



## The Role of Medicinal Plants in Homoeopathic Medicines: A Comprehensive Review

P. Venkadakrishnan<sup>1,2</sup>, C. Alagu Pandiaraj<sup>3\*</sup>, A. Nesa Kumar<sup>4</sup>, Kulsum Sameen Abdul Jabbar<sup>5</sup>, R.S.G. Sowmya<sup>6</sup>, and Arun R Nair<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Vinayaka Mission's Homoeopathic Medical College, Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation (Deemed to be University), Salem, Tamilnadu, India- 636308.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Practice of Medicine, Sri Sairam Homoeopathy Medical College and Research Centre (Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai), Chennai, Tamilnadu, India – 600044.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Anatomy, Sivaraj Homoeopathic Medical College and Research Institute, (Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai), Thumbathulipatty, Salem, Tamilnadu, India - 636 307.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Sri Sairam Homoeopathy Medical College and Research Centre (Affiliated to The Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai), Chennai, Tamilnadu, India – 600044.

<sup>5</sup>Department of Physiology, Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Tambapura, Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India – 425002.

<sup>6</sup>Department of Pathology and Microbiology, Sarada Krishna Homoeopathic Medical College, (Affiliated to the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai), Kulasekharam, Kanniyakumari District, Tamilnadu, India.

<sup>7</sup>Department of Practice of Medicine, Vinayaka Missions's Homoeopathic Medical College, Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation (Deemed to be University), Salem, Tamilnadu, India.

Email: [alagupandi18051995@gmail.com](mailto:alagupandi18051995@gmail.com)

\*Corresponding Author's E-mail: [alagupandi18051995@gmail.com](mailto:alagupandi18051995@gmail.com)

Article History	Abstract
Received: 23 June 2023 Revised: 12 Sept 2023 Accepted: 14 Oct 2023	<p>Homoeopathy is a holistic system of medicine that has gained popularity worldwide due to its gentle and natural approach to healing. Homoeopathic remedies are prepared by serially diluting a substance in water or alcohol and succussing it vigorously at each step. This process is believed to enhance the healing properties of the substance while minimizing any potential toxicity. The substances used in Homoeopathy can be derived from various sources, with medicinal plants being a significant category. One of the fundamental principles of Homoeopathy is the use of highly diluted substances derived from various sources, including medicinal plants. This review article explores the role of medicinal plants in Homoeopathic medicines, shedding light on the historical context, preparation methods, and clinical applications. It suggests that the review might delve into the historical context of using medicinal plants in Homoeopathy, detailing how these plants have been integrated into the system over time. Additionally, we discuss the scientific evidence supporting the use of plant-based Homoeopathic remedies and their potential for enhancing healthcare. It highlights the potential role of these remedies in enhancing healthcare, possibly by integrating traditional and complementary medicine approaches into the broader healthcare system.</p>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	<b>Keywords:</b> Homoeopathy, Holistic, Medicinal, Remedies, Traditional

### 1. Introduction

Medicinal plants have played a pivotal role in the evolution of healthcare systems across the world for centuries. From traditional herbal remedies to modern pharmacology, the therapeutic potential of plants has been harnessed to alleviate human suffering and promote well-being. Within this rich tapestry of healing traditions, one distinctive and holistic system of medicine stands out—Homoeopathy. Characterized by its

## The Role of Medicinal Plants in Homoeopathic Medicines: A Comprehensive Review

gentle, natural approach to healing, Homoeopathy utilizes highly diluted substances, often derived from various sources, including medicinal plants, to address a wide array of health conditions. The integration of medicinal plants into homoeopathic medicines is a subject of enduring interest, bridging the realms of traditional wisdom and contemporary science. In this comprehensive exploration, we embark on a journey to uncover the multifaceted role of medicinal plants in homoeopathic remedies. From historical roots to modern applications, from preparation techniques to clinical efficacy, this review delves deep into the symbiotic relationship between plants and Homoeopathy, shedding light on a facet of healthcare that continues to captivate practitioners, researchers, and patients alike. Join us on this botanical odyssey as we unveil the rich heritage and promising prospects of plant-based homoeopathic medicines, where ancient wisdom meets the frontier of modern healing.

