

PIONEERING ROLE OF INDIAN DRUGS IN WILLIAM BOERICKE'S MATERIA MEDICA

ABSTRACT

William Boericke (1849–1929) was a distinguished American homeopath, educator, and publisher. Born in Austria, he migrated to the United States, where he studied medicine and later became a professor at the Pacific Homoeopathic Medical College, San Francisco. With over five decades of medical practice, he left a rich legacy for the homeopathic world.¹

His greatest contribution was the Pocket Manual of Homœopathic Materia Medica (1901), a compact yet comprehensive book that remains widely used even today. Boericke carefully compiled remedies from various parts of the world, combining classical knowledge with clinical experience.²

Among these, he included several Indian remedies such as *Acalypha indica*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Abies indica*, *Cephalandra indica*, *Ocimum sanctum*, and *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*. These medicines proved useful in conditions like fevers, dysentery, diabetes, skin eruptions, respiratory complaints, and renal troubles, showing the global adaptability of Homeopathy and the immense value of India's medicinal plants.¹

INTRODUCTION

In his Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica, William Boericke gave special place to several Indian remedies, showing how valuable they are in daily practice. Their presence not only enriches Boericke's work but also highlights the important role of India's rich medicinal plants in the worldwide growth of Homeopathy. It shows how India's rich medicinal flora has enriched the homeopathic materia medica, bringing local healing traditions into a global system.^{2, 8}

KEY WORDS: Pioneers, William Boericke, Indian Remedies, Endogenous Drugs, Homoeopathy, Rich Medicinal flora, Local Healing traditions. Materia Medica Boericke.

AIMS:

1) To study the significance and therapeutic utility of Indian drugs as described in Boericke's Materia Medica.

2) To highlight the unique contribution of Indian-origin remedies to homoeopathic practice.

OBJECTIVES:

1) To enlist the Indian drugs included in Boericke's Materia Medica.

2) To analyse the characteristic symptoms and keynote of these drugs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

37 Primary Source – Boericke’s Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Repertory
38 (latest edition).²

39 Reference Repertories – Kent’s Repertory, Synthesis Repertory, or Hompath/Zomeo software for
40 cross-verification.¹²

41 Secondary Literature – Articles, journals, and research papers on Indian drugs in homeopathy.^{8,10}

42

43 **INDIAN DRUGS**

44 **1. ABROMA AUGUSTA:**

45 **Abrom-a.**

46 Common name – Olatkambal, Devil’s cotton, Olat Tambol.

47 N.O.: Sterculiaceae.

48 Clinical: Albuminuria; sleeplessness; amenorrhea; carbuncle; diabetes mellitus and
49 insipidus; debility; dysmenorrhea; weakness of brain.

50 Great uneasiness; feeling of love extreme prostration. Inability to do any work;
51 disinclination to work. Great loss of flesh; rapid emaciation; parasitic weakness.

52 Burning sensation all over the body with thirst for large quantities of water.

53 Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x.¹

54 **2. ABROMA AUGUSTA RADIX**

55 **Abrom-a-r**

56 Common name: Olat Kambal Root, Olat kambal mul, devil’s cotton.

57 N.O.: Sterculiaceae.

58 Clinical: Female disorders.

59 The efficacy of Abrom-a-r is marked in all female diseases especially those connected
60 with the uterus. Also useful in some cases of fall chlorosis. Mental and other symptoms
61 tally with those of Abrom-a.

62 Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x.¹

63 **3. ACALYPHA INDICA**

64 **Acal.**

65 Common name: Mukta jhuri or Mukta barshi, Aritta Manjarie, Khokali, Indian Acalypha,
66 Kuppaimeni, Haritaki Manjiri, Vahchani Kanto, Indra Maris.

67 N.O:Euphorbiaceae.
68 Clinical:cough;diarrhea;flatulence;hemoptysis;phthisis.
69 It has a marked influence on the alimentary canal and respiratory organs. It is employed in
70 the beginning of phthisis with hemoptysis and arterial hemorrhage, but no febrile disturbance. Burning se
71 nsation in the pharynx, esophagus, stomach and intestine.
72 Dryness of mouth and throat. Weak in the morning. Gain strength during the day. It is of
73 great importance in progressive emaciation and all pathological hemorrhage's having a
74 morning aggravation.

