



Digestive Disorders and Electrohomeopathy Approach

Prasant Kumar Sabat^{a*}, Manoranjan Dash^b and Hemanta Sethia^c

^a School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Siksha 'O' Anusandhan (Deemed to be University), Kalinga Nagar, Bhubaneswar, 751003, Odisha, India.

^b State Electopathy Practitioner Association (SEPA), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.

^c Electrohomeopathy Chikitsa Parisada, Sir J. C. Bose Medical Institute of Electopathy, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

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This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

This particular review discusses the basic fundamentals of Electrohomeopathy medicine and its clinical findings related to functional gastrointestinal diseases (FGID). Though functional gastrointestinal diseases (FGID) are a complex group of disorders which affect all parts of the gastrointestinal system, this remedy corrects the pathogenesis of multiple symptoms from multi factorial causes. Each remedy of Electrohomeopathy medicine consists of complexly spagyric essence intermixed with a variable proportions of multiple bioactive constituents of medicinal plants. Therefore the information, is intended as a starting line to keep up the Electrohomeopathy remedies for FGID which are rationally combined with multiple compounds. It is established as evident based therapeutic option for FGID. This review article, therefore, summarizes the basic knowledge of Electrohomeopathy medicines used in selected functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGIDs) and correlates them with the constituents of medicinal plants. Therefore, the information presented here is intended as a starting point to support the claim that FGID is one of the most important indications in Electrohomeopathy and rationally combined herbal extraction are established evidence-based therapeutic options. The review justifies that the Electrohomeopathy treatment of gastrointestinal disorders is found promising with reliable scientific evidence.

*Corresponding author: E-mail: pksabat27@gmail.com;

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1. INTRODUCTION

“Gastrointestinal (GI) disorders are estimated to be frequent among the general population and the worldwide prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases is about 40%” [1]. “Various types of traditional and complementary therapies can be used for prevention and treatment of many diseases and conditions, including GI complaints. It appears that the use of various traditional complementary medicines is prevalent among patients with GI diseases” [2]. Some of these include Acupuncture, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Siddha, Unani, Chinese, Phytotherapy, Nutraceuticals, and many others, including Electrohomeopathy. Electrohomeopathy medicines are widely accepted and used by the local practitioners to treat structural as well as functional gastrointestinal diseases. But this review mainly focuses on the functional gastrointestinal diseases (FGID) which are being treated by Electrohomeopathy medicines. This review also focuses on the different plants used in Electrohomeopathy medicines responsible for their curative action in gastrointestinal disorders.

1.1 Electrohomeopathy Medical System

Electrohomeopathy is a plant spagyric based complementary medical trend which was introduced in 1865 by an Italian plant scientist, Count Cesare Mattie. The principle of this medical system is that when the disease of an individual is multi - factorial and complex in nature, the disease can be healed by the use of complex remedies only. So C.C. Mattie acclaimed the principle of healing in Electrohomeopathy system of medicine as “Complexia Complexes Curantor” [3]. “In this system, complex plant spagyric has proven more effective in multi-targeted diseases with organs and systems. In this medical system, spagyric essence is prepared from medicinal plants by using a cohobation process. All 114 medicinal plants are used for the treatment of different diseases” [4,5]. “C.C. Mattie distributed all 114 plant medicines in the individual group lean basing on their curative properties and designated as Scrofoloso, Canceroso, Angiotico,

Fabrifugo, Vermifugo, Venereo, Limphatico, Pettorale and a series of Electricities” [6]. All remedies can be determined by the sub categories of parent group like S-1, S-2, S-3 and so on and one can have skills to treat diseases based on these classification. The vital symptoms and basic identification of constituents / temperaments are required to justify the illness of disease. It has made its way through a series of research and trials into an evident based medicine. Here the founder C.C. Matte nodded works with complexes of symptoms, where a common complex or in combinations can effectuate a change in physiological characters.

2. METHODOLOGY

In the initial phase, an extensive literature search was accomplished in the following databases: Google Scholar, Science Direct, PubMed Central, Elsevier, Springer Link and many others. The keyword used was the role of medicinal plants in gastrointestinal disorder. Plants used in Electrohomeopathy etc. All the hits secured when searching the database using the above search criteria were assembled, and repeated articles were deleted. The articles were scrutinized by reading the full text for the following information: Phytochemical properties, pharmacological properties, and ethno-pharmacological data of the above medicinal plants on FGID. In the final step, to obtain more data, a manual search was performed using the reference list of the included articles.