Homoeopathy, founded by Samuel Hahnemann in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, is a system of alternative medicine that emphasizes individualized treatment and the principle of "like cures like." <sup>[1]</sup> Homoeopathic medicines are prepared through a process of serial dilution and succussion and are known for their safety and minimal side effects. <sup>[2]</sup> Medicinal plants have long been a cornerstone of Homoeopathic practice, serving as a rich source of remedies that align with the principles of Homoeopathy. <sup>[3]</sup> Holistic medicine considers the individual as a whole, taking into account physical, mental, and emotional aspects of health. This approach has garnered widespread interest due to its gentle and natural approach to healing, which is often perceived as a less invasive and more harmonious alternative to conventional medicine. The substances used in Homoeopathy can be derived from various sources, with medicinal plants being a significant category.

### Historical Perspective

The integration of medicinal plants into Homoeopathy can be traced back to Hahnemann himself, who recognized the therapeutic potential of botanical substances. He conducted extensive experiments to develop remedies from plants such as *Arnica montana* and *Belladonna*. These early efforts laid the foundation for the inclusion of plant-based remedies in Homoeopathic practice. <sup>[4]</sup>

### Preparation Of Plant-Based Homoeopathic Remedies

The preparation of Homoeopathic remedies from medicinal plants involves a series of dilutions and succussions, resulting in highly potentized medicines. The process begins with the extraction of the plant's active substance, which is then diluted in a specific ratio with alcohol or distilled water. <sup>[5]</sup> This dilution is repeated multiple times, and each iteration is accompanied by succussion. The final product, often denoted by a potency (e.g., 6X, 30C), is a highly diluted and potentized remedy. <sup>[6]</sup>

### Clinical Applications

Plant-based Homoeopathic remedies are widely used to treat a variety of acute and chronic conditions. <sup>[7]</sup> Here is a list of some common homoeopathic remedies made from plants; <sup>[8]</sup> They are *Arnica montana* – Arnica, *Belladonna* – Deadly nightshade, *Calendula officinalis* – Marigold, *Chamomilla* – Chamomile, *Bryonia alba* – White bryony, *Nux vomica* – Poison nut, *Aconitum napellus* – Aconite, *Rhus toxicodendron* – Poison ivy, *Ignatia amara* – St. Ignatius' bean, *Gelsemium sempervirens* – Yellow jasmine, *Hypericum perforatum* – St. John's wort, *Pulsatilla* – Windflower, *Ruta graveolens* – Rue, <sup>[9-11]</sup> *Thuja occidentalis* – Arborvitae, *Staphysagria* – Stavesacre, *Natrum muriaticum* – Common salt (Sodium chloride), *Aloe socotrina* – Socotra aloe, *Ipecacuanha* – Ipecac, *Hamamelis virginiana* – Witch hazel, *Hyoscyamus niger* – Henbane, *Lycopodium clavatum* – Clubmoss, *Nux moschata* – Nutmeg, *Plantago major* – Plantain, *Rhus radicans* – Poison ivy, *Sepia officinalis* – Cuttlefish ink, *Silicea* – Silica, *Stramonium* – Jimson weed, *Symphytum officinale* – Comfrey, *Taraxacum officinale* – Dandelion, *Veratrum album* – White hellebore <sup>[12]</sup>. Some well-known examples include.

### *Arnica montana* (Leopard's bane)

*Arnica montana*, commonly known as arnica, is a popular homoeopathic remedy derived from the *Arnica montana* plant, which is native to Europe and North America. This homoeopathic remedy is primarily used to address various types of injuries, bruises, and trauma. <sup>[13]</sup> Here is a brief summary of *Arnica montana* in homoeopathic medicine.

#### *Trauma and Injuries*

*Arnica* is renowned for its ability to relieve the pain and swelling associated with physical injuries, such as sprains, strains, and contusions. It is often used after accidents or surgeries to minimize post-operative discomfort. <sup>[14]</sup>

#### *Bruising*

Arnica is particularly effective in reducing the appearance of bruises and hastening their healing. It can also alleviate the pain and tenderness that accompany bruising.

