year (2016-2021)
1.	More Drug Proving centres	Drug Proving Research work is being carried out at eight centers under CCRH in association with eleven Homoeopathic Medical Colleges and two colleges (one in Surat and one in Ahmadabad) have shown interest to carry out the research at their respective colleges and Council has provided the required technical support to them.	The Council has eight drug proving centres at various units and institutes across the country. The study is being done in association with homoeopathic Medical colleges in and around the respective centres. It is intended that more and more centres should be established for taking up Drug Proving Research study and the Homoeopathic Medical colleges should be motivated for participating in the study. The colleges and organisations which intend to take up the Drug Proving Research study at their respective colleges and institutes, the Council will provide them technical support by providing the protocol, training manual etc.	Council may target 05 Homoeopathic Medical colleges per year to take up this research project either in association with CCRH or independently.
2.	Orientation and Training programs on Drug Proving	Drug Proving Training Manual and Module have been prepared by the Council for this purpose. One Training program was conducted for the Site Investigator in September 2015	Council intends to carry out orientation and training programs to sensitize the Site Investigators, Proving Associates, Faculty and Students in the Homoeopathic Medical college. Mostly the students learn the subject theoretically and don't get to understand the importance and depth of	05 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges as mentioned above may be targeted per year and a team may be prepared at CCRH Hqrs and Institute/Unit

		and one Orientation and Training program was conducted at RRI (H), Jaipur in October 2015.	the subject and such orientation programs will help to sensitize and motivate them to participate in this research study. This will further help in improvement in data generation and collection. Training is required for the Site Investigators, Proving Associates and the students with regard to changes/modifications being done in the Drug Proving Research Protocol form time to time.	level to conduct the Training and Orientation Program in Drug Proving.
3.	Proving of commonly used allopathic drugs	Azathioprine and Cyclosporin are two of the Allopathic Drugs which have been proved by the Council and the data has been published in Drug Proving Volume 5.	Considering the present day lifestyle and excessive use of chemicals and allopathic drugs, inclusion of new drugs prepared from chemical entities used in allopathy can be an option, which can be explored further. The Council will take up one chemical from each group viz. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, Corticosteroids, Anti-dyspeptic drugs and Bronchodilators for drug proving.	The Council intends to take up for Proving, one chemical from each group viz. Non-Steroidal anti-inflammatory, Corticosteroid, Anti-dyspeptic and Bronchodilator after the Drug Standardisation studies are conducted.
4.	Thorough proving of indigenous and fragmentarily proved drugs	The Council has proved 101 drugs till now, out of which 77 drugs are of plant origin, 08 are of animal origin, 01 Sarcodes, 01 Nosode and 14 are prepared from chemicals. Out of these 101 drugs, 19 new and partially proved drugs have been taken up and	The Council will take up thorough proving of the indigenous and fragmentarily proved drugs with proper rationale and focus on potential substances rather than randomly picking up substances.	The Annual target is to complete proving of 05 drugs. It is essential that Drug Standardisation studies have been completed before these are taken up for proving as this is for safety of the volunteers who

		proved exclusively by the Council.		participate in the study.
5.	Software development for the registration of Homoeopathic Pathogenetic Trials	The proposal is under progress and will be implemented for the Drug Proving Research Trials being conducted not only under the Council but anywhere in India and across the globe.	The Council intends to develop web based software for registering proving trials being conducted by the Council, Colleges or other organizations. The software can be on similar lines as Clinical Trial Registry of India being maintained by the ICMR.	Once the software will be developed, the Council will register all the projects taken up in the past and to be taken up each year.
6.	Software development for the recording of proving data	The proposal is under progress and the software will be helpful in recording the Proving Data in a harmonious way.	Keeping pace with the modernisation and technological development, the Council intends to have a software for recording of proving data with regard to the Prover's Day Book Proforma i.e. the verbatim of the Provers and Symptom Elaboration Proforma i.e. the details received by the Site investigator after interrogation of the prover.	Once the software will be developed, the Council will start recording the proving data for the Drugs to be proved each year.
7.	Harmonisation for Drug Proving with European Committee of Homoeopathy, Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Convention of the United States and Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis	A research protocol was developed by the Council in 1987. The first modification was done in 2007. The second revision was done in 2010 and the recent one has been revised in 2014 and is consonance with the protocols followed by these three International Homoeopathic	The Council intends to have ties with these organisations for further reforms as and when required. Further, the Council has developed a KABP questionnaire for Drug Proving and has conducted the Survey among the students and staff in two of the Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, which will help to develop the Research Protocol and the Training Manual further.	Conducting at least one meet/workshop with the concerned officials of the respective organisations – inviting/visiting them in person, conducting web conferencing etc.

		Organizations.		
8.	International Collaboration for conducting Drug Proving studies	The Council has signed a 'Letter of Intent' with Director of IPN, Mexico in October 2012 for participation in joint Research projects etc.	The Council intends to have Collaboration with University of California, Los Angeles and IPN, Mexico to take up the studies.	Taking initiative to start the Multi-country Drug Proving Research project on harmonised protocol with US, Mexico, Europe and Brazil.
9.	Meta-analysis of Drug Proving Research publications from 1945 till 2015	The Protocol for doing the Meta-analysis of the Drug Proving Research publications was drafted and discussed with Dr. Robbert van Haselen in 2015 and is being modified further.	The Council intends to take up such studies which will also give an insight for the better methodology for conducting Drug Proving.	To take up such studies and Systemic reviews of Drug proving research studies being done across the globe.

## **CLINICAL VERIFICATION**

### **Vision:**

To generate valid database on symptoms clinically verified through homoeopathic clinical verification and validation studies in various clinical conditions, especially on partially proved/proved and lesser known drugs.

### **Introduction:**

Clinical Verification is one of the flagship research programmes of the Council since inception. The Council had undertaken Clinical Verification of symptomatic data of 106 drugs till date, including those proved by the Council and those, which have had fragmentary provings. During the period of 1979 to 2015, Studies on these medicines have already been completed. The data thus obtained has been disseminated to the medical fraternity in the form of books, monographs and articles. An ongoing project of 16 drugs is expected to complete verification by 2017. Further, drugs which would complete the drug standardisation and drug proving would be eventually taken up in this programme in due course. All these indigenous drugs clinically verified by the council, will further be subjected to an elaborate drug validation programme in the form of short pilot studies to further establish their efficacy in common clinical conditions.

### **ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN SO FAR:**

1. Till date 118 drugs which have completed Drug proving were taken up in Clinical Verification **Annexure-IV** (pg 93-95). The list includes 39 indigenous drugs **Annexure-V** (pg 96). All the studies were initiated after the approval of the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC). Studies were concluded in a time bound manner and verification data were extracted and compiled from the concluding reports from all the study centers.

2. Ongoing Clinical Verification Programme-Clinical verification Programme is ongoing in 16 drugs **Annexure-VI**-Enrollment status of ongoing 16 drugs (pg 97) since 2013 which is projected for completion by 2017 or till the target is achieved.

**Protocol amendment**-Council has revised its Clinical Verification protocol in 2013 by including questionnaires to assess patient reaction and causal relationship in conformation with international standards. The ongoing study of 16 drugs from 2014 is following this improvised protocol.

### **3. Periods of study:**

**Annexure VII**-Details of Clinical verification till date (pg 98-100)

- 1979-2007 - 52 drugs
- 2007-2012 - 34 drugs
- 2010-2014 - 23 drugs
- 2014-2017 - 16 drugs

### **4. Publications:**

Council has also published the findings from verification studies for the use of Homoeopathic profession through *Books/Monographs and Research articles* since inception.

**Annexure VIII-CV** -An overview of Publications (pg 101-105); **Annexure IX**-Details of Publications (pg 106-109)

Materia Medica in the name of 'Study of Homoeopathic Medicines through Clinical Verification-A New Perspective -Vol.4 & Vol.5' is in the pipeline. **Annexure-X** (pg 110)

## **FUTURE PLANS:**

### **5 YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN:**

1. Drugs from concluded drug proving-Drugs that have completed proving will be taken up further for verification. Currently the following ten drugs, which have completed drug proving by the Council will be included in the next study, after approval of the SAC.

- Acorus calamus
- Apium graveolens
- Brassica oleracia
- Cochlearea armoracia
- Cuscuta reflexa
- Datura arborea
- Datura metel
- Leucas aspera
- Rumex acetolla
- Withania somnifera

2. Validation Programme- Those 39 indigenous drugs in which Clinical Verification is completed should be subjected to an elaborate validation process, for identifying the derived outcome in the clinical conditions **Annexure-XI**-List of identified clinical conditions (pg 1011-116) identified under verification programme.

3. Documentation and Publications-Atleast two drug monographs and 2-3 articles are projected to be complete in each coming year.

4. Repertory Software of clinically verified drugs-A detailed repertory of drugs verified clinically by the council will be prepared for the profession, to be included in homoeopathic softwares as a separate module.

5. Inclusion of CCRH publications in Postgraduate curriculum- The Materia Medicas prepared from the clinically verified drugs of the Council will be proposed to be included in the curriculum of postgraduate in homoeopathy, to be considered by PG Committee of CCH.

## **DRUG STANDARDISATION**

Drug Standardization Research Program of Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy was started in 1979 with the following objectives:

- To survey and collect medicinal plants used in homoeopathy.
- To develop an herbal research garden exclusively for homoeopathy by growing different species of medicinal plants including those of exotic origin useful in homoeopathy.
- To prepare herbarium sheets of medicinal plants collected for drug standardization studies during survey and those cultivated in the research garden and not found growing in India for ready reference and quality standards.
- To sell the surplus raw drug plants available in stocks / herbarium specimens to different organizations / manufacturers.
- To lay down standards for identity, purity, quality, safety and therapeutic efficacy in terms of Pharmacognostic, Physico-chemical and Pharmacological profiling of raw drug materials as well as finished products of homoeopathic drugs.
- To propagate / disseminate the research findings through publication of reports, scientific articles, monographs and books etc., and to present scientific data at various National and International Conferences/Seminars and Scientific / Professional bodies.

### **[A] Survey of Medicinal Plants & Collection Unit, Ooty, Tamil Nadu:**

The SMPCU initially functioned attached with the Drug Standardization Unit (H), Ghaziabad, both located within the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory at Ghaziabad since September 1979 to February 1981 from which it was transferred to the rent free accommodation provided within Government Arts College premises at Udthagamandalam (Ooty), Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu in March 1981. The SMPCU, at present has started functioning from its own building located at the research garden, w.e.f. September 2007. Since then it has carried out more than 167 tours in various parts of the country and has collected and supplied assigned raw drug plant materials till date for the drug standardization research work and also for the ongoing revision of monographs of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (Vol. I - IX). Besides, the germplasm for 75 exotic and 15 indigenous medicinal plants are being maintained in our research garden.

[B] Drug Standardization Laboratories:

1. DDPRCRI (H), Noida
2. DSU (H), Hyderabad

Drug Standardization Unit (H) established at HPL, Ghaziabad in 1979 was merged with Regional Research Institute, Noida which was subsequently upgraded as CRI (H), Noida and started functioning w.e.f. May, 2008 (the present name of CRI (H), Noida is Dr. D. P. Rastogi Central Research Institute (H), Noida), The Drug Standardization Unit (H), located at the premises of Osmania University, Hyderabad has been functional since 1979. The Drug Standardization section established at H.D.R.I., Lucknow in 1987 was merged with DSU (H), Hyderabad in 2003. The pharmacognostic and physico-chemical studies are being carried out through these centers regularly as an annual assignment.

The Drug Standardization program of the Council lays down pharmacognostic, physico-chemical and pharmacological standards for homoeopathic drugs which include those prepared from herbal, chemical and animal sources. For homoeopathic drugs, pharmacognostic study helps in ensuring proper collection, identification/authentication of genuine raw drugs

distinguishing them from adulterants by undertaking macro and microscopic study of raw drug materials used for preparation of homoeopathic drugs. Physico-chemical study lays down optimum moisture content, maximum extractive value, sets ash value, fixes range of pH value, appearance, colour, odour, chemical constituents, TLC and HPTLC characteristics of drugs including any other modern data useful for laying down standards, whereas pharmacological study ensures safety and efficacy of homoeopathic drugs. In addition the unique group of drugs known as Nosodes and Sarcodes used in homoeopathy are being thoroughly revised and comprehensive new standards for their preparation and sourcing are being taken up by the Council.

The pharmacognostic and physico-chemical standards laid down by the research laboratories of the Council are included as monographs of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (HPI) which is the standard guideline for the manufacturing of homoeopathic drugs by the industry and thereby provide quality drugs to the homeopathy. At present a thorough revision of all the drugs included in the ten volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India are being undertaken by the two research laboratories of the Council and the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory(HPL), Ghaziabad incorporating up to date values of TLC and HPTLC for all the drugs. The Council is regularly under taking drug standardization research through its Survey of Medicinal Plants & Collection Unit located in Ooty and through its two drug standardization laboratories functioning at DDPRCRI (H), Noida, DSU (H), and Hyderabad. In addition, the unique group of drugs known as Nosodes and Sarcodes used in homoeopathy are being thoroughly revised and comprehensive new standards for their preparation and sourcing are being taken up by the Council.

**Work done so far:**

1. Survey tours conducted for collection of medicinal plants:	167
2. Medicinal plants cultivated Exotic & Indigenous :	75 15
3. Medicinal plants raw drugs collected &supplied for D.S. studies:	512
4. Number of Herbarium sheets prepared:	9105
5. No. of drugs Pharmacognostically studied :	295
6. No. of drugs( Plant & Chemical) Physico-chemically studied :	292
7. No. of drugs Pharmacologically studied :	151
8. No. of drugs Pharmacognostically studied for HPI revision work:	37
9. No. of drugs Physico-chemically studied for HPI revision work:	69
10. Monographs published through CCRH :	20
11. Presentation of Scientific papers:	51
12. Books published through CCRH:	13
13. Scientific papers published:	10

**Future Plan**

**I. Survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit (SMPCU), Ooty:**

**a. Survey of Medicinal Plants Used in Homoeopathy:**

The foremost important work allotted for the Survey of Medicinal Plants & Collection Unit is survey of all areas within India for the occurrence and distribution of homoeopathic medicinal plants. The areas surveyed include Uttar Pradesh (Tehri Garhwal, Ghaziabad and surroundings); Uttarakhand (Dehradun, Mussoorie, Haridwar and Rishikesh); Himachal



Pradesh (Shimla and surrounding areas); Orissa (Simlipal); Union Territories (Delhi and suburban areas, Lakshadweep: Agatti and Pondicherry); Tamil Nadu (Most of the districts of Tamil Nadu); Kerala (Calicut, Cochin, Palghat, Idukki Silent Valley, Kottayam and Trivandrum); Karnataka (Mysore, Bangalore and Mandya)

The survey areas covered so far are not comprehensive. As homoeopathic system of medicine having originated from Europe and other foreign countries where the climatological conditions were temperate, whereas majority of the areas in India being tropical and hot. Occurrence of homoeopathic medicinal plants in lower altitudinal areas are remote, hence, there is a vast scope for carrying out survey and collection in the other uncovered / unsurveyed areas of sub-Himalayas, N.E. regions and other hill stations. The survey of medicinal plants will continue in a phased manner as part of the annual assignment during next five years.

#### **b. Collection of Raw Drugs for Drug Standardization Research:**

The plant raw drugs material collected through survey tours have been supplied for drug standardization research purposes for the past 35 years. In addition to the collection of raw drug plant material, herbarium have also been prepared for a number of plants collected in such tours. These are valuable additions and are priceless, in that not only plants used in homoeopathy have been collected and deposited as herbarium sheets, but probable allied species which may be used as substitutes and / or adulterants have been collected and deposited. Collection of such plants gives an idea to the botanical research workers how the original homoeopathic medicinal plant material would be in a gross morphological manner. It also helps avoid possible mistakes in collection and identification of the correct homoeopathic medicinal plant, when collected for the first time from the wild. As the fruits of collection work, the herbarium that has been set up has now 9105 herbarium sheets and is at present the nucleus for setting up a repository of raw drugs derived from plants useful in the homoeopathic system of medicine.

With the setting up of the research garden, future survey tours in next five years should include collection of planting material / seeds both from forest regions and as a means of enriching the number of plants being maintained as germplasm collections in the research garden.

#### **c. Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Used in Homoeopathy:**

Thankfully the Research Garden is located at an altitude of ca. 2,000 m above MSL with no snow fall and with an unpolluted environment (mainly from industrial or other noxious) contaminants. In addition, cultivation is carried out using strictly FYM with no chemical fertilizers and minimal to nil use of weedicides or fungicides and insecticides.

The priority for cultivation of homoeopathic medicinal plants would be:

- i) Importing planting materials / seeds of those types that would be easily cultivable in the research garden at Ooty, Tamil Nadu.
- ii) Harvesting and disposing off the cultivated plants to Drug Standardization Units for research purposes on priority basis.
- iii) Sale of raw drug plant materials to drug manufacturers.
- iv) Setting up reference / demonstration plots for showing the drug manufacturers which are the correct homoeopathic medicinal plants used in the preparation of mother tinctures
- v) Preparation of mother tinctures from freshly grown exotic, rare and much in demand homoeopathic medicinal plants in situ in keeping with the directives and

- stipulations of pharmacopoeias, both for research purposes as well as generating revenue.
- vi) Disposing off such prepared mother tinctures for the in-house needs of the Council for Drug Proving and other purposes as well as to the manufacturers.
  - vii) Sale of mother tinctures for drug manufacturers who may market them under their brand name after potentization.
  - viii) Any other utilization of prepared medicinal forms apart from mother tinctures like ointments etc. for research purposes and the disposal of such preparations on not for profit basis.

At present the National agencies like Botanical Survey of India, National Botanical Research Institute, Central Institute for Medicinal & Aromatic Plants are having their own schedule of developing indigenous plants in tune with the Indian Systems of Medicine whereas homoeopathy which straddles both Indian and foreign sources of plants becomes neglected. The homoeopathic drugs manufacturers are obtaining many such plants from foreign sources at high costs which could be drastically reduced if such plants are cultivated indigenously. Hence, it is imperative to make efforts on our own to obtain seedling / planting materials from foreign sources and initiate cultivation of exotics in our research garden.

At present the larger area of the Research Garden, viz., 9.80 acres alone has been cultivated and utilized for raising the homoeopathic medicinal plants. The small land area may be set aside exclusively for laboratory and limited cultivation purpose without any contamination or interference / pollution for drug manufacturing research purposes. In addition a limited staying facility separately for ladies / gents in case work has to be carried out in shifts and in adverse climate may also be envisaged.

The labourers who were working the fields have also been stepped up to 10 numbers, and with more labour available, the rest of the areas can be cleared for utilizing the entire area for cultivation purposes. The recent sanction for construction of overhead / ground level reservoir of capacity 40,000 liters will also be helpful for extending the irrigation and cultivation medicinal plants in the whole area of land. The name of plant drugs which are frequently used in homoeopathy will be identified and could be cultivated in our research garden in a phased manner in next five years.

#### **d. Development of Agro-Techniques for Exotic Homoeopathic Medicinal Plants:**

At present nearly 90 Homoeopathic medicinal plants have been cultivated in the Research Garden. Of these, 16 medicinal plants have been harvested and supplied for our in-house research needs. A number of cultivated medicinal plants have been found ready market for homoeopathic drug manufacturers and these have been disposed off by sale on 'not for profit' basis.

The agro-techniques for 5 homoeopathic medicinal plants cultivated in our research garden were prepared and submitted:

- Achillea millefolium
- Cineraria maritima
- Digitalis purpurea
- Rosmarinus officinalis
- Salvia officinalis

The agro-techniques for the remaining plants being cultivated at the Research Garden have to be worked out in a phased manner, as part of the annual assignment in next five years period. Such agro-techniques will promote the farmers to cultivate medicinal plants and making them available for the demands of the homoeopathic drug manufacturers

#### **e. Setting up of Mini In-House Pharmacy for Preparation of Homoeopathic Mother Tincture:**

Setting up a mini-pharmacy or in-house drug manufacturing research Centre is not only fulfilling further vistas of research but would also help supply a number of new drugs for our own drug proving studies, for which we are dependent on private manufacturers. Further the disposal off by sale on 'not for profit' basis of a large number of rare mother tinctures, which are not routinely being manufactured by pharmacists would also help popularizing a number of less known and less prescribed Homoeopathic medicinal plants. At present the drug manufacturers prepare plant mother tinctures numbering 300 - 500 or so (the figure is nearer to <300) which are highly prescribed and show large turn-over of sales. The rest of the drugs are neglected, even if prescribed, are unavailable. Hence, the Council can step in-house pharmacy and prepare mother tinctures of rare and less known medicinal plants.

The Survey Unit also possesses a valid license from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for procuring and utilizing rectified spirit from source (Sugar factory) within 120 kms from the Research Garden. There should be no problem in stepping up the requirement for getting more rectified spirit for our own research purposes.

#### **Future Plan**

### **II. Drug Standardization Studies:**

#### **a. Proposal for Shifting of Drug Standardization Work from DSU Hyderabad to SMPCU, Ooty:**

A setting up of Drug Standardisation laboratory at SMPCU, Ooty by the Council has been a long felt need. The testing of raw drug plant materials, both for pharmacognostic and physico - chemical standardization parameters has been ongoing in Drug standardization laboratories functioning at DDPRCRI (H), Noida and DSU (H), Hyderabad. So far these parameters have been laid down from mother tinctures prepared from dried raw drug plant materials only. However, clear cut and specific instructions to prepare mother tinctures for a number of plant materials using fresh / freshly harvested / collected sources has been given in the original Homoeopathic Materia Medicas and source books. This is especially true for plant materials utilizing aromatic plant sources having large amount of essential oil components, plants with considerable moisture content (or juice, as recorded), and those raw drug materials which undergo oxidative changes when exposed to air.

For these needs, shifting of Drug Standardization Laboratory/Section from DSU (H) Hyderabad and merge with SMPCU, Ooty would solve the problem of making available personnel and limited equipment all in one place to carry out such studies in future. In addition to the regular assignments of drug standardization carried out by them, the same personnel and equipment may advantageously be utilized for carrying out standardization work and in situ pharmacy manufacturing work as additional assignments. Further the up-gradation work on HPI being carried out presently for the past 2 years has not incorporated the above criteria of testing mother tinctures using freshly prepared / harvested material which can be included in the physico-chemical standardization studies. The merging would also optimize the utility of equipment for purposes, viz. regular drug standardization, special assignments of fresh mother tincture testing, manufacturing of mother tinctures and HPI up-gradation, all in one place.

The present technical staff strength of Drug standardization section of DSU, Hyderabad including of SRFs in Botany and Chemistry (2 each for HPI up-gradation) and 1 each for regular drug standardization work should be continued on merging with SMPCU, Ooty.

**b. Routine Drug Standardization Studies:**

Drug standardization laboratories functioning in DDPRCRI (H), Noida and DSU (H), Hyderabad under CCRH are engaged in carrying out standardization studies as a routine work every year in order to evaluate the various qualitative and quantitative characteristics for homoeopathic drugs in respect of their pharmacognostic and physico-chemical profiles of drugs. The data generated so far are included in the monograph of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India. The drugs which are not included in any Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia, but frequently used homoeopathy will be identified for drug standardization studies as routine annual assignment during next five years.

**c. Revision of Monograph Published in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India, Vol. I - IX:**

The data generated by research in Drug Standardization have been routinely incorporated in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India (HPI) which is the official document for the standards of prepared Homoeopathic drugs. So far 9 volumes have been published by the Govt. of India periodically since 1971 to till date incorporating the standards of 945 monographs of drugs used in the Homoeopathic system, derived from the animal, plant, mineral and microbiological kingdom. Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee has also recommended that while compiling the standardization work in the form of monographs, additional parameters of High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography (HPTLC) and Ultra Violet absorption spectrophotometry (UV Spectrophotometry) data also should be incorporated in future monographs as well as to be added in the monographs already studied. Considering the advancement of knowledge and incorporating state of the art data from such modern instrumentation techniques of TLC, HPTLC, HPLC, GC - MS and LC - MS, a thorough revision of all the monographs are ongoing in the two drug standardization research laboratories of the Council as well as in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad. This revision work does not only enhance the quality of the Pharmacopoeia but also bring harmonization with International Pharmacopoeias. Hence, this revision work will be carried out in next five year as an annual assignment.

**e. Chemical Profiling of Exotic Plants Cultivated in Indian Conditions:**

It has been observed that the area of phyto-chemical profiling of homoeopathic mother tinctures for those exotic medicinal plants being cultivated within Indian sub-continent is a neglected field and needs to be addressed. The changes in climatic/environmental conditions in the areas of cultivation of homoeopathic medicinal plants may have variation in the physiological profile of the exotic plants, cultivated here in Indian conditions. In this regards, Council has identified 75 exotic medicinal plants which are being cultivated in our Medicinal Plants Research Garden, Ooty. The work will be carried out as routine assignment through Drug standardization laboratories of the Council in next five years.

#### **f. Development of Central Repository for Medicinal Plants Used in Homoeopathic System of Medicines:**

The establishment of central repository is ongoing in DDPRCRI (H), Noida exclusively for the medicinal plants used in homoeopathy which is unique of its kind. This repository provide all prerequisite and essential information regarding raw drug material like areas of prevalent localities, season of active growth, altitude and associated ecological variations, possible sources of adulterants besides basic characterization studies like botanical characters and physico-chemical parameters to resolve differences in ecotypes and chemo types of Indian/foreign territory at one place. Such scientific information in collective form will be of immense value in identification and authentication of homoeopathic raw drugs and will be used as reference source. In this regards, Council has already carried out certain preliminary work like collection of herbarium sheets, raw drugs sample and digitization of herbarium etc., which will continue with more additional parameters by fixing target to complete the study during next five years.

In addition to the repository being planned at DDPRCRI (H), Noida, a repository along the same lines may also be set up in the Research Garden itself. The advantage of this would be that herbarium sheets are already available in the recognized herbarium, raw drugs will always be collected by the Survey team and the question of additional space and equipment may be made available if a large enough building housing all the above facilities is constructed, to house the repository all in one place. The requirement of testing the same drug in two places independently can thus be satisfied, i.e. One in DDPRCRI (H), Noida and the other being in the Research Garden cum Herbarium cum DS Laboratory.

#### **g. Pharmacological Screening of Homoeopathic Drugs through Animal Models:**

The animal house and pharmacology laboratory functioning in Drug Standardization Unit (H) at HPL, Ghaziabad in 1979 has been transferred to H.D.R.I. Lucknow in 1983. The pharmacological studies under Drug Standardization program have been suspended since July 1999 as Council failed to meet the required infrastructure imposed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India for conducting animal experimentations. Now the animal house along with pharmacology laboratory are being constructed with state-of-the-art equipment, instruments and proper laboratory condition as enshrined in the GLP and NABL protocols and expected its completion within next 6 - 8 months. Pharmacology studies will explores safety, therapeutic efficacy, mode of action and metabolic pathway etc., of homoeopathic drug. Homoeopathic drugs for which pharmacological screening is required will be identified and taken up in next five years.

#### **h. Pharmacological Screening of Homoeopathic Drugs through Zebra Fish Models:**

Zebra fish (*Danio rerio*) have been identified as a potential 'new' vertebrate model over recent years, for assessing drugs *in-vivo*, with respect to a wide range of toxicological and safety pharmacological end points. The Zebra fish model has been established as a relevant model for evaluating the toxicity of environmental pollutants, agrochemicals and pharmaceutical agents. Being a vertebrate, zebra fish share extensive similarity to humans in cellular structure, organ physiology, and genetic blueprint, and have been used to model human cancer and cardiovascular disorders. Literature reveals that many pharmacological activities have been evaluated in other system of medicines using zebra fish but not in homoeopathic system of medicines. The zebra fish laboratory which is being coming up in DDPRCRI (H), Noida will be utilized for pharmacological screening especially CNS activities of homoeopathic drugs in next five years period.

### **i. Screening of Anti-microbial activities of Homoeopathic Drugs:**

Infectious diseases represent a critical problem to health and one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. During the past several years, there has been an increasing incidence of microbial infections due to growth in immune-compromised population such as organ transplant recipients, cancer and HIV/AIDS patients. The prevalence of resistance to microbial drugs has also been developed due to the indiscriminate use of commercial microbial drugs commonly used to the treatment of infectious diseases. In addition to this problem, antibiotics are sometimes associated with adverse effects on the host including hypersensitivity; immune-suppression and allergic reaction. Therefore, there is a need to develop alternative anti-microbial drugs from homoeopathy scientifically for the treatment of microbial diseases, since homoeopathic drugs are safe, effective, economical and easily affordable by the common people. In this regards, a microbiology laboratory which is coming up in DDPRCRI (H), Noida will be utilized in the next five years plan.

### **j. Laying Down Standards for Preparation of Nosodes:**

Nosodes are a group of therapeutic agents / drugs used only in Homoeopathy. Considering the importance of nosodes in Homoeopathy it became necessary to standardize the method of its preparation because many nosodes were not systematically prepared and introduced to the profession in the past several years. Their preparation entails handling of micro-organisms, both pathogenic or otherwise which requires specialized equipment, infrastructure and trained personnel. The Council is in the process of thoroughly revising and comprehensively reviewing these groups of drugs for which a sub-committee has already been constituted and whose recommendations are being implemented stage wise. As a number of nosodes are prepared from potentially dangerous microbes, level 4 quarantine, advanced instrumentation facilities and handling techniques etc., are need to be established. The said studies will be undertaken in next five years by utilizing microbiology biology laboratory which is being constructed at DDPRCRI (H), Noida and may come in to functional shortly.