75 Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6x.¹

76 **4.ACHYRANTHES ASPERA**

77 **Achy-a.**

78 Common name: Apamarga; Apang; Latjira; Aghada; Kutri; Na-yuivt; Apa-kharevazhun.

79 N.O:Amaranthaceae.

80 Clinical:Astringent;diarrhea;diuretic;dysentery;menorrhagia;badeffects of dog and snake bites;
81 burns.

82 Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 3c, 6c.¹

83 **5.AEGLEFOLIA**

84 **Aegle-f.**

85
86 Common name: Belfruit, Sripkala, Bilwa, Bengal-quince, Bilinu-phal, Vilwa-pazhan, Bilwa-pandu

87 N.O.:Rutaceae.

88 Clinical: Bleeding piles; diarrhea; dysentery; fever with dropsy; impotence.

89 It is in useful remedy in dropsy, bleeding piles, diarrhea and dysentery.

90 Acts as a mild stimulant to the intestinal mucous membrane. A full, regular and strong pulse is the characteri
91 stic symptom of this drug. An excellent remedy for dropsy and beri-
92 beri with decreased urine. Pain in all the limbs is aggravated after 4pm.

93 Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6c, 30c, 200c.¹

95 **6.ANDERSONIA Or AMOORAROHITAKA**

96 **Anders.o**

97 Common name: Rohitaka, Royna, Rohera, Rohido, Harinhara, Pitaraja.

98 N.O:Mediaceae.

99 Clinical:Chronicfever;generaldebility;enlargedglands;liverandspleendisorders;
100 leucorrhea.Asplendedremedyforhepaticandsplenicdisorders,especiallyifassociatedwithchronic
101 malarialfevers.Hepato-
102 splenomegalywithtenderness.Constipationisacharacteristicsymptom.Particularlyusefulinpatient's
103 withabillious temperament
104 Dose:3x,6x,30c,etc.¹

105
106 **7.ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA**

107 **Androg-p.**

108 Commonname:Kalmegh,Mahatekta,Kiryat,Kirata,TheGreatBhunimba,Kalpanath,
109 Kiryato,Olenkirayet,Nalavemu,Nilavambu,Nilavoepu,TheGreatKingofBitters.

110 N.O.:Acantheceae.

111 Clinical:Firststageofcoldandcough;convalescenceafterProlongedfever;general
112 debility;infantileliver;jaundice.

113 Ahighlyefficaciousremedyinalltypesofliverdisorders.Generalburningsensationespeciallyinthepalms
114 isakeynotesymptom.Washeshandsandfeetwithcoldwaterin
115 ordertorelievetheburningsensation.Inslowfeversofchildrenwithaderangedor
116 enlargedliver.Infantilejaundice.Efficaciousinkalaazarofinfants

117 Dose:Mothertincture,3x,6x,30c.¹

118 **8.ATISTA INDICA Or GLYCOSMIS PENTAPHYLLA**

119 **Atis.**

120 Commonname:Ash-sheora,Bannimbu,Vanamenibuka,Keimira.

121 N.O.:Rutaceae.

122 Clinical:Biliarycolic;diarrhea;flatulence;tinnitus;scurvy;scorbuticteeth.

123 Anexcellentremedyinbreakingandstoppingfeverswhichappearonalternatedaysoron
124 everythirddaywithorwithoutmalarialinfection,especiallyduringautumn.Indiseasesof
125 childrenwithsignsandsymptomsofworms.Convulsionsduetoworms.Biliarycolicand gastric colic
126 .