2.1 Role of Specific Group of Electrohomeopathy Medical System for Treating Digestive Disorders

Among all groups of the Electrohomeopathy medical system, the Scrofoloso group (Table 1) and the Vermifugo group (Table 2) play a vital role in treating FGID. The active constituents of plants in the Scrofoloso group and Vermifugo group have specific action on individual organs and the whole GI system as well. The different plants individually as well as collectively exert their action on GI system to treat structural as well as functional disorder of GI system.

Table 1. Spagyric essence of different plants used in Scrofolus group (S-1 to S11) with specific parts

Sl. No.	Components	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-5	S-6	S-10	S-11	S11
1.	<i>Cochlearia officinale</i>	10 part	05 part	25 part	25 part	05 part	10 part	10 part	-
2.	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	10 part	15 part	10 part	20part	15 part	10 Part	30 part	-
3.	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	10 part	25 part	20 part	20 part	20 part	20 part	10 part	-
4.	<i>Smilax medica</i>	10 part	15 part	15 part	05 part	20 Part	10 part	05 part	-
5.	<i>Tussilago farefara</i>	10 part	10 part	5 part	05 part	05 part	10 part	05	-
6.	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	10 part	10 part	5 part	20 part	10 part	10 part	05 part	-
7.	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	10 part	10 part	25 part	10 part	10 part	-	10 part	-
8.	<i>Nasturtium officinalis</i>	10 part	25 part	-	05 part	25 part	10 part	05 part	-
9.	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>	10 Part	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	<i>Lycopodium clacvatum</i>	-	15 part	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	<i>Rheumofficinale</i>	-	-	5 part	-	-	-	-	-
12	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	-	-	-	20 part	-	10 part	-	-
13	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	-	-	-	-	20 part	-	-	-
14	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	10 part	-	-
15	<i>Cetraria islandica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	10 part	-	-
16	<i>Cinchona calisaya</i>	-	-	-	-	-	20 part	-	-
17	<i>Cinchona succirubra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	10 part	-	-
18	<i>Erythrea centaurium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	20 part	-	-
19	<i>Salix alba</i>	-	-	-	-	-	20 part	-	-
20	<i>Sambacus nigra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	10 part	-	-
21	<i>Mellissa officinalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 part	-
22	<i>Loblia inflata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	05 part	-
23	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 part
24	<i>Aloes capenis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 mpart

Table 2. Spagyric essence of different plants used in Vermifugo group with specific parts

Sl. No.	Components	VER-1	VER-2
1.	<i>Allium sativum</i>	30 part	30 part
2.	<i>Chenopodium anthelminthicum</i>	05 part	20 part
3.	<i>Ruta gaveloens</i>	20 part	10 part
4.	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>	20 part	-
5.	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	20 part	-
6.	<i>Imperatoria osthrotium</i>	20 part	-
7.	<i>Euphorobium officinalale</i>	05 part	-
8.	<i>Artemisia cina</i>	-	30 part
9.	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>	-	20 part
10	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	-	20 part

3. ROLE OF ELECTROHOMEO THERAPY IN FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS (FGID)

Digestive disorders or gastrointestinal disorders, including Functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGIDs), are a group of diseases with different combinations of chronic gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms which are usually recurrent and are not explained by structural or biochemical abnormalities. FGIDs diseases include gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), functional dyspepsia (FD), irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), constipation, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, acidity and heartburn etc [7].

3.1 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy Scrofoloso-1(S-1), Scrofoloso-2(S-2), Scrofoloso-10(S-10) in Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)