### **k. Stability Studies of Homoeopathic drugs:**

Stability study provide evidence of how the quality of homoeopathic drugs varies under the influence of environmental factors such as light, heat, transmission, humidity, mechanical stresses and contamination of microorganisms, another factors that affects the quality of homoeopathic drugs are vehicle (ethyl alcohol), solvent container closer system and packing materials etc., Stability testing is a routine procedure performed on drug substance and products in order to give assurance that the drugs will be remain at an acceptable level of fitness/quality for patient. Like other system of medicines, homoeopathic drugs may also degrade under the influence of several environmental factors and possibility of chemical reaction like oxidation of ethyl alcohol (used as vehicle for preparation of homoeopathic drugs) etc. Ethyl alcohol which play major role in preparation of homoeopathic drug may be oxidized to either acetaldehydes or acetic acid depending on the reaction conditions while storing for a long period. In the case of the formation of acetic acids, the alcohol is first oxidized to an acetaldehyde which is then oxidized further to the acetic acid. However, till date there is no any regulation or data available about shelf life or expiry date of different homoeopathic drugs. Therefore, shelf life testing of homoeopathic medicines has become a major concern for health authorities, homoeopathic professionals, pharmaceutical industries and consumers. This study will be taken up with target to finish the work in next five years.

### **III. Strengthening of Infra- Structure:**

#### **SMPCU, Ooty**

- **Infrastructure available:** At present the SMPCU is having a small number of essential glassware, distillation apparatus, heating mantles, etc., for Unit level work.
- **Infrastructure required:** Number of essential equipment viz. Triturator, Bottle filling machine, Percolator, Tincture press machine, Macerating jars and Potentizer machine etc. are needed to be procured for carrying out the above proposed studies as per GMP / NABL compliant laboratory.
- **Building and necessary land:** The Research Garden at present is located in two bits of 9.80 acres and 2.90 acres with electrical connection and two buildings, one housing the administrative section and another for the herbarium where the excess space is utilized for drying the raw drug plant materials, with a small storage room. Additional buifor setting up the laboratory have to be planned and constructed. For setting up a Drug Manufacturing/In-house Pharmacy Unit, HOMCO model may be consulted.

#### **DrugStandardizationLaboratories**

- **Infrastructure available:** At present Binocular Microscope with Camera Attachment, Rotary Manual Microtome Machine, Muffle Furness, Digital Moisture Analyzer, Water Bath, Micropipettes, 2-8<sup>0</sup>C Refrigerator, Analytical Balance, Percolator, BOD Incubator, Hot Air Oven, Water Bath, Vortex Mixture, Micropipettes, 80<sup>0</sup>C Refrigerator, Colony Counter besides common Glassware and Chemical are available in Drug standardization laboratories of DDPRCRI (H), Noida and DSU(H), Hyderabad.
- **Building:** Construction of buildings for Animal House, Zebra Fish, Pharmacology, Molecular biology and Microbiology laboratories are ongoing in the premises of DDPRCRI (H), Noida.
- **Infrastructure required:** Procurement of Instruments/equipment viz. HPTLC, UV Spectrometer, Digital Polari meter, Digital Refract meter, Ultra - Pure water system, Data Acquisition system, Bio-Safety cabinet, BOD Incubator, Automated Real Time Zebra Fish Monitoring System, Inverted Phase Contact Microscope with Digital camera are in process whereas procurement of instruments related to Animal house, Pharmacology and Microbiology laboratories will be taken up once the construction of these laboratories are completed.

## **DRUG VALIDATION**

### **Vision:**

Through this drug validation programme, it will be possible to:

- Validate the effect of commonly used medicines in specific disease conditions, and
- Validate the reliability of most common prescribing symptoms of these medicines, for expected outcome in clinical conditions.

### **Introduction:**

As one of its key mandates, Council takes up validation studies of various drugs. Drug validation in Homoeopathy is rather complex and different from validation studies in other therapies. Contrary to the other therapies where prescription is based only on clinical symptoms belonging to a disease, homeopathic prescription is based on pattern recognition of an individual, in addition to the clinical symptoms. This makes the validation studies in Homeopathy symptom-specific, as opposed to condition-specific in other therapies. Homoeopathic drug validation has undergone immense evolution in recent past and there are various contemporary analytical tools available today in biostatistics for the purpose of validation.

The study aims to validate the most commonly used homoeopathic drugs, in terms of both, their effect in specific disease conditions, and the reliability of their most common prescribing symptoms, for expected outcome in clinical conditions. A list of 80 such drugs have been identified for validation in various conditions. These conditions have been selected on the basis of OPD data of institutes/units of Council. The cumulative analysis of the results of different sub-projects (on various disease conditions) under this umbrella programme are expected to validate the commonly used homoeopathic drugs as a whole in a broader sense, inclusive of both, their general and disease-related indications. This makes this project unique in itself, and different from validation projects in other systems, the outcomes of which target only the role of drugs in various diseases.

### **Expected outcomes:**

Through validation studies, it should be possible to:

1. Identify that out of the group of indicated drugs, which one will act most positively in a given situation.
2. Refine clinical practice; by way of improving/refining knowledge base
3. Bring consistency in diagnostic and therapeutic practice
4. Identify merits of different clinical methods
5. Widen scope of prescription field to achieve better results
6. Enable patient care delivery and clinical effectiveness based on appropriate diversity, and not merely on past clinical impressions
7. Develop/refine Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory
8. Enable the decision-support system (through computer software) for doctors, by providing cues and prompts which lead him/her to access all available information

### **Clinical conditions identified for drug validation project:**

80 drugs to be validated under following clinical conditions:

1. Haemorrhoids
2. Migraine
3. Functional Dyspepsia



4. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
5. Bronchial Asthma
6. Acne
7. Rheumatoid Arthritis
8. Osteoarthritis
9. Low Back Pain
10. Eczematoid Dermatitis
11. Chronic Neck Pain
12. Diabetes Mellitus
13. Essential Hypertension
14. Taenia Cruris
15. Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media (CSOM)
16. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI)
17. Chronic Rhinosinusitis
18. Nasal Polyps

### Drugs identified for drug validation project:

List of 80 identified drugs enclosed as **Annexure XII** (pg 117-118)

### Identified Disease Conditions and Comprehensive Action Plan for Validation Project

#### Study sites for Drug Validation Projects

S.no.	PROJECT	CENTRES			
1.	Dyspepsia	CRU(H), Chennai	CRU(T), Blair	RRI(H), Puri	
	Co-Investigator	Dr. Kolli Raju	Dr. R.K. Sadarla	Dr. A.K. Prusty	
2.	Haemorrhoids	CRU(T), Silliguri	RRI(H), Imphal	RRI(H), Gudivada	HTC, Safdarjung Hospital
	Co-Investigator	Dr. Gurudev Chaube	Dr. Tejaswani Patole	Dr. BSJ Rajkumar	Dr. DD Arya
3.	Migraine	DACRRI(H), Kolkata	CRU(T), Puducherry	RRI(H), Guwahati	
	Co-Investigator	Dr. P.S. Chakraborty	Dr. M. Prakash Rao	Dr. Umakant Prusty	
4.	Acne	RRI(H), Mumbai	HDRI, Lucknow	CRU(T), Agartala	CRI(H) Kottayam
	Co-Investigator	Dr. Vaishali Shinde	Dr. Lipi Pushpa Debata	Dr. Manas Sarangi	Dr. D. Karthikayen
5.	Asthma	DPRCRI(H), Noida	CRI(H), Kottayam	DS (Extn.U), Hyderabad	
	Co-Investigator	Dr. Subhash Kaushik	Dr. R. Bhuvaneshwari	Dr. Hima Bindu	

#### Project Requirements

<b>Manpower</b>		
1.	Research Associates	02
2.	Senior Research Fellows	26
3.	Data Entry Operators	02

**Annexures:**

**Annexure XII** (pg117-118)

**Annexure XIII-XXIX** (pg119-138)

## **FUNDAMENTAL AND COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH**

### **Introduction:**

*“Homeopathy is a controversial area of complementary and alternative medicine, because a number of its key concepts are not consistent with established laws of science (particularly chemistry and physics). Critics think it is implausible that a remedy containing a miniscule amount of an active ingredient (sometimes not a single molecule of the original compound) can have any biological effect “beneficial or otherwise”.*

*For these reasons, council had started this section to support scientific plausibility of homeopathic principles and use of ultra-high dilutions as drug and in the past few decades, homeopathic system of medicine has been able to spark scientific minds to explore the plausibility, action and nature of this system especially on basic and fundamental aspects. Since inception of fundamental and collaborative research section in 2005, Council has collaborated with best of intellectual minds to undertake state of the art research in fundamental and clinical aspects. Till date, the section has concluded 29 national and 03 international studies **Annexure XXX** (pg139-143) and published 15 national and 16 international peer reviewed publications **Annexure XXXI** (pg144-169). This liaison has opened a new era of research in homeopathy. During the past decade the understanding of various phenomenon of homeopathy has been ventured into. For example, we now know that homeopathic medicines have nano-structure of source substance; homeopathic medicines like *Calcarea carb.* and *Thuja* are capable of inducing apoptosis (cell death) in cancer cells via genetic pathway; in Diabetes mellitus in mice, homeopathic preparations of *Syzygium jambolanum* and *Cephalandra indica* exhibited antidiabetic effects by favouring glucose uptake and oxidation through improvement in insulin secretion and expression of insulin signaling molecules; homeopathic medicines like *Lycopodium* and *Merc. sol.* have pharmacological actions on mice and are safe, non-toxic and effective on certain parameters even in potencies beyond Avogadro’s limit (unpublished data); Belladonna in high potency (200C) is capable of halting Japanese Encephalitis infection in chorio-allantoic membrane of chick and also induced immunity to suckling mice when mother mice was administered with it. There are many more studies which have earned high acclaims in scientific world. Council has identified various priority areas to encourage Collaborative/Fundamental studies in these identified areas.*

### **Vision of the Fundamental & Collaborative Research Section:**

- Initiate, develop, undertake and coordinate scientific research on fundamental and basic aspects of Homeopathy.
- Initiate national as well as international collaborations for research studies with other Institutes of Excellence towards promotion of Homeopathy.

**Call of Expression of Interest (EOI) for Fundamental & Collaborative Research:** Council invites proposals under EOI in the following areas of basic and fundamental research, identified for conducting trials / studies with institutes of excellence -

**a) Evidence based clinical research in areas of:** Cardio-vascular disorders; Cerebro-vascular disorders; Genito-urinary disorders; Cancer and/or effects of chemotherapy/Radiation effects; Autoimmune Disorders; Neurological disorders e.g. Alzheimer, Motor Neuron Disease, Dementia, Parkinsonism; Metabolic disorders especially Diabetes mellitus; Infectious diseases with special emphasis to Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya, HIV/AIDS, MDR Tuberculosis.

**b) Pre-clinical Studies on:** System’s Biology; Genomic/Epigenetic studies; Demonstration of law of similar; Cardio-vascular disorders; Cerebro-vascular disorders;

Genito-urinary disorders; Cancer and/or effects of chemotherapy/Radiation effects; Autoimmune Disorders; Neurological disorders e.g. Alzheimer, Motor Neuron Disease, Dementia, Parkinsonism; Metabolic disorders especially Diabetes mellitus; Infectious diseases with special emphasis to Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Malaria, Chikungunya, HIV/AIDS, MDR Tuberculosis.

**c) Scientific research on fundamental and basic principles of Homoeopathy:** To elicit the mechanism of action of homoeopathic medicine in biological/physical models; To demonstrate the law of similar on scientific basis and to elicit their recognizable and recordable biological effects; To identify the nature of Homoeopathic medicines in ultra-dilution in potentised form, and to compare them with nature of vehicle used in preparation of medicine; To explore and establish the pathway of action of Homoeopathic medicines; To understand the influence of external factors on homoeopathic medicines; To ascertain the physico-chemical nature of homoeopathic medicines, and how they differ from their components; To ascertain the effect(s) of container on homoeopathic medicines; To understand Homoeopathy in Nano-domains

**d) Agro-Homoeopathy studies**

**e) Veterinary Homoeopathy studies:** Subclinical mastitis; Diarrhoea; Skin diseases; Reproductive disorders (metritis, infertility etc.); Wound/Injury management; Disease related to decrease productivity in animals; To enhance productivity of healthy animals.

**f) Drug development and standardization:** Standardization and quality assurance; Pharmaceutical Research and Development; Pharmacological studies; Technological issues of preparation of homoeopathic medicines

To achieve the above, at present this section has 05 ongoing projects already initiated and 16 projects (approved by SCFR/SAC) in different phases of getting approval.

**Status of work (ongoing studies):**

**Studies in collaboration:**

S.no.	Collaborating Institute	Title	Initiated on	Duration of study
1.	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology under Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CCMB-CSIR), Hyderabad	Elucidation of molecular mechanism of action of Belladonna - Calcarea Carbonica – Tuberculinum Bovinum (BCT) during Japanese Encephalitis Infection.	March 2015	03 years
2.	Centre For Interdisciplinary Research And Education (CIRE) Kolkata	Understanding the Mechanism of action of homoeopathic medicine at molecular level in nano domains in-vivo and in-vitro systems.	March 2015	02 years
3.	Dr. ALM Post Graduate Institute of Biomedical Sciences, University of Madras, Chennai (ALMPGI)	Efficacy of the Homoeopathic preparation of Berberis vulgaris to alleviate acute oxalate toxicity: An insight into lithogenic events with special reference to crystallization and inflammation.	March 2015	02 years

4.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research – Institute of Minerals & Materials Technology, Odisha (CSIR-IMMT), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India	Effects of Potentized Homoeopathic medicines in Agriculture (Agro-Homoeopathy): An eco-friendly alternative solution for synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.	May 2015	03 years
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**In house studies:**

S.no.	Collaborating Institute	Title	Initiated on	Duration of study
1.	DACRRI, Kolkata	Effect of homoeopathic medicines on dengue virus infection on mosquito cell line and in suckling mice	January 2015	03 years

**FUTURE STUDIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN:**

**1) Studies/Projects in pipe line and under review process:**

Sl. No.	Collaborating Institute	Title	Duration of study
1.	Indian Institute of Public Health Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Prophylactic effect of Homoeopathic Anti-malaria drugs on malaria- A prevention effectiveness study in Odisha	16 Months
2.	Department of Zoology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.	Evaluation of antimalarial efficacy of some homoeopathic drugs against plasmodium falciparum in vitro and against Plasmodium berghei in vivo	03 years
3.	Department of Zoology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.	To evaluate the anti-leishmanial efficacy and generation of protective cell mediated immune responses after treatment with homoeopathic drugs	03 years
4.	Dyal Singh College (University of Delhi), New Delhi	Physico-chemical studies of various homeopathic drug formulations using volumetric, acoustic, viscometric, optical and conductivity measurements	03 years
5.	Centre for emerging Technologies, JAIN University, Bangalore	Testing and measurements of Homeopathic medicines Potency using their colligative properties with surface acoustic wave MEMS sensors	03 years
6.	Indian veterinary research institute, U.P.	Potential of Homeopath Drugs against prevalent gastro intestinal, cutaneous and reproductive ailments in dairy animals	03 years

7.	Department of veterinary clinical medicine, college of veterinary science and animal husbandry, DUVASU, Mathura	Evaluation of certain homeopathic medicines against mites induced dermatitis of animals	03 years
8.	Post graduate department of biotechnology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Efficacy of homeopathic medicine Thyroidinum (200c) on PTU induced hypothyroid rat	03 years
9.	Karnataka veterinary animal & fisheries sciences university, Bidar, Karnataka	Evaluation of homeopathic medicines in veterinary surgery	03 years
10.	Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Hyderabad	Agro homeopathy: potential of homeopathy as a tool to manage phytopathogen/ nematode complex for a sustainable agriculture	03 years
11.	BOSE Institute, Kolkata	Homeopathic remedies for personalized cancer therapy: An approach towards genomic, proteomic and signalomic profilings	03 years
12.	Jaypee University of Information Technology (JUIT), Wagnaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	In vitro approaches to investigate the efficacy and mechanism of action of homeopathic medicines against breast, lung, colon and prostate cancer using MIDA-MC-231, A594, HT-29 and PC3 Cancer cell lines by department of biotechnology and bioinformatics	02 years
13.	Department of pharmacology, AIIMS	Pharmacological screening of homeopathic drugs used in rheumatoid arthritis	02 years
14.	CRI (H), Noida	Evaluation of pharmacological effect of homeopathic drugs in Zebra fish Models	03 years
15.	CRI (H), Noida	Effect of homoeopathic medicines on the immune response mediated by macrophages and T cell infected with mycobacterium tuberculosis	02 years
16.	Department of Chemical Engineering, IIT Mumbai	Quality assurance by estimation and quantification of high potency homeopathy medicines: metal, inorganic, herbal and nosodes	05 years

## 2) Setting up of labs for fundamental and basic research:

- a) **Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, Kolkata:** A lab is being set up at Kolkata, to collaborate research studies with other Institutes of Excellence in certain specific areas like needing scientific appraisal of homeopathy principles like
- i) Studies on Physical nature of medicines above certain dilution on the concepts of water structuring, epitaxy, nanotechnology and quantum mechanics etc. using strong analytical tools like Impedance Analyser, Dynamic Light Scattering, NMR, IR and Raman Spectroscopy coupled with new mathematical tools.
  - ii) Apart from ultra-molecular dilutions, the mechanism of actions of various homeopathic drugs in lower dilution region, including mother tincture, using a multiscale cellular, transomics, proteomics, epigenetics and functional genomics studies.
  - iii) Scientific standardization of homeopathic medicines, available from different manufacturers and different origins using spectroscopic tools like NMR and IR with dielectric measurements.
  - d) New methods of production yielding standardized medicine products with new evolving technologies.
- b) **Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay:** A lab is being set up in the Department of Chemical Engineering, IIT Bombay under Centre of Excellence scheme in collaboration with CCRH to set up a Centre of Excellence in analytical nano-medicines for quality assurance by estimation and quantification of high potency homeopathy medicines.

## 3) International collaborations:

- a) Council has signed a MoU with RLHIM (Royal London Hospital for Integrated Medicine) to carry out joint research project. Some of them are
- A pragmatic randomized, double-blind, controlled trial of homeopathic treatment versus standard treatment in acute otitis media in children including impact on prescription of antibiotics.
  - A systemic review and meta-analysis of homeopathic pathogenetic trials published from 1996 to 2014.
  - A prospective, pragmatic, observational study to validate prescribing indications for commonly used homeopathic medicines.
- b) Council has signed a Letter of Intent with the Instituto Politecnico Nacional (IPN) and other institutions in Mexico for the purpose of undertaking joint research programmes including drug proving.
- c) Council is in process of signing MoU with other countries to carry out the studies in the areas of common interest.

## **DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION**

**To document and disseminate research outcomes to the stakeholders for the use for public benefit:**

Keeping in view, its mandate of propagation of knowledge and dissemination of information pertaining to research in Homoeopathy, CCRH, the primary apex research body has undertaken documentation of the same through various means in order to reach out to medical fraternity as well as remote practitioners. With regard to this, Council is coming out with TWO TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS:

- a) **PERIODICALS**- Documentation Section has got the following periodicals and it is able to accomplish them every year.
  - Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy (IJRH) - Quarterly
  - CCRH Newsletter: Quarterly
  - Annual Report: Annual
  - CHLAS- Quarterly
  
- b) **NON- PERIODICALS**- It includes Monographs, Books and Handouts as below:
  - Disease Monographs -6
  - Drug Monographs-19
  - Drug Standardisation-4
  - Drug Proving- 5
  - Clinical Research-3
  - MCH- 5
  - Clinical Verification-2
  - Other Literary Research- 22
  - Handouts- English (36) and Hindi (22)

## **ACHIVEMENTS TILL DATE:**

- 1) In its endeavor to reach out globally, the Council has made its research journal, Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy (IJRH), an open access online journal from January 2013 **Annexure XXXII** (pg 170-172)
  - It follows double blind peer review process, which removes the bias of the reviewers towards acquainted article authors. This has been a great transparency initiative.
  - The Manuscript Management System (MMS) <http://www.journalonweb.com/ijrh> has been devised by Medknow with features as online submission, wider visibility though open access, higher impact with wider visibility and Prompt review. Other Medknow specialties being Online and Print Scholarly Publishing, Peer-Review System, Specialized in Medical Research, Largest Open Access Publisher.
  - [www.ijrh.org](http://www.ijrh.org) have unique feature of feedback mechanism and issue statistics.
  - Another impressive technological advancement and facility for IJRH to be carried in smart phones is the development of “Quick Response Code” present on the first page of the article by which one can reach to the full text of that particular article on the journal’s website.
  - The Editorial Advisory Board of the journal comprises of homoeopaths of national and international repute.
  - Abstracts of the articles are also published in Hindi and Spanish language.



- Till date we have 220 regular IJRH subscribers.
  - Current and Archive issues of IJRH can be accessed at [www.ijrh.org](http://www.ijrh.org) and our website [www.ccrhindia.org](http://www.ccrhindia.org)
- 2) The Council has 66 priced publications to its credit in areas of Drug Standardisation, Drug Proving, Clinical Verification, Disease and Drug Monographs, Mother & Child Health, Epidemic Diseases etc. The purchasing of books from the Council has been made available online by integrating the payment gateway with Council's website.
  - 3) Other non-priced publications of the Council are: Pocket Book of Activities and Achievements in English & Hindi, Dossier and The Science of Gentle Healing. The proceedings of International conference on Traditional Medicine for South-East Asian Countries, National Workshop on Homoeopathy for Healthy Mother and Happy Child and other workshops organized by the Council from time to time.
  - 4) In its endeavor to reach out to the public, the Council has developed IEC material in the form of handouts to create awareness among the common man regarding scope of homoeopathy in various disease conditions. This IEC material is distributed free of cost at Exhibitions, Arogya's etc. Till date Council has published English (36) and Hindi (22) handouts.
  - 5) The Council initiated the publication of e-books to make them easily accessible to the researchers and scholars worldwide. 23 publications have already been published online on [www.ccrhpubonline.com](http://www.ccrhpubonline.com).
  - 6) CCRH publishes quarterly Newsletter (English & Hindi) to update fraternity about Council's research activities, participation in events, important meetings and conferences held at national and international level.
  - 7) The Council has produced one documentary "Homoeopathy: The science of Gentle healing" to sensitize common man about the benefits of Homoeopathy. This is an important audio- visual aid to reach out to public

### **FUTURE STRATEGY:**

CCRH aims at reaching out to a vast majority of our stakeholders, i.e., researchers, students, our whole medical fraternity & Ministry of AYUSH, by enriching ourselves with latest research activities through print and electronic media.

For this, Council has taken immense initiatives and is further bound to improve and implement new and improved means of easy accessibility.

Some of the initiatives that Council would be focusing further from 2015 are:

- **Enhancing Membership Drive:** Council would strive to increase the readership of publications and subscribers of its research journals for further propagation of the adaptability, applicability and acceptability of Homoeopathic System of Medicine.
- **Indexing of IJRH:** It is proposed to get IJRH with PubMed which would help in increasing the impact factor of IJRH.
- **Preparation of Compendium of Research Papers:** A Compendium of research papers published by scientists of CCRH in or outside IJRH in the form of Dossier is proposed.
- **Setting up a National Resource Centre:**  
The Resource Centre of Information on Homoeopathy in Asia is aimed to develop as a specialized unit of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy focusing on Knowledge management. This Centre would be the hub for sharing information resource amongst the CCRH scientists and between the CCRH and other national and international organizations in Asian countries and would develop an environment of cooperation, coordination and mutual exchange of resources.

**Vision:**

- To develop an independent, all-inclusive information resource centre for Homoeopathy in South East Asia Region.
- To provide the resources for generation, collection, collation and dissemination of information related to homoeopathy in general and homoeopathic research in particular.
- To be a professionally managed technical support centre by developing a database on homoeopathy and facilitate creative and innovative environment for exchange of information on homoeopathic research.
- To maintain and preserve an archive of published materials on Homoeopathy
- To provide access to knowledge and information in a timely manner through coordination amongst centres specifically in South East Asian countries.
- To develop an environment where homoeopathic organizations learn from each other, through sharing knowledge and information.

Additional Manpower will be required to implement & manage the mentioned vision & plans.

- **Setting up a database for the Dissertations:** A database for the dissertations of the post-graduation students all over India is also put forward, which shall be reflected on the website of the Council so that the students can access that from our website. Complete information about the dissertation topics already selected by post graduate students all over India can be easily accessed and repetition can be avoided.
- **Database for the Research Articles in our Journal:** IJRH has metamorphosed into its present state from CCRH quarterly bulletin which was a publication of the Council from 1979. A database of research papers published in quarterly bulletin & IJRH may be useful for reference by the scientists.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUTURE PROPOSED STRATEGIES:**

The aforesaid proposed plans can only be achieved by mass participation and the possible publicity can only be done by widespread advertising through print and electronic media. The advertisements can be designed by CCRH if the Documentation Section has COREL DRAW Software.

**NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT:**

- I. Quality of Research Articles in Research Journal (IJRH)
- II. Delays in Peer Review Process need to be improved.
- III. Quality of publications needs to be improved.

## **HOMOEOPATHY IN PUBLIC HEALTH**

### **Background:**

The research in Homoeopathy has so far focused on individual disease conditions or specific drugs. Very few studies have been reported on the overall public health impact of homoeopathic treatment in the population. CCRH intends to translate the research outcomes into specific public health programs developed on a sound evidence base.

### **Work undertaken in past:**

#### **National Campaign on Homoeopathy for Healthy Child**

From 2007-2012, the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) and National Institute of Homoeopathy, under the overall leadership of Department of AYUSH, Government of India had undertaken a National Campaign on Homoeopathy for Mother and Child Care in 2007. The Campaign sensitized the stake holder's viz. policy makers, practitioners of Allopathy & general public through national, state and district level workshops and sensitization programs, about the advantages of using homoeopathy in care of women and children. The Campaign also involved state and district level workshops and training programs for capacity building of homoeopathy practitioners. 34 State Level Orientation Workshops, 41 State Level Training programmes, 93 District level Orientation programmes, 55 District level Training programmes, 1650 Community Awareness programmes on MCH by CCRH were undertaken. Targeted awareness and IEC activities were conducted and resource material & IEC material for the stakeholders were created. Medical camps and special clinics were initiated for provision of access to treatment in the research centres of the Council and in homeopathic medical colleges.

#### **Outreach program**

Outreach programs were undertaken by various centres, where in mobile OPDs were made in the nearby localities by the research centres of the Council.

### **Work ongoing presently:**

In the last one year, three programs on public health have been initiated by the Council:

- Homoeopathy for Healthy Child
- Swasthya Rakshan Karyakram
- Integration of Homoeopathy in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)

The details of the programs are enclosed at **Annexure XXXIII** (pg 173-176)

### **Future Strategy**

**Vision:** To develop models of integration and propagate Homoeopathy in public health programs of the country

#### **Core competency:**

Homeopathy is known to be a safe mode of treatment, not associated with side effects. Research studies are being conducted to identify usefulness of homoeopathic medicines in various disease conditions. The treatment is individualized and can be conducted on the basis of symptomatology only, even in resource poor settings, when expensive laboratory cannot be conducted. Treatment can be conducted in pre-clinical conditions also, focusing on prevention of development of overt conditions. This is particularly useful in lifestyle disorders such as obesity, hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis and endocrine disorders such as diabetes and hypothyroidism.

**Focus areas:**

- Pediatric problems (Extension of Homoeopathy for healthy child in 2 more districts)
- Mental health (Behavioral problems in school children)
- Non-communicable diseases (Extension of integration of homoeopathy with NPCDCS in 2 more districts)

**Strategy & Timeline:**

Strategy	Present status	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020
Extension of program on Homoeopathy for Healthy Child to Imphal & Agartala	Approved by SFC of Council	April – June: Coordination with local authorities on implementation of the program and resource deployment July 2016: Implementation of program	Implementation of the program and continuation of program activities	Implementation of the program and continuation of program activities	Impact assessment and development of public health program for states
Extension of program on Integration of homoeopathy with NPCDCS to Odisha and Agartala	Approved by SFC of Council	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Awareness and prevention of subclinical and clinical hypothyroidism in school children through homoeopathy in school health program	Clinical research ongoing	Outcome of clinical research study and development of operational guidelines for the program	Regulatory approvals and Coordination with local authorities on implementation of the program and resource deployment	Implementation of the program and continuation of program activities	Implementation of the program and continuation of program activities
Addressing behavioral problems in children like ADHD, learning disorders, autism, aggression etc. through targeted approach at schools, AWW, identified treatment centres	Literature review and compilation of research evidence	Development of operational guidelines for the program	Regulatory approvals and Coordination with local authorities on implementation of the program and resource deployment	Implementation of the program and continuation of program activities	Implementation of the program and continuation of program activities

**Activities:**

- Identification of priority areas based on morbidity profiles & Identification of areas of public health importance based on demographic and geographic profiling
- Development of pilot programs and their operational guidelines and development of resource material (training manual, IEC material, formats, AV clips, etc.)
- Implementation of programs in research mode in identified areas
- Program monitoring, evaluation and auditing by internal and external teams
- Data collection and analysis to identify program impact assessment
- Identification of best practices and development of success stories
- Focus on health promotion and development of enabling environment for promotion of homoeopathy in public sector

**Collaborations & Coordination:**

Based on requirements of the individual projects

- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development
- Local departments of Health and Family Welfare, women and child development, education, etc. and AYUSH directorates in states and districts
- Homoeopathic and other medical colleges
- Institutes of public health
- Centres of excellence developed under Ministry of AYUSH

## **EPIDEMIC DISEASES**

### **Introduction:**

The preventive aspect of Homoeopathy is well known, and historically, Homoeopathy has reportedly been used for prevention during the epidemics of cholera, Spanish influenza, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid etc. The approach to prevention in Homoeopathy is two-pronged. *Homoeoprophylaxis* or, prevention through Homoeopathy, can either be met through *Genus Epidemicus*, which means a remedy which is found to be curative in the majority of cases of the same disease is also the most likely preventive for that disease; or through *nosodes* (medicine prepared from biological material of a disease including infectious agents). The former is identified through observation of several cases of an epidemic disease, and analysing the symptomatology of those cases for the most indicated medicine. This medicine is considered to be the preventive medicine for the ongoing epidemic of that disease. The latter, on the other hand, once prepared through homoeopathic procedure, is considered a preventive for the disease it is prepared from, regardless of the overall presentation of that disease, which happens to change from time to time. There are distinct advantages if prevention by Homoeopathy could be made possible. These include reduced financial burden, safer means for prevention and easier storage and administration.