127 **Dose:Mothertincture, 2x,3x,6c. ¹**

128 **9.ATISTA RADIX**

129 **Atis-r.**

130 Commonname:RootofAsh-sheora,Bannimbu,Vanamenibuka.

131 N.O.:Rutaceae.

132 Clinical:Dysentery;Wormcomplaints.

133 Dose:Mohtertincture,3x,12x, 30c.¹

134 **10.AZADIRACHTAINDICAOrMELIA**

135 **Aza.**

136 Commonname:Nim,Nimba,MargosaTree,Vembaka,Bal-nimb,Vembu,Vepa,TheNeem

137 N.O.:Meliaceae.

138 Clinical:Ozena;pemphigus;scabies;leprosy;helminthiasis;gonorrhea;glossitis.It
139 iswellknowntonic,antiseptic,astringent and anantiperiodicremedy ofgreat usein
140 opthalmia,asthma,cough,catarrh, constipation,uterinedebilityandhelminthiasis.

141

142 It is grandremedyinchronicfever.Locally,ithelpsintheremovalofsloughandpromotes
143 healthygranulationandhealing.

144 Dose:6c,30c,200c.¹

145 **11. BLUMEAODORATA**

146 **Blum-o.**

147 Commonname:Kuksima,Kukundar,Kukurmota.

148 N.O.:Compositae.

149 Clinical:cough;fever;hemorrhage;hoarseness.

150 Ithasgotreputationinbleedingpiles;diarrheaordysenteryassociatedwithblood;
151 excellentresultsinmiscariagewhenhemorrhageisprofuse;inbloodyleucorrheaand
152 menorrhagiaitexertsapowerfulinfluncetoarrestbleeding.

153 Dose:Mohtertincture,2x,3x.¹

154

155

156

157

158 **12.BOERHAAVIADIFFUSA**

159 **Boerh-d.**

160 Commonname:Punarnava,Sothaghni,Sant,Ghetuli,Itsit,Mukukrattai.

161 N.O.:Nyctagineae.

162 Clinical: Asthma; beri-beri; dropsy; jaundice; gonorrhea; heart problems; hypertension;
163 bites of venomous animals, etc.; ascitis;
164 cirrhosis. Has marked diuretic properties. Dropsy associated with healthy kidneys and early liver and
165 peritoneal conditions. Ascitis due to cirrhosis of liver. Kala Azar. swelling in eyelids, hands and feet.

166 Dose: Mother tincture.¹

167 **13. BRAHMI**

168 **Brahmi**

169 Clinical: impaired memory; whooping cough.

170 It is mostly used as a tonic for absent-mindedness and for a short, weak memory. It is also used for whooping
171 cough.

172 Dose: Mother tincture.¹

173

174 **14. CAESALPINIA BONDUCELLA**

175 **Caesal-b.**

176 Common name: Nata, Kuberakshi, Nata-karanja, Sugar-ghota, Fever Nut, Physic nut,
177 Bonduc Nut, Devil's Testicle, Kazhar-shikkay.

178 N.O.: Leguminosae.

179 Clinical: Fever; headache.

180 Of great value in chronic intermittent fever and hepatosplenomegaly Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x.¹

181

15 .CALOTROPISGIGANTEA

Calo.

Commonname: Akanda, Arka, Mandara, Gigantic Swallow-woop, Ekke, Jellude, Badabadam, Madar, Mudar, Akadu.

N.O.: Asclepiadeae.

Clinical: Asthma; ascites; cough; catarrh; chronic rheumatism; diarrhea; dysentery; elephantiasis; pneumonic tuberculosis; poisonous snake bite; leprosy; intestinal worms; skin disease; syphilis; splenomegaly; otalgia; piles. An excellent remedy for skin and eye affections. Sensation of warmth in the scrobiculous cord is the characteristic symptom of this remedy. In severe and advanced cases of syphilis with thickening of the ends of nails. Decreases obesity while the muscle mass becomes harder and firmer.

Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x, 6c.¹

16 .CALOTROPISLACTLACTUM

Calo-l.

Commonname: glue of calotropis, Akanda, Madar, Gigantic, Swallow-woop, Arka.

N.O.: Asclepiadeae.

It is prepared from milk, juice or glue of Calotropis gigantea and usually the cases which are not benefited by the employment of Calotropis gigantea yield to the therapeutic properties of Calotropis lactum. Clinical: Purging; vomiting; toothache; splenomegaly; diseases of eye and skin are successfully treated by this drug.

