



Synergic Active Principles of Medicinal Plants in Complex Remedy Makes Electro-Homeopathy — A Novel Medical System

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Abstract

The traditional herbal remedy utilises the active principles of medicinal plants, either in singular or combination. Electro-homoeopathy uses the favourable component of the active principle or medicinal properties, removing the toxic part, and using various scientific processes to prepare the remedies. To achieve faster recovery of the affected organ, Count Cesar Mattei invented a Complex herbal remedy by the Synergic mixing of the Spagyric essence of selected plants. Mattei also mentioned that a suitable complex remedy could fully cover and control the complex remedy and the affected organ. In such a complex, the toxin is eliminated by thermal, various energy-driven scientific processes, enhancing medicinal properties. A table has been designed for 114 plants to correlate the active principles/medicinal properties of the parts used in various Electro-Homeopathy remedies. The uses of the complex remedy and the remarkable clinical results obtained by the inventor and his numerous followers have been referred to in their books and reports. The basic steps of the selection of remedies in the context of affected organs and diseases are presented in the tables. The underlying Alchemical Spagyric preparation method *Cohobation* has been precisely addressed here.

Keywords: Active Principle, Blood and Lymph, Complex Remedy, Cover and Control, T and B Lymphocytes

1. Introduction

In 1865, Electro-Homeopathy (EH) was invented by an Italian Herbalist, Count Cesar Mattei. Based on his unique physiological axiom "Life is in Blood and Lymph"¹⁻⁶, Mattei invented a complex herbal remedy prepared by the combination of multiple useful parts of selected plants, using a special alchemical scientific process termed *Cohobation*. Such a process can extract the useful energy available from the living plant, eliminating harmful components. Electro homoeopathic remedies have some useful components like methyl-cysteine, flavonoids, tannins, etc. and also may have some toxic components like coniine, aconitine, urushiol, etc. which have adverse effects on the nervous system, respiratory system and skin.

Various selected plant extracts are combined to form remedies more effective and toxin-free. Such remedy causes faster successful recovery of complex human systems. EH complex remedy consisting of useful medicinal properties or the favourable active principles of the constituting plants. This complex remedy is effectively devoid of all the harmful components and the only useful portion is remaining. Such a remedy can cover and control the affected parts and tissue of the organs^{1,2}.

Before Mattei's invention, the medical systems had been continued since ancient times, using remedies made from the active principle of plants. There, the plants have been used in singular or combination as bulk materials. Sir Samuel Hahnemann invented Homoeopathy Medical Science using the Essences

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of the active principle of singular plant. Substantial research works have been carried out in these directions⁷⁻²⁴.

Electro-Homoeopathy remedy works to purify lymph and blood flowing through numerous capillaries and vessels, distributed all over the human body. Count Mattei treated a large number of European populations by applying his fast-acting complex medicines. The recovery of the immune system takes place very quickly in its original condition. As the EH treatment method follows the common physiological axiom to treat any disease, EH can be considered a comprehensive medical Science.

Mattei, perhaps, had been impressed by the contemporary invention of Charles Darwin's Law of Natural Selection. The origin of Darwin's Law is based on the Physiological law of nature, over which Mattei's invention of the basic foundation of the complex herbal remedy stands. Darwin's followers extensively worked in that direction. Some of the references are listed here for further information²⁵⁻³⁰.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Electro-Homeopathy Remedy

EH remedies are Synergic complex of selected Spagyric Essences. Remedies are harmless and free from any side effects. Spagyrics are extracted from 114 herbal

medicinal plants possessing their active principles and medicinal properties. The names of the plants along with their active principles/medicinal properties and uses of the plant parts in the preparation of various remedies have been presented in Table 1. To enrich the useful components, the toxic parts are removed and the useful parts are collected for processing, during the most favourable season of the year. Spagyric Essences are prepared by a scientific alchemical process called *Cohobation*. During this process, the plant materials are exposed to thermal and various natural energy-driven processes. The exposure of these energies to the process material partially eliminates and converts the toxic elements into their non-toxic and useful counterpart. We have carried out some tests in UGC-DAE CSR, Kolkata and results are communicated elsewhere in the Scopus Index IEEE conference series, IEMENTECH 2023. Now, the products so obtained are mixed to get the resultant material full of energy available in living plants and partially devoid of harmful materials. The process of fragmentation and unification is called *Cohobation*. It has been discussed in the subsequent section.

2.2 Spagyric Essence Preparation Method

A Special Spagyric Essence Preparation Method is termed as *Cohobation*. It contains progressive distillation combined with fermentation, multiple filtration, roasting and incineration then reunification

Table 1. Plant names with active principles and their use in EH remedies

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plant types	Parts used in EH remedy	Active Principles/Active medicinal ingredients	Use in EH Remedies: Names
1	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Herb	Whole plant without roots	Sesquiterpene lactones (including achillin, achillicin, caryophyllene oxide), flavonoids (apigenin, luteolin, and kaempferol), artemisia ketone, chamazulene, borneol, camphor, linalyl acetate and 1,8-cineole, tannins.	A2, WE.
2	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Herb	Whole plants	Aconitine, mesaconitine, hyaconitine, pseudoaconitine.	F1, RE, P4.
3	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Herb	Whole plants	Flavonoids (kaempferol, quercetin, luteolin, and their glycosides), triter-penoids, β -sitosterol and lupeol, phenolic compounds, phenylpropanoids, carbohydrates, carotenoids, alicyclics.	P1, P2, P3, P4.
4	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Tree	Bark, pericap, ripen fresh hulled nut	Aescin (triterpene saponins), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, and rutin), terpene (ursolic acid and oleanolic acid), coumarins, tannin.	S10, A2, F1, F2.
5	<i>Agaricus muscarius</i>	Fungi	Stipes and pileus	Muscarine, ibotenic acid, muscimol.	WE.