### **Vision:**

- Development of strategy for epidemic management with homoeopathy.
- Establishing homeopathy as effective in prevention of the epidemic disease through preventive trials.
- Establishing the preventive use of Homeopathy in public health setting.
- Conducting High quality safety and pre-clinical studies.
- To identify diseases where homoeopathy can be used as an add on therapy.
- Use of homoeopathy treatment in reducing the intensity of the disease and decreasing the duration of stay at hospital.

With the increasing understanding of role of Homoeopathy in epidemics and more rigorous trials, future epidemics, it is hoped, will be tackled with better strategies and management plan.

## **FUTURE ACTIVITIES**

### **1. Development of Nosodes**

Council has initiated the preparation of dengue Nosode in collaboration with National Institute of Virology, Pune. Safety and preclinical trials of the same are ongoing. Nosodes play important role in the epidemic management as preventive as well as curative. Council will undertake preparation of following Nosodes:

- Malaria
- Dengue
- Cholera
- Rota virus
- E.coli
- Leshmaniasis
- Measles
- Chickenpox
- Tuberculosis
- Influenza
- Leprosy

## **2. Proposed Preventive & Treatment studies for next five years:**

- Dengue
- Malaria
- Japanese Encephalitis/ AES
- Diarrhea

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Collaboration with Government agencies for epidemic management:**

- Director General of Health Services (DGHS) collaboration to conduct study as an add on therapy to standard treatment protocol.
- Collaboration with ICMR for standardizing methodology of studies
- Collaboration with ICMR for Laboratory support for Nosode preparation
- Collaboration with Homoeopathy colleges to develop rapid response cell for epidemic management.

### **Strategy development for epidemic management:**

#### **Resource development:**

- Development of Epidemic cell at CRI's and RRI, s of Council with separate manpower allotment.
- Enhancement of manpower of epidemic cell at CCRH hqs for surveillance and monitoring of epidemic activities.
- Encouraging the involvement of college students through undergraduate and post graduate homoeopathy colleges in India.
- Developing the Rapid Response Team (RRT) at minimum 3-4 colleges per state in coordination with Principle of Colleges.
- RRT will consist of :
  - ✓ 1 Surveillance officer (from CCRH Hqs)
  - ✓ 1 Nodal officer (from nearest CRI/RRI)
  - ✓ 1 Co-ordinator (Lecturer /professor of college )
  - ✓ 4 P G students (if available ) to lead the 10 UG students each
  - ✓ Minimum 30- 40 UG students (3<sup>rd</sup> year onwards)
- Advance preparedness of RRT for:
  - Medicines
  - Nosodes, if required
  - Potentizer
  - Sundries

#### **Training of officers:**

- Regular training of officers from CCRH Hqs/ CRI/RRI in epidemiology at premier Institutes
- Schedule to be drafted for training of RRT state wise/college wise
- Development of formats for outbreak or epidemic reporting
- Development of training manuals for epidemic management
- Development of concise case recoding format to find genus epidemicus

**Monitoring of epidemic activities:**

- Development of formats for monitoring of epidemic situation on daily basis
- Development of formats for data collection from periphery during epidemic
- Schedule for Monitoring visits of Nodal officer as well as Zonal officer during epidemic

**Annexures concluded :**

**Annexure XXXIV (Pg178-179)**



## CLINICAL RESEARCH

### Annexure-I

#### Concluded studies

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CRI, Kottayam</li><li>• Regional Research Institute, New Delhi</li><li>• Clinical Research Unit, Udupi</li></ul>	Diabetes mellitus (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1974-1993)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Acid phos 30, 200, 1M, 10M; Antim crud 30,200, 1M; Calcarea carb. 1M; Cephalandra Q; Lactic acid 30, 200, 1M, 10M; Lycopodium 30, 200, 1M, 10M; Nux vomica 30, 200, 1M, 10M; Phosphorus 30, 200, 1M, 10M; Sulphur 30, 200, 1M, 10M; Syzygium jambolanum Q
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• RRI (H), New Delhi</li><li>• RRI (H), Shimla</li><li>• CRU (H), Udupi</li><li>• CRU (H), Patiala</li><li>• RRI (H), Gudivada</li></ul>	Bronchial asthma (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1978-2003)	Homœopathic medicines have a role in managing acute attacks of Bronchial asthma and in controlling recurrent attacks. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Hepar sulphuris, Kali carbonicum, Lycopodium clavatum, Natrum sulphuricum, Phosphorus and Pulsatilla nigricans. Viburnum opulus mother tincture was found useful during acute attacks of asthma.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CRU(H), Shimla</li><li>• RRI (H), New Delhi</li></ul>	Alopecia areata (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1978-1985)	The indicated homoeopathic medicines have helped in relieving the subjective and objective symptoms of the disease in some cases only along with the improvement in associated complaints of the cases. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Acid phos. 6, Vinca minor 6, 30, Sulphur 6,200, Phosphorus 30, Pulsatilla 6, Carbo veg. 6.
4.	HRI, Jaipur	Malaria	Concluded(19	Maximum number of cases were

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Clinical Research Unit, Port Blair	(Dis.R, GA)	79-2003)	of Plasmodium vivax and were cured with negative blood test for parasite after the treatment. Cases of recent onset showed better results than the ones with chronic onset or coming after taking treatment with quinine preparation.  <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Arsenic album 30,200; China 30,200; Chininum ars. 30,200; Eupt. Perf. 30,200; Malaria off. 30,200; Natrum mur. 30,200; Ceasalpenia 30,200; Gelsemium 30,200
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCRH Hqrs., New Delhi</li> <li>• RRI, Mumbai</li> </ul>	Tuberculinum (clinical proving) (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1979-1988)	Two hundred and sixty five patients were studied who were administered Tuberculinum in different potencies. Tuberculinum was found effective in patients where there was a past history of recurrent URTI (152 patients), Measles (93 patients), Chicken pox (56 patients), Allergic dermatitis (34 patients), Koch's infection (24 patients) and Helminthiasis (20 patients). It was also found useful in patients where there was a definite family history of Bronchial asthma (130 patients), URTI (68 patients), Diabetes mellitus (48 patients) and Koch's infection (37 patients). Publication: CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1991; 13(1-2):2-3.
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU, Tirupati</li> <li>• RRI, Puri</li> </ul>	Filariasis (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1980-2003)	Out of 11445 patients, 8992 (79%) patients improved in varying degrees: marked improvement in 4341 patients, moderate improvement in 1927 patients and mild improvement in 2724 patients. There was no relief in 2151 patients and 302 patients were worse after treatment. A

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				<p>total of 6268 patients (55%) had complete absence of clinical events for a period ranging from 2 to 3 years and these patients did not show any recurrence for a further follow-up periods ranging from 3-5 years. Grade I and early grade II lymphoedema disappeared or reduced after treatment. A group of homoeopathic medicines were found useful in relieving the symptoms and signs of filariasis when prescribed as per their indications.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Apis mel. , Bryonia alba, Natrum muriaticum, Pulsatilla, Rhododendron, Rhus toxicodendron and Sulphur.</p> <p>Publication: Clinical Research Series-I; 2008: 53-66.</p>
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRI (H), Kottayam</li> <li>• RRI (H), Gudivada</li> </ul>	Epilepsy (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1980-2003)	<p>The homoeopathic medicines have not only helped in relieving both the subjective and objective symptoms related to Epilepsy but also in their disappearance and reducing the duration, intensity and frequency of attacks.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Cuprum met 30,200,1M; Calcaria carbonica 30,200,1M; Belladonna 30,200,1M; Gelsemium 200,1M; Sulphur 30,200,1M,10M; Cicuta virosa 30,200,1M; Cina 200, 1M; Pulsatilla 30,200,1M,10M</p> <p>Publication: Clinical Research Series-I; 2008: 41-52.</p>
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU(H), Gurgaon</li> <li>• Clinical Research cum Epidemic,</li> </ul>	Helminthiasis (DR GA)	Concluded (1980-2003)	<p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Cina 30,200; Embelia Ribes 6,200; Teucrium Mer. Ver. 6.30; CheloneQ, 30; Cuprum oxidatum nigrum3x, 6x; Thymol 6,30</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Bhopal.			
9.		Skin disorders (Dis.R, GA)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), New Delhi</li> <li>• CRU(H), Gurgaon</li> <li>• CRU(H), Patiala</li> </ul>	a) Allergic dermatitis	Concluded (1985-1990)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Sulphur, Natrum mur, Merc.sol., Mezerium, Nux vomica, Sepia, Rhus tox, Calc.carb, Ignatia, Arsenic alb., Graphites, Hepar sulph, Psorinum, Sarsaparilla
	RRI(H), New Delhi	b) Psoriasis	Concluded (1985-1990)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Nux vomica 6,30,200,1M, Petroleum 6,30,200,1M, Opium 6,30,200,1M, Kali ars. 30,200,1M, Mercurius.solubilis 30,200,1M, Sulphur 6,30,200,1M, Lycopodium 6,30,200,1M, Calcarea carb. 6, 30,200,1M, Natrum mur. 6, 30,200,1M, Sepia 6, 30,200,1M. Publication: CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1993; 15(3&4): 22-7.
10.	RRI (H), New Delhi	Corns (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1981-1985)	Improvement in tenderness during walking hardness of sole etc. was observed in some cases during follow up. <b>Medicine found useful:</b> Antim crude 30,200, 1M; Calcarea carb. 1M; Thuja 200.
11.	RRI(H), New Delhi	Warts (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1981-1985)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Sepia 200,1M; Silicea 1M; Causticum 30,200,1M,10M; Thuja 200,1M,10M; Acid nitricum 200; Natrum mur. 1M; Dulcamara 1M, 10M; Antim. Crud. 1M, 10M
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (H), Tirupathi</li> <li>• CRU(H), Port Blair</li> <li>• DSU, Hyderabad</li> </ul>	Amoebiasis (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1982-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Aloes 30, 200; Ars.alb. 200; Anacardium 200; Arg. nit. 200; Atista Indica 200; China 30,200; Cham. 30; Colocyn. 200; Ipecac. 200; Lycopodium 30, 200; Merc.sol. 200; Merc.cor. 30,200; Nux vom. 30, 200; Puls 30,200; Rhus tox. 200; Sulphur 30,200

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
13.	CRI(H),Kottayam	Behavioural disorders (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1984-2005)	<p>There were varying degrees of improvement; 1595 patients improved markedly, 766 patients moderately, 426 patients mildly, and 437 patients did not improve whereas 200 patients became worse.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>            Arsenicum album, Calcarea carbonica, Hyoscyamus niger, Ignatia amara, Lachesis, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Stramonium, Sulphur and Tuberculinum.            Publication: Clinical Research Series-I; 2008:1-14.</p>
14.	CRU (H), Shimla CRU (H), Chennai	Sinusitis (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded	<p>Three hundred and ninety four patients were followed up, out of which 138 patients were cured with no relapse after a follow up period of one year; varying degrees of improvement were seen, viz. marked, moderate, and mild improvement, in 80, 91 and 66 patients respectively. While 04 patients showed aggravation of their condition, 15 patients did not improve. In 141 patients of fronto-maxillary sinusitis, objective symptoms were relieved.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>            Belladonna, Kali bichromicum, Nux vomica, Rhus toxicodendron, and Silicea            Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy 2008; 2(1):26-37.</p>
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), Shimla</li> <li>• CRU(H), Gurgaon</li> <li>• CRU(H), Chennai</li> </ul>	Tonsillitis (Dis. R GA)	Concluded (1984-2003)	<p>Out of 1030 patients followed up, 164 patients were cured and 803 patients improved in varying degrees; 63 patients did not improve. Thirteen homoeopathic medicines were found to be useful in the study and Hepar</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				<p>sulphuricum was the most useful medicine, as it alone improved 157 patients out of 230 patients to whom it was prescribed.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b> Belladonna, Mercurius sol., Baryta carbonicum, Calcarea carbonicum, Phytolacca decandra and Mercurius bin iodide.</p> <p>Publication: Clinical Research Series-III; 2010:54-62.</p>
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRI (H), Kottayam</li> <li>• RRI(H), Gudivada</li> <li>• CRU (H), Patiala.</li> </ul>	Osteoarthritis (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1984-2005)	<p>Out of 1049 osteoarthritis patients followed up, 1007 patients improved in varying degrees: marked improvement in 304 patients, moderate improvement in 325 patients and mild improvement in 378 patients. Forty patients did not improve and 2 were worse.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b> Arnica, Arsenicum album, Bryonia alba, Calcarea carbonica, Calcarea fluorica, Causticum, Graphites, Lycopodium clavatum, Medorrhinum, Natrum mur., Pulsatilla, Rhus toxicodendron and Sulphur.</p> <p>Publication: Clinical Research Series-I; 2008:93-104.</p>
17.	HDRI, Lucknow CRU(H), Udipi	Skin disorder(Atopic dermatitis, scabies)	Concluded (1984-2005)	
18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Research Institute (H), New Delhi</li> <li>• August Nursing Home &amp; Homoeopathic Research</li> </ul>	Malignancy (DR GA)	Concluded (1984-1993)	<p>244 cases were treated. 4 Cases were cured with homoeopathic therapy. These were Malignant lymphoma, ca oesophagus, Malignant melanoma, Non-hodgkins Lymphoma all these cases no recurrence was observed and patients remained asymptomatic during the study.</p> <p>Regression in the size of tumour</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Centre, Kalamassery, Kochi, Kerala			<p>has been observed in 4 cases 2 out of which were of (Basal cell Carcinoma and Ca. breast) and two cases of Brain tumour (post-operative). No recurrence was observed for 2 years.</p> <p>Improvement in general condition, appetite, pyrexia, 'sleep', gain in weight with no further spread and a moderate relief in respective malignant disease was observed in 36 cases.</p> <p>73 cases showed initial relief in all the general symptoms of Malignancy for a considerable period. The quality of life was improved in all these cases though most of these cases were of severe group.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Acid nit. 200, Arnica montana 200, Acid phos. 200, Apis mel. 200, Arg. Nit.200, Ars.alb. 200, Aur.met.200, Nux vom. 200, Tabacum 200, Sepia 200, Pulsatilla 200, Phytolaca 200, Merc. sol.200, Lac. Can. 200, Ipecac. 200, Condurango Q, Chelidonium 200, Cantharis 200, Bryonia 200, Berberis Q.</p>
19.		PNS (Paranasal sinusitis)(DR TA)	Concluded (1985-2005)	
20.	CRU(H), Varanasi	Malposition of human foetus (DR GA)	Concluded (1985-2003)	<p>Out of 500 cases, 250 no. of cases were improved, 2 doses per week were given till fixation of head or delivery. The cases were usually registered from 27th week onwards. 50% cases got relief.</p> <p>Medicine found useful: Pulsatilla 200</p>
21.	• CRU(H),	Menorrhagia	Concluded	One hundred sixty three patients

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Varanasi • RRI(H), Shimla	(DR GA)	(1985-2003)	showed improvement of varying degrees whereas 30 patients did not improve. Ficus religiosa and Geranium maculatum were found useful in improving the subjective and objective symptoms. Increase in haemoglobin level ranging from 1 to less than 2 grm% was seen in some cases during the treatment. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Geranium maculatum Q; Thlaspi bursa pastoris Q; Erigeron Q; Ficus Religiosa Q; Trillium pendulum Q; Cinnamomum Q
22.	• RRI, New Delhi, • CRU Chennai, • DSU, (Ext.)Hyderabad	Cephalandra indica in hyperglycemia (DR GA)	Concluded (1986-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Cephalandra indica Q; Rhus aromatica Q
23.	CRU(H), Imphal	Renal calculi (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1986-2003)	Homoeopathic medicines i.e Berberis vulgaris 30,200,Q, Cantharis 30,200, Colocynth 30, Lycopodium 30,200, Nux vomica 30,200, Sarsaparilla 30,200, Anacardium 200, Merc sol 30, Sulphur 200, Kali bich 200, have been found effective in controlling subjective and objective symptoms including pain. The medicines were helpful in expulsion of Renal calculus in considerable no. of cases and frequency, duration and intensity of acute renal colic was reduced during follow up.
24.	CRU(H), Imphal	Gastritis (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1987-2005)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Anacardium30; Arsenicum album 30,200; Arg. nit. 200; Carbo veg. 30; Kali bich. 200, Lycopodium 30; Nux vomica 30; Phosphorus 30
25.	• Clinical Research	Cervicitis & Cervical	Concluded (1987-2004)	There was varying degrees of improvement; 261 patients were



S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Unit, Shimla. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Research Unit, Tirupathi</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, New Delhi.</li> <li>• Clinical Research Unit, Imphal.</li> <li>• Clinical Research Unit, Varanasi.</li> </ul>	Erosion (Dis.R, GA)		<p>cured, 1104 patients improved markedly, 982 patients moderately, 713 patients mildly and 153 patients did not improve. A few of the patients, who required repeated cauterization in the past, got cured and did not require cauterization after homoeopathic treatment. Sepia alone emerged as the most frequently indicated medicine for cervicitis and cervical erosion. The objective to identify indications of homoeopathic medicines was achieved. However, the other objectives, such as relationship, frequency of administration of medicines could not be achieved as it varied from patient to patient, as per their need.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful were:</b>            Alumina, Borax, Calcarea carbonicum, Caulophyllum, Hydrastis, Kreosotum, Lachesis, Mercurius solubilis, Natrum muriaticum, Pulsatilla and Sepia</p> <p>Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series II. New Delhi, 2009; 1-5.</p>
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU(H), Tirupati</li> <li>• RRI (H), Gudivada</li> </ul>	Vitiligo (DR GA)	Concluded (1987-2005)	<p>This being a chronic disease requires long treatment and follow up. The old follow up cases have shown varied degrees of improvement with Arsenic sulph. Flavum. Repigmentation was observed in considerable no. of cases. No recurrence of Depigmented patch was observed in these cases during follow up.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>            Ars .alb. 30, 200, Ars sulph flavum 3x,6x, 30,200, Nit acid 30,200,1M, Nat mur 200, Merc. Sol., 30,200,1M, Pulsatilla,</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Sulphur.
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU(H), Port Blair</li> <li>• CRU(H), Guwahati</li> <li>• Clinical Research cum Epidemic Cell, Bhopal</li> </ul>	Amoebiasis (DR GA)	Concluded (1987-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Atista indica Q; Cynodon dactylon Q; Aegle folia Q; Holarrhena antidysenterica Q
28.	CRU (T), Aizwal CRU(T), Diphu	Malaria (DR TA)	Concluded (1987-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Chininum sulphuricum 1X, 30; Malaria officinalis 30
29.	CRU(T), Sambalpur	Sickle cell anemia(Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1987-2004)	With Homoeopathic medicines subsequent need for blood transfusion has been reduced in (32/37). Homoeopathic medicines are capable of controlling the symptoms of the diseases so much so that the patients remain asymptomatic for years together. No recurrence of complaints from 01 year to 03 years was observed in 81 cases, 03 years to 05 years in 09 cases and 05 years to 09 years in 05 cases. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Ars.alb. 30, 200,1M; Arg. Nit. 30,200; Alumina 200; Bovista 200; Aconite 200; Bryonia 30, 200, 1M,10M; Ceanothus Q; Chelidonium Q; China 30,200; Kali megh Q; Mag phos 6X; Nat mur. 200, 1M; Phosphorus 200; Rhus tox 30,1M; Tuberculinum 30,200; Vanadium 30,200
30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Aizawl</li> <li>• CRU (T), Idduki</li> <li>• CRU (T), Shillong</li> </ul>	Tonsillitis(D R TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Tuberculinum; Amygdalus amara; Apis mel; Guaiacum; Gymnocladus; Streptococcin

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
31.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Dandeli</li> <li>• CRU (T), Leh</li> </ul>	Bronchial Asthma (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Grindelia robusta 30,200; Coca 30, 200; Moschus 30,200; Naja tripudians 30,200; Pothos foetidus 30,200; Ambrosia artemisiaefoliae 30,200; Hydrocyanic acid 30,200; Caladium seguinum 30,200; Cassia sophera 30,200
32.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Jagdalpur</li> <li>• CRU (T), Bharuch</li> <li>• CRU (T), Shillong</li> </ul>	Rhinitis (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Anthemis nobilis 30,200; Justicia adhatoda 30,200; Lemna minor 30,200; Quillaya saponaria 30,200; Saponaria officinalis 30,200; Sanguinaria nitricum 30,200; Menthol 30,200.
33.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Aizawl</li> <li>• CRU (T), Leh</li> <li>• CRU (T), Bharuch</li> <li>• CRU (T), Siliguri</li> <li>• CRU (T), Shillong</li> <li>• CRU (T), Vijayawada</li> </ul>	Dysentery (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Atista indica 30,200; Cynodon dactylon 30,200; Emetine 30,200; Ficus indica 30,200; Leptandra 30,200; Alstonia constricta 30,200; Trombidium 30,200; Silphium 30,200; Ambrosia 30,200; Asclepias tuberosa Q.
34.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Gangtok</li> <li>• CRU (T), Vijayawada</li> </ul>	Sinusitis (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Lemna minor 30,200; Sanguinaria nitricum 30; Saponaria 30; Aurum muriaticum 30; Justicea adhatoda 30; Theriodion 30; Sinapis nigra 30; Quillaya 30; Anthemis nobulis 30
35.	RRI(H), Gudivada	Dysentery (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Nux vomica 30,200,1M; Lyco. 30, 200; Carbo veg. 30,200; Merc. sol. 200; Aloes 30,200; Bryonia 30,200; Cina 30, 200; Ars. Alb. 200; Sulphur 200
36.	CRU (T), Idukki	Gastroenteritis (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	Medicines found effective were Gambogia 200, Jalapa 30, Podophyllum 30, and Cynodon 30.

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
37.	CRU(T), Pondicherry	Peptic ulcer (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Acetic acid 30, 200; Atropin 30,200; Condurango 30,200; Euphorbium 30,200; Hydrocyanic acid 30,200; Symphytum 30,200; Uranium nitricum 30,200
38.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Pondicherry,</li> <li>• CRU (T), Vijay Wada,</li> <li>• CRU (T), Salem</li> </ul>	Diabetes mellitus (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Syzygium jambolanum Q,30,200; Cephalandra indica Q; Uranium nitricum 3x,30; Abroma augusta Q; Insulinum 30, 3X; Lactic acid 30,200; Lac defloratum 30,200; Glycerinum 30,200; Chionanthus 30,200; Chimaphila 30,200; Thyroidinum 30,200
39.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Bharmour</li> <li>• CRU (T), Bharuch,</li> <li>• CRU (T), Dandeli</li> <li>• CRU (T), Siliguri,</li> <li>• CRU (T), Jagdalpur</li> <li>• CRU (T), Leh,</li> <li>• CRU (T), Agartala,</li> <li>• CRU (T), Idukki</li> </ul>	Arthritis (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Actea spicata 30, 200; Angustura vera 30,200; Caulophyllum 30,200; Formica rufa 30,200; Radium bromatum 30,200; Stellaria media 30,200; Formic acid 30,200; Lithium carbonicum 30,200; Guaiacum 30,200; Magnolia grandiflora 30,200
40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Khongjom</li> </ul>	Osteoarthritis (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	2674 patients were treated. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Formica rufa 30,200; Radium bromatum 30,200; Angustura vera 30,200; Formic acid 30,200; Actea spicata 30,200; Caulophyllum 30,200; Lithium carbonicum 30,200; Stellaria media 30,200; Magnolia grandiflora 30,200
41.	CRU(H), Udupi	Rheumatoid arthritis (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1988-2001)	Out of 355 cases, 182 cases were improved and 166 dropped out. Homoeopathic medicines not only

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				<p>helped in improving subjective and objective symptoms but also in their disappearance. Beside this the indicated homoeopathic medicines also helped in bringing the pathological findings (i.e. E.S.R.) blood count, R.A. factor etc. within normal limits.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Apis mellifica 30,200,1M,CM, Arnica 30,200,1M, Belladonna 30,200,1M, Bryonia alba 30,200,1M, Causticum 30,200,1M, Calcarea carb 30,200,1M, Kali bich 30,200,1M, Ledum pal. 30,200,1M, Medorrhinum 30,200,1M, Rhus tox. 30,200,1M, Sulphur 30,200,1M, Silicea 30,200,1M.</p> <p>Publication: Clinical Research studies Series III; 2010: 47-53</p>
42.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Dandeli</li> <li>• CRU (T), Dimapur</li> <li>• CRU (T), Itanagar</li> <li>• CRU (T), Jeypore</li> <li>• CRU(T), Khongjom</li> <li>• CRU (T), Gangtok</li> <li>• CRU (T), Agartala</li> </ul>	Amoebiasis (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Cynodon dact. Q,1X,6X; Trombidium 3,6,30; Atista indica Q,30; Alstonia constricta 6,30; Emetine 30,200; Holarrhena antidysenterica 30,200; Leptandra 30,200; Ficus indica 30,200; Asclepias tuberosa 30,200; Raphanus 30,200; Silphium 30,200; Ambrosia Q,30; Helleborus 30,200</p>
43.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Salem</li> <li>• CRU(T), Bharmour</li> <li>• CRU (T), Diphu</li> <li>• CRU (T), Dimapur</li> <li>• CRU (T),</li> </ul>	Helminthiasis (DR TA)	Concluded (1988-2003)	<p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Santoninum 30, 200; Granatum 30, 200; Chelone Q, 200; Thymol 30,200; Embelia ribes 30,200; Scirrhinum 30, 200; Sinapis alba 30; Filix mas 30; Vernonia Q.</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Itanagar • CRU (T), Jeypore • CRU(T), Khongjom • CRU (T), Gangtok			
44.	CRU(T), Gorakhpur	Japanese encephalitis (DR GA)	Concluded (1988-2002)	<p>A single dose of Belladonna 200 was distributed as preventive to 3, 22,812 persons in 96 villages. Follow up of 39,250 persons revealed no development of any s/s of encephalitis.</p> <p>Publication: Study of homoeopathic drugs in encephalitis epidemic (1991) in Uttar Pradesh (India). CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1992; 14(3-4):1-11.</p> <p>Another study            Total 25 villages were covered (from 1988-2002). 10,873 children were kept as control. 10,859 children were given Belladonna 200 as prophylactic in 24 villages. Fifty nine children in control and 251 in prophylaxis were from the exposed group (persons who were exposed to the infection in the family).</p>
45.	CCRH, New Delhi RRI, New Delhi	Malignancy (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1988-1991)	<p>Out of 227 patients enrolled, 139 patients of various types of malignancies at different stages were followed up regularly for a period of 3 years, out of which positive response was seen in 117 patients, 20 patients did not improve while 5 patients were worsened.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>            Arsenicum alb., Asteria rubens, Bryonia alba, Conium mac., Carbo veg., Crotalus horridus,</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Cholestrinum, Kali carb., Lachesis, Lycopodium, Medorrhinum, Merc. sol., Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Phytolacca, Pulsatilla, Syphilinum, and Sulphur
46.	Clinical Research Unit, Varanasi	Drug de-addiction(Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1988-1994)	The present study clearly demonstrates that Homoeopathic medicines are as useful in withdrawal symptoms of drug users as conventional drugs used for the purpose. Homoeopathic medicines do not produce toxic adverse effects. It is deduced that homoeopathic therapy may be used usefully during the de-addiction process. The results need to be reproduced to make a final conclusion. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Arsenic album; Avena Sativa Q; Rhus tox.; Nux vom.; Bryonia alba Clinical Research studies Series I; 2008:125-129
47.	RRI(H), Mumbai	Allergic Rhinitis (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1989-1994)	Forty percent cases were of only allergic rhinitis and remaining cases were of allergic rhinitis but associated with Sinusitis, deviated nasal septum, Polyp. And Sinusitis with deviated nasal septum. Positively for multiple allergens were found in 88% cases. During the course of studies, it is observed that the homoeopathic medicines mentioned above were found useful in treatment of allergic rhinitis as they helped in reducing the severity of the symptoms. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Ammonium carb. 30,200; Arsenic album 30, 200; Arsenic iod. 30,200; Hepar sulph. 30,200; Pulsatilla 30,200
48.	• RRI (H),	HIV/AIDS	Concluded	The immunological studies by

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Mumbai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (H), Chennai</li> <li>• RRI(H), New Delhi</li> <li>• HTC, Safdarjung</li> <li>• RRI (H), Gudivada</li> <li>• RRI (H), Imphal</li> <li>• CCRH, Hqrs. N.D.</li> </ul>	(Multicentric study) (Dis. R, GA)	(1989-2005)	estimating CD4 + T Cell was conducted on 183 cases and a total 88 cases have shown the enhancement of CD4 + T Cells. It can be safely assumed that homoeopathic medicines can play an important role in the management of minor infections such as candidiasis and diarrhoea. The role of recognized immune suppressor drugs when used in homoeopathic potency (ies) in delaying progression of disease in asymptomatic HIV infection needs further evaluation. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Amylenum nitrosum, Arsenicum album, Azadirachta indica, Belladonna, Borax, Bryonia alba, Calcarea carb, Carbo animalis, China officinalis, Cocainum, Colocynth, Dulcamara, Ficus religiosa, Gelsemium sempervirens, Graphites, Hepar sulphuris, Kali bichromicum, Kali carbonica, Kali muriaticum, Nirtic acidum, Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Phytolacca, Pulsatilla, Rhus toxicodendron, Sepia, Silicea, Sulphur, Tuberculinum, Thuja occidentalis. Publication: Clinical Research Series-I; 2008: 67-82.
49.	RRI (H), Mumbai	HIV/AIDS (pilot study) (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1989-1991)	After treatment varying from 3 to 16 months all patients continued to remain symptom free during the follow-up. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Syphilinum, Tuberculinum, Arsenicum album, Cinchona officinalis, Hepar sulphuris, Mercurius solubilis, Rhus toxicodendron
50.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRI, Jaipur ,</li> <li>• CRU(H),</li> </ul>	Intermittent fever (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1989-2003)	The response to treatment was highly satisfactory and showed improvement in 7-10 days where