Dose: 3x, 6x.¹

17 .CARICAPAPAYA

Asim.

Commonname: penpay, popaiya, papend, aranda, kharguza, poppayi, boppaiya, papaya, kappalam, pappayam, panutn, melonenbum.

N.O.: Passifloreae. Clinical: Abortion, dyspepsia, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, uterine disorders, jaundice. An efficacious remedy helping digestion in very weak patients.

Dose: Mother tincture, 1x, 3x.¹

18 .CEPHALANDRAINDICA

Cephdi.

Commonname: Telakucha, bimba. Kanduriki-bill, korai, kabare-

hindi N.O.: Cucurbitaceae.

Clinical: Diabetes mellitus and insipidus; skin affections; jaundice; dropsy; dysentery; sunstroke; boils; abscesses; carbuncles. The grand medicine for diabetes mellitus and insipidus; glycosuria. Intolerable burning sensation all over the body, especially adapted to the people, oversensitive to noise and external impressions .

Dose: Mother tincture, 1x, 3x.¹

19. CLERODENDRON IN FORTUNATUM

Clerod-i.

Commonname: Bhat, Bhanta, Ghantakarna, Bhandira, Karo.

N.O.: Leguminosae.

Clinical: Gastric problems, worms.

A remedy for gastric derangements and chronic fevers.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6c, 30c.¹

20 .COLEUS AROMATICUS

Coleus-a.

Commonname: Pashandhedi, Himsagara, patharkuchi, pather-chu. Clinical :

Gonorrhea, Urinary problems.

Action on the genito-urinary organs, however requires extensive trial. Dose : Mother tincture, 2x.¹

21 .CYNODON DACTYLON

Cyn-d.

Commonname: Durba, Huriale grass, Granthi, Doorva, Garika, Arugu, Talla.

N.O.: Gramineae.

Clinical: Haemorrhages; dysentery; dropsy; leucorrhea; scabies.

An excellent hemorrhagic remedy in hematemesis, epistaxis, hemoptysis, bleeding from

cuts or wounds or bleeding piles. In the latter two it can be used internally and locally.

UNDER PEER REVIEW IN IJAR

Dropsy and general anasarca. Dose: Mother tincture, 3x.¹

22 .DESMODIUM GANGETICUM

Desm-g.

Common name: Shalpani, Sarivan, Shalaparni, Gitanaram.

N.O.: Leguminosae.

Clinical: Fever; headache; meningitis; typhoid; wryneck.

A neuralgia remedy, pain all over the body, cannot sit straight due to spinal pain, neuralgic pain in stomach and knee joint. Burning sensation in hands and feet.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6x, 30c.¹

23. EMBELIARIBES

Emb-r.

Common name: Biranga, beberang, vidanga, baburung, karkannic, vayuvilamgan.

N.O.: Myrsineae.

Clinical: Children's remedy; Worm killer; diarrhea; dyspepsia and flatulence due to worms.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6c, 30c.¹

24 .FICUS INDICA Or BENGALENSIS

Opun-f.

Common name: Bot, Bor, banyan tree, vata, bar, mari. N.O.:

Urticaceae.

Clinical: Haemorrhages.

It possesses greater antihemorrhagic properties than *Ficus religiosa*.

Hemorrhage from the throat or mouth due to any cause, when the color of blood is purered, hemorrhage before any evacuation, bloody leucorrhea, etc.

Successful arrest of hemorrhage from piles, and in chronic bloody dysentery, hemorrhage during menses.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6c.¹

25 .FICUSRELIGIOSA

Fic-r.

Commonname:ashwatta,pippala,pipal,sacredfig.,arshemaran,areyal,jeri

N.O.:Urticaceae.

Clinical:Hemorrhagearrester;breedingpiles;epistaxis,dysentery;hemoptysis;hematemesis;hematuria;menorrhagia;metrorrhagia;typhoid.

Agreatanti-hemorrhagicremedy,brightredbloodispassedfromallorifices.Hasbeen usedsuccessfullyinphthisicalhemoptysis,wereotherremedieshavefailed.Patientis very weak and restless .