Table 1. Continued...

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plant types	Parts used in EH remedy	Active Principles/Active medicinal ingredients	Use in EH Remedies: Names
6	<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i>	Tree	Fresh shoot, leaves, blossoms and young bark	Quassinoids, alkaloids, phenolic compounds, flavonoids (quercetin and kaempferol derivatives.), saponin.	C13.
7	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Herb	Matured bulb	Allicin, quercetin, fisetin, other sulphurous compounds, organosulfur compounds (diallyl disulphide and diallyl trisulphide), quercetin derivatives.	P1, P2, P3, P4, YE.
8	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Herb	Matured bulb	Allicin, alliin, diallyl sulfide, diallyl disulfide, diallyl trisulfide, quercetin, apigenin, kaempferol, ajoene and S-allyl-cysteine.	Ver1, Ver2.
9	<i>Aloe capensis</i>	Herb	Gum resin, juice of leave	Anthraquinones, anthraquinones, polysaccharides, flavonoids, sterols, vitamins, minerals.	SLASS.
10	<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	Shrub	Roots	Pectins, starch, mono- and di-saccharide, saccharose, mucilage, flavonoids (Hypolaetin-8-glucoside, isoquercitrin, kaempferol, caffeic, pcoumaric acid)	Ven1, GE.
11	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>	Shrub	Top of plants	Chamazulene, bisabolol. apegenin, flavonoids (luteolin, quercetin, and their glycosides).	WE.
12	<i>Arnica montana</i>	Herb	Root, flower, leaves	Sesquiterpene lactones, flavonoids, terpenoids, phenolic acids, volatile compounds, essential oils.	A1, A3, P4, C6, WE, APP.
13	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>	Shrub	Flowers	1,8-cineole (eucalyptol), camphor, thujone, fenchene, sabinene, caryophyllene, humulene.	A3.
14	<i>Artemisia cina</i>	Shrub	Flowers	Santonin, thujone, betaine, choline, tannins, pigments, terpenoids, essential oil (1,8-cineole).	Ver2.
15	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Herb	Roots, leave, stem, flowers	Atropine, hyoscyamine, Triterpenoid saponins, flavonoids, steroidal alkaloids (solanidine).	S12, C13.
16	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Herb	Seeds, leave	Avenanthramides, beta-glucans, beta-carotene, polyphenols, chlorophyll, flavonoids, malic, citric, malonic, aconitic, oxalic acid, alkaloids.	A1, A2, A3, WE.
17	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Shrub	Small branch of the root, Large fibrous root, leave and fruits	Alkaloid berberine, berberine, resin, pectin, malic acid, tartaric acid, tannin.	S5, S10, F1, F2.
18	<i>Betula alba</i>	Tree	Branches, bark, leaves	Triterpenoids, diarylheptanoids, phenylbutanoids, lignans, phenolics, flavonoids, saponins, polymeric proanthocyanidins.	Ven1.
19	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Shrub	Flowering top	Psychoactive delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, terpenes, oleo resin, cannabiniol.	Ven1.
20	<i>Capsella bursa pastoris</i>	Herb	Whole plant	Quercetin, tricetin, diosmetin, flavonoids, kaempferol, luteolin, hesperitin and derivated glycosides, phenolics acid.	A1, BE.
21	<i>Carduus benedictus</i>	Herb	Whole plant	Sesquiterpene lactone glycosides, cnicin, polyacetylen, absinthin, salonitenolide	C10.
22	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Herb	Whole plant with roots.	Saponin, alkaloids, N-methylcytisine, N-formylcytisine, N-acetylcytisine, triterpenes, flavonoids, quercetin, kaempferol, isoquercitrin, hyperoside, glycosides	C1.
23	<i>Cetraria islandica</i>	Lichen	Whole plant	Potassium, lichen acids, polysaccharides, cetraric acid, phenolic compounds, sodium, magnesium, gum, mucilage, and fumarate.	S10, F1, F2.

Table 1. Continued...