GERD is a chronic disease that takes place when gastric acid or bile flows into the oesophagus and irritates the lining. Acid reflux and heartburn more than twice a week may indicate GERD. It has been proved that the plants *Hydrastis can.*, *Strychnos nuxvomica* and *Lycopodium* are highly efficient for treating GERD [8-10]. Similarly, *Cinchona* is used as an appetizer, promoting the release of gastric juices and treating bloating, fullness, and other stomach problems [11,12]. Usually the local Electrohomeo practitioners use the Electrohomeopathy medicine S1, or S2 or S10 for the treatment of GERD. As *Hydrastis Canadensis* is a constituent of all S1, S2 and S10 medicines, the use of aforesaid medicines for the treatment of GERD is quite rational. Moreover, the *Strychnos nuxvomica* and *Lycopodium* are the constituents of S1 and S2 respectively. Along with *Hydrastis*, *Nuxvomica* for S1 and *Lycopodium* for S2 multiply the action for their corresponding group for the treatment of GERD. *Cinchona* is used for increasing appetite; promoting the release of digestive juices; and treating bloating, fullness, and other stomach problems. *Cinchona* is an important constituent of S10. So it is quite justified to use S1, S2 and S10 individually or combinable for the treatment of GERD.

3.2 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy Scrofoloso-1(S-1) and Scrofoloso-10(S-10) in Functional Dyspepsia

“Functional Dyspepsia (FD) is a gastro-intestinal disorder causing diverse symptoms such as

abdomen fullness, bloating and nausea in the upper abdomen” [13]. “In past years, herbal treatments in general and for FD in particular have received satisfactory results. To treat FD symptoms, various herbal medicines have been examined. Most of the medicines obtained this way are the rational combinations of several plants” [14]. *Nuxvomica*, and *Cinchona* are widely used to treat functional dyspepsia [15,16]. The local Electrohomeopathic practitioners use S1 and S10 for the treatment of dyspepsia. As GERD is the principal cause of dyspepsia, the treatment by S1 and S10 for dyspepsia is quite justified because S1 contains *Nuxvomica* and S10 contains *Cinchona*.

3.3 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy SLASS and S-11 in Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)

“Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) is a chronic digestive disorder, which is characterized by abdominal pain, bloating, diarrhoea and constipation” [17]. “Herbal plant *Aloe* leaves contain a transparent gel which is most commonly used as a curative effect” [18]. *Melissa officinalis* is another plant that is quite effective for the management of IBS [19]. As per Electrohomeo therapy for IBS is concerned, SLASS is the primary remedy as it contains *Aloe*. S-11 is also used to counter nausea and vomiting tendencies of IBS as it contains *Melissa officinalis*. Thus, the use of SLASS for the treatment of IBS is justified.

3.4 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy SLASS in Constipation

Constipation is characterized by a variety of bowel symptoms such as difficulty passing stool, hard stool, and a feeling of incomplete evacuation [20]. Herbal medicines are frequently used to treat constipation for a long time [21]. The herbal medicine *aloe* has a tremendous effect on constipation [22]. Another herbal medicine, *Gentiana lutea* also quite popular for the treatment of constipation [23]. Electrohomeopathy medicine SLASS is quite specific to treating constipation. As SLASS contains both *Aloe* and *Gentiana* as their principal constituent, it is quite justified for the practitioners to treat constipation by SLASS.

3.5 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy Scrofoloso-3(S-3) in Diarrhoea

“The United Nations Children’s Fund and World Health Organization (UNICEF/WHO, 2009)

defined diarrhoea as having loose or watery stools at least three times per day or more frequently than normal for an individual" [24]. "The wide variety of plants that are used to treat diarrhoea in this area supports the traditional value that medicinal plants have in the primary health care system" [25]. The herbal plant *Matricaria chamomilla* is quite effective for diarrhoea treatment [26]. Electrohomeopathy medicine S -3 has a specific affinity for diarrheal cure. As it contains *Matricaria chamomilla*. The use of it is justified in the treatment of diarrhoea.

3.6 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy Scrofoloso-11(S-11) in Vomiting

The contractions of stomach muscle walls result in a large amount of stomach contents pushing upward and flowing back into the oesophagus, exiting through the mouth and termed as vomiting [27]. The types of herbs used to prevent and treat nausea and vomiting were ginger, chamomile, mint, and cardamom [28]. Herbal medicine *Mellissa officinalis* has been proved for the treatment of nausea and vomiting [29]. Another herbal plant, *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco), contains lobeline and other pyridine alkaloids and has been used as an emetic [30]. In Electrohomeopathy, S-11 is often given to treat nausea and vomiting. As S-11 contains *Mellissa officinalis* and lobelia, the use of S-11 as antiemetic is justified.