#### ***Muscle Soreness***

This homoeopathic remedy is frequently employed by athletes and active individuals to alleviate muscle soreness and stiffness following strenuous exercise or overexertion. <sup>[15]</sup>

#### ***Arthritis and Joint Pain***

Some homoeopathic practitioners recommend Arnica for joint pain and stiffness, especially when it is associated with trauma or overuse.

#### ***General Pain Relief:***

Arnica may be used to relieve general pain, headaches, and even emotional shock or distress resulting from traumatic events.

#### ***Dosage***

Arnica montana is typically available in various forms, such as tablets, creams, gels, or tinctures. The dosage and frequency of use can vary depending on the specific condition being treated and should be determined by a qualified homoeopathic practitioner. <sup>[16]</sup>

#### ***Safety Precautions***

While Arnica is generally considered safe for external and diluted internal use in homoeopathic form, it should never be ingested in its raw, undiluted state, as it can be toxic. It's important to follow the guidance of a trained homoeopathic practitioner to ensure safe and effective use. <sup>[17]</sup>

#### ***Calendula officinalis (Marigold)***

Calendula officinalis, commonly known as calendula, is a well-known homoeopathic remedy derived from the marigold plant. <sup>[18]</sup> It is valued for its therapeutic properties and has a range of applications in Homoeopathy. Here's a brief summary of Calendula officinalis in homoeopathic medicine:

#### ***Wound Healing***

Calendula is highly regarded for its ability to promote the healing of wounds, cuts, and abrasions. It is often used in homoeopathic creams, ointments, or tinctures to soothe and facilitate the recovery of damaged skin. <sup>[19]</sup>

#### ***Burns and Scalds***

This homoeopathic remedy is particularly useful in treating first-degree burns and scalds. It can alleviate pain, reduce inflammation, and support the healing process when applied topically. <sup>[20]</sup>

#### ***Skin Conditions***

Calendula is frequently employed to address various skin conditions, including eczema, acne, and rashes. It is known for its mild and soothing effects on the skin. <sup>[21]</sup>

#### ***Surgical Wounds***

Calendula is sometimes recommended to aid in the healing of surgical wounds, minimizing the risk of infection and promoting faster recovery.

#### ***Insect Bites and Stings***

It can provide relief from itching, pain, and inflammation caused by insect bites and stings when applied externally. <sup>[22]</sup>

#### ***General Skin Irritations***

Calendula is versatile and can be used for a wide range of skin irritations, including chafing, diaper rash, and minor allergic reactions.

#### ***Dosage***

Calendula officinalis is available in various forms, such as creams, ointments, tinctures, and homoeopathic tablets. The dosage and application method may vary depending on the specific condition, and it's advisable to consult with a homoeopathic practitioner for guidance.

#### ***Safety Precautions***

Calendula is generally considered safe for topical use in homoeopathic preparations. However, individuals with known allergies to plants in the Asteraceae family, like marigolds, should exercise caution. <sup>[23]</sup>

### **Belladonna (Deadly nightshade)**

Belladonna is a homoeopathic medicine derived from the plant *Atropa belladonna*, commonly known as deadly nightshade. <sup>[24]</sup> In Homoeopathy, Belladonna is used to treat a variety of acute conditions characterized by sudden and intense symptoms. Some key features and indications of Belladonna in homoeopathic practice which includes: <sup>[25]</sup>

#### ***Fever***

Belladonna is often prescribed for high fevers that come on suddenly, accompanied by a flushed face, hot skin, and a throbbing headache. The person may also be extremely sensitive to light and noise. <sup>[26]</sup>

#### ***Inflammation***

It is useful for conditions marked by inflammation, such as sore throats, earaches, and tonsillitis. The throat may be red and swollen, and the pain can be severe.

#### ***Headaches***

Belladonna is indicated for headaches that are pulsating or throbbing in nature. The headache may be triggered or worsened by exposure to the sun or heat. <sup>[27]</sup>

#### ***Acute Pain***

It can be considered for acute pain conditions, especially if the pain is sharp, sudden, and intense. This may include conditions like colic or menstrual cramps.

