



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Monthly Report

August 2024

MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Co-Curricular Activities

Activity 1: NEXUS WEBINAR

Date: 08/07/2024

No. of Students Participated: 350 + 50 colleges

No. of Faculty Participated : 45 +practioners

Topic : An evidence based homoeopathic treatment protocol for female infertility

Resource Person Details : Dr Rakesh Krishna



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Hyderabad
In association with
SAHYA (School of Artistic Homoeopathy for Youngsters and Adults), Kerala

NEXUS WEBINAR 2024

SPEAKER



Dr. Rakesh Krishna,
General Secretary of SAHYA and the Unit Secretary of IIR, Mannarkkad
Best Junior Doctor Award in 2021 by SAHYA.

TOPIC
An Evidence Based Homoeopathic Treatment Protocol for Female Infertility

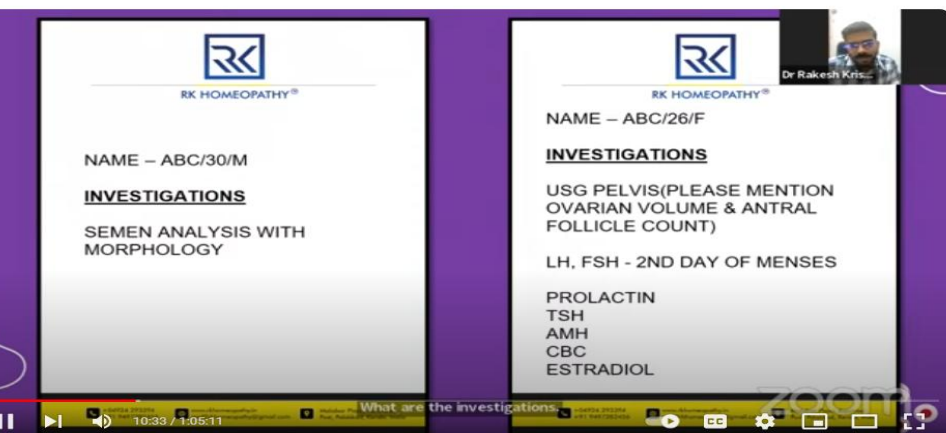
Watch Live Streaming

- www.youtube.com/@mnrhmc
- www.x.com/mnrhmc
- www.t.me/mnrhmc

7th AUGUST 2024
From 10 to 11.30 AM

Meeting ID: 746 928 8396
Passcode: nexus2024

Call Us: 8500054448
<https://nexus2024.blogspot.com>



RK HOMEOPATHY®

NAME – ABC/30/M

INVESTIGATIONS

SEMEN ANALYSIS WITH MORPHOLOGY

What are the investigations.



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital Co-Curricular Activities

Activity 2 : **RISE WEBINAR**

Date: **08/30/2024**

No. of Students Participated: **110**

No. of Faculty Participated : **5**

Topic : **RCT studies to PG'S**

Resource Person Details : **Dr Varanasi Roja, Research officer, CCRH, Orissa**



Co-Curricular Activities

Activity 3 : Debate

Date: 08/20/2024

No. of Students Participated: 35

No. of Faculty Participated : 1

Topic : Sickness is prior to disease man is prior to organ

Resource Person Details : Department of organon



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Extra Curricular Activities

Activity 1 : **Physiology Science Fair- First year Batch** Date: **08/24/2024**

No. of Students Participated : **120**

No. of Faculty Participated : **45**

Topic : **Unlock Secrets of Human Body**

Resource Person Details : **Department of Physiology**



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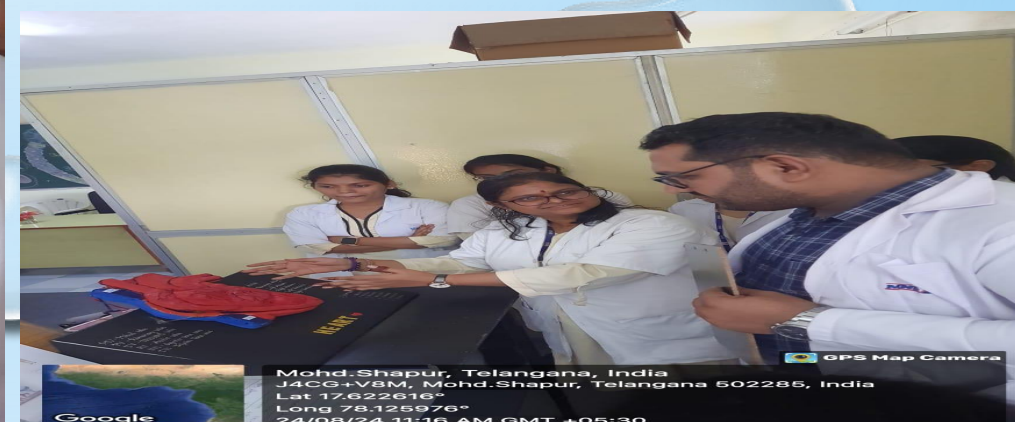
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GPS Map Camera

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MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Extra - Curricular Activities

Activity 2 : Breastfeeding week

Date: 08/05/2024

No. of Students Participated: 6 interns

No. of Faculty Participated : 3

Topic : Breastfeeding Awareness programme

Resource Person Details : Department of Community Medicine & NSS unit

MNR HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, SANGAREDDY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE
BREAST FEEDING WEEK 2024