3.7 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy vermifugo-19 (VER-1) and Vermifugo-2 (VER-2) in Helminthiasis

The parasitic worms or helminthes that sustain on a living host to get nourishment and protection, while causing poor nutrient absorption, weakness and disease in the host. The worms live in the gastrointestinal tract, liver and other organs [31]. The use of medicinal plants for the prevention and treatment of gastrointestinal parasitism has its origin in ethno veterinary medicine [32]. *Chenopodium anthelminthicum*, *Dictamnus albus*, *Artimisia cina* and *Spigelia anthelmia* are the potential herbs which possess antihelminthic activity [33-36]. Electrohomeopathy medicine VER-1 and VER-2 are given for the treatment of helminthiasis. As VER-1 and VER-2 contain above said plants it is

justified to use VER-1 and VER-2 as antihelminthic therapy.

3.8 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy Scrofoloso-5(S-5) in Liver Disease

Hepatic disease or liver disease is the disease that negatively affects the normal, proper performance of the liver. Herbal medicines have been used in the treatment of liver diseases for a long time [37]. *Berberis vulgaris* is a potent plant that possesses hepatoprotective activity [38]. In Electrohomeopathy, S-5 is given as a liver remedy. As this medicine contains *Berberis vulgaris*, the use is justified. Moreover, the hepatoprotective activity of Electrohomeopathic drug S-5 is already proved [39].

3.9 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy Cancerous -15 (C-15) in Peptic Ulcer

Peptic ulcers or gastric ulcers are open sores that develop on the inside lining of the stomach and the upper portion of your small intestine. Several reports have demonstrated that plant medicines can effectively treat peptic ulcers in humans and various animal models via divergent mechanisms [40]. The effective treatment of peptic ulcer by Electrohomeopathy C-15 is already proved [41].

3.10 Role of Electrohomeo Therapy Scrofoloso-10 (S-10) in Haemorrhoids

Haemorrhoids or piles are often considered as one of the common gastrointestinal diseases with a high preponderance. [42] Haemorrhoids are swollen veins in the lower part of the anus and rectum. When the walls of these vessels stretch, they become irritated. Herbal medicines are very effective for the treatment of haemorrhoids. *Aesculus hippocastanum* (horse chestnut) has been used for centuries as a treatment for dysentery, bronchitis, hemorrhoids, and venous problems in folk medicine [43]. The extract of this *Aesculus hippocastanum* is found to contain an excellent enzyme, namely aescin, which is known to show anti inflammatory properties which can be used in curing the problem of piles [44]. Electrohomeopathy medicine S-10 is widely used for treatment of haemorrhoids. As S-10 contains *Aesculus*, the therapy for haemorrhoids is justified.

4. POSSIBLE TARGET OF ACTION OF PLANTS IN THE ELECTROHOMEOPATHY SCROFOLOSO GROUP IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDER

Cochlearia officinale is a prominent constituent of almost all the Scrofoloso series and plays an important role for treatment of several gastrointestinal disorders. cochlearine and myrosin are two important constituents which act as gastro protective against several diseases [45]. Berberine and Hydrastin are prominent phytoconstituents of hydrastis and have curative potential in gastrointestinal disorders and gastroesophageal reflux disease [46]. The saponin and flavonoids of *Scrophularia nodosa* possess a good antispasmodic effect which is found useful in abdominal pain [47]. The phytoconstituents of *Smilax medica* contain Steroidal Saponins which have good antifungal activity and protect the GI tract from any possible fungal infection [48]. The pyrrolizidine alkaloids Senecionine and senkirkine are potent phytoconstituents of *Tussilago farefara* exhibit prominent gastro and respiratory protective activity [49] *Veronica officinalis* contains Verproside, which is famous for stomach and intestine disorders. Traditionally used *Veronica officinalis* inhibits pro-inflammatory mediators via the NF-κB signalling pathway [50]. The phytoconstituents of *Matricaria chamomilla* are Sesquiterpenes, flavonoids, coumarins, and polyacetylenes, which are responsible for the biological effects like antispasmodic and hepatoprotective [51]. The alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins and terpenoids of *Nasturtium officinalis* collectively exhibit Hepatoprotective activity [52]. *Strychnos nuxvomica* contains Strychninine and Brucine which are used for dyspepsia and other GI disorders [53]. The lycopodine, lycoflexine exhibits hepatoprotective activity of lycopodium [54]. Rheum contains anthraquinone which shows purgative/cathartic, stomachic activity [55]. *Berberis vulgaris* contains berberine, berbamine, which exhibit its efficacy as choleric, laxative, anti-diarrhoeal and anti-hepatitis [56]. *Solidago virgaurea* contains terpenoids, phenolic acids and quercetin, which are responsible for hepatoprotective and antihemorrhoid activity [57]. Quercetin and kaempferol are the active constituents of *Aesculus hippocastanum*, which are useful for constipation and haemorrhoids [58]. *Cinchona calisaya* and *Cinchona succubra* contain quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinic acid. which are used to treat anorexia, bloating and other digestive problems