#### ***Restlessness***

Individuals needing Belladonna may exhibit restlessness, agitation, and delirium. They may have vivid hallucinations or illusions.

#### ***Dilated Pupils***

Belladonna may be appropriate when the person has dilated pupils (enlarged pupils), along with other characteristic symptoms. <sup>[28]</sup>

#### ***Skin Conditions***

It can be used for certain skin conditions with symptoms like redness, heat, and throbbing pain. <sup>[29]</sup>

### **Rhus toxicodendron (Poison ivy)**

Rhus toxicodendron, commonly known as Rhus tox, is a homoeopathic remedy derived from the poison ivy plant, which belongs to the Anacardiaceae family. <sup>[30]</sup> Homoeopathy is a holistic system of medicine that believes in treating the individual as a whole, addressing not just the physical symptoms but also the emotional and mental aspects of a person's health. Rhus tox is one of the many remedies used in Homoeopathy to treat a range of conditions. Rhus toxicodendron is a versatile remedy that is primarily associated with conditions where there is a combination of stiffness, restlessness, and aggravation from initial movement but improvement with continued motion. <sup>[31]</sup> Some key characteristics and indications for Rhus tox include.

#### ***Joint and Muscle Pain***

It is commonly used for conditions such as arthritis, rheumatism, and muscle strains where there is stiffness and pain that worsens upon initial movement but gets better with continued motion and warmth. <sup>[32]</sup>

#### ***Skin Conditions***

Rhus tox is also used to treat skin conditions like herpes zoster (shingles) and urticaria (hives), which present with itching, burning, and blistering rashes. <sup>[33]</sup>

#### ***Sprains and Strains***

It is a valuable remedy for injuries such as sprains and strains, especially when the affected area is swollen, red, and painful.

#### ***Back Pain***

Rhus tox is often indicated for lower back pain, particularly when it is associated with stiffness and aggravated by rest or inactivity. <sup>[34]</sup>

#### ***Restlessness***

Individuals who require Rhus tox may experience restlessness and a constant need to change position to find relief.

***Aggravation from Dampness***

Symptoms tend to worsen in damp, cold weather, or when exposed to wet conditions.

***Aggravation at Night***

Many conditions that require Rhus tox worsen at night, making it difficult for the person to sleep. [35]

***Relief from Warmth and Motion***

Warmth and gentle motion often provide relief to the symptoms.

***Nux vomica (Poison nut)***

Nux vomica, also known as Strychnos nux-vomica, is a homoeopathic remedy derived from the seeds of the strychnine tree, which is native to Southeast Asia and India. It is one of the most widely used and well-known homoeopathic remedies. [36] Nux vomica is primarily associated with treating a variety of gastrointestinal and nervous system disorders, as well as certain emotional and mental conditions. Nux vomica is known for its distinctive set of symptoms and characteristics, making it suitable for a range of conditions. [37] Some key indications and characteristics include:

***Gastrointestinal Disturbances***

Nux vomica is commonly prescribed for digestive issues, including indigestion, heartburn, bloating, and constipation. Individuals who benefit from Nux vomica often experience symptoms such as a sensation of fullness and discomfort in the abdomen, with a desire to pass stool but difficulty doing so. [38]

***Excesses and Overindulgence***

This remedy is particularly useful for individuals who lead a hectic and stressful lifestyle, indulge in excessive consumption of rich food, alcohol, or caffeine, and experience the consequences of these excesses. [39]

***Irritability and Impatience***

People who require Nux vomica tend to be irritable, easily angered, impatient, and perfectionistic. They may be driven by ambition and a desire for success but are prone to stress and overwork. [40]

***Sensitivity to Noise and Light***

Those in need of Nux vomica may be hypersensitive to external stimuli such as noise and light, which can exacerbate their irritability and discomfort. [41]

***Chilliness***

Nux vomica individuals often feel cold and are sensitive to cold air or drafts.

***Headaches***

It is indicated for headaches, especially if they are associated with indigestion, overindulgence, or alcohol consumption.