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plant types	Parts used in EH remedy	Active Principles/Active medicinal ingredients	Use in EH Remedies: Names
24	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Herb	Whole plant	Alkaloids, chelidonine, chelerythrine, chelidocystatin, coptisine, sanguinarine, berberine, sparteine, flavonoids, coumarin, and caffeic acid.	C10, YE.
25	<i>Chenopodium anthelminticum</i>	Herb	Dried whole plant, seed, flowering top essential oil, aerial part	Ascaridole, saponin, mucilage, flavonoids, essential oils.	Ver1, Ver2
26	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Herb	Root	Triterpene glycosides, phenolic compounds, triterpenoids, isoflavones, ascorbic acid, beta-carotene, butyric acid, calcium, and chromium.	WE.
27	<i>Cinchona calisaya</i>	Tree	Bark of crown	Quinine alkaloids-quinidine, cinchonine alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins.	S10, F1, F2, BE.
28	<i>Cinchona succirubra</i>	Tree	Bark	Cinchonine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinolone, alkaloids, polyphenolic compounds, quercetin, kaempferol derivatives, quinine alkaloids (dihydroquinine and hydroquinidine).	S10, F1, F2.
29	<i>Clematis erecta</i>	Shrub	Leaves, stem, Roots	Quaternary isoquinoline alkaloids, flavonoids, triterpenoid (lupeol and β -sitosterol).	Ven1.
30	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Herb	Roots	Glucosinolates, glycosides, minerals, salts, tannins, ascorbic acid.	S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S10, S11, S12.
31	<i>Condurango marsdenia</i>	Herb	Dried branch and bark	Quercetin, quinovic acid glycosides, triterpenes, caffeic acid, cinnamic acid, coumarins, rutosides, saponarin.	C15.
32	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Shrub	Leaves, flowers, stems	Coniine, gamma-coniceine, N-methylconiine, pseudoconhydrine, piperidine, methyl conine, pectine resin, gum, caffeic acid, acetic acid.	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C10, C13, C15 C17, GE.
33	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	Shrub	Bark	Glycoside, daphnin, mezerein, Coumarins	C3.
34	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>	Herb	Blows root	Limonene, dictamnine, coumarins, 5-methoxypsoralen and 8-methoxypsoralen, dictagymnin, fenculin, methylchavicol	Ver1, Ver2.
35	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Herb	Whole fresh plant	Naphthoquinones, flavonoids including kaempferol, quercetin, and myricetin, phenolic acids such as caffeic acid and chlorogenic acid, essential oils, alpha-pinene, beta-pinene, limonene, various sesquiterpenes.	P3.
36	<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	Herb	Dried Root	Alkylamides caffeic acid, polysaccharides, glycoproteins.	L1.
37	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Shrub	Stem	Alkaloids, flavonoids, phenol, phytosterols, saponins, sterols, silicic acid, tannin, triterpenoids, volatile oils, salicylic acid, ferrous oxide etc.	C2, P2.
38	<i>Ervum lens</i>	Herb	Dried and ripe seed	Clothianidin, thiamethoxam, imidacloprid.	BE, GE.
39	<i>Erythraea centaurium</i>	Herb	Whole plant	Secoiridoids, xanthones, phenolic compound.	S10, L1, F1, F2.
40	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tree	Mature leaves without petiole	Eucalyptol (Cineole), pinene (α -Pinene and β -Pinene), Terpinen-4-ol.	P1, P2, P3, P4, Ven1.
41	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Tree	Fruit, seed, wood	Vobrutin, evonine, evonoside, quercetin, kaempferol, rutin, coumarin, triterpene, n-hexane, dichloromethane and methanol.	APP.

Table 1 Continued...

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plant types	Parts used in EH remedy	Active Principles/Active medicinal ingredients	Use in EH Remedies: Names
42	<i>Euphorbium officinale</i>	Herb	Confirmed milk (gum resin)	Resin (Resiniferatoxin), euphorbone (C ₂₀ H ₃₆ O or C ₁₅ H ₂₄ O), volatile oil.	Ver1.
43	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>	Herb	Whole plants	Iridoid glycosides including aucubin and catalpol; flavonoids such as luteolin and apigenin, phenolic acids including rosmarinic acid and caffeic acid.	S12.
44	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Algae	Dried body of plant	Fucoidan (complex sulfated polysaccharide), Fucoxanthin (carotenoid pigment), and alginates.	L1.
45	<i>Galeopsis ochroleuca</i>	Herb	Flowering plant without root	Iridoid glycosides (aucubin and catalpol), flavonoids (apigenin, luteolin and quercetin) and phenolic acids (caffeic acid and rosmarinic acid).	P2.
46	<i>Genista scoparia</i>	Herb	Fresh plant without root	Genistin, genistein, sparteine, quercetin, kaempferol, tannins.	WE.
47	<i>Gentiana leutia</i>	Shrub	Root	Flavanol glycosides, flavones, glycosides, oleanolic acid, a-ursolic, β-ursolic acid, secoiridoids, gentiopicoside, swertiamarin, amarogentin, xanthones, flavonoids, quercetin, luteolin, apigenin, limonene and α-pinene.	SLASS.
48	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Herb	Whole plant	Flavonoids (rutin, quercetin, kaempferol), terpenoids, phenolic compounds (rosmarinic acid, chlorogenic acid), triterpenes (ursolic acid and oleanolic acid).	P2.
49	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>	Tree	Gum resin of wood and bark	Guaiacol, guaiaretic acid, quinones, resin.	WE.
50	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Shrub	Branches and root	Tannins (gallotannins, ellagitannins), flavonoids (kaempferol, quercetin), essential oils (eugenol, safrole, and chavicol), proanthocyanidins.	A2, GE.
51	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Herb	Ripe seed, female flowers, young shoots	Alpha acids (humulone, cohumulone, and adhumulone), flavonoids (xanthohumol, isoxanthohumol), essential oils (myrcene, humulene, caryophyllene, and farnesene).	L1.
52	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	Herb	Root	Berberine, hydrastine, canadine, alkaloids (canadoline, palmatine, and hydrastinine)	S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S10, S11, S12, A1, A2, A3, P3.
53	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Shrub	Fresh leave, seed, flower top, branches	Tropane alkaloids (hyoscyamine, scopolamine, atropine), scopoletin, lignans (hyoscyamine and 6-hydroxyhyoscyamine), caffeic acid, chlorogenic acid, flavonoids (apigenin, luteolin).	P3.
54	<i>Imperatoria ostruthium</i>	Herb	Root	Coumarins (oxypeucedanin, ostruthol, imperatorin, osthole, isoimperatorin, ostruthin).	Ver1.
55	<i>Ledum palustre</i>	Shrub	Whole plant and dried leave	Lador, myrcene, Cis- and trans-piceid, flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol).	C6.
56	<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Herb	Whole dried plant	Lobelin, lobelamine, lobelanidine, lobelanine, quercetin, scopoletin.	S11.
57	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Herb	Dried ripe spores	Lycopodine, huperzine, lycopene.	S2.
58	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Herb	Whole plant without roots	Mucilage, flavonoids (kaempferol, quercetin), anthocyanins (cyanidin and delphinidin), triterpenoids (ursolic acid, oleanolic acid), phenolic compounds (chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid).	A1, A3.
59	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Herb	Whole plants	Apigenin, bisabolol, chamazulene, matricin, flavonoids (luteolin, quercetin, patuletin).	S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S11, S12.