[59]. *Erythraea centaurium* contains a gentiopicoside used as gastro-protective [60]. *Salix alba* contains salicin used in many gastrointestinal disorders [61]. The active constituent of *Sambucus nigra* is anthocyanins which help to cure various gastrointestinal diseases [62]. *Mellissa officinalis* contains quercitrin, rhamnocitrin, luteolin used for dyspepsia [63]. Lobelia contain Lobeline, Obelacrin, chelidonic acid used as gastroprotective [64]. *Gentiana lutea* contains secoiridoid, which is a bitter tonic in gastrointestinal ailments for improving smooth function of the digestive system [65]. *Aloe capensis* contain Barbaloin, aloe-emodin which act as laxatives [66].

4.1 Possible Target of Action of plants in the Electrohomeopathy Vermifugo Group in Gastrointestinal Disorder

Allium sativum contains Allicin which is used in indigestion [67]. Ascaridol is a chemical constituent of *Chenopodium anthelminthicum* which has potent antihelminth activity [68]. *Ruta graveolens* contains Rutin, which has anti-inflammatory activity and is used in painful gastrointestinal irritation [69]. *Dictamnus albus* possesses quinoline alkaloids and limonoids, which are used for digestive tract disorders including cramps, stomach problems, and worms in the intestines [70]. *Thymus serpyllum* contains thymol and carvacol, which have antioxidative and antimicrobial properties [71]. *Imperatoria osthrotium* contain Caffeoylquinic acid, which is used for the treatment of indigestion. It reduces the symptoms of intense pain, flatulence and intestinal gas [72]. *Artemisia cina* contains santonin which has anthelmintic activities [73]. *Spigelia anthelmia* contains anthraquinone which has potent anthelmintic activity [74].

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Combining Herbal Substances in a Rational Background

As a general rule, the action of a single herb does not usually meet the requirements for the treatment of a complex condition, such as functional dyspepsia or irritable bowel syndrome. Typically, combinations of aromatic and bitter substances are used, often with components from other groups [75,76]. The combination of herbal preparations is a typical feature because of multi-drug – multi-target effects.

Table 3. Chemical constituent of different plants used in Scrofoloso group

Name	Phytochemical constituents	Pharmacological activity
<i>Cochlearia officinale</i>	Cochlearine and myrosin.	Gastroprotective
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	Berberine, hydrastine, palmatine, canadine, hydrastinine	Gastrointestinal inflammatory disorders, gastroesophageal reflux disease
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Saponins, cardioactive glycosides, flavonoids, resin, sugar and organic acids	Spasmolytic
<i>Smilax medica</i>	Steroidal Saponins	Antihemorrhoid
<i>Tussilago farefara</i>	Sesquiterpenes, phenolic acids, flavonoids, chromones, pyrrolizidine alkaloids(Senecionine senkirkine,)	Antifungal activity
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Verproside	Gastro and Respiratory protective
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Sesquiterpenes, flavonoids, coumarins, and polyacetylenes	Stomach and intestine disorder
<i>Nasturtium officinalis</i>	Alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, terpenoids/steroids, protein, essential and volatile oils, glycosides, tannins, folic acid, vitamins	Antispasmodic, Gastrointestinal disorder, Hepatoprotective
<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>	Strychninine Brucine Isostrychnine Novacine	Hepatoprotective
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Huperzine, lycopodine, lycoflexine, Alpha-onocerin and sporopollenin	Dyspepsia
<i>Rheum officinale</i>	Anthraquinones	Hepatoprotective activity
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Berberine, berbamine	purgative/cathartic, stomachic
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Terpenoids, saponins, phenolic acids, quercetin, kaempferol,	Choleretic, laxative, Antidiarrheal, anti-hepatitis
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Triterpenoids, saponins, flavonoids, coumarins, carotenoids	Hepatoprotective and Antihemorrhoid
<i>Cinchona calisaya</i>	Quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinic acid	Constipation Antihemorrhoid
<i>Cinchona succirubra</i>	Quinine, Quinidine Cinchonine, cinchonidine	Appetizer, bloating
<i>Erythrea centaurium</i>	Gentiopicroside	Appetizer, bloating
<i>Salix alba</i>	salicin	Gastro protective
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Antioxidant status	Gastro protective
<i>Mellissa officinalis</i>	Volatile compounds, triterpenoids, phenolic acids and flavonoids	Gastro protective
<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Lobeline, Obelacrin chelidonic acid	Antispasmodic
<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	Secoiridoid	Gastro protective
<i>Aloes capenis</i>	Barbaloin, aloe-emodin-9 anthrone, Isobarbaloin, Anthrone-C-glycosides	Bitter tonic in gastrointestinal ailments for improving the digestive system.
		Laxatives