***Sleep Disturbances***

Sleep may be disturbed with frequent waking and difficulty falling back asleep. [42]

***Drug and Alcohol Withdrawal***

Nux vomica is sometimes used to help manage withdrawal symptoms in individuals trying to quit addictive substances like alcohol, tobacco, or caffeine. [43]

***Scientific Evidence***

The scientific basis of Homoeopathy, including plant-based remedies, has been a subject of debate. While the mechanism of action remains unclear, some studies have shown positive outcomes with Homoeopathic treatments. The use of medicinal plants in Homoeopathy aligns with phytochemical research, which identifies active compounds in plants that can influence the human body even in highly diluted forms. Critics argue that the remedies' extreme dilution renders them indistinguishable from a placebo, while proponents emphasize the importance of individualized treatment and the holistic approach of Homoeopathy. [44]

***Conclusion***

Medicinal plants have played a significant role in the development and practice of Homoeopathy. These plant-based remedies have a long history of use and continue to be a valuable component of Homoeopathic treatments. While the scientific evidence supporting Homoeopathy remains a topic of ongoing debate, many



## The Role of Medicinal Plants in Homoeopathic Medicines: A Comprehensive Review

individuals find relief from various health conditions through the gentle and individualized approach offered by Homoeopathic medicines derived from medicinal plants. Further research and exploration of this fascinating field may shed more light on the therapeutic potential of these natural remedies. <sup>[45]</sup> It's important to note that Homoeopathy is a controversial field in modern medicine, and its principles and efficacy are a subject of debate. The highly diluted nature of homoeopathic remedies often challenges scientific plausibility. However, many individuals find relief and benefit from homoeopathic treatments, and the use of medicinal plants in this context remains a central aspect of homoeopathic practice. Patients interested in Homoeopathy should consult with a qualified homoeopathic practitioner to explore treatment options and consider them alongside conventional medical advice. <sup>[46]</sup>