S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Port Blair			<p>patient was advised to take homoeopathic medicine in symptom free stage.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>            Arsenicum album 30,200; China 30,200; Ipecac 30,200; Nat Mur 30,200; Rhus Tox 30,200; Eupatorium 30,200; Gelsemium 30,200</p>
51.	CRI(H), Kottayam	Behavioural disorders of mentally challenged children (DR GA)	Concluded (1990-2000)	<p>Eight hundred and thirty five (835) children were followed up, out of which 531 children showed improvement in common behavioural problems of mentally challenged children like aggressiveness, destructiveness, disruptiveness etc., whereas 304 children did not improve.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>            Calcarea phos. 30,200; Baryta Carb. 200, 1M; Cuprum met.30; Hyocyamus 30,200,1M; Merc. sol. 30,200,1M; Nux vomica 30,200,1M; Tarentula hisp. 30,200,1M ; Pulsatilla 30, 200, 1M</p> <p>Publication: Clinical Research Series-I; 2008: 15-26.</p>
52.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (T), Gangtok</li> <li>• CRU (T), Jeypore</li> </ul>	Bronchitis (DR TA)	Concluded (1990-2003)	<p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>            Senega; Lobelia inflata; Kali iod. ; Justicea adhatoda; Antim iod. Ammon. Dorema.</p>
53.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI, New Delhi.</li> <li>• Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, Hqrs, New Delhi.</li> </ul>	Cholelithiasis (DR GA)	Concluded (1990-2000)	<p>Four patients improved markedly, 29 moderately, 229 mildly whereas 5 patients did not improve. Fel Tauri was prescribed to all patients, whereas 186 patients also required other medicines for their acute exacerbations. During the course of study Fel tauri was found to reduce the duration, frequency of acute manifestations and intensity of painful attacks. In 33 patients it helped in either dissolution of stone or reduction in number and</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				size of stone. Magnesia phosphoricum was the most useful medicine in acute attacks of gall stone colic. Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series II, CCRH; 2009: 7-14.
54.	Drug Standardization Unit, Hyderabad	Hypertension (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1990-2003)	Out of 232 patients followed up, 200 patients improved whereas 32 patients did not improve. The study gives a positive lead of usefulness of Homoeopathy in the treatment & control of Hypertension: In Primary Hypertension – Homoeopathic medicines have been found useful in controlling the systolic and diastolic blood pressure. In cases which were both on allopathic and homoeopathic medicines, the dosage of allopathic medicines was reduced/withdrawn in considerable cases. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Bryonia 0/1, 0/3, 0/6, 200; Lycopodium 200, 1M; Rawolfia serp. 3x; Stropanthus H.Q; Nux vomica 200; Kali phos. 6x Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series II, CCRH; 2009: 29-42.
55.	CRU (T), Khongjom	Cervicitis & Cervical erosion (DR TA)	Concluded (1994-2003)	Total of 359 patients were enrolled. <b>Medicines found effective:</b> Hydrastis 30,200, Fagopyrum Q,3,6, Ustilago Q,6,30, Thalspi bursa Q,6,3, Fluoric acid 30,200, Hydrocotyle 30,200. Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series II, CCRH; 2009: 7-14.
56.	CRU(T), Ranchi	Filaria (DR TA)	Concluded (1990-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Rhus toxicodendron, Apis mellifica, Bryonia alba, Rhododendron chrysanthum, Sulphur, Natrum muriaticum,

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Mercurius solubilis, Belladonna, Pulsatilla nigricans, Lycopodium clavatum, Microfilaria & combination of Apis mellifica, Bryonia alba, Rhus toxicodendron.
57.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI (H), New Delhi</li> <li>• RRI (H), Mumbai</li> </ul>	Bronchial asthma (DR GA)	Concluded (1991-2000)	<p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Viburnum; Arsenic album; Kali carb.; Cassia sophera; Pulsatilla; Spongia; Carbo veg.; Kali bi.; Hepar sulph.; Natrum sulph.; Antim tart</p>
58.	CRI(H), Kottayam	Mental retardation(D is. R, GA)	Concluded (1991-2001)	<p>Eight hundred and thirty five (835) children were followed up, out of which 531 children showed improvement in common behavioural problems of mentally challenged children like aggressiveness, destructiveness, disruptiveness etc., whereas 304 children did not improve.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b>  Antimonium crudum, Argentum nitricum , Arsenicum album , Baryta carbonicum , Baryta muriaticum , Belladonna, Cannabis indica , Causticum , Chamomilla, Cina, Cuprum metallicum , Gelsemium , Hyoscyamus, Kali bromatum, Medorrhinum , Mercurius solubilis, Natrum muriaticum, Opium, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Staphisagria, Stramonium, Sulphur, Syphilinum, Tarentula hispanica, Tuberculinum.</p> <p>In hyperactive children, Belladonna, Sulphur, Tarantula hispanica and Tuberculinum, in aggressive children, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus and Tarantula hispanica, and in dull, backward and shy children Baryta carb. , Baryta mur. Opium and Pulsatilla were found more useful.</p> <p>Publication: Clinical Research</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Studies - Series I, CCRH; 2008: 14-26.
59.	RRI(H), New Delhi	Low-density-lipoproteinemia (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1992-2003)	Two hundred ninety three (293) patients were followed up regularly and varying degrees of improvement were observed, viz. marked improvement in 77 patients, moderate improvement in 113 patients, mild improvement in 100 patients and no improvement in 03 patients. Abroma augusta 30, Gelsemium 30, Lycopodium 1M, Bryonia alba 30, Pulsatilla 30, Nux vomica 30 were found to be useful among the other prescribed medicines. Results obtained from the study are encouraging with findings that 26% of the patients improved markedly with an evidence of changes in laboratory parameters. However, an experiment in controlled setting with improved protocol and clearer outcome parameters is required.  Publication: Clinical Research Studies- Series II. New Delhi, CCRH; 2009: 63-70.
60.	CRU (T), Salem	Leucoderma (Dis.R, TA)	Concluded(1993-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Arsenicum. Sulfuratum. flavum and Syphilinum Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series II, CCRH; 2009: 85-91.
61.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), Gudivada</li> <li>• CRU, Patiala.</li> <li>• CCRH Hqrs, New Delhi.</li> </ul>	Osteoarthritis (DR GA)	Concluded (1994-2005)	Out of 508 patients followed up, 453 patients improved in varying degrees; marked improvement in 69 patients, moderate in 150 patients and mild in 234 patients. No improvement was seen in 9 patients. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Bryonia alba, Calcarea carbonica, Calcarea fluoricum, Causticum, Formica rufa, Guaiacum,

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Lycopodium clavatum, Medorrhinum, Rhus toxicodendron and Thuja occidentalis. Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series II, CCRH; 2009: 77-84.
62.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DSU, Hyderabad</li> <li>Clinical Research cum Epidemic Cell, Bhopal</li> </ul>	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1995-2004)	The results obtained during the study have shown therapeutic efficacy of homoeopathic medicines comparable with conventional medicine in Pharyngitis, Laryngitis, Rhinitis, Sinusitis and Tonsillitis.
		<i>Pharyngitis</i>		<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Belladonna 200; Hepar sulph. 200,1M; Phytolacca 200; Gelsemium 200
		<i>Laryngitis</i>		<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Causticum 200; Ferrum Phos. 200; Lac. Can. 200; Arsenicum album 200
		<i>Rhinitis</i>		<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Arsenicum album 200,1M; Allium cepa. 200; Gelsemium 200; Teucrium 200. ; Ars. Iod. 200,1M
		<i>Sinusitis</i>		<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Nat. mur.200; Allium cepa. 200; Cinnabis 200; Kali bich. 200, 1M, 10M; Hepar sulph. 200,1M
		<i>Tonsillitis</i>		<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Calc. carb. 200,1M; Hepar sulph. 200,1M; Belladonna 200; Conium200; Silicea 200
63.	RRI(H), New Delhi	Iron deficiency anemia (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1995-2000)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Calcarea carbonicum 30, 200, 1M; Cinchona officinalis 30, 200, 1M; Ferrum phosphoricum 3X; Ferrum metallicum 30; Kali carbonicum 30,200,1M; Natrum muriaticum 30; Pulsatilla 30, 200, 1M; Phosphorus 30, 200, 1M; Sulphur 30,200,1M, 0/1, 0/2,0/3. Publication: Clinical Research

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Studies - Series I, CCRH; 2008: 83-92.
64.	RRI (H), Mumbai	HIV/AIDS (double blind placebo control trial) (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1995-1997)	In persistent generalised lymphadenopathy strata, statistically significant difference was observed between verum and placebo groups (p=0.04) in CD4+ cell T lymphocyte counts, in the 6 months treatment period. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Phosphorus, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla, Nux vomica Publication: British Homoeopathic journal 1998; 87(2): 86-88.
65.	Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Jaipur	Prostatic enlargement (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1996-2003)	Homoeopathic medicines i.e. Acid nit. 1M, Baryta mur. 1M, Calcarea carb. 200, Causticum 200,1M, Lycopodium 200,1M, Medorr. 200,1M, Merc. Sol. 30,200,1M, Nux vomica 30,1M have been found effective in controlling subjective and objective symptoms including pain, burning while micturition, Frequency and urging.
66.	CRU(H), Port Blair	Irritable bowel syndrome (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (1998-2005)	Two hundred and fourteen patients were studied and usefulness of homoeopathic medicines in the treatment of IBS was assessed. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Nux vomica, Argentum nitricum, Phosphorus, Gelsemium, Sulphur, Chinchona officinalis, Arsenicum album, and Lycopodium. Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series III, CCRH; 2010: 17-23.
67.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU(H), Patiala</li> <li>• CRU(H), Udupi</li> </ul>	Cervical spondylosis (DR GA)	Concluded (1998-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Calcarea flour 30,200,1M, Cinicifuga, Guaicum 30,200,1M, Rhus tox.30, 200,1M, Kali carb. 30,200,1M, Sticta 30,200,1M, Phytolacca 30, 200,1M.
68.	CRU (H),	Giardiasis	Concluded	Homoeopathy has proved to be

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Portblair	(Dis. R, GA)	(1998-2005)	effective in controlling the subjective and objective symptoms of the disease although it is yet to be verified pathologically. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Atista indica 6,30, China 30,200, Podophyllum, Sulphur
69.	CCRH, New Delhi. RRI (H), Mumbai.	Hepatitis B (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1998-2000)	Results of this study show usefulness of 05 homoeopathic medicines viz. Carduus mar., Arsenic alb., Phosphorus, Lycopodium and China in managing cases of Hepatitis-B viral infection.
70.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RRI, New Delhi</li> </ul>	HIV/AIDS (DR GA)	Concluded (1998-2004)	Homœopathic preparations of the known immune modifier Azathioprine along with Azadirachta indica was found to be useful in 156 out of 189 patients and alleviated infections such as fever, cough, diarrhoea, oral candidiasis, oral ulcers, herpes zoster, generalized pruritic dermatitis. Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series II, CCRH; 2009: 51-61.
71.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CRI (H), Noida</li> <li>RRI (H), Jaipur</li> <li>HDRI, Lucknow</li> <li>RRI (H), Shimla</li> </ul>	Paediatric diarrhea (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (1998-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Chamomilla, Podophyllum, Cinchona officinalis, Nux vomica, Sulphur and Ipecacuanha were found to be frequently indicated and useful. Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series III, CCRH; 2010: 36-41.
72.	CRU (T), Ranchi	Filariasis (DR TA)	Concluded (1999-2003)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Bryonia alba 30, 200; Rhus toxicodendron 30, 200, 1000; Rhododendron 30, 200; Lycopodium 30,200,1M; Natrum muriaticum 30,200; Apis mellifica 30,200; Pulsatilla 30,200
73.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RRI (H),</li> </ul>	Bronchitis	Concluded	<b>Medicines found useful:</b>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Guwahati • Clinical Research cum Epidemic Cell, Bhopal	(Dis.R, GA)	(2001-2005)	Aconite nap. 30; Arsenic album 30,200; Arsenic iod. 30; Hepar sulph. 30,200; Rhus tox. 30,200; Natrum sulph. 30; Drosera 30,200; Ammonium carb. ; Spongia 30; Justicia adh. 30; Dulcamara
74.	• CRU(T), Vijayawada • CRU(T), Jeypore • CRU(T), Idukki • CRU(T), Khongjom	Middle ear infection(DR TA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Asafoetida, Verbascum, Bell, Merc. dulcis; Plant; Puls; Cham; Ferr pic; A.cepa Tell; Psor; Hep.s; Sil; Calc.s.; Aethiops antimonalis
75.	Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, India	Periodontitis (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	Thirty one out of 35 patients continued in the study and 4 were lost to follow up. All 31 patients who continued in the study experienced improvement in their condition. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Mercurius solubilis, Kreosotum, Mezereum and Hecla lava. Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series III, CCRH; 2010: 36-41.
76.	• RRI(H), Shimla • DSU, Hyderabad • CRU(H), Udipi • CRU(H), Gurgaon • CRU(H), Tirupathi	Respiratory Infections (DR TA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	296 patients followed up out of which 117 patients were cured and 164 patients showed varying degree of improvement. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Rhus tox. ; Bell.; Hep. Sulph; Antim. Tart. ; Ars. Alb.  Publication: Clinical Research Studies - Series III, CCRH; 2010: 1-9.
77.	• CRU(H), Port Blair • RRI(H), Puri	Tropical eosinophilia (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	A total 96 patients were studied. Out of these 64 showed mild improvement, 31 moderate improvement and 01 marked



S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				improvement. A reduction of eosinophil count was noticed after six months of treatment. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Ars. Al.b. 30,200; Rhus tox. 30,200, Apis mel. 30, Bry. Alb. 30,200; Puls nig. 30,200; Nat. mur 30; Allium cepa 30
78.		Cholera/Gastroenteritis(DR TA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	
79.	Drug Standardization Unit, Hyderabad	Diabetic neuropathy/ Diabetic foot ulcer (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	<b>Medicines found useful:</b> Arsenic album, Merc. sol., Natrum mur. , Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Silicea and Sulphur.
80.	CRU(T) for Homoeopathy, Gangtok	Hypertension (DR TA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	Out of 14 trial medicines, patients could only be registered for six medicines, viz. Baryta muriaticum, Belladonna, Glonoine, Natrum muriaticum, Rauwolfia serpentine and Veratrum album. Seventy seven patients showed improvement of varying degrees (marked improvement n=28; moderate improvement n=21; mild improvement n=28) whereas 32 patients were dropped out. Glonoine was the most useful medicine followed by Belladonna in alleviating signs and symptoms of hypertension. Publication: Clinical Research Studies-Series II. New Delhi: CCRH; 2009: 43-9.
81.		Menstrual disorders/Menopausal Syndrome(DR TA)	Concluded(2003-2005)	
82.		Traumatic arthritis (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
83.	RRI(H), Gudivada	Leucoderma (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	Medicines found useful Arsenic album 200; Merc. sol. 200; Calcarea carb. 200; Phosphrus 200; Silicea 1M; Sulphur 200
84.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDRI, Lucknow</li> <li>• CRU, Chennai</li> </ul>	Scabies(Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	Medicines found useful: Merc. sol. 30,200; Azadirachta indica 30; Natrum mur. 30, 200; Sulphur 30; Graphites 30 Hepar sulph. 30; Rhus tox. 200; Petroleum 30
85.		Communicable diseases (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	
86.		Fevers(DR TA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	
87.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (H), Gurgaon</li> <li>• DSU, Hyderabad</li> </ul>	Geriatric disorders (Dis.R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	Medicines found useful: Avena sativa Q; Bryonia 30,200; Causticum 200; Abroma augusta Q; Lycopodium 30,200
88.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSU, Hyderabad</li> <li>• CRU, Gurgaon</li> <li>• HDRI, Lucknow</li> <li>• CRU, Tirupati</li> <li>• RRI, Shimla</li> <li>• CRU, Udupi</li> </ul>	Paediatric problems (Dis. R, GA)	Concluded (2003-2005)	Medicines found useful: Mentha piprata 30, Bacillinum 30, Allium cepa 30,200, Calcarea carb. 30, 1M, Ferrum phos. 200 and Podophyllum 30,200.
89.	RRI (H), Shimla	Chronic sinusitis (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2010)	Outcome assessment of patients reflects 88 % improvement in varying degrees; marked improvement in 31(61%) patients, moderate in 10 (20%) patients and mild improvement in 4 (8%) patients. Silicea, Kali bichromicum and Calcarea carbonica were frequently indicated,

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homœopathy 2009; 3(1): 34-40. Homeopathy 2012;101(2): 84-91
90.	CRI (H), Kottayam (Kerala)	Schizophrenia (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2010)	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. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Sulphur, Lycopodium, Natrum mur, Pulsatilla nig. And Phosphorus. Publication: Under review.
91.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRI(H), Kottayam</li> <li>• RRI(H), Guwahati</li> <li>• RRI(H), Puri</li> <li>• CRU(H), Chennai</li> <li>• CRU(H), Puducherry</li> <li>• CRU(H), Tirupati</li> </ul>	Simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2010)	Out of 453 patients enrolled in the study, 35 patients were excluded from study. Consequently a total number of (n=418) patients were studied, All 418 patients were evaluated. The symptom score at baseline and after treatment was found to be statistically significant ( $P < 0.005$ ). <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Stann.met. Ars.alb., Silicea, Phosphorus, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla, Calcarea carb. Bryonia, Antim tart. Hepar Sulph, and Sulphur. Publication: Under review.
92.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRI (H), Nodia</li> <li>• RRI(H), Jaipur</li> <li>• CRU(H), Bharuch</li> <li>• RRI(H), Puri</li> <li>• RRI(H), Guwahati</li> </ul>	Gastroenteritis (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2008)	Three hundred and seventy followed up patients were analyzed. The total mean gastroenteritis symptom score (GSS) evaluated at baseline and at end were $8.56 \pm 4.26$ and $0.45 \pm 0.85$ , respectively. The difference in the mean score was found to be statistically significant ( $p = 0.0001$ ). <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Nux vomica, Pulsatilla, Arsenicum album, Cinchona officinalis, Sulphur, Antimonium crudum, Argentum nitricum,

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Bryonia alba and Carbo vegetabilis.  Publication: International Journal of Bio-Research 2010; 1(2): 34-42.
93.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSU, Hyderabad,</li> <li>• CRU(H), Tirupathi</li> <li>• RRI(H), Guwahati</li> <li>• CRU(H), Puducherry</li> </ul>	Diabetic Distal Symmetric (primarily sensory) Polyneuropathy (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2009)	Out of 336 patients (167 males and 169 females) enrolled in the study, 247 patients (123 males and 124 females) were analyzed. A statistically significant improvement in DDSPPS total score ( $p = 0.0001$ ) was found at 12 months from baseline. Medicines found useful: <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> , <i>Phosphorus</i> and <i>Sulphur</i> . Publication: Homeopathy 2013; 102(2) -130-138.
94.	DSU Extension Unit, Hyderabad,	Diabetic Foot Ulcer (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2009)	The difference in the mean of the ulcer assessment score was found to be statistically significant ( $P=0.000$ , $<0.05$ ) after the treatment with trial medicines. In only one case, the ulcer assessment score showed no significant improvement. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Silicea, Sulphur, Lycopodium, Arsenic album, Phosphorus. Publication: American Journal of Homeopathic Medicine 2011; 104(4):166-76.
95.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRI(H), Noida,</li> <li>• RRI(H), Shimla,</li> <li>• CRI(H) Kottayam</li> <li>• CRU(H), Puducherry</li> <li>• CRU(H), Ranchi</li> </ul>	Distress during Climacteric Years (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2009)	Homeopathic therapy was found to be useful in relieving menopausal distressing symptoms such as hot flashes, night sweats, anxiety, palpitation, depression, insomnia, and so on. Influence on serum levels of FSH, high density lipoprotein, and low-density lipoprotein was not significant but serum levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, and very-low-

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU(H), Chennai</li> </ul>			<p>density lipoprotein decreased significantly.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b> Sepia, Lachesis, Calcarea carb. Lycopodium, and Sulphur. Hence, this study proves the usefulness of homeopathic medicines in relieving DDCY.</p> <p>Publications: Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine</p>
96.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), Gudivada,</li> <li>• CRI (H), Noida,</li> <li>• CRU(H), Tirupati,</li> <li>• HDRILuc know,</li> </ul>	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2010)	<p>The data of 187 patients out of 231 enrolled was analyzed. There was a statistically significant reduction in AUASI score (median change of 13 points, P p= 0.0001) on completion of one year treatment.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b> Thuj. , Sulph., Puls. Lyc.</p> <p>Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2012; 6(3): 16-25.</p>
97.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), Jaipur</li> <li>• HDRI Lucknow</li> <li>• CRI(H), Kottayam</li> <li>• CRI(H), Noida</li> <li>• RRI(H), Gudivada</li> </ul>	Urolithiasis (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2010)	<p>Out of 220 cases, there was expulsion of calculi in 106 cases (single calculus in 76 cases, multiple calculi in 30 cases) and in 114 cases, calculi remained but the symptom score reduced, indicating improvement in the case. The symptom score at baseline and after treatment was analysed and found statistically significant (P&lt;0.005). Treatment with homoeopathic medicines showed positive response in dissolution/expulsion of calculi.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b> Lycopodium clavatum cases; Sulphur; Pulsatilla nigricans; Nux vomica and Cantharis vesicatoria.</p> <p>Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2011; 5(2):29-39</p>
98.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU (H),</li> </ul>	Vitiligo	Concluded	The changes in the mean VSS at

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	Chennai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDRI, Lucknow</li> <li>• RRI (H), Gudivada</li> <li>• RRI (H), Puri</li> </ul>	(Observational study)	(2005-2010)	intervals of every 6 months was found to be statistically significant. 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 although improved, fell in the category of not significant improvement group (below 25% improvement). <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Sulphur, Arsenicum album, Phosphorus, Lycopodium clavatum. Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2015; 9:167-75.
99.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU(T), Bharuch</li> <li>• CRU(T), Jagdalpur</li> <li>• CRU(H), Itanagar</li> <li>• CRU(H), Port blair</li> <li>• CRU(H), Aizawl</li> <li>• RRI(H), Puri</li> <li>• RRI(H) Guwahati</li> </ul>	Furunculosis (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2010)	There was significant difference in the mean total FSS between baseline and end of the treatment favoring homeopathic care (p=0.000 <0.05, CI: 4.25-4.67).  <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Hepar sulphuris, Antimonium crudum, Sulphur and Calcareo carbonica.  Publication: Homoeopathic Links; Spring 2010; 23: 60-63.
100.	DSU, Hyderabad, CRI(H), Noida HDRI, Lucknow	Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases in Children (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2008)	The difference in the mean number of stools and diarrhea index score developed by Council was found to be statistically significant (p=0.0001, <0.05) after the prescription of trial homoeopathic medicines in 321 children. <b>Medicines found useful:</b>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Podophyllum peltatum, Chamomilla, Aethusa cynapium, Mercurius solubilis, Calcarea carbonica, Sulphur, and Phosphorus. Published in: American Journal of Homoeopathic Medicine, Autumn 2009;. 102(3). & Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2009. 3(3):21-28.
101.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRU(H), Agartala</li> <li>• CRI (H), Noida</li> <li>• CRI (H), Kottayam</li> <li>• 5RRI(H), Imphal</li> <li>• CRU(H), Dimapur</li> <li>• RRI(H), New Shimla</li> </ul>	Acute Rhinitis in children (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2008)	Out of 784 children enrolled, 638 children were followed up and analyzed. A significant change in the score from the baseline ( $p < 0.05$ ) was observed. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Nux vomica, Merc and Bell  Publication: International Journal of High Dilution Res 2010; 9(30): 30-42
102.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI (H), Shimla,</li> <li>• RRI(H), Gudivada,</li> <li>• CRU(H), Ranchi,</li> <li>• CRU(H), Siliguri,</li> <li>• CRU(H), Shillong,</li> <li>• CRU(H), Gangtok,</li> </ul>	Acute tracheobronchitis (Observational study)	Concluded (2005-2008)	There was significant reduction in the symptom score within 24 hours of starting the treatment ( $p = 0.000 < .05$ ). At the end of study follow up, 91% of the patients reported either cured or markedly improved. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Phosphorus, Arsenicum album, Bryonia alba and Pulsatilla nigricans. Publication: Int. J. Bio-Res. 2010; 2(12): 9-14
103.	RRI (H) Navi Mumbai CRU(H), Chennai	HIV infection (Observational study)	Concluded (2008-2010)	90 seropositive patients were enrolled in two study centers of Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH). 72 patients, who completed the follow up period of six months, were assessed. There was significant change in Viral load volume ( $p=0.012$ ). The other parameters like Body Mass Index

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				(BMI) ( $p < 0.001$ ) showed significant improvement. WHO-QOL (Quality of Life) in three domains showed significant changes at $p < 0.05$ after intervention. Published in: Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2010; 4 (4): 29-35.
104.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRI (H), Noida</li> <li>• RRI(H), Shimla</li> <li>• RRI(H), Imphal</li> <li>• RRI(H), Puri</li> <li>• CRU(H), Chennai</li> <li>• CRU(H), Port Blair</li> <li>• CRU(H), Siliguri</li> <li>• DPRU(H), Kolkata</li> </ul>	Influenza Like Illness	Concluded (2009-2010)	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b> Ars. alb., Bry. alb., Rhus tox, Bell. Nux vom. Sepia, Phos. Gels. Sulph. Nat. mur. And Acon.</p> <p>Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy, 2013; 7(1):22-30.</p>
105.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), Gudivada</li> <li>• CRU(T) Shillong</li> <li>• CRU(H), Tirupathi</li> <li>• CRU(T), Agartala</li> <li>• CRU(T), Siliguri</li> <li>• DPRU(H), Kolkata</li> <li>• RRI(H), Jaipur</li> </ul>	Haemorrhoidal disease	Concluded (2009-2010)	<p>After 90 days of treatment, a significant reduction (<math>P = 0.0001</math>) was found in the median area under the curve for symptoms of haemorrhoids and Quality of Life-favouring homoeopathy.</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b> Nux. Vomica, Phosphorus, Sulphur.</p> <p>Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2013; 7(2):72-80.</p>
106.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRI(H) Kottayam,</li> <li>• CRI(H), Noida,</li> </ul>	Uterine fibroid	Concluded (2009-2011)	Out of 216 patients enrolled in the study (Q: 108 and CH: 108), 209 patients were analyzed. Both Q and CH potencies were equally effective in reducing the



S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), New Shimla,</li> <li>• RRI(H), Puri</li> <li>• RRI(H), Guwahati</li> <li>• CRU(H), Chennai</li> </ul>			<p>symptoms ( percentage change) due to uterine fibroid on VAS scale after one year of treatment (p&gt;0.05).</p> <p><b>Medicines found useful:</b> Pulsatilla, Sulphur, Lycopodium, Sepia, Phosphorus, Calcarea carbonica, and Natrum muriaticm.</p>
107.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CRI(H), Noida,</li> <li>• RRI(H), Jaipur</li> <li>• Extension centre DSU, Hyderabad unit</li> <li>• HDRI(H), Lucknow</li> </ul>	Cervical spondylosis – pain management (Open label RCT)	Concluded (2009-2010)	<p>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 homeopathic medication showed significant improvement.</p> <p>Medicines found useful: Lyc. Sulp. , Bry. Phos. Calc., Nux- v., Rhus- t., Nat-m.</p> <p>Published in: Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2012; 6(4):24-33</p>
108.	CRU, Port Blair	Leptospirosis (Observational study)	Concluded (2009-2010)	<p>Overall 63 patients with signs and symptoms of mild leptospirosis like illness were screened. For 23 patients (36.5%) a diagnosis of leptospirosis was confirmed by isolation of leptospire from blood samples by MAT. Significant difference from baseline to 7th day of follow up in headache p-0.0001) and myalgia p-0.0001). Patients were free of headache and myalgia within 3 days of treatment.</p> <p>Medicines found useful: Aconite nap. Arsenicum album, Baptisia tinctoria, Belladonna, Crotaul horridus, Gelsemium sempervirens, Lycopodium clavatum, Mercurius solubilis, Nux vomica, Pyrogen, Rhus toxicodendron.</p>

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Publication: Under process.
109.	RRI (H), Jaipur	Acute otitis media (Pilot RCT)	Concluded 2009-2010)	Individualized Homœopathy is as effective as conventional treatment (analgesics, antipyretics and anti-inflammatory drugs) in acute otitis media. Symptomatic improvement was quicker in the Homœopathy group. Antibiotics were not required for patients in Homœopathy group whereas 97.5% patients in conventional group required an antibiotic.  Publication: Homeopathy (2012); 101(1), 5-12.
110.	CRI(H), Kottayam	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Pilot RCT)	Concluded(2009-2011)	A total of 54 patients (homoeopathy = 27, placebo = 27) were analysed. All patients in homoeopathy group showed better outcome in (P = 0.0001) favouring homoeopathy group (p=0.0001). <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Calcarea carb. Lycopodium, Phosphorus. Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2013.1. 7(4); 158-167.
111.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI (H), Navi Mumbai</li> <li>• CRU(T), Siliguri</li> <li>• RRI (H), Puri</li> <li>• CRI (H), Noida</li> </ul>	Sepia in Menopause (RCT)	Concluded (2012-2014)	Under publication.
112.		Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (RCT)	Concluded (2012-2013)	Under analysis.
113.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI (H), Jaipur</li> <li>• RRI (H), Guwahati</li> </ul>	Chronic Rhinosinusitis (RCT)	Concluded (2012-2014)	Under analysis

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI (H), Shimla</li> <li>• CRI (H), Noida</li> </ul>			
114.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), Shimla,</li> <li>• RRI (H), Jaipur</li> <li>• HDRI Lucknow</li> <li>• CRI(H) NOIDA</li> <li>• CRU(T) Siliguri</li> </ul>	Urolithiasis (RCT)	Concluded (2012-2015)	Under analysis
115.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI (H) Gudivada</li> <li>• D.S.U. Extension Unit H,Hyder abad</li> <li>• CRI (H), Kottayam</li> <li>• CRI (H), Kottayam</li> <li>• RRI(H)N avi Mumbai</li> <li>• RRI (H), Jaipur</li> <li>• CRI(H) NOIDA</li> </ul>	Cervical spondylosis (Double blind RCT)	Concluded (2012-2013)	Under analysis
116.	Clinical Trial Unit (Homoeopathy), Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India,	Acute encephalitis syndrome (observational comparative study)	Concluded(2012-2013)	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. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Belladonna, Stramonium, Arsenicum album, Helleborus, Bryonia alba, Sulphur, and Cuprum metallicum.