Dose:Mohtertincture,3x,6c,30c.¹

26. GENTIANACHIRATAOrSWERTIACHIRATA

Gent-ch.

Commonname:chirata,nela-verun,kirata-tikla.

Clinical:Anti-pyreticorfebrifuge(feverkiller);dyspepsia;hyperacidity;functional inactivityoftheliver;flatulence;anorexia;worms;chronicfever.Anoted‘feverkiller’,inbothacuteand chronicmalarialfevers.Thekeynotesymptom accompanyingthefeverisburningintheeyesforaslongasthefeverlasts.Kalaazar,withhepatomegalyands plenomegaly.Wardsofdebilityafterfever.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x,6c.¹

27. GYMNEMASYLVESTRE

Gymne.

Commonname:meshasingiorgurmar,mesha-sringa(Ram’shorn),Chotta-dubhilata, shiru-kuranja,kavali.

N.O.:Asclepiadeae.

Clinical:‘Sugarkiller’:diabetesmellitus;poisonoussnakebite.

Isalmostspecificfordiabetesmellitus.Diminishessugarinurine,patientputsonflesh andweight,appetiteimproves,assumesahealthylook.Improveshismental,physicaland sexualfaculties.Isabletoworkhard,isnotexhaustedafteralittleexertionasbefore.Prolongsadiabeticpat ientslife.Allsymptomsaccompaniedwithaburningsensationall overthebody.Relaxationofallmuscles.

Dose:Mohtertincture,3x,6c.¹

28. HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA Or WRIGHTIA TINCTO

Kurch.

Common name: kurchi, kutaji, kaluoga, indrayava, indrajaveru, pandrakura, kurchi- conessi, tellicherry bark.

N.O.: Apocynaceae.

Clinical: Acute and chronic dysentery. Indicated in Acute or chronic dysentery with profuse mucus and blood; associated with pinching, griping colic around the navel, prostration, emaciation, loss of appetite and a bitter taste in the mouth. Tenesmus, eructations and proctalgia with a constant urging to stools.

Dose: Mother tincture.¹

29. HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA

Hydrc.

Common name: Thankuni, Indian pennywort, kurivana, Valla-rai, Tholkuri.

N.O.: Umbelliferae.

Clinical: Dysentery; jaundice; gonorrhea; dropsy; leprosy; secondary syphilis; elephantiasis; gangrene after amputation; acnerosacea; Gout; leucorrhea; lupus; ringworm.

The skin and female generative organs are the chief centers of attack. Also in intestinal inflammation and cellular proliferation, there is hypertrophy and induration of connective tissue; scleroderma. Affections of the trigeminal nerve. A great tonic to keep up strength and memory.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6x.¹

30. HYGROPHILIA SPHINOSA

Hydroph-s.

Common name: Kulekhara, Kokilaksha, Talmakhana, Gokshura, Tolimkhana, Nirguviveru, Gokhulajana.

N.O.: Acanthaceae. Clinical: Anasarca and dropsy; gonorrhea; insomnia; impotency; rheumatism; leucorrhea; skin problems; renal calculus; hepatic obstruction. Useful in skin affections which are worse by warmth and ameliorated by cold applications in gonorrhea; urinary affections, rheumatism and insomnia.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6x, 30c.¹

31. JANOSIA Or JOANESIA A SOCA Or SARACA INDICA

Joan.

Common name: The Asoka Tree, Asoka, Kankeli, Asok, Ashopalava.

N.O.: Leguminosae. Clinical: uterine disorders; menorrhagia.

An ancient medicine of great repute for menstrual and uterine disorders. A sovereign remedy for menorrhagia and scanty menses with intolerable pain and burning sensation during micturition. A uterine tonic, giving strength to uterus which has been weakened by chronic ailments.

Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x.¹

32. JUSTICIA ADHATODA

Just.

Common name: Vasaka, Baidyamata, Arusha, Adhatodai, Malabar-nut.

Clinical: Cough; Coryza; bronchitis; pneumonia; phthisis; hemoptysis; jaundice; vomiting; constipation. Excellent in all sorts of coughs and cold. It is proclaimed that no death can take place from cough of any kind, if Vasaka is displayed its healing properties.