### References:

1. Hobhouse, R. W. (2002). Life of Christian Samuel Hahnemann: Founder of Homoeopathy. B. Jain Publishers.
2. Sankaran, R. (1991). The spirit of homoeopathy. Bombay, India: Rajan Sankaran.
3. Hahnemann, S. (2005). Organon of medicine. B. Jain publishers.
4. Riedlinger, J. E. (2001). Introduction to homoeopathy. Journal of Modern Pharmacy, 8(9), 12.
5. Millsbaugh, C. F. (1887). American Medicinal Plants: An Illustrated and Descriptive Guide to the American Plants Used as Homoeopathic Remedies: Their History, Preparation, Chemistry and Physiological Effects. Boericke & Tafel.
6. Joshi, V., & Joshi, R. P. (2013). Some plants used in ayurvedic and homoeopathic medicine. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, 2(1), 269-275.
7. Popova, A., Mihaylova, D., & Spasov, A. (2021). Plant-based Remedies with Reference to Respiratory Diseases—A Review. The Open Biotechnology Journal, 15(1).
8. Vithoulkas, G. (2002). The science of Homoeopathy. B. Jain Publishers.
9. Kayne, S. B. (1996). Homoeopathic pharmacy. Churchill Livingstone.
10. Banerjee, D. D. (2002). Textbook of homoeopathic pharmacy. B. Jain Publishers.
11. Partha, M. P., & Mandal, B. (2001). A Text Book of Homoeopathic Pharmacy. B. Jain Publishers.
12. Logas, D. (2021). Unconventional and Plant-Based Therapies. Diagnostics and Therapy in Veterinary Dermatology, 212-217.
13. Kouzi, S. A., & Nuzum, D. S. (2007). Arnica for bruising and swelling. American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy, 64(23), 2434-2443.
14. Reider, N., Komericki, P., Hausen, B. M., Fritsch, P., & Aberer, W. (2001). The seamy side of natural medicines: contact sensitization to arnica (*Arnica montana* L.) and marigold (*Calendula officinalis* L.). Contact Dermatitis, 45(5), 269-272.
15. Cornu, C., Joseph, P., Gaillard, S., Bauer, C., Vedrinne, C., Bissery, A., ... & Lehot, J. J. (2010). No effect of a homoeopathic combination of *Arnica montana* and *Bryonia alba* on bleeding, inflammation, and ischaemia after aortic valve surgery. British journal of clinical pharmacology, 69(2), 136-142.
16. Iannitti, T., Morales-Medina, J. C., Bellavite, P., Rottigni, V., & Palmieri, B. (2016). Effectiveness and safety of *Arnica montana* in post-surgical setting, pain and inflammation. American journal of therapeutics, 23(1), e184-197.
17. Bellavite, P., Marzotto, M., & Bonafini, C. (2018). *Arnica montana* experimental studies: confounders and biases?. Journal of Integrative Medicine, 16(2), 72-76.
18. Dhingra, G., Dhakad, P., & Tanwar, S. (2022). Review on phytochemical constituents and pharmacological activities of plant *Calendula officinalis* Linn. Biological Sciences, 2(2), 216-228.
19. Szakiel, A., Ruszkowski, D., & Janiszowska, W. (2005). Saponins in *Calendula officinalis* L.—structure, biosynthesis, transport and biological activity. Phytochemistry Reviews, 4, 151-158.
20. Safdar, W., Majeed, H., Naveed, I., Kayani, WK., Ahmed, H., Hussain, S., & Kamal, A. (2010). Pharmacognostical study of the medicinal plant *Calendula officinalis* L.(family Compositae). International Journal of Cell and Molecular Biology, 1(2), 108-116.
21. Patil, K., Sanjay, CJ., DoggALLI, N., Devi, KR., & Harshitha, N. (2022). A Review of *Calendula Officinalis*-Magic in Science. Journal of Clinical & Diagnostic Research, 16(2).
22. Szakiel, A., Ruszkowski, D., Grudniak, A., Kurek, A., Wolska, KI., Doligalska, M., & Janiszowska, W. (2008). Antibacterial and antiparasitic activity of oleanolic acid and its glycosides isolated from marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). Planta Medica, 74(14), 1709-1715.
23. Mahyari, S., Mahyari, B., Emami, SA., Malaekheh-Nikouei, B., Jahanbakhsh, SP., Sahebkar, A., & Mohammadpour, AH. (2016). Evaluation of the efficacy of a polyherbal mouthwash containing *Zingiber officinale*, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, and *Calendula officinalis* extracts in patients with gingivitis: A randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial. Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice, 22, 93-98.
24. Kwakye, GF., Jiménez, J., Jiménez, JA., & Aschner, M. (2018). *Atropa belladonna* neurotoxicity: Implications to neurological disorders. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 116, 346-353.
25. Malik, M., Hussain, S., Sajjad, N., Nazir, S., Gondal, MU., & Arshad, J. (2021). Physicochemical analysis, qualitative and quantitative investigation of atropine in medicinal plant *Atropa belladonna*. EJPMR, 8(5), 149-157.