S.no.	Research Centre	Detail of the research activity (Disease condition)	Output of the research activity	Outcome achieved/ projected
				Publication: Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy; Jan-Mar 2015; 9(1).
117.	RRI(H), Puri	Lymphatic Filariasis (RCT)	Concluded (2012-2014)	
118.	CRI(H), Kottayam	Alcohol Dependence (RCT)	Concluded (2012-2014)	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. <b>Medicines found useful:</b> Sulphur, Lycopodium, Arsenicum album, Nux vomica, Phosphorus and Lachesis. Publication: Under process
119.		Diabetic Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy (RCT)	Concluded (2013-2014)	Under analysis.
120.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRI(H), Navi Mumbai</li> <li>• Drug Proving Research Unit (H), Kolkata</li> </ul>	NE GERD (Observational study)	Concluded (2014-2015)	Manuscript under preparation.
121.	CRI(H), Noida Ext. Centre, DSU, Hyderabad	Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome(PC OS) (RCT)	Concluded (2014-2015)	Under analysis.

**CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY**

**Ongoing projects to Institute/Units (2015-16)**

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Name of the State/U.T</b>	<b>Name of Institute/Unit</b>	<b>Projects assigned</b>
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Clinical Research Unit (H), M.B. 31, Middle Point, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Port Blair-744101	<b>a)</b> Clinical Research 1. Vitiligo <b>b)</b> Specialty clinics: - Rheumatology clinic <b>c)</b> Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs <b>d)</b> Public Health Activities: - Mother & Child Health Care
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Regional Research Institute(H), Dr. GGH Medical College Campus, Eluru Road, Krishna Dt., Gudivada-521301	<b>a)</b> Clinical Research 1. Pre Diabetes (Pre- RCT) 2. Dyslipidemia(Pre- RCT) 3. Osteoarthritis (RCT) 4. Psoriasis 5. Vitiligo <b>c)</b> Drug Proving Research on 03 drugs <b>d)</b> Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs <b>e)</b> Specialty clinics: - Dermatology Clinic - Lifestyle Disorder Clinic - Rheumatology Clinic <b>f)</b> Public Health Activities - Integrated NPCDCS Program - Swasthya Rakshan Program - Mother & Child Health Care
3.		Clinical Research Unit (H), Old Maternity Hospital Campus, Tirupathi - 517507	<b>a)</b> Clinical Research 1. Hypertension (Pre- RCT) 2. Pre Diabetes (Pre- RCT) 3. Dyslipidemia (Pre- RCT) <b>b)</b> Public Health Activities - Lifestyle Disorder Clinic
4.	Assam[ N.E]	Regional Research Institute (H), NEIARI (Ayurvedic Hospital Campus), Barsojai, Bhetapara, Guwahati-781028	<b>a)</b> Clinical Research 1. Acute Otitis Media (RCT) 2. Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children 3. Psoriasis 4. Vitiligo <b>b)</b> Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs <b>c)</b> Specialty clinic: - Dermatology Clinic - ENT Clinic <b>d)</b> Public Health Activities - Homoeopathy for Healthy Child

S.no.	Name of the State/U.T	Name of Institute/Unit	Projects assigned
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Swasthya Rakshan Program</li> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul>
5.	Bihar	Clinical Verification Unit (H), Guru Govind Singh Hospital Patna City-800008	a) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs b) Public Health Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul>
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Regional Research Institute(H), C-12, Lane – 1, Sector – 1, Below B.C.S. New Shimla 171009	a) Clinical Research <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acute Otitis Media (RCT)</li> <li>2. Osteoarthritis (RCT)</li> </ol> b) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs c) Specialty clinic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ENT Clinic</li> <li>- Swasthya Rakshan Program</li> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul>
7.	Jharkhand	Clinical Research Unit (T), Arsunday, Boreya Road, P.O. Boreya, Ranchi	a) Clinical Research <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Schizophrenia (RCT)</li> </ol> b) Public Health Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul>
8.	Kerala	Central Research Institute (H), Sachivothamapuram, Kottayam -686532.	a) Clinical Research <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Schizophrenia (RCT)</li> <li>2. Autism (RCT)</li> <li>3. Vitiligo</li> <li>4. Acute Otitis Media (RCT)</li> <li>5. Breast fibroadenoma</li> <li>6. Pre- Diabetes (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>7. Psoriasis</li> <li>8. Dyslipidemia (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>9. Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children</li> <li>10. Osteoarthritis (RCT)</li> </ol> b) Drug Proving Research c) Specialty clinic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dermatology Clinic</li> <li>- Lifestyle Disorder Clinic</li> </ul> d) Public Health Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Swasthya Rakshan Program</li> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul>
9.	Maharashtra	Regional Research Institute (H), MTNL Hall No. 4 Shopping Centre, Sector – 9, CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai – 400614	a) Clinical Research <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Autism (RCT)</li> <li>2. Gastro Esophageal Reflux Disease</li> <li>3. Osteoarthritis (RCT)</li> <li>4. Vitiligo</li> <li>5. Psoriasis</li> </ol> b) HIV OPD c) Drug Proving Research

S.no.	Name of the State/U.T	Name of Institute/Unit	Projects assigned
			d) Collaborative Research study with BARC e) Specialty clinic: - Dermatology Clinic - Rheumatology Clinic f) Public Health Activities: - Homoeopathy for Healthy Child - Swasthya Rakshan Program
10.	Manipur [ N.E]	Regional Research Institute (H), New Checkon, Maring Land. Opp. Trival Colony, Imphal- 795001	a) Clinical Research 1. Hypertension (Pre- RCT) 2. Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children b) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs c) Public Health Activities: - Swasthya Rakshan Program
11.	Orissa	Regional Research Institute (H), CCRH Building, Marchi Kote Lane, Labanikhia Chaak, Puri -752001.	a) Clinical Research 1. Psoriasis 2. Vitiligo 3. Breast Fibroadenoma (RCT) b) Specialty clinic: - Dermatology Clinic d) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs e) Public Health Activities: - Swasthya Rakshan Program - Mother & Child Health Care
12.		Extn. Centre of RRI Puri at Bhubaneswar Dr. Abhin Chandra Homoeopathy Medical College & Hospital Unit- III Kharveka Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751001	a) Drug Proving Research b) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs c) Public Health Activities: - Homoeopathy for Healthy Child
13.	Puducherry	Clinical Research Unit (T), 1st Cross, Mangalakshmi Nagar, (Behind New Bus Stand), Puducherry-605013.	a) Clinical Research 1. Pre Diabetes(Pre RCT) 2. Dyslipidemia (Pre RCT) 3. Psoriasis b) Specialty clinic: - Lifestyle Disorder Clinic
14.	Rajasthan	Regional Research Institute (H), Dr. Madan Pratap Khuteta Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical College &	a) Clinical Research 1. Acute Otitis Media (RCT) 2. Psoriasis 3. Vitiligo b) Drug proving Research c) Specialty clinic:

S.no.	Name of the State/U.T	Name of Institute/Unit	Projects assigned
		Hospital, Station Road, Jaipur -302006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rheumatology Clinic</li> <li>- Dermatology Clinic</li> <li>- ENT Clinic</li> </ul> d) Public Health Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Swasthya Rakshan Program</li> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul>
15.	Sikkim[ N.E]	Clinical Research Unit (T), In front of Samphel Hotel, Near Sangram Bhawan, Development Area, Gangtok (Sikkim)-737101.	a) Public Health Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul>
16.	Tamil Nadu	Clinical Research Unit (H), New No.19, Old No.9, Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar Main Road, Thiruvannamiyur, Chennai –600041(TN)	a) Clinical Research <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre Diabetes (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>2. Hypertension(Pre- RCT)</li> <li>3. Dyslipidemia (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>4. Vitiligo</li> <li>5. HIV OPD</li> </ol> b) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs
17.		Survey of Medicinal Plants and Collection Unit (H), 3/126, Indira Nagar, Emerald Post, Ooty, Nilgiri Distt- 643 209	a) Survey, Collection & cultivation of medicinal plants: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supply of assigned drugs to various Drug Standardization units of the Council for regular assignment and for HPI revision work.</li> <li>2. Cultivation of medicinal plants in Homoeopathy specially exotic and not easily available</li> </ol>
18.	Telangana	Drug Standardization Unit (H), Q.U.B. 32, Room No. 4, Vikram Puri, Habsigunda, Hyderabad -500007	a) Clinical Research <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acute Otitis Media (RCT)</li> <li>2. Hypertension (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>3. Dyslipidemia (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>4. Pre-Diabetes (Pre- RCT)</li> </ol> b) Drug Standardization Research (Pharmacognostical & Physico-chemical studies): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Regular assignment:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quartz</li> <li>- Trimethylaminum</li> <li>- Skookum chuk</li> <li>- Succinum</li> <li>- Sulfonalum</li> <li>- Saponinum</li> <li>- Trinitrofoluenum</li> <li>- Urinum</li> <li>- Zincum arsenicosum</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



S.no.	Name of the State/U.T	Name of Institute/Unit	Projects assigned
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zincum picricum</li> <li>o HPI revision work ongoing</li> <li>c) Specialty clinic:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ENT Clinic</li> </ul> </li> <li>d) Public Health Activities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
19.		D.S.U. Extension Unit Princess Durra Shehvar Children Hospital, Purani Haveli, Hyderabad - 500002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clinical Research               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diabetic Foot Ulcer (RCT)</li> <li>2. Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
20.	Tripura (N.E.)	Clinical Research Unit (T), ¼ , Main Road Colonel Chowmuhani, Krishna Nagar, P.O. Agartala- 799001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clinical Research               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Psoriasis</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs</li> <li>d) Specialty clinic:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rheumatology clinic</li> </ul> </li> <li>e) Public Health Activities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute(H), Campus of National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1, Viraj Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clinical Research:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vitiligo</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Drug Proving Research</li> <li>c) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs</li> <li>d) Collaborative Research               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pharmacological evaluation of homoeopathic medicines- CDRI, Lucknow</li> </ul> </li> <li>e) Public Health Activities:</li> </ul>
22.		Ext. Centre of HDRI, Lucknow at B.R.D. Medical College, Room no. 9/10, Private ward, Gorakhpur- 283013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clinical research               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (IPD based study at B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur)</li> </ol> </li> <li>b) Public Health Activities:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Homoeopathy for Healthy Child</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Central Research Institute (H), A-1/1. Sector-24, Noida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Clinical Research               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acute Otitis Media (RCT)</li> <li>2. Breast Fibroadenoma (RCT)</li> <li>3. Dyslipidemia (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>4. Gastro Esophageal Reflux Disease</li> <li>5. Hypertension (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>6. Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children</li> <li>7. Osteoarthritis (RCT)</li> <li>8. Pre Diabetes (Pre- RCT)</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

S.no.	Name of the State/U.T	Name of Institute/Unit	Projects assigned
			9. Psoriasis 10. Vitiligo b) Drug Proving Research c) Clinical Verification Research on 16 drugs d) Drug Standardization Research (Pharmacognostical & Physico-chemical studies): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regular assignment;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quartz</li> <li>- Trimethylaminum</li> <li>- Skookum chuk</li> <li>- Succinum</li> <li>- Sulfonalum</li> <li>- Saponinum</li> <li>- Trinitrofoluenum</li> <li>- Urinum</li> <li>- Zincum arsenicosum</li> <li>- Zincum picricum</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ HPI revision work ongoing</li> </ul> e) In-vitro studies on fungal and bacterial cultures f) Specialty clinic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dermatology Clinic</li> <li>- Rheumatology Clinic</li> <li>- ENT Clinic</li> <li>- Lifestyle Disorder Clinic</li> </ul> g) Public Health Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Swasthya Rakshan Program</li> <li>- Homoeopathy for Healthy Child</li> <li>- Mother &amp; Child Health Care</li> </ul>
24.	West Bengal	Clinical Research Unit (T), Gokhel Road (Near Matri Bhandar), Arobindopally, Siliguri- 734401	a) Clinical Research <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre Diabetes (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>2. Osteoarthritis (RCT)</li> <li>3. Psoriasis</li> </ol> c) Specialty clinic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rheumatology Clinic</li> <li>- Lifestyle Disorder Clinic</li> </ul>
25.		Dr. Anjali Chatterjee Regional Research Institute (H), 50, Rajendra Chaterjee Road, Kolkata-35.	a) Clinical Research <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cancer</li> <li>2. Hypertension (Pre- RCT)</li> <li>3. Vitiligo</li> <li>4. Autism</li> <li>5. Breast fibroadenoma RCT</li> <li>6. Gastro Esophageal Reflux Disease</li> <li>7. Psoriasis</li> </ol> b) Drug Proving Research c) Clinical Verification Research on 16

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Name of the State/U.T</b>	<b>Name of Institute/Unit</b>	<b>Projects assigned</b>
			drugs d) Specialty clinic: - Lifestyle Disorder Clinic e) Public Health Activities: - Integrated NPCDCS Program - Swasthya Rakshan Program

**List of publications of Clinical Research since inception**

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Name of study</b>	<b>Publication reference</b>
1.	Amoebiasis	De TK. Studies on cynodon dactylon: an indigenous drug in the treatment of amoebiasis. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1985; 7(1-4):10-5.
2.		CCRH. Drug oriented clinical research on amoebic dysentery. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2005, 27(3):6-9.
3.		Dutta BN, et al. Clinical trials with holarrhena antidysenterica and glycosmis pentaphylla (Atista indica): the indigenous homoeopathic remedies. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1984; 6(1-4):13-9.
4.	Behavioural Disorders	Balachandran VA, Nair KRJ. Study of behavioural problems in school children. CCRH QB, 1994, 16(12):22-8.
5.		Balachandran VA, et al. Therapeutic evaluation of efficacy of homoeopathic drugs on behavioural disorders. CCRH QB 1994; 16(12):29-34.
6.		Balachandran VA, et al: Therapeutic Evaluation of Efficacy of Homoeopathic Drugs on Behavioural Disorders. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin; 1994; 16 (1 & 2).
7.		Rastogi DP, et al. Evaluation of homoeopathic therapy in behavioural disorders. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 1995, 17(34):17-9.
8.		CRI (H) Kottayam Kerala. A clinical study to find out the efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in behavioral disorders. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2006, 28(2):6-13.
9.		Gopinadhan S, et al. Effect of similimum in acute mania. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2004, 26(4):19-26.
10.		Gopinadhan S. Role of homoeopathy in migraine in adolescence. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2006, 28(1):31-6.
11.		Balachandran VA. Homoeopathic management of schizophrenia: an analytical report. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1996; 18(1-2):15-8.
12.		Shaw R. The role of homoeopathic medicine in the treatment of schizophrenia: an analytic report. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 2000; 22 (3-4):1-13.
13.		Gopinadhan S; Balachandran VA. Homoeopathy in psycho-physiological disorders. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1994; 16(12):16-21.

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
14.		Nair K R J, Gopinadhan S, Pramanik M S, Shaw R, Balachandran V A, Kurup T N S, et al. Behavioural Disorders, Clinical Research Studies - Series 1. New Delhi: CCRH; 2008: 1-14
15.	Bronchial asthma	Singh H, et al. Study of 413 cases of bronchial asthma treated with homoeopathic system of medicine. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1991; 13(34):5-11.
16.		Sharma SR. Wheezing syndrome: a synopsis. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1999; 21(12):1-20.
17.		Bhatia AR, et al. Comparative study of the indications of arsenic alb., Iod. Kali carb. Natrum sulph. Their usefulness in bronchial asthma. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1988; 10(1-2):16-9.
18.		Bhatia AR, et al. Role of arsenicum iodatum during acute attack of asthma. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 1982, 4(1-4):21-2.
19.		Chillar YS, et al. Bronchial Asthma. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin; 1988; 10 (1 & 2): 6-11.
20.		Vichitra AK, Sharma SR, Sharma B, Raju K, Indira B, Thomas EC, et al. Bronchial Asthma. Clinical Research Studies - Series I. New Delhi: CCRH; 2008: 27-40.
21.		Cervicitis & Cervical Erosion
22.	Clinical evaluation of the homeopathic medicines in Chronic Cervicitis and Cervical erosion: A clinical study; a multicentric open clinical trial conducted by CCRH. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2007; 1(1): 24-8.	
23.	Chronic Cervicitis and Cervical Erosion, Clinical Research Studies series-II, 2009	
24.	Conjunctivitis	De TK; Pramanik MS. Research study of homoeopathic drugs in conjunctivitis epidemic 1983; 5(1-4):13-20.
25.	Japanese Encephalitis	Rastogi DP; Sharma VD. Study of homoeopathic drugs in encephalitis epidemic (1991) in Uttar Pradesh (India). CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1992; 14(3-4):1-11.
26.		Sharma A; Oberai P. Clinical research study on Japanese encephalitis. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1998; 20(34):14-7.
27.	Dengue /chikungunya	CCRH. Clinical trial of homoeopathic medicine in dengue/chikungunya. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 2006;

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		28(3):11-8.
28.	Diabetes Mellitus	Sharma A, Oberai P. Diabetes mellitus and homoeopathy. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1998; 20(34):1-5.
29.		Baig H, et al. Management and homoeopathic treatment of peripheral vascular disease in relation to diabetes mellitus. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1995; 17(3-4):10-6.
30.		Arora S. Workshop on diabetes mellitus and its homoeopathic treatment: a report. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 1998, 20(1-2):31-9.
31.		Hafeezullah, et al. Role of Cephalandra indica Q in the management of Diabetes Mellitus as an add-on medicine along with conventional anti diabetics. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2008; 2(3): 22-27.
32.		Hafeezullah, et al. Rhus Aromaticus in the management of Diabetes mellitus. Clinical Research Studies, Series-II. 2009; 21-28
33.		Role of Cephalandra indica Q in the management of Diabetes Mellitus as an add-on medicine along with conventional anti diabetics. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2008; 2(3): 22-27.
34.		Drug de-addiction
35.	Rai Y. Treatment of drug dependent's with homoeopathy: an attempt. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1994; 16(3-4):25-8.	
36.	Dysentery	CCRH. Dysentery. Clinical Research Studies - Series III. New Delhi: CCRH; 2010: 10-6.
37.	Epilepsy	Gopinadhan S, et al. Epilepsy. Clinical Research Studies - Series I. New Delhi: CCRH; 2008: 41-52.
38.	Filariasis	Rastogi DP; Mishra N. Clinical research in filariasis. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1991; 13(34):1-4.
39.		Mishra N. Research studies in filaria. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1998; 20(1-2):22-4.
40.		Effect of homoeopathic treatment on filariasis: A single blind 69-months follow-up study in an endemic village in Orissa. British Homoeopathic journal 1994; 83(4):216-219
41.		Homœopathic treatment of filariasis: Experience in an

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		Indian rural setting. British Homoeopathic journal 1990; 79( 3):157-160
42.		Mishra N, et al. Filariasis. Clinical Research Studies - Series I. New Delhi: CCRH; 2008: 53-66.
43.	Gall stone	Manchanda R K, et al. Fel Tauri in the Management of Cholelithiasis. Clinical Research Studies - Series II. New Delhi: CCRH; 2009: 7-13.
44.	Hepatitis B	Singh H; Gandhi BM; Irshad M. Effect of homoeopathic drugs in controlling multiplications of hepatitis-B virus. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1989; 11(1-2):8-9.
45.	Helminthiasis	Pal G, Sinha MN. Action of homoeopathic drugs on helminthiasis: A study. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 1992, 14(12):21-5.
46.		Atista Indica as anti-helminthic. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin; 1979; 1(3): 8.
47.	Hypertension	Rastogi DP, et al. Rauwolfia serpentina (AQUA): a new approach in the treatment of hypertension in homoeopathy. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1996; 18(1-2):22-4.
48.		Baig H, et al. Essential Hypertension Clinical Research Studies - Series II. New Delhi: CCRH; 2009:29-41.
49.		Lakhera BC, et al. Essential Hypertension (Drug related study). Clinical Research Studies-Series II. New Delhi: CCRH; 2009: 43-9.
50.	HIV	Rastogi DP, et al. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, including AIDS: does homoeopathy has a role to play in its treatment. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1991; 13(3-4):12-8.
51.		Rastogi DP, et al. Evaluation of homoeopathic therapy in the management of HIV disease. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1995; 17(3-4):7-9.
52.		CCRH. Case of HIV/AIDS. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2004, 26(4):27-8.
53.		Dey SK. A HIV infected carrier under homoeopathic treatment. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2005, 27(3):45-6.
54.		Evaluation of homoeopathic therapy in 129 asymptomatic HIV carriers. British Homoeopathic journal 1993; 82(1): 4-8
55.		Homeopathy in HIV infection: a trial report of double blind placebo controlled study. British Homoeopathic

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		Journal 1999; 88
56.		Double blind placebo controlled clinical trial of homoeopathic medicines in HIV infection. British Homoeopathic journal 1998; 87(2): 86-88
57.		Singh VP, et al. Role of Homoeopathic Therapy in HIV+ve Thalasseemics. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin; 1993; 15 (1&2): 14-15.
58.		Homoeopathic medicines in the management of HIV infection: An observational Study. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2008; 2(2): 31-46.
59.		An HIV infected individual Maintaining Asymptomatic Status for Ten Years under Homoeopathic Treatment. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2009; 3(2): 56-60.
60.		Evaluation of pre-defined homoeopathic preparations of immune modifiers along with other indicated homoeopathic medicines in the management of HIV infection. Clinical research studies series-II:51-62
61.	HIV	Effectiveness of homoeopathic medicines in HIV patients-A clinical trial. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2010; 4(4):29-35
62.	Lipoproteinaemia	CCRH. Lipoproteinaemia. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 2005; 7(1):13-22.
63.		Govekar JP, et al. Hyperlipoproteinemia. Clinical Research Studies- Series II. New Delhi: CCRH; 2009: 63-70.
64.	Intermittent fever	Singh K. Evaluation of ten homoeopathic medicines in the clinical management of intermittent fever. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1993; 15(1-2):9-13.
65.	Iron Deficiency Anaemia	Iron Deficiency Anaemia. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2004; 26(3):25-35.
66.		Iron Deficiency Anaemia. Clinical research studies series-II
67.	Irritable bowel syndrome	CCRH. Irritable Bowel Syndrome. Clinical Research Studies -Series III. New Delhi: CCRH; 2010: 17-23.
68.	Malaria	Rastogi DP, et al: Research Studies in Malaria and Role of Malaria Officinalis. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin; 1993; 15 (3 & 4): 7-11.
69.	Malignant disease	CCRH. Clinical evaluation of homoeopathic medicines along with Iscador therapy in managing malignant diseases. Clinical Research Studies -Series III. New



S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		Delhi: CCRH; 2010: 24-35.
70.	Mental Retardation (Behavioural Problems of Mentally retarded children)	Indira B. Management of behavioural problems with homoeopathic medicines in mental retardation. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1994; 16(1-2):7-9.
71.		Indira B, et al. Behavioural Problems of Mentally Challenged Children. Clinical Research Studies - Series I. New Delhi CCRH 2008: 15-26
72.	Menorrhagia	Pathak SD, et al. Menorrhagia. Clinical Research Studies — Series II. New Delhi: CCRH; 2009:71-6.
73.	Menstrual disorders/ Menopausal syndrome	De TK; Chakravarty NR. Statistical evaluation of the effect of xanthoxylum americanum and viburnum opulus on the symptom-complex of dysmenorrhoea. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 1981 Sep-Dec, 3(3-4):4-6.
74.		Gopinadhan S. A case of multiple fibroid uterus. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 2005; 27(4):29-30.
75.	Osteoarthritis	CCRH. Evaluation of homoeopathic therapy in osteoarthritis: a study conducted by CCRH. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2006, 28(1):14-7.
76.		Gopinadhan S, et al. Osteoarthritis. Clinical Research Studies -Series I. New Delhi: CCRH; 2008: 93-103.
77.		Bhanumurthy K., et al. Clinical evaluation of predefined homoeopathic medicines in the management of Osteoarthritis. Clinical Research Studies - Series II. New Delhi: CCRH; 2009: 77-84.
78.	Paediatric diarrhea	CCRH. Paediatric diarrhoea. Clinical Research Studies - Series III. New Delhi: CCRH; 2010: 36-40.
79.	Acute Diarrhoeal Disease in Children	Nayak, et al. A Prospective Multicentre Observational Study to determine the Usefulness of Predefined Homoeopathic Medicines in Acute diarrheal disease in children. AJHM 2009; 102(3):122-9
80.	Periodontitis	CCRH. Periodontitis. Clinical Research Studies -Series III. New Delhi: CCRH; 42-46
81.	Rheumatoid arthritis	Gopinadhan S. Rheumatoid arthritis: an analytical study of 25 cases. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 2001; 23(3-4):32-8.
82.		CCRH. Rheumatoid Arthritis. Clinical Research Studies - Series III. New Delhi: CCRH; 2010: 47-53.
83.	Sickle cell anaemia	CCRH. Evaluation of efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in sickle cell anaemia. CCRH Quarterly

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		Bulletin, 2005, 27(2):12-6.
84.		Sarkar DB; Jha DK. Sickle cell haemoglobinopathy and homoeopathic research. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 1993, 15(34):12-7.
85.		Jha DK, et al. Sickle Cell Anaemia. Clinical Research Studies - Series I. New Delhi: CCRH; 2008: 105-12.
86.	Sinusitis	Sharma SR, et al. Clinical evaluation of homœopathic medicines in sinusitis. Indian Journal of Research in Homœopathy 2008; 2(1):26-37.
87.		Nayak C, Singh V, Singh VP, Oberai P, Roja V, Shitanshu SS, et al. Homeopathy in Chronic Sinusitis: A Prospective Multi-centric Observational Study. Homeopathy 2012; 101(2): 84–91.
88.	Skin Disorders (including Allergic dermatitis, Urticaria and Psoriasis)	Singh H, et al. Evaluation of homoeopathic drugs in psoriasis. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1990; 12(3-4):22-8.
89.		Raveendar Ch. Psoriasis and homoeopathic management. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1993; 15(3-4):14-7.
90.		Singh H, Manchanda RK, Arora S. Evaluation of Homoeopathic drugs in psoriasis. CCRH QB 1993; 15(3&4): 22-7
91.		Singh JP. Efficacy of lesser known homoeopathic drugs on skin disorders. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 2003; 25(3-4):29-32.
92.	Tonsillitis	CCRH. Tonsillitis. Clinical Research Studies- Series III. New Delhi: CCRH; 2010: 54-62.
93.	Tuberculinum(Clinical proving)	CCRH. Clinical proving of tuberculinum.CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1991; 13(1-2):2-3.
94.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	Controlled clinical trial of homoeopathic medicines in the management of upper respiratory tract infection. RRI, New Delhi, CCRHQB 1979,1(2)
95.		CCRH. Acute Respiratory Infections. Clinical Research Studies - Series III. New Delhi: CCRH; 2010: 1-8.
96.		CCRH. Controlled clinical trial of homoeopathic medicines in the management of upper respiratory tract infection. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin, 2006, 28(4):14-5.
97.	Acute Rhinitis in Children	A multi-centric open clinical trial to evaluate the usefulness o 13 predefined homeopathic medicines in the management of acute rhinitis in children. International Journal of High Dilution Research 2010; 9

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		(30): 15-27.
98.	Acute Tracheo-Bronchitis	Nayak, et al. A prospective multicentric study to evolve the usefulness of group of homeopathic medicines in the management of acute tracheobronchitis. Int. J BioRes. 2010; 2(12):9-14
99.	Gastroenteritis	Nayak, et al. A Prospective Multicentre Observational Study- To Evaluate The Role Of Homeopathic Therapy With A Group Of Predefined Homeopathic Medicines in the Management of Gastroenteritis: International Journal of Bio Research 2010; 1(2 ): 10-12
100.	Furunculosis	Nayak, et al. A Prospective Multicentre Observational Study to Evolve the Usefulness of the Nine Predefined Homeopathic Medicines in Furunculosis. Homeopathic Links Spring 2010, 23: 60-63
101.	Distress during climacteric (Menopausal) Years	Nayak, et al. Management of Distress during Climacteric Years by Homeopathic therapy. J Altern Complement Med. 2011;17(11):1037-42
102.		Management of Distress during Climacteric Years by Homeopathic Therapy -An Interim Report of the Ongoing Open Clinical Trial: Homeopathy for all 2009;10 (7 (115):48-55
103.		Management of Distress during Climacteric Years by Homeopathic Therapy. Asian Journal of homeopathy Aug.2010-Oct. 2010
104.		Menopausal Flushes: A bane for women. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2008; 2(3): 37-44.
105.		Effect Of Homeopathic Therapy on The follicle Stimulating Hormone And Lipid Profile in Menopause Transitional Woman. The Homeopathic Heritage 2009; 4( 34), No. 5: 42- 48
106.	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia	Oberai et al, Homeopathic medicines in the management of Benign prostatic hyperplasia: A multicentric prospective observational study. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy 2012; 6(3)
107.		Treating Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia in elderly Men with Homeopathy – a series of eleven cases Issue: Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy 2009; 3(4): 37 – 43.
108.	Chronic Sinusitis	Oberai, et al. Homeopathy in chronic sinusitis: a prospective multi-centric observational study” published in international Journal ‘Homeopathy (2012) 101, 84-

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		91.
109.		An open clinical observational study on the usefulness of pre-defined homeopathic medicines in the management of Sinusitis. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2009; 3(1): 34-40.
110.		An Open Clinical Observational Study on the Usefulness of pre-defined Homoeopathic Medicines in the Treatment of Chronic Sinusitis – The Homoeopathic Heritage 2009: 4 (3), No. 8: 41- 46
111.	Diabetic Distal Symmetric (primarily sensory) Polyneuropathy	Devi P, et al. Diabetic Distal Symmetric Poyneuropathy: A case study. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2010; 4 (1): 38-46.
112.		Raveendar Ch.Diabetic Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy; A case Study Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2009; 3(1):45-53.
113.		Baig H. An Open Clinical Observational Study on the Usefulness of Pre-Defined Homoeopathic Medicines in the Management of Diabetic Distal Symmetrical Polyneuropathy. Hpathy Ezine, April, 2012
114.	Diabetic Distal Symmetric (primarily sensory) Polyneuropathy	Prospective multi-centric open clinical trial to evaluate the usefulness of homoeopathic medicines in the management of Diabetic Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy. Homeopathy 2013, 102(2):132-138
115.	Diabetic Foot Ulcer	A Prospective Observational Study to Ascertain the Role of Homeopathic Therapy in the Management of Diabetic Foot Ulcer. AJHM Winter 2011; 104(4):166-76
116.		A case of Diabetic Foot Gangrene. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2007; 1(1): 42-51.
117.	Simple and Mucopurulent Chronic Bronchitis	Open clinical trial to evaluate a group of useful homoeopathic medicines in Simple and Mucopurulent Chronic Bronchitis. Homoeopathy for all 2009;10 (7):14-21
118.		An open clinical trial to find the usefulness of a group of pre-identified homoeopathic medicines in the management of simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis: Asian Journal of homoeopathy feb. 2010-Apr.2010
119.	Urolithiasis	A multicentric observational study to ascertain the role of homoeopathic therapy in urolithiasis. 2011; 5(2):29-39
120.		A big urinary calculus expelled with homoeopathic medicine. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy.