Table 1. Continued...

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plant types	Parts used in EH remedy	Active Principles/Active medicinal ingredients	Use in EH Remedies: Names
60	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Herb	Blows sheets	Rosmarinic acid, flavonoids (luteolin, apigenin, and quercetin), triterpenes (ursolic acid, oleanolic acid), volatile oils (citral, citronellal, geranial, and neral), polyphenols.	S11.
61	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Herb	Whole plants	Flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol), triterpenoids, glycosides.	L1, WE.
62	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Shrub	Leave and fresh flowering branch	Essential oils (myrtenol, α -pinene, 1,8-cineole, limonene, and linalool), tannins, flavonoids (myricetin, quercetin, and kaempferol), organic acids (citric acid and malic acid), polyphenolic compounds (ellagitannins and anthocyanins).	Ven1.
63	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Herb	Whole plant without roots	Glucosinolates (gluconasturtiin and phenylethyl glucosinolate), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol and apigenin), phenolic acids (caffeic acid and ferulic acid), Vitamin c, carotenoids, minerals (calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium).	S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S10, S11, S12.
64	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Herb	Whole plants without roots	Oxalic acid, ascorbic acid, flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol), anthocyanins, tannins, citric acid, malic acid, and tartaric acid.	L1.
65	<i>Petroselinum sativum</i>	Herb	Whole plants with root.	Transocimene, limonene, linalool oxide, caryophyllene oxide, apiol, elemicin.	C2, WE.
66	<i>Phellandrium aquaticum</i>	Herb	Dried and ripe fruit	Essential Oils (carvone, limonene, phellandrene), coumarins (bergapten, xanthotoxin, imperatorin), flavonoids (apigenin, luteolin), alkaloids (phellandrine, phellandridine).	P1, P2, P3, P4.
67	<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>	Herb	Roots	Saponins (phytolaccagenin, phytolaccasaponin D, phytolaccasaponin E), lectins, polyphenols (rutin, quercetin, kaempferol), phytolaccoside B.	C5, GE.
68	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Herb	Roots	Coumarins (umbelliferone, herniarin, scopoletin), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), essential Oils (α -Pinene, β -Pinene, limonene), triterpenes (α -Amyrin, β -Amyrin).	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C10, C13, C15, C17.
69	<i>Pinus maritima</i>	Tree	Gum resin	Procyanidin dimers (catechin, epicatechin), procyanidin oligomers, phenolic acids (ferulic acids, caffeic acid, gallic acid), bioflavonoids (taxifolin, catechin), organic acids (malic acid, tartaric acid).	BE.
70	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Tree	Gum form stem	Essential Oils (α -Pinene, β -Pinene, limonene, camphene), polyphenols (catechins, procyanidins, flavonoids), resin and resin acids (abietic acid, pimaric acid), lignans (lariciresinol, secoisolariciresinol).	BE, APP.
71	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Herb	Roots	Podophyllotoxin (deoxy podophyllotoxin), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol), Lignans (Podoflox, β -eltatin).	C10, YE.
72	<i>Polygala amara</i>	Herb	Flowering above ground part	Saponins (polygalasaponins, polygalacic acid), alkaloids (polygaline, polygalamine), and flavonoids (rutin, kaempferol).	P1, P2, P3, P4.
73	<i>Populus alba</i>	Tree	Closed buds, blows branch crust and blows sheet buds.	Salicin and salicylates (salicin, salicylic acid), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), phenolic glycosides (populoside, tremulacin), terpenes, organic acids (malic acid).	Ven1, GE.

Table 1. Continued...