Dose: 3x, 6x, 30c.¹

33. JUSTICIA RUBRUM

Just-r.

Common name: Rakta vasta

Clinical: Hemoptysis; hematemesis.

Justicia rubrum is highly efficacious where Justicia adhatoda fails; used where there is more hemoptysis and hematemesis.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6c.¹

34. LEUCAS ASPERA

Leucas-a.

Common: Drona, Drona pushpi, dandakalasa. Guldera, kulannaphul, kumki. N.O.: Labiatae.

Clinical: Intermittent fever; asthma; cough; dysentery; jaundice; hepatomegaly; splenomegaly; bite of venomous animals;

Skin problems. Useful in cases of snake bites; mother tincture is applied both externally and internally; 10–15 drops per dose, at 15–20 minutes interval, till the patient feels better. In case of scorpion bites also, its action is noticed the burning pains disappear within a short period. Also useful in intermittent fevers, asthma, nasal catarrh, scabies and complaints due to bilious disorders like jaundice. Bloody dysentery; splenic affections, induration and enlargement.

Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x.¹

35. LUFFA AMARA

Luf-am.

Commonname :Titpolla,

dhamarjobN.O.:Cucurbitaceae.

Clinical:splenomegaly;fever;hepaticcongestion.

Oftenusedinloosestoolsandvomitingwithmarkedburningsensationalloverthebody.

Sometimeschillsarefelt.Thepulseisweakandfeeble,faceispaleandtheextremitiesare cold with clammy Perspiration.

Dose:Mohtertincture,3x,6x.¹

36. LUFFABINDAL

Lub-b.

Commonname:Ghosalata,Debdali,Koshataki.

N.O.:Cucurbitaceae.

Clinical:Chronicmalarialfever;gallstonecolic;dropsy;Acuteandchronicnasalcatarrh;enlargedliverandspleen(Someauthorsalsorecommenditsuseexternallyoverpiles).

Dose:Mohtertincture,3x,6c.¹

37. MENISPERMUMCOCCULUS

Menis.

Commonname:Raktakanthalia,

Clinical: Menorrhagia.

Agreatremedyforuterinehemorrhages.

Dose:Mohtertincture,3x,6x.¹

38. NYCTANTHESARBORTRISTIS

Nyct.

Commonname:shephalika,siuli,harsinghar,paghalamalli.

N.O.:Jasminaceae.

Clinical:Remittentfever;rheumatism;sciatica;constipation;headache.

Biliousandobstinate,remittentfever,sciatica,rheumatismandconstipationinchildren

Dose : Mother tincture.¹

39.OCIMUMCARYOPHYLLATUM

Oci-car.

Commonname:DulalThulasi.

Clinical:spermatorrhea;gonorrhea;hematuria;bloodydysentery;nephritis;pyuria.

Frequentmicturition;extremeburningmicturition,passageofpuswithurine;hematuria.
Hasdecidedactionuponthe kidney,bladderandurethra.Inflammationandcongestionof
kidneys.Ingonorrhea,inthefirststagewhenthereisexcessiveburningduringmicturition
whichismixedwithpus.Spermatorrhea;bloodydysentery.Fevermayaccompanyall complaints.

Dose:Mohtertincture,3x,6x.¹

40.OCIMUMGRATISSIMUM

Oci-g.

Commonname:RamThulasi

Clinical:Gonorrhea;pyuria;dysuria;nasalcatarrh;cough;fever.

ThetherapeuticpropertiesatareattributedtoOci-sa.arepresentinthisvarietyofTulsi
also.Nasalcatarrh,coughandfeverinchildren.Alsousedingonorrheawithdifficultyin
micturition,burningwhilemicturatingandpyuria.

Dose:Mohtertincture,3x,30c.¹

41. OCIMUMSANCTUM

Oci-sa.

Commonname:Tulsi,Vishnupriya,Tulasi,Divya,Bharati,Krishna-mul,KalaTulasi,Shiva Tulasi,
Holy Basil.