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		2008; 2(4): 50-55
121.		To explore the utility of homoeopathic medicine lycopodium clavatum in urinary calculi. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy. 2010; 4(3): 34-44
122.		A case of multiple urinary calculi treated with homoeopathy: IJRH 2011; 5(4): 28-33
123.	Vitiligo	S. Ravi Kumar. A case of vitiligo treated with Phosphorus. Indian Journal of Research in Homœopathy 2008; 1(1): 49-57.
124.		Prasad RVR, et.al. Clinical evaluation of predefined homœopathic medicine in Vitiligo. Clinical Research Studies-Series II. New Delhi: CCRH; 2009: 85-92
125.		DebataL. A case of vitiligo treated with Sulphur. Indian Journal of Research in Homœopathy 2009; 3(3): 34-40.
126.	Uterine fibroid	A case of Uterine Fibroid. Indian Journal of Research in Homeopathy 2008; 2(2): 50-55.
127.	Influenza like illness	Poddar A. Effect of individualized homoeopathic treatment in influenza like illness. Indian Journal of Drugs and Diseases Vol.1 No.4 (July 2012).
128.		Chakraborty, et al. Effect of individualized homoeopathic treatment in influenza like illness: A multicenter, single blind, randomized, placebo controlled study. Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2013; 7(1):22-30.
129.	Cervical Spondylosis – Pain management	Nayak et al. Homoeopathic individualized LM-potencies versus Centesimal potencies for pain management of cervical spondylosis: A multicenter prospective randomized exploratory clinical study. Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2012; 6(4):16-23.
130.	Acute Otitis Media	Sinha, et al. Randomized controlled pilot study to compare Homeopathy and Conventional therapy in Acute Otitis Media. Homeopathy. 2012; 101(1):5-12
131.	Acute haemorrhoidal disease	Chakraborty, et al. 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
132.	Depressive episode	Oberai et al. Homoeopathic Management in Depressive Episodes: A prospective, unicentric, non-comparative, open label observational study. Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2013; 7(3).
133.	ADHD	Oberai et al. Homoeopathic management of attention

S.no.	Name of study	Publication reference
		deficit hyperactivity disorder: Randomized placebo controlled pilot trial (Accepted for publication in IJRH)
134.	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome	Evaluation of homeopathic medicines as add-on to institutional management protocol in Acute Encephalitis Syndrome: An exploratory observational comparative study. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy / Vol. 9 / Issue 1 / Jan-Mar 2015.
135.		Effectiveness of homeopathic medicines as add on to institutional management protocol for Acute encephalitis syndrome (AES) in children – An observational comparative study- <i>Revue d'Homeopathie</i> 06/2014; 5(2):84–85. DOI: 10.1016/j.revhom.2014.04.014 (Abstract)
136.	Chikungunya	Homoeopathic Genus Epidemicus ‘ <i>Bryonia alba</i> ’ as a prophylactic during an outbreak of Chikungunya in India: A cluster -randomised, double -blind, placebo controlled trial. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy / Vol. 8 / Issue 3 / Jul-Sep 2014.
<b>Protocol articles:</b>		
137.	Chronic rhinosinusitis	A randomised, double blind, placebo controlled, multicentric parallel arm trial to assess the effects of homeopathic medicines on chronic rhinosinusitis Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy; Jul-Sep 2014; 8(3):123-28.
138.	Alcohol dependence	A randomized controlled trial in the management of alcohol dependence: Homoeopathic vs. standard Allopathic treatment. October-December 2014; Volume 8   Issue 4; Page Nos. 185-243 (Study protocol).
139.	Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia	Homoeopathic therapy for lower urinary tract symptoms in men with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia: An open randomized multicentric placebo controlled clinical trial April-June 2014; Volume 8   Issue 2 :Page Nos. 73-120 (Study protocol)
140.	Polycystic ovarian syndrome	Homoeopathy in polycystic ovarian syndrome: A randomized placebo-controlled pilot study January-March 2014; Volume 8   Issue 1 :Page Nos. 1-69 (study protocol)
141.	Diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy	Efficacy of homoeopathic treatment for diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy: A multicentric randomised double-blind placebo-controlled clinical trial October-December 2013 Volume 7   Issue 4; Page Nos. 143-184 (study protocol).

## CLINICAL VERIFICATION

### Annexure-IV

#### LIST OF DRUGS- TAKEN UP IN CLINICAL VERIFICATION AFTER DRUG PROVING

1. *Abroma augusta*
2. *Acalypha indica*
3. *Achyranthes aspera*
4. *Acid butyricum*
5. *Acid formic*
6. *Aegle folia*
7. *Aegle marmelos*
8. *Asclepias curassavica*
9. *Agave americana*
10. *Alfalfa*
11. *Allium sativum*
12. *Alstonia constricta*
13. *Amoora rohituka*
14. *Amygdalus persica*
15. *Andrographis paniculata*
16. *Anthrakokali*
17. *Aranea diadema*
18. *Aranea scinencia*
19. *Arsenicum bromatum*
20. *Ars. sulph. Flavum*
21. *Asclepias curassavica*
22. *Atista indica*
23. *Avena sativa*
24. *Azadirachta indica*
25. *Azathioprine*
26. *Bacillinum*
27. *Bacopa monnieri*
28. *Baryta iodata*
29. *Baryta muriaticum*
30. *Bellis perennis*
31. *Benzinum nitricum*
32. *Benzoicum acid*
33. *Berberis vulgaris*
34. *Blatta orientalis*
35. *Boerhavia diffusa*
36. *Buxus sempervirens*
37. *Caesalpinia bonducella*
38. *Calotropis gigantean*
39. *Cannabis indica*
40. *Cannabis sativa*
41. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*
42. *Carica papaya*
43. *Cassia fistula*
44. *Cassia sophera*
45. *Cephalandra indica*

46. *Chelone*
47. *Chromo. kali sulph*
48. *Clerodendron infortunatum*
49. *Coleus aromaticus*
50. *Cornus circinata*
51. *Cuprum aceticum*
52. *Cup. Oxy. Nig.*
53. *Curcuma longa*
54. *Cyclosporine*
55. *Cynara scolymus*
56. *Cynodon dactylon*
57. *Damiana*
58. *Embelia ribes*
59. *Ephedra vulgaris*
60. *Euphorbia lathyris*
61. *Fagopyrum esculentum*
62. *Ferrum picricum*
63. *Ficus religiosa*
64. *Foeniculum vulgare*
65. *Gallicum acidum*
66. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*
67. *Gymnema sylvestre*
68. *Hecla lava*
69. *Holarrhena antidysenterica*
70. *Hydrocotyle asiatica*
71. *Hygrophilla spinosa*
72. *Ichthyolum*
73. *Iris tenax*
74. *Jaborandi*
75. *Jacaranda caroba*
76. *Jalapa*
77. *Juglans regia*
78. *Justicia Adhatoda*
79. *Kali muriaticum*
80. *Lac caninum*
81. *Lapis albus*
82. *Liatris spicata*
83. *Magnesia sulphurica*
84. *Magnolia grandiflora*
85. *Mangifera indica*
86. *Mentha piperata*
87. *Mimosa humilis*
88. *Mygale lasiodora*
89. *Nyctanthes arbortristis*
90. *Ocimum canum*
91. *Ocimum sanctum*
92. *Oxytropis lamberti*
93. *Paraffin*
94. *Persea americana*
95. *Pothos foetidus*
96. *Psoralea corylifolia*



97. *Pyrus Americana*
98. *Rauwolfia serpentine*
99. *Ricinus communis*
100. *Saraca indica*
101. *Sarsaparilla*
102. *Senega*
103. *Skookum chuck*
104. *Staphylococcinum*
105. *Syzygium jambolanum*
106. *Tarentula cubensis*
107. *Tarentula hispanica*
108. *Tela aranea*
109. *Terminalia arjuna*
110. *Terminalia chebula*
111. *Thea chinensis*
112. *Theridion*
113. *Thymol*
114. *Thyroidinum*
115. *Tinospora cordifolia*
116. *Tribulus terrestris*
117. *Tylophora indica*
118. *Viscum album*

**LIST OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS IN WHICH CLINICAL VERIFICATION IS DONE -**

**Indian drugs**

1. *Abroma augusta* (Olat kambal)
2. *Acalypha indica* (Khokali)
3. *Achyranthes aspera* (Latjira)
4. *Aegle folia* (Bel)
5. *Aegle marmelos* (Bel)
6. *Allium sativum*(Garlic)
7. *Amoora rohituka* (Rohera)
8. *Atista indica* (Bannimbu)
9. *Azadirachta indica* (Nim)
10. *Blatta orientalis* (Tail-chatta)
11. *Boerhavia diffusa* (Punarnava)
12. *Caesalpinia bonducella* (Karanju)
13. *Calotropis gigantean* (Madar)
14. *Cannabis indica* (Bhang)
15. *Carica papaya* (Papeeta)
16. *Cassia fistula* (Amaltas)
17. *Cassia sophera* (Kasunda)
18. *Cephalandra indica* (Kundurj)
19. *Curcuma longa* (Haldi)
20. *Cynodon dactylon* (Doorba)
21. *Embelia ribes* (Barberang)
22. *Ephedra vulgaris*
23. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (licorice)
24. *Gymnema sylvestre* (Merasingi)
25. *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Kurchi)
26. *Hydrocotyle asiatica* (Brahami)
27. *Hygrophilla spinosa* (Talmakhana)
28. *Juglans regia* (Akrot)
29. *Justicia adhatoda* (Vasaka)
30. *Mangifera indica* (Aam)
31. *Menthe piperita* (Peppermint)
32. *Nyctanthes arbortristis* (Harsinghar)
33. *Psoralea corylifolia*
34. *Rauwolfia serpentina* (Sarpagandha)
35. *Saraca indica* (Ashoka)
36. *Syzygium jambolanum* (Jamoon)
37. *Terminalia arjuna* (Arjun)
38. *Terminalia chebula* (Harara)
39. *Tylophora indica* (Antamul)

**Clinical Verification list of on-going 16 drugs (2014 till date)**

<b>Sl.no.</b>	<b>Name of drugs</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>Enrolment till OCTOBER' 15</b>	<b>Place of study (9 centres)</b>
1.	Allium sativum	480	66	1. Central Research Institute, Noida 2. Homeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow 3. Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kolkata 4. Regional Research Institute, Gudivada 5. Regional Research Institute, Puri 6. Clinical Verification Unit, Patna 7. Clinical Research Unit, Portblair 8. Regional Research Institute, Imphal 9. Regional Research Institute, Shimla 10. Clinical Research Unit, Agartala 11. Drug Proving Research Unit, Bhubaneswar 12. Regional Research Institute, Guwahati 13. Clinical Research Unit, Chennai
2.	Amoora rohituka	480	240	
3.	Asclepias curassavica	480	176	
4.	Avena sativa	480	32	
5.	Azathioprine	480	158	
6.	Buxus sempervirens	480	136	
7.	Caesalpinia bonducella	480	13	
8.	Cardiospermum halicacabum	480	28	
9.	Cyclosporin	480	93	
10.	Cynara scolymus	480	146	
11.	Foeniculum vulgare	480	99	
12.	Gymnema sylvestre	480	96	
13.	Hygrophilla spinosa	480	198	
14.	Magnolia grandiflora	480	160	
15.	Persea americana	480	139	
16.	Psoralia corylifolia	480	21	

**Annexure-VII****Periods of Study****Clinical Verification list of 23 drugs (2010-2014)**

S.no.	Name of drugs	Period and Place of study (9 centres)
1.	Agave americana	1. Central Research Institute, Noida
2.	Andrographis paniculata	2. Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
3.	Argemone mexicana	3. Regional Research Institute, Shimla
4.	Bacopa monniere	4. Regional Research Institute, Puri
5.	Chelone glabra	5. Regional Research Institute, Gudivada
6.	Clerodendron infortunatum	6. Regional Research Institute, Imphal
7.	Coleus aromaticus	7. Drug Proving Research Unit, Kolkata
8.	Cornus circinata	8. Clinical Research Unit, Portblair
9.	Cuprum oxydatum nigrum	9. Clinical Verification Unit, Patna
10.	Ficus religiosa	
11.	Formic acid	
12.	Hydrocotyle asiatica	
13.	Juglans regia	
14.	Liatris spicata	
15.	Mimosa humilis	
16.	Ocimum sanctum	
17.	Paraffin	
18.	Pothos foetidus	
19.	Senega	
20.	Skookum chuck	
21.	Thymol	
22.	Thyroidinum	
23.	Tinospora cordifolia	

**Clinical Verification list of 34 drugs (2007-2012)**

S.no.	Name of drugs	Period and Place of study (9 centres)
1.	Acalypha indica	1. Central Research Institute, Noida
2.	Acid butyricum	2. Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
3.	Alfalfa	3. Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Shimla
4.	Aranea diadema	4. Regional Research Institute, Puri
5.	Aranea scinencia	5. Regional Research Institute, Gudivada
6.	Arsenicum bromatum	6. Clinical Verification Unit, Imphal
7.	Azadirachta indica	
8.	Bellis perennis	
9.	Calotropis gigantea	
10.	Cassia fistula	
11.	Chromo. kali sulph	
12.	Curcuma longa	
13.	Cynodon dactylon	

14.	Euphorbia lathyris	7. Clinical Research Unit, Kolkata
15.	Glycyrrhiza glabra	
16.	Holarrhena antidysenterica	
17.	Ichthyolum	
18.	Lapis alba	
19.	Magnesia sulphurica	
20.	Mangifera indica	
21.	Mygale lasiodora	
22.	Ocimum canum	
23.	Oxytropis lamberti	
24.	Pyrus americana	
25.	Rauwolfia serpentina	
26.	Ricinus communis	
27.	Staphylococcinum	
28.	Tribulus terrestris	
29.	Tarentula cubensis	
30.	Tela aranea	
31.	Terminalia arjuna	
32.	Thea chinensis	
33.	Theridion	
34.	Tylophora indica	

#### Clinical Verification list of 52 drugs (1979-2007)

S.no.	Name of drugs	Period and Place of study (9 centres)
1.	Abroma augusta folia	1. Clinical Verification Unit, Ghaziabad(U.P) 2. Clinical Verification Unit, Vrindaban (U.P) 3. Clinical Verification Unit, Patna 4. Regional Research Institute of Homoeopathy, New Delhi 5. Drug Proving Research Unit, Lucknow (U.P) 6. Clinical Research Unit, Jaipur 7. Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow 8. Homoeopathic Research Institute, Jaipur 9. Clinical Research Unit, Jammu
2.		
3.	Achyranthes aspera	
4.	Aegle folia	
5.	Aegle marmelos	
6.	Alstonia constricta	
7.	Amoora rohituka	
8.	Amygdalus persica	
9.	Anthrakokali	
10.	Arsenic sulphuratum flavum	
11.	Atista indica	
12.	Bacillinum	
13.	Baryta muriaticum	
14.	Baryta iodata	
15.	Benzoicum acidum	
16.	Benzinum nitricum	
17.	Berberis vulgaris	
18.	Blatta orientalis	
19.	Boerrhavia diffusa	
20.	Caesalpaenia bonducella	
21.	Cannabis indica	
22.	Cannabis sativa	
23.	Cassia sophera	
24.	Cephalendra indica	

25.	Carica papaya	
26.	Cuprum aceticum	
27.	Damiana	
28.	Embelia ribes	
29.	Ephedra vulgaris	
30.	Fagopyrum esculentum	
31.	Ferrum picricum	
32.	Galicum acidum	
33.	Gymnema sylvestre	
34.	Hekla lava	
34.	Hydrocotyle asiatica	
35.	Hygrophilia spinosa	
36.	Iris tenax	
37.	Jaborandi	
38.	Jacaranda caroba	
39.	Jalapa	
40.	Juglans regia	
41.	Justicia adhatoda	
42.	Kali muriaticum	
43.	Lac caninum	
44.	Mentha piperita	
45.	Nyctanthes arbortristis	
46.	Saraca indica	
47.	Sarsaparilla officinalis	
48.	Syzigium jambolanum	
49.	Tarentula hispanica	
50.	Terminalia arjuna	
51.	Terminalia chebula	
52.	Viscum album	

**List of completed drugs- an over view of publications:**

S.no.	Name of Drugs	Publication		
		Materia Medica	Monographs	Articles
1.	Abroma augusta	Vol. I	√	Abroma augusta folia, Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 1-8.
2.	Acalypha indica	Vol.III	√	
3.	Achyranthes aspera	Vol. I		Achyranthes aspera, Vol. 26 No.3, 2004, pp. 17-21.
4.	Acid butyricum	Vol.III		
5.	Aegle folia	Vol. I	√	Aegle folia, Vol. 27 No. 4, 2005, pp. 12-19.
6.	Aegle marmelos	Vol. I	√	Aegle marmelos, Vol. 27 No. 3, 2005, pp. 30-35.
7.	Agave americana			
8.	Alfalfa	Vol.III	√	Alfalfa, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 5 No. 3, 2011, pp. 36-43.
9.	Alstonia constricta	Vol. I		Alstonia constricta, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 3 No. 2, 2009, pp. 38-43
10.	Amoora rohituka	Vol. I		Amoora rohituka, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 2 No. 1, 2008, pp. 19-25.
11.	Amygdalus persica	Vol. I		Amygdalus persica, Vol. 28 No. 3, 2006, pp. 19-22.
12.	Andrographis paniculata			
13.	Anthrakokali	Vol. II		Anthrakokali, Vol. 27 No.1, 2005, pp. 26-31.
14.	Aranea diadema	Vol.III		
15.	Aranea scinencia	Vol.III		
16.	Argemone mexicana			
17.	Arsenicum bromatum	Vol.III		
18.	Ars. sulph. Flavum	Vol. I		
19.	Atista indica	Vol. I	√	
20.	Azadirachta indica			
21.	Bacillinum	Vol. II		Bacillinum, Vol. 27 No. 2, 2005, pp. 20-26.
22.	Bacopa monniere			
23.	Baryta iodata	Vol. II	√	Baryta iod, Vol. 28 No. 4, 2006, pp. 16-19.

24.	Baryta muriaticum	Vol. II		
25.	Bellis perennis	Vol.III		
26.	Benzinum nitricum	Vol. I		
27.	Benzoicum acid	Vol. II		
28.	Berberis vulgaris	Vol. II		Berberis vulgaris, Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 22-24.
29.	Blatta orientalis	Vol. I		Blatta orientalis, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 2 No. 2, 2008, pp. 25-30.
30.	Boerrhavia diffusa	Vol. I	√	Boerhaavia diffusa, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 3-5.
31.	Caesalpinia bonducella	Vol. I		Caesalpinia bonducella, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 6-8.
32.	Calotropis gigantean	Vol.III		
33.	Cannabis indica	Vol. II		
34.	Cannabis sativa	Vol. II		
35.	Carica papaya	Vol. I	√	Carica papaya, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 9-12.
36.	Cassia fistula	Vol.III		Cassia fistula, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 5 No. 2, 2011, pp. 20-29.
37.	Cassia sophera	Vol. I	√	Cassia sophera, Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 9-11.
38.	Cephalandra indica	Vol. I		
39.	Chelone glabra			
40.	Chromo. kali sulph	Vol.III		
41.	Clerodendron infortunatum			
42.	Coleus aromaticus			
43.	Cornus circinata			
44.	Cuprum aceticum	Vol. II		
45.	Cuprum oxydatum nigrum			
46.	Curcuma longa	Vol.III		Curcuma longa, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 5 No. 1, 2011.
47.	Cynodon dactylon		√	
48.	Damiana	Vol. I		Damiana: a clinical verification study conducted by CCRH, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 1 No. 1, 2007, pp. 17-



				22.
49.	Embelia ribes	Vol. I		Embelia ribes, Vol. 26 No.4, 2004, pp. 11-15.
50.	Ephedra vulgaris	Vol. I		Ephedra vulgaris, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 3 No. 3, 2009, pp. 14-20.
51.	Euphorbia lathyris	Vol.III		
52.	Fagopyrum esculentum	Vol. I		Fagopyrum esculentum, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 3 No. 1, 2009, pp. 23-33.
53.	Ferrum picricum	Vol. II		Ferrum picricum, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 2 No. 3, 2008, pp. 15-21.
54.	Ficus religiosa			
55.	Formic acid			
56.	Gallicum acidum	Vol. I		
57.	Glycyrrhiza glabra	Vol.III		Glycyrrhiza glabra, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 4 No. 3, 2010, pp. 22-33.
58.	Gymnema sylvestre	Vol. I		
59.	Hecla lava	Vol. I		
60.	Holarrhena antidysenterica	Vol.III	√	
61.	Hydrocotyle asiatica	Vol. I	√	Hydrocotyle asiatica, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 13-17.
62.	Hygrophilla spinosa	Vol. I		Hygrophilla spinosa, Vol. 26 No.2, 2004, pp. 11-13.
63.	Ichthyolum	Vol.III		Ichthyolum, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy, Vol. 6 No.4 Oct.-Dec. 2012, pp. 24-32.
64.	Iris tenax	Vol. I		Iris tenax, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 4 No. 2, 2010, pp. 18-22.
65.	Jaborandi	Vol. I		Jaborandi, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 18-21.
66.	Jacaranda caroba	Vol. I		
67.	Jalapa	Vol. II		
68.	Juglans regia	Vol. I		Juglans regia, Vol. 26 No.1, 2004, pp. 17-21.
69.	Justicia Adhatoda	Vol. I		Justicia adhatoda, Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 18-21.
70.	Kali muriaticum	Vol. II	√	Kali mur, Vol. 28 No. 2, 2006, pp. 14-23.

71.	Lac caninum	Vol. II		Lac caninum, Vol. 28 No. 1, 2006, pp. 18-24.
72.	Lapis albus	Vol.III		
73.	Liatrix spicata			
74.	Magnesia sulphurica	Vol.III		
75.	Mangifera indica	Vol.III		
76.	Mentha piperata	Vol. I		Mentha piperita, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 2 No. 4, 2008, pp. 26-33.
77.	Mimosa humilis			
78.	Mygale lasiodora	Vol.III		
79.	Nyctanthes arbortristis	Vol. I		Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 22-24.
80.	Ocimum canum	Vol.III	√	
81.	Ocimum sanctum			
82.	Oxytropis lamberti			
83.	Paraffin			
84.	Pothos foetidus			
85.	Pyrus Americana			
86.	Rauwolfia serpentine			
87.	Ricinus communis			Ricinus communis, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy, Vol. 8: No.4 Oct.-Dec. 2014, pp.200-8.
88.	Saraca indica	Vol. I		Saraca indica, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 25-28.
89.	Sarsaparilla	Vol. II		Sarsaparilla, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 29-32.
90.	Senega			
91.	Skookum chuk			
92.	Staphylococcinum			Staphylococcinum, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 6 No. 1 & 2 (January-June), 2012, pp. 15-21.
93.	Syzygium jambolanum	Vol. I		
94.	Tarentula cubensis			
95.	Tarentula hispanica	Vol. II		Tarentula hispanica, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 3 No. 4, 2009, pp. 25-36.
96.	Tela aranea			
97.	Terminalia arjuna	Vol. I		
98.	Terminalia chebula	Vol. I	√	Terminalia chebula, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 33-35.

99.	Thea chinensis			
100.	Theridion			
101.	Thymol			
102.	Thyroidinum			
103.	Tinospora cordifolia			
104.	Tribulus terrestris			
105.	Tylophora indica		√	Tylophora indica, Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 4 No. 4, 2010, pp. 12-18.
106.	Viscum album	Vol. II		Viscum album, Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 36-40.

## DETAILS OF PUBLICATIONS

### 1. BOOKS PUBLISHED:

#### I. 'Study of Homoeopathic Medicines through Clinical Verification- A New Perspective Vol. 1'- Published in 2011.

It contains the following 36 drugs.