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plant types	Parts used in EH remedy	Active Principles/Active medicinal ingredients	Use in EH Remedies: Names
74	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Tree	Bark	Salicin and salicylates (salicin, salicylic acid), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol), and phenolic glycosides (populoside, tremulacin).	C17, Ven1, GE.
75	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Herb	Whole lichen	Alkaloids (symphytine, pulmonarine), tannins (ellagitannins, hydrolyzable tannins), and flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol).	L1.
76	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	Herb	Whole plants	Isoquinoline alkaloids (anemonine, ranunculin), sesquiterpene lactones (pulsatillol, anemoninolides), and flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol).	A3.
77	<i>Rheumofficinale /Rheum palmatum</i>	Herb	Roots and ungrounded stem	Anthraquinones (rhein, emodin, aloë-emodin), tannins (gallic acid, ellagic acid), and phenolic compounds (catechins, quercetin).	S3.
78	<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>	Shrub	Leaves and blows sheets, branch points	Anthocyanins (cyanidin, delphinidin), polyphenols (gallic acid, catechins), terpenoids (diterpenes, triterpenes).	RE.
79	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Tree	Crust dried roots	Triterpenoids (betulinic acid, ursolic acid), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol).	C17.
80	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>	Herb	Leaves (Recent impulses)	Urushiol (pentadecylcatechols), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol), triterpenoids (betulinic acid, ursolic acid).	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C10, C13, C15, C17.
81	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Shrub	Ripe fruits with seed	Vitamin C, flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), carotenoids (lycopene, carotene), organic acid (citric acid, malic acid).	Ver1, RE.
82	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Shrub	Dried sheets	Essential oi (1,8-cineole, pinene, camphor, rosmarinic acid), flavonoids (apigenin, luteolin, diosmetin), diterpenes (carnosic acid, rosmanol, rosmaridiphenol).	RE.
83	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Herb	Whole plant without root	Essential oils (2-undecanone, limonene, eugenol), alkaloids (rutamarine, arborinine), coumarins (bergapten, isobergapten, rutamarin).	WE, YE, Ver1, Ver2.
84	<i>Salix alba</i>	Tree	Bark	Salicylates (salicin, salicylic acid), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), phenolic glycosides (salicortin, tremulacin), tannins (catechins, procyanides) and components (borneol, cineole, camphor, and thujone).	S10, F1, F2.
85	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	Herb	Blow sheet	Essential oil (linalyl acetate, linalool, germacrene-d, caryophyllene), terpenoids (humulene, sclareol), phenolic compounds (rosmarinic acid, caffeic acid, salvianolic acid).	BE.
86	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Herb	Above ground parts of flowering plant	Essential oils (thujone, 1,8-cineole, camphor), flavonoids (apigenin, luteolin, rosmarinic acids), carnosic acid.	BE.
87	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Tree	Leaves, flowers, fruit	Anthocyanins (cyanidin-3-glucoside, cyanidin-3-sambubioside), Flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), organic acids (malic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid).	S10, F1, F2, GE, YE.
88	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Herb	Roots	Benzylisoquinoline alkaloids (sanguinarine, chelerythrine, protopine), isoquinoline alkaloids (sanguidimarine, sanguilutine), polyphenols (caffeic acid, gallic acid, quercetin).	A1, A2, A3, WE.
89	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	Herb	Whole plants	Tannin (gallic acid, ellagic acid, catechin), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), organic acids (malic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid).	WE.

Table 1. Continued...

Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plant types	Parts used in EH remedy	Active Principles/Active medicinal ingredients	Use in EH Remedies: Names
90	<i>Scolopendrium vulgaris</i>	Shrub	Whole plants	Phloroglucinols (Scolopendrin A, scolopendrin B), flavonoids (luteolin, quercetin).	F2.
91	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Shrub	Whole plants	Iridoid glycosides (catalpole, harpagoside, aucubin), phenylethanoid glycosides (verbascoside, martynoside), flavonoids (quercetin, luteolin, apigenin).	S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S10, S11, S12, APP.
92	<i>Simarouba amara</i>	Tree	Dried Bark	Quassinoids (simaroubolide, amarolide, amaroswerin), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), Sterols (sitosterol, stigmasterol).	L1.
93	<i>Smilax medica</i>	Herb	Roots	Saponins (sarsasaponin, smilasaponin, sarsasapogenin), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), phenolic compounds (ferulic acid, caffeic acid, scopoletin).	S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S10, S11, S12, APP.
94	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Shrub	Leave and Young branch	Alkaloids (solanine, solasodine, dulcamarine), glycosides (dulcoside A, dulcoside B), flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin).	Ven1.
95	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Herb	Flower	Flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol, rutin), phenolic acids (chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid), terpenoids (germacrene D, beta caryophyllene).	S6.
96	<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>	Herb	Whole plant without root	Spigeline, anthelmintic flavonoids, coumarins (scopoletin).	Ver2.
97	<i>Steffensia elongata</i>	Shrub	Dried leave	Strychnine, brucine, myristicin, 1,8-cineole and β -ocimene.	Ven1.
98	<i>Strychnos nux vomica</i>	Tree	Ripe seeds	Strychnine, brucine.	S1, C15.
99	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Herb	Roots and leaves	Allantoin, pyrrolizidine alkaloids (symphytine, echimidine), tannins, mucilage.	C4.
100	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Herb	Flowering plant	Thujone, sesquiterpene lactones (parthenolide, santamarine), flavonoids (quercetin, luteolin, apigenin), coumarins (scopoletin), essential oils (camphor, borneol).	Ver2.
101	<i>Taraxacum officinale/ Leontodon taraxacum</i>	Herb	Whole plant without root	Taraxasterol, flavonoids (luteolin, apigenin), sesquiterpene lactones (taraxacine, taraxinic acid), phenolic acids (chlorogenic acids, caffeic acids), polysaccharides, triperpines.	WE, APP.
102	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Tree	Leave	Taxanes, baccatins, taxoids (taxinine, taxezopidines, cephalomannins), flavonoids, procyanidines.	WE
103	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Herb	Fresh plant	Diterpenoids (teucrin A, teucrin B), flavonoids, triterpenes, phenolic compounds (rosmarinic acid, caffeic acid), essential oil (camphor, borneol).	P2.
104	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Tree	Leafy branches	Thujone, thujaplicins, flavonoids, tannins, essential oil (pinene, camphene, limonene).	Ven1.
105	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>	Herb	Whole plant without root	Thymol, carvacrol, flavonoids (epigenin, luteolin), rosmarinic acid, triterpenes (ursolic acid, oleanolic acid).	Ver1.
106	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	Tree	The fresh blossoms freed from the peduncle	Flavonoids, volatile compounds (linalool, benzaldehyde, limonene), tannins, phenolic acids.	Ven1.
107	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Herb	Flower	Pyrrolizidine alkaloids (senkirkine, senecionine, seneciphylline), flavonoids, mucilage.	S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S10, S11.