26. Pedalino, CM., Perazzo, FF., Carvalho, JC., Martinho, KS., de O Massoco, C., & Bonamin, LV. (2004). Effect of *Atropa belladonna* and *Echinacea angustifolia* in homoeopathic dilution on experimental peritonitis. *Homoeopathy*, 93(04), 193-198.
27. Das, P., Ghosal, K., Jana, NK., Mukherjee, A., & Basak, P. (2019). Green synthesis and characterization of silver nanoparticles using belladonna mother tincture and its efficacy as a potential antibacterial and anti-inflammatory agent. *Materials Chemistry and Physics*, 228, 310-317.
28. Sharma, M., Godlaveti, VN., Prajapati, S., Kumar, A., Tripathi, A., & Gupta, P. (2021). Effect of Acute Exposure of Belladonna Mother Tincture on Zebrafish Embryonic Development. *Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 83(5).
29. Schmoll, S., Romanek, K., Zorn, G., Eiglmeier, H., & Eyer, F. (2022). Anticholinergic syndrome after atropine overdose in a supposedly homoeopathic solution: a case report. *Clinical Toxicology*, 60(2), 252-254.
30. Cardinali, C., Francalanci, S., Giomi, B., Caproni, M., Sertoli, A., & Fabbri, P. (2004). Contact dermatitis from *Rhus toxicodendron* in a homoeopathic remedy. *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, 50(1), 150-151.
31. Shinde, MD., Patil, SA., Mukherjee, A., & Nema, V. (2023). Revisiting the therapeutic potential of homoeopathic medicine *Rhus Tox* for herpes simplex virus and inflammatory conditions. *Journal of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine*, 14(4), 100739.
32. Karp, JC., Sanchez, C., Guilbert, P., Mina, W., Demonceaux, A., & Curé, H. (2016). Treatment with *Ruta graveolens* 5CH and *Rhus toxicodendron* 9CH may reduce joint pain and stiffness linked to aromatase inhibitors in women with early breast cancer: results of a pilot observational study. *Homoeopathy*, 105(04), 299-308.
33. Signore, RJ. (2017). Prevention of poison ivy dermatitis with oral homoeopathic *Rhus toxicodendron*. *Dermatology Online Journal*, 23(1).
34. Patil, CR., Rambhade, AD., Jadhav, RB., Patil, KR., Dubey, VK., Sonara, BM., & Toshniwal, SS. (2011). Modulation of arthritis in rats by *Toxicodendron pubescens* and its homoeopathic dilutions. *Homoeopathy*, 100(03), 131-137.
35. Long, L., & Ernst, E. (2001). Homoeopathic remedies for the treatment of osteoarthritis: a systematic review. *British Homoeopathic Journal*, 90(01), 37-43.
36. Rehman, T. (2021). A brief review on *Nux vomica*: A panacea homoeopathic remedy. *Journal of Integrated Standardized Homoeopathy* • Volume, 4(1), 1.
37. Downs, J., Wolf, CE., Williams, G., Cumpston, KL., Kershner, E., & Wills, BK. (2021). Negligible *Nux Vomica*: Homoeopathic *Nux Vomica* remedies don't contain strychnine?. *Toxicon*, 200, 1-2.
38. Goel, A., Saxena, A., & Bhatia, AK. (2018). Antiepileptic effect of *Nux vomica*, homoeopathic remedy, against strychnine-induced seizures. *Pharmacognosy Journal*, 10(2).
39. Sukul, NC., De, A., Nag, RD., Sukul, A., & Sinhababu, SP. (2001). *Nux vomica* 30 prepared with and without succussion shows antialcoholic effect on toads and distinctive molecular association. *British Homoeopathic Journal*, 90(02), 79-85.
40. Sukul, A., Sinhababu, SP., & Sukul, NC. (1999). Reduction of alcohol-induced sleep time in albino mice by potentized *Nux vomica* prepared with 90% ethanol. *British Homoeopathic Journal*, 88(02), 58-61.
41. Rath, A., Srivastava, N., Khatoon, S., & Rawat, AK. (2008). TLC determination of strychnine and brucine of *Strychnos nux vomica* in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy drugs. *Chromatographia*, 67, 607-613.
42. Toumi, I., Medila, I., & Karoui, S. (2023). Evaluation of the therapeutic potential of vomit seed (*Strychnos nux-vomica*) homoeopathic treatment in acute acetaminophen-induced toxicity. *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 22(5), 1023-1029.
43. Sukul, NC., De, A., Sinhababu, SP., & Sukul, A. (2003). Potentized mercuric chloride and *Nux vomica* facilitate water permeability in erythrocytes of a freshwater catfish *Clarius batrachus* under acute ethanol intoxication. *The Journal of Alternative & Complementary Medicine*, 9(5), 719-725.
44. Campbell, AC. (1978). Is homoeopathy scientific?. *British Homoeopathic Journal*, 67(02), 77-85.
45. Davey, RW. (1987). Strategy for research in homoeopathy. *British Homoeopathic Journal*, 76(01), 1-2.
46. Warren, AG., Davey, RW., Swayne, J., & Reilly, DT. (1986). Contemporary issues in homoeopathy. *British Homoeopathic Journal*, 75(04), 187-189.