1. Abroma augusta
2. Achyranthes aspera
3. Aegle folia
4. Aegle marmelos
5. Alstonia constricta
6. Amoorah rohituka
7. Amygdalus persica
8. Arsenic sulphuratum flavum
9. Atista indica
10. Benzinum nitricum
11. Blatta orientalis
12. Boerahaavia diffusa
13. Caesalpinia bonducella
14. Cephalandra indica
15. Carica papaya
16. Cassia sophera
17. Damiana
18. Embelia ribes
19. Ephedra vulgaris
20. Fagopyrum esculentum
21. Gallicum acidum
22. Gymnema sylvestre
23. Hecla lava
24. Hydrocotyle asiatica
25. Hygrophilla spinosa
26. Iris tenax
27. Jaborandi
28. Jacaranda caroba
29. Juglans regia
30. Justicia adhatoda
31. Mentha piperata
32. Nyctanthes arbor-tristis
33. Saraca indica
34. Syzygium jambolanum
35. Terminalia arjuna
36. Terminalia chebula

#### II. 'Study of Homoeopathic Medicines through Clinical Verification- A New Perspective Vol. 2'- Published in 2011

It contains the following 16 drugs-

1. Acidum benzoicum
2. Anthrakokali

3. Baryta iodata
4. Baryta muriatica
5. Bacillinum
6. Berberis vulgaris
7. Cannabis indica
8. Cannabis sativa
9. Cuprum aceticum
10. Ferrum picricum
11. Jalapa
12. Kali muriaticum
13. Lac caninum
14. Sarsaparilla
15. Tarentula hispanica
16. Viscum album

**III. Review and Revision of Kent's Repertory (Kunzli's edition)-Chapter Generalities-Additions from CB Knerr's repertory and other works.**

**IV. Materia Medica of Indian Drugs published by the council**

**2. MONOGRAPHS PUBLISHED BY CCRH**

1. Abroma augusta
2. Acalypha indica
3. Alfalfa
4. Aegle folia
5. Aegle marmelose
6. Atista indica
7. Baryta iodata
8. Boerhaavia diffusa
9. Carica papaya
10. Cassia sophera
11. Cynodon dactylon
12. Holarrhena antidysenterica
13. Hydrocotyle asiatica
14. Kali muriaticum (Vol. I & II)
15. Ocimum canum
16. Terminalia chebula
17. Tylophora indica

**3. ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN QUART. BULLETINS / IJRH ON CLINICAL VERIFICATION**

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Issue of Quarterly bulletin/ IJRH</b>
1.	Verification of pathogenesis of some of the Indigenous/partially proved drugs	Vol. 9 (1&2),1987, pp. 2-12
2.	Clinical Verification on lesser known drugs	Vol. 12 (3&4), 1990, pp. 10-18
3.	Clinical Verification of Hypoglycaemic effect of Cephalaria indica in patients of Diabetes Mellitus.	Vol. 12 (3&4), 1990, pp. 20, 21,38
4.	Additional symptoms found relieved	Vol. 13 (3&4), 1991, pp. 19-21

	during Clinical Verification	
5.	Verified symptoms of some lesser known Indigenous drugs under certain clinical conditions	Vol. 14 (1&2), 1992, pp. 2-4
6.	Reproving & Clinical Verification of pathogenesis of <i>Tarentula hispanica</i>	Vol. 14 (1&2), 1992, pp. 11-17
7.	A report on Clinical Verification (Hindi)	Vol. 14 (3&4), 1992, pp. 40-44
8.	A report on Clinical Verification ---do---	Vol. 15 (1&2), 1993, pp. 24-28
9.	A report on Clinical Verification ---do---	Vol. 15 (3&4), 1993, pp. 35-40
10.	A report on Clinical Verification ---do---	Vol. 16 (3&4), 1994, pp. 33-40
11.	A report on Clinical Verification ---do---	Vol. 17 (1&2), 1995, pp. 31-36
12.	Clinical Verification data of some lesser known drugs for common disease	Vol. 17 (3&4), 1995, pp. 20-23
13.	<i>Abroma augusta</i> folia	Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 1-8
14.	<i>Cassia sophera</i>	Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 9-11
15.	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>	Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 12-17
16.	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 18-21
17.	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Vol. 19 (3&4), 1997, pp. 22-24
18.	Bhartiya tatha cum prachalit aushdhiyon ka samanya rogo mein satyapan	Vol. 20 (3&4), 1998, pp. 23-24
19.	Bhartiya tatha cum prachalit aushdhiyon ka samanya rogo mein satyapan	Vol. 21 (1&2), 1999, pp. 38-41
20.	Bhartiya tatha cum prachalit aushdhiyon ka samanya rogo mein satyapan	Vol. 21 (3&4), 1999, pp. 24-28
21.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 3-5
22.	<i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 6-8
23.	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 9-12
24.	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 13-17
25.	<i>Jaborandi</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 18-21
26.	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 22-24
27.	<i>Saraca indica</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 25-28
28.	<i>Sarsaparilla</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 29-32
29.	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 33-35
30.	<i>Viscum album</i>	Vol. 25 (1&2), 2003, pp. 36-40
31.	A study of lesser known drug Anthrakokali	Vol. 25 (3&4), 2003, pp. 17-21
32.	Efficacy of lesser known Homoeopathic drugs on Skin disorders	Vol. 25 (3&4), 2003, pp. 29-32
33.	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Vol. 26 No.1, 2004, pp. 17-21
34.	<i>Hygrophilla spinosa</i>	Vol. 26 No.2, 2004, pp. 11-13
35.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Vol. 26 No.3, 2004, pp. 17-21
36.	<i>Embelia ribes</i>	Vol. 26 No.4, 2004, pp. 11-15
37.	Anthrakokali	Vol. 27 No.1, 2005, pp. 26-31
38.	Bacillinum	Vol. 27 No. 2, 2005, pp. 20-26
39.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Vol. 27 No. 3, 2005, pp. 30-35
40.	<i>Aegle folia</i>	Vol. 27 No. 4, 2005, pp. 12-19
41.	<i>Lac caninum</i>	Vol. 28 No. 1, 2006, pp. 18-24
42.	Kali mur	Vol. 28 No. 2, 2006, pp. 14-23
43.	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>	Vol. 28 No. 3, 2006, pp. 19-22
44.	<i>Baryta iod</i>	Vol. 28 No. 4, 2006, pp. 16-19

45.	Damiana: a clinical verification study conducted by CCRH	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 1 No. 1, 2007, pp. 17-22
46.	Amoora rohituka	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 2 No. 1, 2008, pp. 19-25
47.	Blatta orientalis	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 2 No. 2, 2008, pp. 25-30
48.	Ferrum picricum	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 2 No. 3, 2008, pp. 15-21
49.	Mentha piperita	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 2 No. 4, 2008, pp. 26-33
50.	Fagopyrum esculentum	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 3 No. 1, 2009, pp. 23-33
51.	Alstonia constricta	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 3 No. 2, 2009, pp. 38-43
52.	Ephedra vulgaris	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 3 No. 3, 2009, pp. 14-20
53.	Tarentula hispanica	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 3 No. 4, 2009, pp. 25-36
54.	Iris tenax	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 4 No. 2, 2010, pp. 18-22
55.	Glycyrrhiza glabra	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 4 No. 3, 2010, pp. 22-33
56.	Tylophora indica	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 4 No. 4, 2010, pp. 12-18
57.	Curcuma longa	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 5 No. 1, 2011
58.	Cassia fistula	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 5 No. 2, 2011, pp. 20-29
59.	Alfalfa	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 5 No. 3, 2011, pp. 36-43
60.	Staphylococcinum	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy Vol. 6 No. 1 & 2 (January-June), 2012, pp. 15-21
61.	Ichthyolum	Indian Journal of Research In Homoeopathy, Vol. 6 No.4 Oct.-Dec. 2012, pp. 24-32
62.	Ricinus communis	Indian Journal of Research In

**Annexure-X**

**Projected Publications:- Drugs proposed to be in ‘Study of Homoeopathic Medicines through Clinical Verification- a New Perspective -Vol. IV’ (work is ongoing)**

1. Agave americana
2. Andrographis paniculata
3. Argemone mexicana
4. Azadirachta indica
5. Bacopa monnieri
6. Cynodon dactylon
7. Formic acid
8. Liatris spicata
9. Oxytropis lamberti
10. Pyrus americana
11. Rauwolfia serpentina
12. Ricinus communis
13. Staphylococcinum
14. Tribulus terrestris
15. Tarentula cubensis
16. Tela aranea
17. Terminalia arjuna
18. Thea chinensis
19. Theridion
20. Tylophora indica

**Drugs proposed to be in ‘Study of Homoeopathic Medicines through Clinical Verification- a New Perspective -Vol. V ’**

1. Chelone glabra
2. Clerodendron infortunatum
3. Coleus aromaticus
4. Cornus circinata
5. Cuprum oxydatum nigrum
6. Ficus religiosa
7. Hydrocotyle asiatica
8. Juglans regia
9. Mimosa humilis
10. Ocimum sanctum
11. Paraffin
12. Pothos foetidus
13. Senega
14. Skookum chuck
15. Thymol
16. Thyroidinum
17. Tinospora cordifolia



**CLINICAL CONDITIONS PROPOSED FOR VALIDATION****Clinical conditions verified in 23 drugs**

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Name of Medicines</b>	<b>Clinical conditions verified</b>
1.	Agave americana	Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Low Backache, Vertigo.
2.	Andrographis paniculata	Allergic Rhinitis, Dyspepsia, Headache, Influenza like illness, Pharyngitis.
3.	Argemone mexicana	Abdominal Colic, Dermatitis, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Gastritis
4.	Bacopa monniere	Cervical Spondylosis, Dysmenorrhoea, Headache.
5.	Chelone glabra	Constipation, Headache.
6.	Clerodendron infortunatum	Dysentery, Insomnia.
7.	Coleus aromaticus	Dysentery, Indigestion, Piles.
8.	Cornus circinata	Conjunctivitis, Dysentery, Gastritis
9.	Cuprum oxydatum nigrum	Dermatitis, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Urticaria.
10.	Ficus religiosa	Gastritis, Gingivitis, Headache, Piles, Stye, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Vertigo.
11.	Formic acid	Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Headache, Myalgia, Spermatorrhoea.
12.	Hydrocotyle asiatica	Bronchitis, Constipation, Dysuria, Lumbar Spondylosis, Osteo arthritis, Rhinitis.
13.	Juglans regia	Acne, Colitis, Dermatitis, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Gastralgia, Headache, Pimples.
14.	Liatris spicata	Acute Otitis Media, Arthritis, Constipation, Dermatitis, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dysmenorrhoea, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Headache, Heat Stroke.
15.	Mimosa humilis	Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Rheumatism, U.R.T.I., Urinary Tract Infections.
16.	Ocimum sanctum	Acne, Acute Rhinitis, Alopecia, Aphthous inside mouth, Constipation, Gastritis, Pharyngitis, P.I.D., Sinusitis, Stomatitis, Stye, Viral fever.
17.	Paraffin	APD, Bronchitis, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Headache, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Rhinitis, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection,
18.	Pothos foetidus	Acute & Chronic Rhinitis, Bronchial asthma, Gastritis, Influenza like illness, Pharyngitis, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections.
19.	Senega	Acne, APD, Arthritis, Bronchial asthma, Bronchitis, Cervical spondylosis, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pharyngitis, Toothache, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Viral fever.
20.	Skookum chuck	Dermatitis, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, G.E.R.D., Headache, Migraine, Vertigo.
21.	Thymol	Migraine, Myalgia, Sinusitis, Upper Respiratory

		Tract Infections, Urinary Tract Infections, Vertigo.
22.	Thyroidinum	Arthralgia, Dyspepsia, Pharyngitis, Vertigo.
23.	Tinospora cordifolia	APD, Dysentery, Gastritis, Gingivitis, Headache, Pharyngitis, Rhinitis, Scabies, Toothache, U.T.I., Viral fever.

### Clinical conditions verified in 34 drugs-

S.no.	Name of Medicines	Clinical conditions verified
1.	Acalypha indica	Apthous ulcers. Arthritis. Backache. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhoea. Dyspepsia. Fever. Furuncles. Headache. Haemoptysis. Haemorrhoids. Leucorrhoea. Spermorrhoea. Styes. Skin ailments. Urinary tract infections. Vertigo.
2.	Acid butyricum	Backache. Bleeding gums. Chest pain. Coryza. Diarrhoea. Dry cough. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Epistaxis. Headache. Insomnia. Pain in abdomen. Pimples. Tinnitus. Tonsillitis and Weakness.
3.	Alfalfa	Allergic rhinitis. Boil. Cough (Bronchitis). Dyspepsia. Gastritis. Lumbago. Mal nutrition. Musculoskeletal disorders. Rheumatism.
4.	Aranea diadema	Arthritis. Boils. Bronchitis. Constipation. Diarrhoea. Dyspepsia. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhoea. Epistaxis. Facial neuralgia. Fever. Headache. Leucorrhoea. Lumbago. Menorrhagia. Rhinitis. Sinusitis. Spermorrhoea. Toothache. Vertigo.
5.	Aranea scinencia	Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Cough. Headache. Insomnia. Pain in abdomen and Vertigo
6.	Arsenic bromatum	Acne. Arthritis. Constipation. Coryza. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Headache. Otitis media. Pimples. Styes. Urticaria. Urinary tract infections.
7.	Azadirachta indica	Acidity. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Decreased appetite. Diarrhoea. Fever. Flatulence. Headache. Hoarseness of voice. Insomnia. Leucorrhoea. Menorrhagia. Ménière's disease. Sore throat. Spermorrhoea. Vertigo. Weakness of Memory.
8.	Bellis perennis	Acne. Arthritis. Boils. Bronchitis, Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Diarrhoea. Dyspepsia. Fever. Glossitis. Haemoptysis. Headache. Insomnia. Lumbago. Metrorrhagia. Myalgia. Pruritus. Pimples, Rhinitis, Sinusitis, Sore throat, Varicose veins and Vertigo.
9.	Calotropis gigantea	Backache. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Depression. Fever. Headache. Insomnia. Nausea and vomiting. Obesity. Rashes. Tonsillitis.

10.	Cassia fistula	Arthritis. Cervical pain (Simulating Cervical Spondylitis).Constipation. Coryza. Fever. Headache. Insomnia. Pain in abdomen. Tonsillitis. Tinnitus.
11.	Chromo kali sulph	Asthma. Backache. Coryza. Hay fever. Headache. Leucorrhoea. Urinary tract infections.
12.	Curcuma longa	Headache. Conjunctivitis. Upper respiratory tract infections. Gastro intestinal tract disorders. Reproductive system disorders. Urinary tract infection. Musculoskeletal disorders.
13.	Cynodon dactylon	Headache. Upper respiratory tract infections. Gastro intestinal tract disorders. Anaemia. Backache. Conjunctivitis. Urinary tract infection. Vertigo. Worm infestation. Reproductive system disorders. Fever like illness. Skin ailments.
14.	Euphorbia lathyrus	Upper respiratory tract infections. Gastro intestinal tract disorders. Worm infection. Musculoskeletal disorders. Skin ailments.
15.	Glycyrrhiza glabra	Headache. Conjunctivitis. Tinnitus. Upper respiratory tract infections. Tonsillitis. Gastritis. Dyspepsia. Diarrhoea. Constipation. Coryza. Dry cough. Dysentery. Urinary tract infections. Musculoskeletal disorders. Skin ailments.
16.	Holarrhena antidysenterica	Aphthae. Arthritis. Constipation. Dermatitis. Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Epistaxis. Fever like illness. Gastritis. Headache. Upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Urinary tract infections. Vertigo.
17.	Icthyolum	Acne form eruptions in face. Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Eczema. Flatulency. Frozen shoulder. Headache. Insomnia. Nausea. Psoriasis. Tonsillitis. Upper respiratory tract infections. Urinary tract infections and Vertigo.
18.	Lapis alba	Constipation. Coryza. Dysmenorrhoea. Dyspepsia. Flatulence. Goiter. Headache. Lipoma. Mastitis. Otorrhoea. Pelvic inflammatory diseases. Upper respiratory tract infections. Tinnitus. Uterine fibroid. Vertigo etc.
19.	Magnesia sulphurica	Acne. Aphthous ulcer in mouth. Arthritis. Ascarides. Backache. Constipation. Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Epistaxis. Enlarged Prostate. Fever like illness. Headache. Leucoderma. Pelvic inflammatory diseases. Pimples. Respiratory complaints. Skin ailments. Tinnitus. Tonsillitis. Toothache. Urinary tract infections. Vertigo.
20.	Magnifera indica	Aphthous ulcer. Arthritis. Coryza. Dyspepsia. Epistaxis. Glossitis. Headache. Haemorrhoids. Insomnia. Leucoderma. Tonsillitis. Toothache. Varicose veins. Vertigo.

21.	<i>Mygale lasiodora</i>	Boils. Chorea. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Cramps. Dermatitis. Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Headache. Insomnia. Orchitis. Pimples. Sore throat. Styes. Tinnitus. Urinary tract infections.
22.	<i>Ocimum canum</i>	Acne. Constipation. Cough. Dermatitis. Dyspepsia. Headache. Insomnia. Leucorrhoea. Orchitis. Pharyngitis. Renal colic. Rhinitis. Sore throat. Toothache. Urinary tract infections. Vertigo.
23.	<i>Oxytropis lamberti</i>	Colic. Constipation. Coryza. Dyspepsia. Dry cough. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhoea. Headache. Insomnia. Orchitis. Urinary tract infection and Vertigo.
24.	<i>Pyrus americana</i>	Arthritis. Boils. Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Coryza. Dry cough. Dysmenorrhoea. Dyspepsia. Headache. Pharyngitis. Prolapsed of uterus. Stomatitis.
25.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Alopecia. Aphthae. Arthritis. Asthma. Colic. Conjunctivitis. Dry cough. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Fever. Haemorrhoids. Headache. High blood pressure. Insomnia. Myalgia. Rhinitis. Sore throat. Urticaria. Vertigo.
26.	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Aphthae. Backache. Coryza. Cough. Cracked lips. Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Fever. Headache. Sore throat.
27.	<i>Stapylococcinum</i>	Acne. Aphthous ulcers. Arthritis. Backache. Boils. Coryza. Cough and cold. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Fever. Frozen shoulder. Headache. Insomnia. Leucorrhoea. Pruritus vulvae. Toothache and Urinary tract infections.
28.	<i>Tarentula cubensis</i>	Aphthae. Arthritis. Carbuncles. Colic. Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Dyspepsia. Fever. Glossitis. Headache. Insomnia. Pimples. Renal calculi. Retention of urine. Sore throat. Stomatitis. Upper and lower respiratory tract infections. Vertigo.
29.	<i>Tela aranea</i>	Acidity. Backache. Blisters in mouth. Constipation. Coryza. Diminished appetite. Dry cough. Fever. Flatulence. General weakness. Headache. Insomnia. Pain in abdomen. Piles. Poly urea. Sore throat. Styes. Toothache. Tonsillitis. Ulceration in nostril. Urticaria. Vomiting. Asthma Bronchitis. Dry cough. Dementia Intermittent fever. Debility Headache. Insomnia. Toothache. Urticaria.
30.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Aphthae. Back ache. Chest pain. Colic pain in abdomen. Conjunctivitis. Coryza. Diarrhoea. Dry cough. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Fever. Glossitis. Headache. Insomnia. Supression of urine. Urticarial rashes. Vertigo. Aphthae. Back ache.

		Chest pain. Colic pain in abdomen. Conjunctivitis. Coryza. Diarrhoea. Diminished appetite. Dry cough. Dysentery. Fever. Glossitis, Headache. Insomnia. Urticarial rashes. Vertigo
31.	<i>Thea chinensis</i>	Asthma. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhoea. Dysmenorrhoea. Epistaxis. Fever. Headache. Indigestion. Itching eruptions. Nausea. Pain in abdomen. Pimples. Sleeplessness. Sore throat. Urinary tract infection. Vertigo and Vomiting. Allergic rhinitis. Asthma. Colic. Constipation. Coryza. Diarrhoea. Dysmenorrhoea. Dyspepsia. Epistaxis. Fever. Headache. Pimples. Sleeplessness. Sore throat. Urinary tract infection. Vertigo and Vomiting.
32.	<i>Theridion</i>	Backache. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhoea. Dysmenorrhoea. Styes. Fever. Headache. Leucorrhoea. Nausea and Vomiting. Pain in abdomen. Pimples. Prolapsus ani. Sore throat. Vertigo and Weak sexual desire. Backache. Coryza. Colic. Cough. Diarrhoea. Dysmenorrhoea. Styes. Fever. Headache. Leucorrhoea. Nausea and Vomiting. Pimples. Seminal emission. Sore throat. Vertigo.
33.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Arthritis. Coryza. Cough. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Fever. Headache. Premature ejaculation. Sore throat. Tonsillitis. Urinary tract infection. Vertigo. Asthma. Anaemia Arthritis. Coryza. Cough, Constipation. Cystitis Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Fever. Gonorrhoea. Headache. Impotence .Lumbago. Sore throat. Scabies. Spermatorrhoea. Tonsillitis. Urinary tract infection. Vertigo.
34.	<i>Tylophora indica</i>	Asthma. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Constipation. Colic. Cough. Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Gout. Headache. Piles. Rheumatism. Sore throat. Syphillis. Tinnitus. Urinary tract infection. Vertigo.

**Clinical conditions verified in on-going 16 drugs during the period of 2014-15**

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Name of Medicines</b>	<b>Symptoms verified and Clinical Conditions verified</b>
<b>1.</b>	Allium sativum	Acute Rhinitis, Headache, Acute gastritis
<b>2.</b>	Amoora rohituka	Acute Sinusitis, Pharyngitis, Acute Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Aphthae
<b>3.</b>	Asclepias currassavica	Allergic Rhinitis, Acne, Fever, Urinary tract infection
<b>4.</b>	Avena sativa	Insomnia, Fever, Vertigo, Gastritis
<b>5.</b>	Azathioprine	Acute Gastritis, Conjunctivitis, Acute Rhinitis, Diarrhea
<b>6.</b>	Buxus sempervirens	Arthritis, Allergic Rhinitis, Tonsillitis, Dyspnea, Diarrhea, Vertigo
<b>7.</b>	Caeslpinia bonducella	Worm infestation, Eczema, Acute Gastritis
<b>8.</b>	Cardiospermum halicacabum	Migraine, Vertigo
<b>9.</b>	Cyclosporine	Allergic Rhinitis, Nasopharyngitis
<b>10.</b>	Cynara scolymus	Cervical Spondylosis, Lumbar Spondylosis, Dyspepsia
<b>11.</b>	Foeniculum vulgare	Sinusitis, Osteoarthritis, Upper respiratory tract infection
<b>12.</b>	Gymnema sylvestre	Odontalgia, Dental caries, Aphthae, Pharyngitis
<b>13.</b>	Hygrophilla spinosa	Urticaria, Alopecia, Acute Rhinitis, Cervical Spondylosis, Gastritis
<b>14.</b>	Magnolia grandiflora	Arthritis, Gastritis, Haemorrhoids
<b>15.</b>	Persea americana	Acne, Arthritis, Acute gastritis
<b>16.</b>	Psoralia corylifolia	Urinary tract infection

## **DRUG VALIDATION**

## **Annexure-XII**

### **Validation Studies to be conducted on following drugs:**

1. Acid phos.
2. Aconitum
3. Allium cepa
4. Aloe socotrina
5. Anacardium
6. Antimonium crud.
7. Antimonium tart.
8. Apis mellifica
9. Argentum nit.
10. Arnica
11. Arsenic alb.
12. Aurum met.
13. Baptista
14. Baryta carb
15. Belladonna
16. Bryonia Alba
17. Calcarea carb.
18. Calcarea phos.
19. Camphora
20. Cantharis
21. Carbo animalis
22. Carbo veg.
23. Causticum
24. Chamomilla
25. Cimicifuga
26. Cinchona
27. Coffea cruda
28. Colchicum
29. Drosera
30. Dulcamara
31. Euphrasia
32. Ferrum met.
33. Ferrum p.
34. Gelsemium
35. Graphites
36. Hepar sulph.
37. Hyoscyamus
38. Hypericum
39. Ignatia amara
40. Kali bich.
41. Kali carb.
42. Kali phos.
43. Kreosotum
44. Lachesis
45. Lycodopodium
46. Mag p.

47. Medorrhinum
48. Mercurius s.
49. Mezerium
50. Nitric acid
51. Natrum m.
52. Natrum p.
53. Natrum s.
54. Nux vomica
55. Opium
56. Petroleum
57. Phosphorus
58. Plumbum
59. Podophyllum
60. Pulsatilla
61. Rhus t.
62. Rumex crispus
63. Ruta g.
64. Sabadilla
65. Sabina
66. Stannum met.
67. Sarsaparilla
68. Secale c.
69. Sepia
70. Silicea
71. Spigelia
72. Spongia tosta
73. Staphysagria
74. Stramonium
75. Sulphur
76. Syphilinum
77. Thuja
78. Tuberculinum
79. Veratrum a.
80. Zincum m



**ONGOING STUDIES**

ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>XIII-HAEMORRHOIDS</b>						
Continuation of studies						
Monitoring & Review	Routine protocol compliance assessment Internal Review by in-house team External review by experts					
Completion of study			Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning			
Data analysis						

ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>XIV-MIGRAINE</b>						
Continuation of studies						
Monitoring & Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>					
Completion of study			Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning			
Data analysis						

ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>XV-FUNCTIONAL DYSPEPSIA</b>						
Continuation of studies						
Monitoring & Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>					
Completion of study			Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning			
Data analysis						

ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>XVI-BRONCHIAL ASTHMA</b>						
Continuation of studies						
Monitoring & Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>					
Completion of study			Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning			
Data analysis						

ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>XVII-ACNE</b>						
Continuation of studies						
Monitoring & Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>					
Completion of study			Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning			
Data analysis						

## NEW STUDIES TO BE INITIATED

XVIII-CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)						
ACTIVITY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Protocol	Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation					
Expert Review	Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts					
Approvals	Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee					
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>					
Continuation of study						
Completion of study			Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning			
Data analysis						

<b>XIX-LOW BACK PAIN</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol	Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation					
Expert review	Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts					
Approvals	Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee					
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review</li> </ul>				

		by experts				
Continuation of study						
Completion of study			Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning			
Data analysis						



<b>XX-DERMATITIS/ ECZEMA</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation	Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation					
Expert Review	Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts					
Approvals	Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee					
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>					
Continuation of study						
Completion of study			Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each			

			centre; data cleaning			
Data analysis						

<b>XXI-OSTEOARTHRITIS</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation		Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation				
Expert review		Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts				
Approvals		Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee				
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>				
Continuation of study						
Completion of study				Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning		
Data analysis						

<b>XXII-CHRONIC NECK PAIN</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation			Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation			
Expert Review			Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts			
Approvals			Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee			
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>		
Continuation of study						

Completion of study					Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheets from each centre; data cleaning	
Data analysis						

<b>XXIII-DIABETES MELLITUS</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation			Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation			
Expert Review			Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts			
Approvals			Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee			
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>			
Continuation of study						
Completion of study					Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre; data cleaning	
Data analysis						

<b>XXIV-ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
			Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation			
			Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts			
Approvals			Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee			
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>			
Continuation of study						
Completion of study					Study closure; Collecti on of field spreads heet from each centre; data cleanin g	
Data analysis						

<b>XXV-TAENIA CRURIS</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation				Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation		
Expert Review				Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts		
Approvals				Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee		
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>		
Continuation of study						
Completion of study						Study closure; Collection of field spreadsheet from each centre ; data cleaning
Data analysis						



<b>XXVI-CHRONIC SUPPURATIVE OTITIS MEDIA (CSOM)</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation				Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation		
Expert Review				Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts		
Approvals				Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee		
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>		
Continuation of study						
Completion of study						
Data analysis						

<b>XXVII-UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION (URTI)</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation				Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation		
Expert Review				Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts		
Approvals				Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee		
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>		
Continuation of study						
Completion of study						
Data Analysis						

<b>XXVIII-CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation					Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation	
Expert Review					Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts	
Approvals					Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee	
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>	
Continuation of study						
Completion of study						
Data analysis						

<b>XXIX-NASAL POLYPS</b>						
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Protocol preparation					Drafting of protocol; Literature Review for Selection of drugs; Shortlisting of most recommended drugs by authors; Identification of core symptoms of each drug for validation	
Expert Review					Vetting of protocol and meetings to discuss the shortlisted drugs for validation by experts	
Approvals					Scientific Advisory Committee; Special Committee of Clinical Research; Standing Finance Committee; Ethical Committee	
Initiation of study						
Monitoring & Review					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine protocol compliance assessment</li> <li>• Internal Review by in-house team</li> <li>• External review by experts</li> </ul>	
Continuation of study						
Completion of study						
Data analysis						

**FUNDAMENTAL AND COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH****Annexure -XXX****PUBLICATIONS**

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Journal</b>
1.	Thellamudhu Ganesan, Divya Bhavani Ravi, Jyothilakshmi Vasavan, Anil Khurana, Debadatta Nayak, Kalaiselvi Periandavan	Homoeopathic preparation of Berberis vulgaris as an inhibitor of Calcium oxalate crystallization: An in vitro evidence	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2015;9: 3: 152-157
2.	Anil Kumar Nain, Preeti Droliya , Raj Kumar Manchanda, Anil Khurana, Debdutta Nayak	Physicochemical studies of extremely diluted solutions (homoeopathic formulations) of sulphur in ethanol by using volumetric, acoustic, viscometric and refractive index measurements at different temperatures.	Journal of Molecular Liquids (2015) Aug 2015
3.	Saha S, Bhattacharjee P, Guha D, Kajal K, Khan P, Chakraborty S, Mukherjee S, Paul S, Manchanda R, Khurana A, Nayak D, Chakraborty R, Sa G, Das T.	Sulphur alters NFκB-p300 cross-talk in favour of p53-p300 to induce apoptosis in non-small cell lung carcinoma.	International Journal of Oncology 2015 June 22.
4.	Surender Singh, Ritu Karwasra, Prerna Kalra, Rohit Kumar, Shalu Rani, Debadatta Nayak1, Y. K. Gupta	Role of homeopathic mother tinctures in rheumatoid arthritis: An experimental study	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2015;9: 42-48
5.	Echur Natarajan Sundaram, Kushal Pal Singh1 , Pratap Karnati Reddy2, Kainikkara Raven Janardanan Nair3, Anil Khurana1 , Hari Singh1 , Chaturbhuja Nayak1	An investigation to evaluate the analgesic and central nervous system depressant activities of Solanum nigrum (Linn.) as Homoeopathic potencies in experimental animal models	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2015;9: 12-19
6.	Singh S, Kumar R, Karwasra R, Kalra P, Rani S, Nayak D, Gupta	Evaluation of safety profile of homoeopathic mother tinctures.	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy

	Y K.		2014;8:81-6
7.	Debadatta Nayak <sup>1</sup> , Saurav Arora <sup>2</sup> , Uttam Singh <sup>3</sup> , Nitali Borah <sup>4</sup> , JN Thakur <sup>4</sup> , Anil Khurana <sup>5</sup> , K. R. J. Nair <sup>6</sup> , Jaya Gupta <sup>7</sup> , Hari Singh <sup>8</sup> , Rajesh Kumar <sup>9</sup> , C Nayak <sup>10</sup>	Managing Acute Alcohol Withdrawal with Homoeopathy: A Prospective, Observational, Multicentre Exploratory Study.	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2014;8: 224-230
8.	Gulrana Khuwaja, Tauheed Ishrat, M. Badruzzaman Khan, Syed Shadab Raza, M. Moshahid Ahmad Khan, Ajmal Ahmad, Kumar Vaibhav, Anil Khurana <sup>1</sup> , Fakhrul Islam	Protective role of homoeopathic medicines on cerebral ischaemia in animals	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2014; 8: / Issue 4 / Oct-Dec 2014
9.	Divya Taneja, Adeline Nyamathi, Anil Khurana, N Srikanth, Chaturbhujaya Nayak, MM Padhi, Maya Padmanabhan, Richa Singhal	Effectiveness of train the trainer module in delivery of HIV prevention messages for Homoeopathy and Ayurveda practitioners	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2014;8: 136
10.	Kashif Hanif, Manoj Kumar, Neetu Singh and Rakesh Shukla*	Effect of homeopathic Lycopodium clavatum on memory functions and cerebral blood flow in memory-impaired rats#	Homeopathy(2014) - 1-5
11.	Saha S, Bhattacharjee P, Mukherjee S, Mazumdar M, Chakraborty S, Khurana A, Nayak D, Manchanda R, Chakraborty R, Das T, Sa G.	Contribution of ROS-p53 feed-back loop in thujainduced apoptosis of mammary epithelial carcinoma cells	Oncol Rep. 2014 Jan 24.doi:10.3892/or.2014.2993.
12.	VasavanJyothilakshmi, GanesanThellamudhu, Alok Kumar, Anil Khurana, Debadatta, Nayak and PeriandavanKalaiselvi*	Propitious antioxidative role of the homeopathic preparation of Berberis vulgaris in alleviating oxidative stress in experimental urolithiasis	ForschKomplement med 2014;21:7-12
13.	Vivek Kumar Gupta, Jutika Rani Ray, Surya Deo Pathak, Mahendra P.	Dose dependent effect of Zinc sulph on plant growth accepted for publication in	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2014;

	Darokar.	IJRH.	8(01):19-23.
14.	VasavanJyothilakshmi, GanesanThellamudhu, Alok Kumar, Anil Khurana, Debadatta Nayak and Periandavan Kalaiselvi	Preliminary investigation on ultra-diluted <i>B. vulgaris</i> in experimental urolithiasis	Homeopathy (2013) 102, 172-178.
15.	SathishSampath, AkilavalliNarasimhan, RaveendarChinta, KR Janardanan Nair, Anil Khurana, DebadattaNayak, Alok Kumar and BalasubramanianKarund evi	Effects of homeopathic preparations of <i>Syzygium jambolanum</i> and <i>Cephalandra indica</i> on liver of high fat and high fructose-induced type-2 diabetic rats	Homeopathy (2013) 102, 160-171.
16.	Robert T Mathie, Elizabeth S Baitson, Joyce Frye, ChaturbhujNayak, Rajkumar K Manchanda, and Peter Fisher	Homeopathic treatment of patients with influenza-like illness during the 2009 A/H1N1influenza pandemic in India	Homeopathy (2013) 102, 187-192.
17.	ShilpiSaha, DewanMd Hossain, Shravanti Mukherjee, SuchismitaMohanty, MinakshiMazumdar, Sanhita Mukherjee, Uttam K Ghosh, ChaturbhujNayek, ChintaRaveendar, Anil Khurana, RathinChakrabarty, Gaurisankar Sa and Tanya Das	<i>Calcarea carbonica</i> induces apoptosis in cancer cells in p53-dependent manner via an immuno-modulatory circuit	BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2013, 13:230.
18.	Echur Natarajan Sundaram, Kushal Pal Singh, PratapKarnati Reddy, Sunil Kumar, Kainikkara Raven Janardanan Nair, Anil Khurana, Hari Singh, ChaturbhujNayak	Evaluation of <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> for its neuropharmacological activities in experimental animals.	<i>Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy</i> 2013; 7(4):168-75.