Table 1. Continued...

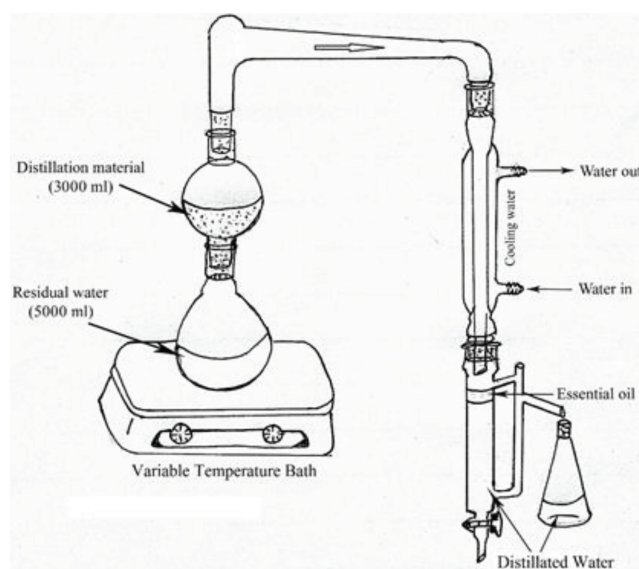
Sl. No.	Name of plant	Plant types	Parts used in EH remedy	Active Principles/Active medicinal ingredients	Use in EH Remedies: Names
108	<i>Uragoga ipecacuanha</i>	Herb	Root	Emetine, cephaeline, psychotrine.	<i>P1, P2, P3, P4.</i>
109	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Herb	Whole plant	Iridoid glycosides (veronicoside, catalpol, and aucubin), flavonoids (apigenin, luteolin, and kaempferol), triterpenoids (ursolic acid and oleanolic acid), phenolic compounds (caffeic acid and rosmarinic acid).	<i>S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S10, S11, Ven1.</i>
110	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Shrub	Bark	Viburnine, flavonoids (quercetin, isoquercitrin, hyperoside), caumarins (scopoletin).	<i>Ven1.</i>
111	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Herb	Whole plant with root and fruit	Vincamine, vincristine, vinblastine.	<i>Ven1, APP.</i>
112	<i>Vincetoxicum officinale</i>	Herb	Root	Vincetoxin, vincetoxin, triterpenoid saponins, ferulic acid, caffeic acid, vincamin.	<i>C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C10, C13, C15, C17.</i>
113	<i>Viscum album</i>	Shrub	Mature branches with fruits	Viscotoxins, mistletoe lectins, viscumins, flavonoids (quercetin, kaempferol).	<i>WE.</i>
114	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vine	Fresh leave	Polyphenols, quercetin, catechins, resveratrol.	<i>RE, APP.</i>

and Digestion. According to Count Mattei, the EH remedies are the complex mixtures of Spagyric essences of selected parts of several useful plants containing various active principles, Count Mattei arrived at an accurate alchemical medicine preparation method *Cohobation*, which is a holistic alchemical process where instead of direct high-temperature boiling of plant parts the steam distillation method is performed that does not use the high temperature thus preserving the vital energy of the plants.

The preparation of Spagyrics always follows the alchemical philosophical principles and terminology: *Sulphur, Mercury* and *Salt*. In the Alchemy process, the useful oil of plants separated by a special distillation process is termed *Sulphur*. The sketch of the distillation apparatus is shown in Figure 1.

The total materials, specially fermented at 27°C temperature, yield the spirit-like liquid, termed *Mercury*. After filtration of the spirit seven times, the residue of the plant body is roasted and incinerated in an oven at 600°C. A grey color ash, such produced, converted to a water-soluble hygroscopic *salt*.