Table 4. Chemical constituent of different plants used in Vermifugo group

Sl. No.	Name	Phytochemical constituents	pharmacological activity
1.	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Allicin	Indigestion
2.	<i>Chenopodium anthelminthicum</i>	Chenopodiaceae,	Anthelmintic
3.	<i>Ruta gaveloens</i>	Rutin	Anti-inflammatory Painful gastrointestinal irritation Anthelmintic
4.	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>	Quinoline alkaloids and limonoids	Digestive tract disorders including cramps, stomach problems, and worms in the intestines
5.	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Thymol and carvacol	The antioxidative and antimicrobial properties
6.	<i>Imperatoria osthrotium</i>	Caffeoylquinic acid Phenolic acids Flavonoids Coumarins	Antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities
7.	<i>Euphorobium officinalale</i>	Scopoletin, scoparone, isoscooletin, quercetin	Digestive disorder
8.	<i>Artimisia cina</i>	Terpenoid santonin	Anthelmintic activities
9.	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>	Alkaloids Saponin Flavonoid Tannin Phenolics Anthraquinone	Anthelmintic efficacy
10	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Phenolic acids, flavonoids, terpenoids and fatty acid	Antioxidant

A combined herbal preparation can be better suited to the medicinal needs and pharmaceutical preconditions of use than a preparation from any one of the single plants [77–79]. The textbook of Rudolf Fritz Weiss, one of the foundations of rational phytotherapy in Germany, advises combining herbal preparations. It attributes different roles to the blend partners, such as the classification as basic, adjuvant, aromatizing, and stabilizing constituents. Additionally, Weiss stressed the importance that all components of a combination have a similar direction of action as the basic component. This advice was originally directed to the composition of herbal teas, but was also used in combining herbal tinctures in a strategic manner. Electrohomeopathy medicines are combinations of herbal substances in a rational way. The different herbs in a specified group exhibit their properties individually and are also combinable to give some synergistic effect. As per the treatment for Functional gastrointestinal disorder is concerned, the medicinal plants of Scrofoloso group and Vermifugo group possess high potential to treat almost all kinds of FGID. The phytoconstituents of medicinal plants used in the above groups are highly effective and safe, which has been already proved (Tables 3 and 4).

6. CONCLUSION

Electrohomeo therapy has always been an important part in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases, especially FGID. Medicinal plants can be composed according to their principal bioactive constituents and their target of action. Though medicinal plant extraction has its huge complexity, variability and interactions between bioactive compounds, the potential benefits from multiple plant extracted spagyrics derive from pharmacological effects through synergistic interactions of many phytoconstituents. This justifies the use of combined herbs is always better than the use of a single one. This is because the combined herbs can guide to optimize targeting of the therapeutic indication, and hence to better treatment. In conclusion, this review summarizes the current knowledge of the medicinal property and therapeutic action of medicinal plant constituents used in Electrohomeopathy and opens a discussion on their possible use in justified cases as an alternate equivalent substitute for synthetic preparations and other medical systems.

CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL

It is not applicable.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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