N.O.:Labiaceae.

Clinical:Asthma;catarrh;cold;opthalmianeonatorum;typhoid;wormaffections;
tonsillitis;pleurisy.

Inremittentfeverassociatedwithcold,coughordiarrhea,pneumonia,bronchitisand
asthma.Remittentfeverinchildrenduringdentition,diarrheaorwormcomplaints.Gastric
andintestinalcatarrhwithfeveranddiarrhea.

Dose:Mohtertincture,3x

42 OLDENLANDIAHERBACEA

Olden-h.

Commonname:Khatpapara,Kshetra-parpata,Daman-papar,Veno-nelaVemy,Poriengo,
Kazuki,TwoFloweredIndianMadder.

N.O.:Rubiaceae.

Clinical:Low form of fevers; gastric problems; nervous depressions; jaundice. Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6x, 30c.¹

43 PSORALEACORYLIFOLIA

Psoral-c.

Common name: Babchi, Vakuchi, Latakasturi, Bavachi, Bawachi, Karpo-karishi, Kani Bogi.

N.O.:Leguminosae.

Clinical: Leucoderma, streptococci,

Has a powerful action against the skin streptococci. Locally beneficial in the treatment of leucoderma of non-syphilitic origin. It dilates the arterioles of the subcapillary plexus; plasma content in the area is increased and it becomes hyperemic, the melanoblasts are stimulated leading to pigment formation; it diffuses into the decolourised leucodermic patches.

Dose: Mother tincture.¹

44 RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA

Rauw.

Common name: Chandra, Sarpagandha, Chandrika, Chandra, Chotachand, Dharmarna, Dhanbarua, Covannmilpori, Patalagandhi.

N.O.:Apocynaceae.

Clinical: Hypertension; mania. Dose:

Mother tincture.¹

45 SOLANUM XANTHOCARPUM

Sol-x.

Common name: kantikari, Nidighika, katele, Bhuringni, Warumlea, kandankattiri, pinna- mulaka.

N.O.:Solanaceae.

Clinical: Hoarseness; aphonia; bronchitis; pneumonia; bronchopneumonia; asthma; fever; suppression of urine; renal calculi. An excellent remedy for hoarseness with cough. Respiratory diseases with aphonia. Catarrh of fever. A sure preventive against smallpox.

Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x.¹

46. SYZYGIUM JAMBOLANUM

Syzyg.

Commonname: Kalajam, Nilaphala, Jaman, Jambudo, Nacraedu, Navil, Nagum, Naval, Sittalchini,

Blackplum. N.O.: Myrtaceae

Clinical: Diabetes mellitus and insipidus; prickly heat; diarrhea; dysentery; scorbutic Gums. The most powerful remedy in diabetes mellitus; causes a marked diminution and disappearance of sugar in the urine; polydipsia; polyuria; profound prostration and emaciation. In cases of sore throat and spongy gums, a decoction of its bark is used as a gargle. Especially suited to patients who suffer from chronic dyspepsia.

Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x.¹

47. TERMINALIA ARJUNA

Term-a.

Commonname: Arjuna, Vellaimarudamarum, Shardul, Sajadan

N.O.: Combretaceae.

CLINICAL: Angina pectoris, fractures; ecchymosis; gonorrhea; spermatorrhea; vertigo.

Diseases of heart, both organic and functional; angina pectoris; suffocation; vertigo. In fractures, pains all over the body owing to a fall and all sorts of ecchymosis, the action of this drug in such cases is supreme. It is also efficacious in spermatorrhea and in gonorrhea.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x.¹

48. TERMINALIA CHEBULA

Term-c

N.O.: Combretaceae

Commonname: Haritaki, Abhaya, Pathya, Har, Harara, Harrar, Hirda, Harda, Kadakai, Kadut-key (tree), Kadut-Kaypinji (fruit), Karaka, Kurka (tree).

Clinical: Bleeding piles; diarrhea; chronic dysentery; constipation; biliary colic; headache; vertigo; dropsy; skin diseases; glossitis. Remedy for piles, constipation, chronic dysentery, dropsy, chronic diarrhea and some skin diseases.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6x, 30c.¹

49. TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA

Tinas.