Cohobation is the reunification of the *spirit* and *salt* into volatile oil recovered from the plant body for the restoration of energy of the plant. Then the composite amount is allowed to digest at 30°C in an incubator for

**Figure 1.** Steam distillation apparatus.

a period of one week. Slight shaking of the container is essential in the Digestion process. In the final decantation process, spagyric essence is decanted from the un-dissolved *salts*. The decanted spagyric essence appears to be a yellow-coloured liquid with a strong smell of the original plants. This high-quality non-toxic essence is mixed at finite compositions and proportions to prepare the complex remedy for EH treatment. The

spagyric essences extracted with the help of scientific processes, preserve the vital energy present in the living plants. This is another vital reason to cause quick recovery of a patient by EH treatment³¹⁻³⁹.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1 EH Complex Remedies in Practice

By mixing the desired Spagyric essences, the harmful components are converted into useful and safe remedies. Mattei CC discovered 38 complex original remedies. Mattei's German EH followers extended those up to 60 complex remedies by mixing Mattei's original remedies in fixed proportion^{40,41}. Remedies are classified into eight groups, e.g., *Scrofoloso*, *Angioitico*, *Canceroso*, *Febrifugo*, *Linfatico*, *Pettorale*, *Vermifugo*, *Venereo* along with five *liquid Electricity* and *AquaPerlaPelle*⁴²⁻⁴⁷ (Table 2).

3.2 A Basic Guideline for the Selection of EH Complex Remedies

The guidance of treatment with multiple remedies by C. C. Mattei was largely used and practised by Dr. A. J. L. Gliddon, Prof. Theodore Krauss, Dr. N. L. Sinha, Dr. D. Gangopadhyay and others^{1-6, 42-47}.

A brief guideline is given in Table 3 for selecting complex remedies for oral and therapeutic uses.

3.3 Treatment Philosophy and Mattei's Theory of Complex Remedy

It has been studied that blood possesses circulatory motion and lymph one directional motion in their respective vessels. It is essential now to understand the treatment physiology. Based on Mattei's unique physiological axiom "Life is in Blood and Lymph"¹⁻⁶, he invented complex herbal remedies in EH. It stands

Table 2. EH Remedies and their effective organs

Groups of EH Remedy	Effective for organ/system	No. of remedies in the Group
Scrofoloso	Remedies of this group purify lymph to enhance lymphatic circulation related to the exterior and interior assimilation i.e., Gastric intestinal Canal with Glandular appendage along with the related organs and tissues. It assists the metabolism process. Depending upon the medicinal properties of constitutional plants and herbs, S1-S12 remedies of <i>Scrofoloso</i> Group are extremely useful for various organs and tissues related to Gastric intestinal systems. By showing the universal remedial effectiveness during a pandemic in Japan, S10 is called in Japan as <i>Giappone</i> ^{3,45} .	Total 12 <i>Scrofoloso</i> remedies: S1, S2, S3, S5, S6, S10, S11 and S12. 8 basic remedies and 4 mixed remaining.
Angiotico	<i>Angioticos</i> act on the heart and other components of the circulatory system including blood, blood vessels, arteries, veins and capillaries. Also indirectly effective in defects in the lymphatic system. It purifies blood and increases blood flow.	The <i>Angiotico</i> group of remedies are three in number (A1-A3).
Canceroso	<i>Cancerosos</i> belong to the extended category of the <i>Scrofoloso</i> group. The basic difference includes the effectiveness of <i>Canceroso</i> remedies starting when the action of <i>Scrofoloso</i> remedies becomes slow due to chronic degeneration of cells. <i>Canceroso</i> remedy is used in cases which resist the action of the <i>Scrofoloso</i> group when any organ or organized tissue undergoes degeneration. <i>Cancerosos</i> are called the tissue remedy for cellular construction.	This group contains (C1-C17) ten (10) original remedies.
Linfatico	It acts on lymph, lymph glands and blood. Its action starts at the moment the food turns into living lymph. It influences the white corpuscles while the <i>Scrofolosos</i> act more immediately on the organs that produce and develop the same. The influence of this remedy extends to the blood and the course of blood ^{42,45,46} .	This group has only two medicines- <i>Linfatico</i> 1 and <i>Linfatico</i> 2.
Pettorale	The remedies of this group work on the respiratory system, e.g., trachea, bronchi, respiratory bronchioles alveolar sac and ENT system.	P1-P4 are fundamental and P5-P9 are proportionally mixed remedies.
Febrifugo	This group works on the nervous system and also removes weakness. It enhances the efficiency of other remedies. All types of fevers are cured by this group.	This group contains two remedies – F1 and F2.

Table 2. Continued...

Groups of EH Remedy	Effective for organ/system	No. of remedies in the Group
Vermifugo	<i>Vermifugo</i> cures various worms in the intestines and other infected organs. It is used for mucous membranes and anti-parasitic medicine in combination with other medicines.	Two remedies <i>Ver 1</i> and <i>Ver 2</i> act as antigerm and parasitic infections.
Venereo	Remedy acts as anti-venereal and anti-viral diseases. It acts efficiently for genetic diseases.	This group has a single remedy (<i>Ven 1</i>).
Liquid Electricity	<p>Red Electricity: Increases blood circulation, and acts as an arterial and nerve stimulant. It increases the vitality of the body.</p> <p>Blue Electricity: Acts on the arterial and venous systems. And acts as a stimulant in the circulatory system. In diluted conditions, blue electricity calms the overstimulated organs.</p> <p>Green Electricity: It is anti-cancerous, and acts on the cellular level. Cures chronic diseases and arthritic conditions. GE works on sensory nerves, cell membranes, nucleus, glands and skin. Prevents cell damage and unwanted cell growth.</p> <p>Yellow Electricity: Relaxes muscular, nervous tension and organic function. Working as anti-germ on excretory organs, liver, kidney, sensory nerve and ovary.</p> <p>White Electricity: It is neutral in nature and acts on both sensory and motor nerves, GI tract, Respiratory Tract, Pit of Stomach (Solar plexus), excretory system, skin etc.</p>	5
Lassativo and SLass APP water for skin	They work on the Vegas nerve. It is an anti-constipation medicine that works as an excellent herbal laxative liquid. APP supplies the nourishment of the skin and keeps the skin fresh and smooth as a cosmetic.	1 each
Useful for both oral and Therapeutic uses at Proper dilution.	EH remedies are usually preserved in the process of producing organic alcoholic vehicles. But for prolonged preservation of D3 and D4 remedies alcoholic and soaked with sugar of milk is preferred.	Ref: 1-6, 40-47