19.	E. N. Sundaram, K. P. Singh, K. Pratap Reddy, Sunil Kumar, K.R.J. Nair, Anil Khurana, Hari Singh and C. Nayak	Indigoferatinctoria: an experimental study evaluating its analgesic and behavioural activities in animals.	<i>Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy</i> 2012; 6(1 & 2).
20.	Nirupama Mishra, K. CharanMuraleedharan, AkalpitaSrinivasParanjpe, Devendra Kumar Munta, Hari Singh, and ChaturbhujaNayak.	An Exploratory Study on Scientific Investigations in Homeopathy Using Medical Analyzer.	<i>The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine</i> 2011; 17(8): 705-710.
21.	BhaswatiBandyopadhyay, Satadal Das, Milan Sengupta, ChandanSaha, Nemai Bhattacharya, ChintaRaveendar, RathinChakravarty, Krishnangshu Ray and ChaturbhujaNayak	Suckling mice of “Belladonna 200” fed mothers evade virulent Nakayama strain Japanese encephalitis virus infection.	<i>International Journal of Microbiological Research</i> 2 (3): 252-257, 2011.
22.	Rajendra P Upadhyay, and ChaturbhujaNayak.	Homeopathy emerging as nanomedicine.	<i>International Journal of High Dilution Research</i> 2011; 10(37): 299-310.
23.	Gitanjali B, Nayak C, Raveendran R and Prakash Rao M.	Effect of homoeopathic drugs used in insomnia on serum melatonin and cortisol levels in healthy volunteers.	<i>Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy</i> 2010; 4(1):47-55.
24.	Sundaram E N, Singh K P, Reddy K P, Reddy P U, Nair K R J, Raveendar Ch., Nayak C.	A preliminary study to evaluate analgesics and behavioural activities of the homoeopathic drug <i>Anagalisarvensis</i> in rats.	<i>Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy</i> 2010; 4(2):41-48.
25.	Sundaram E N, Singh K P, Reddy K P, Reddy P U, Raveendar Ch., Nair K R J, Nayak C.	Preliminary studies on analgesic and behavioural activities of the homoeopathic formulations of <i>Chenopodiumambrosioides</i> in experimental animal models.	<i>Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy</i> 2010; 4(3):44-50.
26.	Gupta G, Singh JP, Tandon S, Singh S,	Evidence based clinical study to assess the	<i>Indian Journal of Research in</i>



	Nayak C, Singh H et al.	usefulness of homoeopathic medicines in patients of benign prostatic hyperplasia.	<i>Homoeopathy</i> 2010; 4(4):49-56.
27.	Adeline Nyamathi, Anil Khurana, Vijay Pal Singh, N. Shrikanth, DivyaTaneja, Shonali M. Choudhury PhD, MMH, John L. Fahey, C. Nayak.	Delivery of a Model HIV Prevention and Health Promotion Train-the-Trainer Program in India	Homeopathy and Ayurveda Practitioners and Educator. Vol. 2: Iss. 1, Article 12 (2010).
28.	George, Sheba; Nyamathi, Adey; Lowe, Ann; Singh, Vijay; Khurana, Anil; and Taneja, Divya	Assessing the Potential Role of Indian Homeopathic Practitioners in HIV Education and Prevention	World Medical & Health Policy 2010, Vol. 2: Iss. 1, Article 12.
29.	B Bandopadhyay, S Das, M Sengupta, C Saha, K C Das, D Sarkar and C Nayak.	Decreased intensity of Japanese encephalitis virus infection in chick chorioallantoic membrane under influence of ultradiluted Belladonna extract	<i>American Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> 2010; 6 (2): 24-28.
30.	E N Sundaram, P Uma Maheswara Reddy, K P Singh, K R Janardhan Nair, Ch. Raveender, C Nayak.	Biochemical and haematological evaluation of different potencies of homoeopathic drug <i>Ricinuscommunis</i> .	<i>Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy</i> 2009; 3 (1):6-17.
31.	Adeline Nyamathi, Vijay Pal Singh, Ann Lowe, Anil Khurana, DivyaTaneja, Sheba George, and John L. Fahey. Evidence-Based	Knowledge and Attitudes about HIV/AIDS among Homoeopathic Practitioners and Educators in India.	Evidence based Complementary and Alternative Medicine. Volume 5 (2008), Issue 2, Pages 221-225.

**CONCLUDED STUDIES: - NATIONAL STUDIES**

<b>S.no</b>	<b>Collaborating Institute</b>	<b>Title of the study</b>	<b>Duration of study</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Publication</b>	<b>Salient findings</b>
1.	Jawahar Lal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER), Puducherry	Effect of Homoeopathic drugs used in Insomnia on Serum Melatonin and Cortisol level in health volunteer.	Nov 2005 – Nov 2008	Human	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2010; 4(1):47-55.	The responders to Nux. Vomica had significantly lower levels of serum cortisol in the morning and evening
2.	BARC, Trombay	Investigation into the action of Homoeopathic potencies on Autonomou s nervous system and variability in physiologic al parameter using indigenous Impedance Plethosmog raphy (IPG), Vasomon / Medical analyzer (MA) and Anu Photo-rheography on healthy human subjects.	Nov 2005 – Jan 2009	Human	The Journal of Alternative and Complementar y Medicine 2011; 17(8): 705-710.	It is possible to record the response of homeopathi c medicines on physiologic Parameters of the autonomic nervous system.

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
3.	Jamia Hamdarad	Studies on Homoeopathic medicine for the treatment of Cerebral Ischemia.	Dec 2005 – Nov 2009	Rat	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2014; 8(4):209-217	The study indicates that Homoeopathic drugs (Arnica Montana, Crocus sativus, Crotalus horridus, Phosphorus) have an encouraging result in treating Cerebral Ischemia induced mice.
4.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Effect of Homoeopathic drugs on Central nervous System and their safety evaluation,	Apr 2006 – Apr2007	Rat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2010; 4(2):41-48.</li> <li>• Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2010; 4(3):44-50.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homoeopathic formulations of C. ambrosioides may possess CNS depressant property.</li> <li>• The Homoeopathic preparations of Anagallis arvensis linn. possess central</li> </ul>

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						nervous system depression in albino rats
5.	Osmania University, Hyderabad.	Efficacy & safety evaluation of Homoeopathic drugs in experimental study – Endocrinological study.	Apr 2006 – Apr 2007	Rat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2009; 3 (1):6-17.</li> <li>• IJRH 2012. Volume 6, Issue 1 &amp; 2</li> </ul>	Different potencies of R. communis had variable effects on the biochemical and hematological profiles and decrease the body weight when administered daily for 14 days.
6.	Homoeopathic Research Foundation, (HRF) Lucknow	To evolve a group of most efficacious Homoeopathic Medicines in Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia with regard to improvement in the symptom complex.	July 2006 – Nov 2009	Human	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2010; 4(4):49-56.	93 % of patients improved clinically with an evidence of positive changes in diagnostic parameters

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
7.	School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata	Effect of Homoeopathic Medicine on Japanese Encephalitis Virus infection on chorio-allantoic membrane (CAM) & suckling mice.	Apr 2007 – Sept 2010	JE Virus-Chorioallantoic Membrane (CAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Journal of Infectious Diseases 2010; 6 (2): 24-28.</li> <li>International Journal of Microbiological Research 2 (3): 252-257, 2011.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ultradiluted belladonna showed significantly decreased pock count in CAM in comparison to JE virus control and could inhibit JE virus infection in CAM, which may be mediated through glycosidase inhibitory role of calystegines present in belladonna.</li> <li>A pathway of action of Belladonna 200, mediated by calystegines</li> </ul>

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						involving envelope glycoproteins, synthesis of amino acid residues of E protein and Jak-Stat signaling cascades has been proposed
8.	Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow	To evaluate the biological activity of five coded Homoeopathic drugs on plants using Bacopa Test as model system	Apr 2007 – Sept 2010	Bacopa Plant	<i>Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy</i> 2014; 8(01):19-23.	Homoeopathic potencies of Zinc sulphate exhibits different effects including growth promoting effect. The drug can be an important tool in agricultural system to obtain higher yields and productivity.
9.	Central Institute of Psychiatry,	An open clinical trial to ascertain	Sept 2007 Dec 2010	Human		Reanalysis of data under

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
	Ranchi	role of Add on Homoeopathic therapy in the management of Schizophrenia.				progress.
10.	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	An open clinical trial to ascertain role of Add on Homoeopathic therapy in the management of Depression.	Sept 2007 Dec 2010	Human		Reanalysis of data under progress.
11.	IIT, New Delhi,	A structural study of homoeopathic medicine; A pilot study	Jun 2008 – Mar 2010	Physical	International Journal of High Dilution Research 2011; 10(37): 299-310.	Homeopathic medicines exhibit healing effects, the nanoparticles along with the interfacial water on their surface might carry the information - which biological systems are able to identify - to the target.

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						Homeopathy might represent a nano-medicine system.
12.	High Security Animal Diseases Laboratory, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Anti viral activity (therapeutic efficacy) of Homoeopathic medicine in Avian influenza in animal model.	Jul 2008 – Sept 2010	Chicken	Under review	The survival period of chickens in medicine groups is 1.5 days more in comparison to survival of chicken in control groups.
13.	Bose Institute, Kolkata	Role of homoeopathic medicines in cancer regression and rejuvenation of depressed immune system.	July 2008-June 2011	Tumor cells	BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2013, 13:230	The result indicate that Calcarea carb may induced apoptosis in tumors cells by activation of the immune system of the host and induction of cancer cells apoptosis via immune-modulatory circuit in p53-dependent manner by down regulating



S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						Bcl-2:Bax ratio
14.	Society for promotion of Youth & Masses, New Delhi and Darjeeling.	A multicentric open clinical study to evaluate the efficacy of indicated Homoeopathic medicines. I) In the management of lapse of alcohol and opioid drug addictions II) in the management symptoms of withdrawal symptoms of alcohol and opioid drug addiction and III) in the prevention of relapse of alcohol and Opioid drug abuse & Masses,	Sept 2008 – Aug 2011	Human	Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2014;8: 224-230	Analysis of data under progress
15.	RMRC (ICMR), Port Blair (ICMR)	Anti-leptospirosis activities of Homoeopathic	Dec 2008 – Jun 2009	In-vitro		Results are not encouraging.

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
		medicines.				
16.	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	Comparative Study on HIV/AIDS with antiretroviral drugs and add on Homoeopathic drugs.	Jan 2009 – Jan 2011	Human	Under analysis	Analysis of data under progress
17.	DIPAS, Delhi	Exploration of the Utility of GDV Camera as a Diagnostic Instrument in the Areas of Homoeopathic Fundamental Research - A pilot study	May 2009 – Dec 2010	Physical		Analysis of data under progress
18.	Dr. ALMPGIBMS, University of Madras.	Studies on anti-diabetic properties of Homoeopathic preparation of Syzigium jambolanum and Cephalandra-indica.	Feb 2010 – Apr 2012	Rat	Published in Homeopathy (2013) 102, 160-171	Diabetes is one of the common endocrine disorders in population which is associated with wide range of comorbidities. There is not much done in homoeopathy w.r.t. understand

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						the molecular mechanism of action of medicines and their genetic pathways. The results of the current study are encouraging and give us an idea how homeopathic medicines act to combat diabetes mellitus. The future clinical research in this area will help us to develop effective homeopathic anti diabetic medications for management of diabetes mellitus.
19.	Dr. ALMPGIBMS , University of Madras.	Protective role of Homoeopathic preparation of Berberis vulgaris to	Feb 2010 – Apr 2012	Rat	Published in Homeopathy (2013) 102, 172-178  Forsch	The Kidney stones have been an integral part of human community since

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
		alleviate kidney stone disease and its influence on molecular events leading to Calcium oxalate crystal deposition.			Komplementmed 2014;21:7-12	inception, but there are not much studies in this area especially w.r.t. homoeopathy. In this study it was found that Berb vul in homoeopathic potencies was capable to decrease stone formation in kidney in mice model. The future proposal of the same study will look into the preventive aspects of homoeopathic dilutions in preventing stone formation. The translation of this research into clinical side will throw light on preventive and curative aspects of

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						homoeopathic medicines when it comes to renal stones.
20.	IIT./AIIMS New Delhi.	Changes in Electro-Physiological markers in muscle fatigue with homoeopathic preparation of Arnica montana – A comprehensive study.	Feb 2011 – Oct 2012	Human	-	<p>The study was conducted to understand the scientific outcome using the tools for assessment of muscle fatigue done with appropriate physiological multilevel parameters.</p> <p>The exploratory trial was aimed at measuring muscle fatigue using techniques like Impedance Plethysmography (IPG), Electromyography (EMG), Photoplethysmography (PPG), Pulse</p>

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						Transit Time (PTT), Electrocardiography (ECG) and scales like Visual Analog Scale (VAS) & Rate of Perceived Exertion (RPE) in subjects before and after administration of study drug. The study achieved its required sample size and data of subjects is under process for statistical evaluation.
21.	CDRI, Lucknow. UP	Pharmacological evaluation of homoeopathic medicines.	Feb 2011 – Feb 2013	Mice	Homeopathy (2014) -, 1-5	
22.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Safety and efficacy studies of Homoeopathic drugs	March/June 2012 – May 2013	Mice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy 2015;9: 42-48</li> <li>• Indian Journal of Research in</li> </ul>	In Homeopathic system of medicine, there are many potential drugs for the treatment of

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
					Homoeopathy 2014;8:81-6	various ailments and is well documented in homeopathic literature, but no scientific study has been conducted as per latest pharmacological methodologies and toxicological guidelines. Therefore, the present study in collaboration with AIIMS aimed to screen the following homeopathic mother tincture of <i>Bellis perennis</i> , <i>Curcuma longa</i> , <i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> , <i>Ricinus communis</i> , <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> and <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> for their pharmacological properties.

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						The pharmacological activities which were studied were: Anti-inflammatory activity, Analgesic activity, Acute and sub-acute toxicity study. The study concluded that dose of 4ml/kg of body weight in tested animals were non-toxic. Curcuma longa and Tribulus terrestris mother tinctures showed the significant anti-inflammatory and anti-arthritic activities in mice compared to other drugs.
23.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Preliminary pharmacological studies of Homoeopathic drugs	March/June 2012 – May 2013	Mice		In Homeopathic system of medicine, there are many potential drugs for



S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						<p>the treatment of various ailments and is well documented in homeopathic literature, but no scientific study has been conducted as per latest pharmacological methodologies and toxicological guidelines. Therefore, the present study aim to screen the following homeopathic mother tincture of <i>Bellis perennis</i>, <i>Curcuma longa</i>, <i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i>, <i>Ricinus communis</i>, <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> and <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> for their pharmacological properties.</p>

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						<p>The pharmacological activities which were studied were: Anti-convulsant activity and cardiovascular activity. The study concluded that dose of 4ml/kg of body weight in tested animals were non-toxic. The mother tincture of <i>Bellis perennis</i>, <i>Curcuma longa</i>, <i>Ricinus communis</i> and <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> demonstrated anticonvulsant activity in rodents. The mother tinctures of <i>Curcuma longa</i>, <i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>, <i>Ricinus communis</i>, <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> and</p>

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						Terminalia arjuna possess antihypertensive properties.
24.	Bose Institute, Kolkata	Extension of study “Role of homoeopathic medicines in cancer regression and rejuvenation of depressed immune system: a mechanism study” – <u>Extension study</u>	March/June 2012 – July 2013	In-vitro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Journal of Oncology 2015 June 22.</li> <li>Oncol Rep. 2014 Jan 24. Doi: 10.3892/or.2014.2993.</li> </ul>	The study will evaluate of the role of homoeopathic medicines, in tumor growth and to understand the apoptogenicity of homoeopathic medicines on cancer cells with emphasis to explore the immuno-modulatory properties.
25.	Sri Aurbindo Institute of Integral Health and Research, Cuttack.	Efficacy of Homoeopathic Therapy on duration of labour	October 2012 – September 2013	Human		The study is a double blind randomized placebo controlled study for one year duration. The data will be collected for 09 months followed by 03 months for analysis.

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						<p>The study will primarily explore the efficacy of homoeopathic therapy on duration of labour; while the secondary objective is to study the effect of an incidence of complications of labour e.g. duration of third stage of labour, PPH, APGAR score of the newborn, need for operative deliveries. The proposed sample size is 100 subjects. The inclusion criteria are: admitted in spontaneous true labour; Cervix dilatation, equal to or greater than 1 cm; no homoeopat</p>

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						<p>by medication within last 2 months to facilitate the labour process; symptoms of the cases belonging to the medicines included in the list. The main exclusion criteria are previous C.S., cephalopelvic disproportion, malpresentation, malposition, Fibroids and Myoma, con-genital anomalies in the uterus, preterm labour before 37 weeks, patient who have received tocolytics for last 2 months, pre-mature rupture of the membrane that is</p>

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						<p>within last 2 hour without labour pain. Seven predefined medicines (Pulsatilla, Caulophyllum, Belladonna, Gelsemium, and Sec.cor. Nuxvomica, Actea racemosa) in potency 06C will be used for the study via oral route, 05 doses every one hour interval. The other regimen will be according to the advice of obstetrician.</p>
26.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, UP	To evaluate certain homoeopathic medicines for their immuno-modulatory and antioxidant potential	April 2009 - May 2014	Mice		The study will help us to understand the specific action of homoeopathic medicines both in-vivo and in-vitro for their

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						immuno-modulatory and antioxidant potential
27.	Dr A.C Hom. Med. College, Bhubaneswar, DPRU of PURI, RRI(H), Mumbai, (Bhabha Atomic Research Center)	A multicenter study on action of homoeopathic medicines and potencies on heart rate variability (HRV) and blood flow variability (BFV) with medical Analyzer System	April 2009 - May 2014	Human		A multicentric study on action of homoeopathic medicines and potencies on heart rate variability (HRV) and blood flow variability (BFV) using medical analyzer system was undertaken with the aim to explore the validation of effectiveness of homoeopathic preparations on physiological variabilities. The interim finding of the study was published in The Journal of Alternative

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						and Complimentary Medicine, in 2011 (Volume 17(8)) wherein it has been concluded that it is possible to record the response of homoeopathic medicines on physiologic parameters of the autonomic nervous system. Till date a sample of 135 has been achieved. The data entry and analysis is under process. The study will be re initiated after analysis of data.
28.	School of Biotechnology, West Bengal University of Technology, West Bengal	In vitro studies of some Homoeopathic medicines on the proliferation	March 2012	Mice-Neural stem cells		The study has been undertaken to evaluate the neurogenesis potential of four



S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
		and differentiation of neural stem cell ( <i>Avena sativa</i> , <i>Caust. Phos.</i> And <i>Zinc.</i> )				identified homeopathic medicines ( <i>Avena sativa</i> , <i>Causticum</i> , <i>Phosphorus</i> , and <i>Zincum Met</i> ) in different potencies (6C, 30C, 200C) by using neural stem cells of adult and embryonic mouse in vitro. Screening of homeopathic medicines at different dose and time points for cell viability will be selected using cord blood mononuclear cells. Neurosphere Assay and Neural Colony-Forming Cell (NCFC) Assay methods

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
						<p>will be used to assess the neurogenesis potential and relative efficacies of potentized homoeopathic medicines respectively .</p> <p>The study aims at exploring the influence of homoeopathic medicines on neural stem cells in vitro, to screen any change in their neurogenesis potential and to determine the relative efficacies of potentized Homoeopathic medicines regarding.</p>
29.	Dayal Singh College, University of Delhi, New Delhi	Physico-chemical studies of various homoeopathic drug	May 2014 – January 2015	Physical	Journal of Molecular Liquids 211 (2015) 1082–1094	The homoeopathic medicines are “extremely diluted

S.no	Collaborating Institute	Title of the study	Duration of study	Model	Publication	Salient findings
		formulations using volumetric, acoustic, viscometric, optical and conductivity measurements – Pilot study				solutions” showing anomalous behaviour and are obtained through the combination of two processes: a dilution of 1:100 in mass followed by succussion. The study indicates that even in extreme dilutions the molecules of sulphur may be present in the homeopathic formulation

## DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION

### Annexure-XXXII

The publications of CCRH during the year **2012-2013** are:

- a. **Indian Journal for Research in Homoeopathy (IJRH):** Vol.5 No. 4; Vol.6 No. 1,2,3,4; Vol.7 No. 1
- b. **CCRH News:** Issue No. 62,63,64, 65
- c. **Annual Report:** 2011-12
- d. **Books:**
  - Drug Monograph—Cassia fistula
  - Drug Monograph— Thea chenensis
- e. **Handouts**
  - Weigh Obesity with Homoeopathy
  - Homoeopathy For Substance Abuse
- f. A non priced publication ‘Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy —An Overview: Activities and Achievements of CCRH’ has been published.
- g. **Homoeopathy - Science of Gentle Healing:** A publication entitled ‘Homoeopathy- Science of Gentle Healing’ was published by the Department of AYUSH. The Council was actively involved in drafting, editing and publication of the book.

The publications of CCRH during the year **2013-2014** are:

- a. **Indian Journal for Research in Homoeopathy (IJRH):** Vol.7 No.2,3,4; Vol.8 No.1
- b. **CCRH News:** Issue No. 66,67,68,69
- c. **Annual Report:** 2012-13
- d. **Books:**
  - Drug Monograph—Alfalfa
  - Homoeopathic Drug Provings: Vol.5
  - Vernacular Names of Plant Drugs in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India
- e. **Handouts:**
  - Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
  - Menopause
- f. None priced publication ‘Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy —An Overview: Activities and Achievements of CCRH’ has also been published.

The publications of CCRH during the year **2014-2015** are:

- a. **Indian Journal for Research in Homoeopathy (IJRH):** Vol.8 No. 2,3,4; Vol.9 No.1
- b. **CCRH News:** Issue No. 70,71,72,73
- c. **Annual Report:** 2013-14
- d. **Books:**

The following books were published during this period:

  - Drug Monograph— *Cynadon dactylon*
  - Homoeopathic Materia Medica of Indian Drugs (Reprint)
  - Keynotes of Homoeopathic Materia Medica Vol. 1 (Revised Edition)
- e. **Handouts:** Following English handouts were published in this year:
  - Fighting Chikungunya with Homoeopathy
  - Cancer
  - Healthy teething with Homoeopathy (English & Hindi)

The following Handouts were reprinted:

- i Homoeopathy for Heartburn and Indigestion during Pregnancy
- ii Homoeopathic Treatment of Anxiety and Fears in Pregnancy
- iii Vomiting of Pregnancy and Homoeopathic Management
- iv Homoeopathy for Sinusitis in Children
  
- v Diarrhoea in Children and Homoeopathic Management
- vi Are you a victim of High blood pressure? Don't worry Homoeopathic treatment awaits you

**f. Translites:**

**English**

- 1. Alfalfa
- 2. Backache during pregnancy
- 3. Belladonna
- 4. Calendulla
- 5. Cardus
- 6. Cassia fistula
- 7. Chelidonium
- 8. Choose Homoeopathy for these problems
- 9. Constipation during pregnancy
- 10. Dengue
- 11. Diabetes mellitus
- 12. Echinacea
- 13. History of Homoeopathy
- 14. Holarrhena Antidysenterica
- 15. Hydrocotyle Asiatica
- 16. Hypertension
- 17. Know about Homoeopathy
- 18. Lobelia
- 19. Make smoking a social Taboo
- 20. Measles
- 21. Morning sickness during pregnancy
- 22. Principal of Homoeopathy
- 23. Pulsatilla
- 24. Rauwalfia
- 25. Strengths of Homoeopathy
- 26. Taraxacum
- 27. Tonsillites
- 28. Viola Tricolor
- 29. Why Homoeopathy
- 30. Thea chinensis
- 31. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (LED)
- 32. Effect of homeopathic preparations of *Syzygiumjambolanum* and *Cephalandraindica* on gastrocnemius muscle of high fat and high fructose-induced type-2 diabetic rats (LED)
- 33. Homoeopathy in India
- 34. Suckling Mice of "Belladonna 200" Fed Mothers Evade Virulent Nakayama Strain Japanese Encephalitis Virus Infection
- 35. Preliminary investigation on ultra high diluted *Berberis vulgaris* in experimental urolithiasis

**Hindi – 10**

- g.** Anon-priced publication of the Council ‘CCRH –An Overview: Activities & Achievements’
- h.** A Pocket Manual of Activities & Achievements

## HOMOEOPATHY IN PUBLIC HEALTH

### Annexure -XXXIII

#### Public Health programs of CCRH

S.no	Name of the project	Aims & Objectives	States/districts in which implemented	Date of implementation	Components
1	Homoeopathy for Healthy Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To sensitize target audience including health workers, patients and care givers about benefits of homoeopathy for common diseases.</li> <li>To promote health through homoeopathy for identified conditions</li> <li>To reduce morbidity and promote faster recovery due to conditions such as diarrhea, respiratory infections, dental conditions, skin conditions, developmental delays, etc. in children</li> <li>To reduce morbidity due to conditions such as behavioral</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assam - Dhirenpara, Central Zone block (Kamrup metro district)</li> <li>Delhi – Delhi Cantonment &amp; Nangal Raya Zone (New Delhi district)</li> <li>Maharashtra - Vikramgarh (Palghar district)</li> <li>Odisha - Niali, Kantapada (Cuttack district)</li> <li>Uttar Pradesh - Bisrakh, Dadri (Goutam Budh Nagar district) and - Bhatahat Chargawan (Gorakhpur district).</li> </ul>	February 2015	<p>Health promotion during teething through homoeopathy (under which ANM/ASHA have been trained to promote healthy teething in children through biochemic medicines and creating awareness about dental hygiene. Early management of teething related complaints including diarrhea, fever, etc. has been promoted.)</p> <p>Integration of homoeopathy with RBSK (under which</p>

S.no	Name of the project	Aims & Objectives	States/districts in which implemented	Date of implementation	Components
		problems, acute infections, substance abuse, etc. in adolescent children			homoeopathic physicians have been trained to develop screening teams to screen all children upto the age of 18 years on defects, developmental delays, deficiency and diseases, so that early intervention can be given)
2	Integration of Homoeopathy in National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)	The programme aims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide Primary prevention of common Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs)</li> <li>• To give homeopathic intervention along with Yoga for treatment of NCDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andhra Pradesh - Krishna district (9CHC)</li> <li>• West Bengal - Darjeeling district (7CHC)</li> </ul>	December 2015	Integrated program of health education and promotion of healthier life styles including yoga; screening of population for early detection/ diagnosis of NCDs and their timely management through homoeopathic treatment alone or as add on to standard care



S.no	Name of the project	Aims & Objectives	States/districts in which implemented	Date of implementation	Components
3	Swasthya Rakshan Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To initiate Swasthya Rakshan Mobile OPDs providing homoeopathic treatment.</li> <li>• To organize SwasthyaParikshan Camps for screening, identification of risk factors and early diagnosis of diseases.</li> <li>• Health promotion through health education to local population</li> <li>• Distribution of IEC material among the masses in local language and English/Hindi</li> <li>• Documentation of demographic information, food habits, hygiene conditions, seasons, lifestyle etc., incidence/prevalence of disease.</li> <li>• Assessment of health status (before &amp; after) and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Research Institute, (H), NOIDA</li> <li>• Central Research Institute, (H), Kottayam</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, (H), Kolkatta</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, (H), Puri</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, (H), Jaipur</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, (H), Gudivada</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, (H), Guwahati</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, (H), Mumbai</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, (H), Imphal</li> <li>• Regional Research Institute, (H), Shimla</li> <li>• Homoeopathic Drug Research Institute, Lucknow</li> </ul>	April 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Swasthya Rakshan OPDs</li> <li>b) Swasthya Parikshan Camps</li> </ul>

<b>S.no</b>	<b>Name of the project</b>	<b>Aims &amp; Objectives</b>	<b>States/districts in which implemented</b>	<b>Date of implementation</b>	<b>Components</b>
		propagation of Homoeopathic system of the medicine • Publication of the research outcomes from time to time.			

## **EPIDEMICS**

### **Annexure XXXIV**

#### **LIST OF ANNEXURES PROPOSED STUDIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN NEXT 5 YEARS**

<b>Name of the study</b>	<b>Annexure</b>
Malaria Study (Chininum Sulph & Cinchona)	Annexure XXXIV(A)
Malaria Study (Nosode)	Annexure XXXIV(B)
Dengue	Annexure XXXIV(C)
AES (Belladonna Study)	Annexure XXXIV(D)
AES (Nosode Study)	Annexure XXXIV(E)
V. Cholera (Nosode & preclinical)	Annexure XXXIV(F)
Rota virus (Nosode & preclinical)	Annexure XXXIV(G)
E.coli (Nosode & preclinical)	Annexure XXXIV(H)
Leshmaniasis (Nosode Study)	Annexure XXXIV(I)