N.O.: Menispermaceae.

Common name: Gulancha, Ninjara, Guluchee, Guruchi, Gilo, Gularich, Gulwali, Gharol, Gula-
veli, Shindil, Kodi, Tippi-tige, Guluchi, Amritvel, Heart-leaved.

Clinical: Seminal debility, fevers; intermittent fevers; jaundice; splenic affections;
leprosy; leucorrhea; rheumatism; skin diseases; secondary syphilis; genito-urinary
problems; gonorrhea; dysuria; pyuria; etc.

A tonic, patient is extremely weak owing to repeated attacks of fever and exhausted
seminal emissions. An excellent remedy for intermittent fevers, jaundice, torpidity of the
liver, bilious vomiting and leprosy.

Dose: Mother tincture, 2x, 3x, 6x.¹

50. TRICHOSANTHES DIOICA

Trich.

Common name: Patal, Patola, Parver, Palwal, Kombu-pudalai, Kammu-potla, Wild- Snakegourd.

N.O.: Cucurbitaceae.

Clinical: Chronic and acute malarial fevers, Kala-azar, nausea and vomiting; chlorea; dysentery;
hepatomegaly; jaundice; splenomegaly. Burning sensation all over the body with thirst and desire for cold
things. In all kinds of fever with predominance of biliary symptoms. Extreme weakness, restlessness and
sleepiness.

Dose: Mother tincture, 3x, 6x, 30c.¹

51. VERNONIA ANTHELMINTICA

Vern-a.

N.O.: Compositae.

Common name: Somaraja, Somraj, Bakchi, Kalu-jiri, Kadvo-jiri, Kattu-Shiragam, Adavi-
jilakara.

Clinical: Anti-helminthic; threadworms; Worm problems. It has a remarkable anti-
helminthic property and it is distinctly effective in threadworm
infection. It is also useful in problems arising as a consequence to Worm problems;
nocturnal enuresis, grinding of teeth at night, etc.

Dose: Mothertincture, 3x.¹

CONCLUSION:

The Indian remedies mentioned in Boericke's *Materia Medica* show how Homeopathy has drawn strength from the rich medicinal heritage of India. These drugs, suited to local diseases and climates, not only widen the scope of treatment but also demonstrate the global and adaptable nature of Homeopathy. Their inclusion is a testimony to the scientific efforts of both Indian and international homeopaths who proved and verified them for practical use.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The authors express their heartfelt thanks to esteemed Director, Dr. Umesh Akkaladevi, and Respected Principal, Prof. Dr. Nurus Saher Khan, of Hamsa Homoeopathy Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, for generously sharing their wisdom and providing unwavering support.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: Authors declare no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES:

1. BOERICKE'S New Manual of Homoeopathic MATERIA MEDICA with REPERTORY
2. Boericke W. Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Repertory. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel; 1901.
3. Hahnemann S. *Materia Medica Pura*. Leipzig: Arnold; 1811–1821.
4. Kent JT. *Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica*. New York: Ehrhart & Karl; 1905.
5. Hering C. *The Guiding Symptoms of Our Materia Medica*. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel; 1879–1891.
6. Clarke JH. *A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica*. London: Homoeopathic Publishing Co.; 1900–1902.
7. Boger CM. *Synoptic Key of the Materia Medica*. Parkersburg: Medical Publishing Co.; 1915
8. CCRH (Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy). *Monographs on Indian Medicinal Plants in Homoeopathy*. Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India; various volumes.
9. Khuda-Bukhsh AR. *Potentized Indian Plants in Homoeopathy: Research and Clinical Utility*. Kolkata: University of Kalyani Press; University of Kalyani Press; 2002.

Online Sources

10. National Center for Homeopathy (NCH): <https://www.homeopathycenter.org>
11. CCRH official site (Indian government): <https://ccrhindia.nic.in>
12. Homoeopathic Online Texts Library: <http://homeoint.org>

UNDER PEER REVIEW IN IJAR

UNDER PEER REVIEW IN IJAR