Table 3. Selection of complex set of remedies

Lymph and blood Selection of specific <i>Scrofoloso</i> group remedy <i>S1 to S12</i> <i>Angiotico A1 to A3</i>	Tissue remedy Selection of specific <i>Canceroso</i> group remedy <i>C1 to C17</i>	Individual organ/ system remedy <i>Pettorale P1 to P4/</i> <i>Febrifugo F1-F2/</i> <i>Linfatico L1</i>	Antiviral/ antiparasitic/anti- venereal remedy <i>Vermifugo Ver1-Ver2/</i> <i>Venereo Ven1</i>	Liquid electricity Selected <i>Liquid Red/</i> <i>Blue/Green/Yellow/White</i> <i>Electricity</i>
I ▼	II ▼	IIIA ▼	IIIB ▼	IV ▼
Selected Complex set of Remedies				

on the Physiological law of nature that controls the sympathy and attraction, where all the functions of animal and vegetable life are existing. This control of living beings is governed by the Physiological law of selection, assimilation and relation. To achieve faster recovery, Count Cesar Mattei invented complex herbal remedies, governed by the action stated by Physiological law. According to these laws of nature,

the useful substances are appropriated and absorbed but useless and aliening substances are rejected^{1,2}. Thus, the appropriate complex remedies are automatically selected and absorbed by the affected organs until their final recovery and the other components of remedies are attenuated to get absorbed by other tissues and organs. Each specific of the remedies is composed of the active principles of several plants and herbs, which

in their combination completely cover and control the group of organs. Count Mattei mentioned that the diseased organ is more sensitive to the medicine than the healthy organ^{1,2,5}. Here, neither the remedy is used to directly kill the pathogen, nor any complex remedy is left unused. The regenerated inherent immune system does the recovery by killing pathogens with the help of regenerated T and B lymphocytes. Healing takes place for the affected organ and excretory organ simultaneously. As a result, an all-around faster recovery takes place in the system and no more unused appropriate complex remedies are left out. The healing of the inherent immune system by EH remedy makes it a comprehensive medical system, applicable to almost all diseases. It has been proven to work successfully in various clinical cases reported in books and journals⁴¹⁻⁴⁷. Starting from the previous pandemic in Japan during 2nd World War to the COVID-19 pandemic of the recent past, EH established its footprint in the WHO pandemic database⁴⁸⁻⁵¹.

Considering the efficacy and the difference in principles, it may be mentioned that the modus operandi of Homoeopathic treatment "*Similia Similibus Curantur*"⁵² may be appropriately modified for Complex organisms for EH as "*Complex Complexis Curantur*", enabling quick recovery of complex disease developed in complex human health^{42,44-47}.

4. Conclusion

Blood and lymph are two types of body fluids, flowing through the respective ducts and vessels inside the human body. The equilibrium or balance between blood and lymph maintains the "Homeostasis" condition to keep the body in a healthy state. The vitiation of blood or lymph or both will diminish the defensive response allowing the pathogen to develop the disease in the human body⁵³⁻⁵⁵. Medical investigations and treatments based on blood, are popularly reported a century ago. However, treatment using lymph has not been carried out so far. In EH, a major part of the remedies works on lymph flowing through numerous lymphatic vessels existing around various organs. The EH remedies do not directly kill the pathogens. But during propagation through the lymphatic vessels, pathogens are identified, trapped and destroyed by T and B lymphocytes. The waste materials or toxins thus

produced are carried away through lymph vessels and removed by the excretory organ.

In EH, the complex remedies follow the Physiological law of selection, assimilation and relation. Accordingly, the useful active substances are appropriated and absorbed, while useless and aliening substances are rejected⁴⁻⁶. Considering this principle, Mattei invented the complex herbal remedy containing the active principle of several plants that cover and control the organ and group of organs. On the application of a properly chosen complex remedy, the affected organ automatically selects and assimilates the remedy until its final recovery. The remaining parts are attenuated and communicated forward to get absorbed by other tissues or organs. Hence, the balance between blood and lymph is quickly achieved by destroying pathogens with the help of regenerated T and B lymphocytes and the inherent immune system is instantly retrieved and restored. The retrieval of the inherited immune system takes place by the recovery of vitiated blood or lymph. The faster recovery of damaged immune system^{1-3,48,49} enables EH a comprehensive medical system, applicable for the treatment of almost all diseases. Research is due in the above areas to enrich EH Science.

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