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE
BREAST FEEDING WEEK 2024

MNR HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, SANGAREDDY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE
BREAST FEEDING WEEK 2024



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Extra - Curricular Activities

Activity 3 : **Nashamukth Bharat**

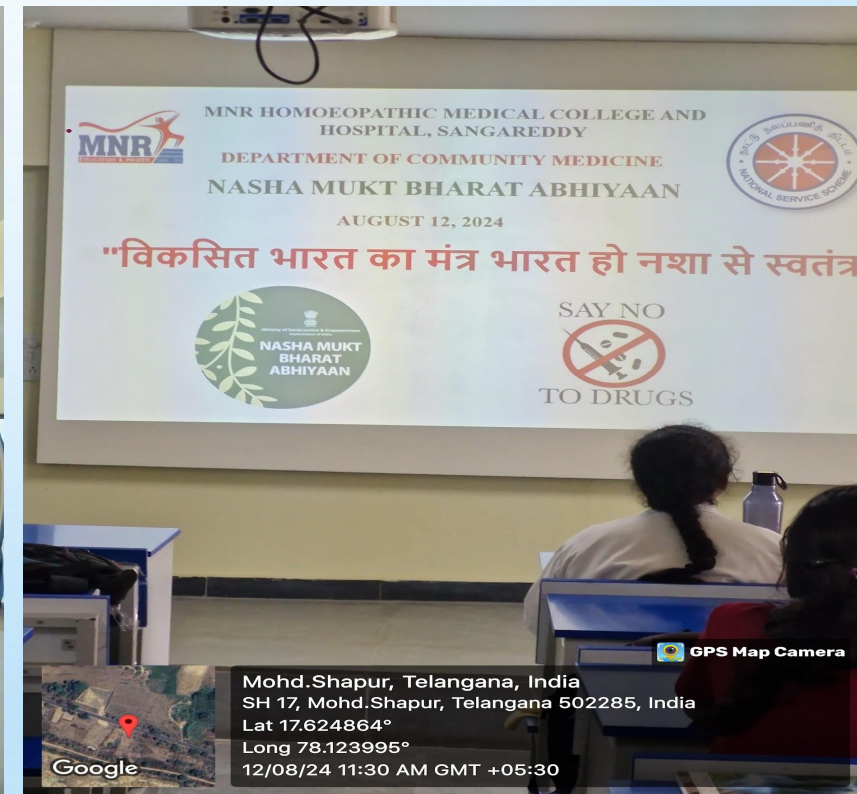
Date: **08/12/2024**

No. of Students Participated: **150**

No. of Faculty Participated : **15**

Topic : **Antidrug Awareness**

Resource Person Details : **Department of Community Medicine & NSS unit**



Higher Studies / Entrance Exam

Activity 1 : Pg Orientation

Date: August 2024

No. of Students Participated: 60

No. of Faculty Participated : All Faculties

Topic : All Subjects

Resource Person Details : All Faculties



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital CAREER GUIDANCE

Activity : **Talk on Scope of homoeopathy in Vetenary**

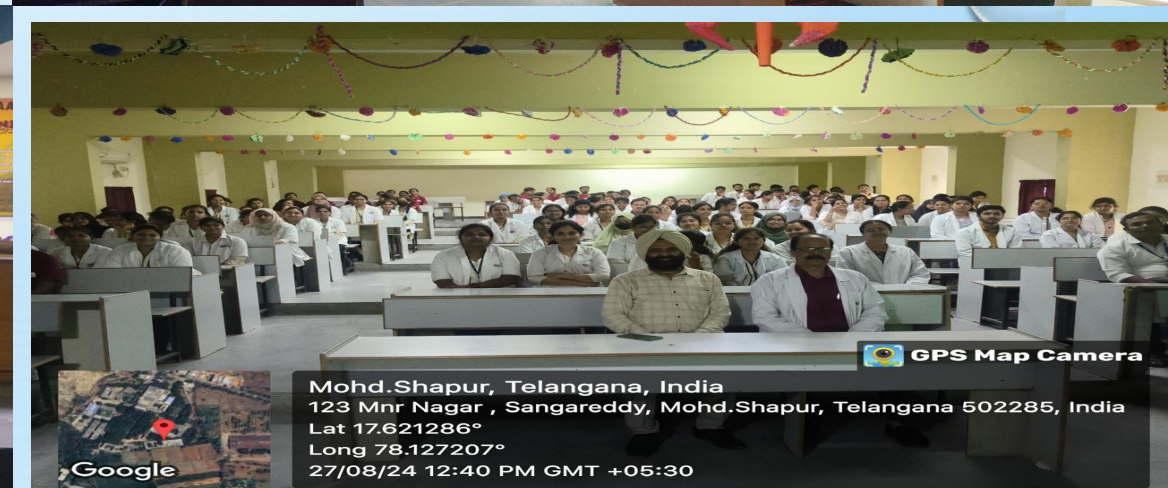
Date: **27/08/24**

No. of Students Participated: **150**

No. of Faculty Participated : **15**

Topic : **Expert talk on Vetenary**

Resource Person Details : **Dr Surjit Singh Makker**



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

MOTIVATIONAL CLASS

Activity : Motivational class- Homoeopathy
Date: 29/08/24
No. of Students Participated : 50
No. of Faculty Participated : 1
Topic : Homoeopathy as a Career
Resource Person Details : Dr G Sridhar





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MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Free Medical Camps and Peripherals



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

Free Medical Camps and Peripherals



MNR Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital

ACHIEVEMENT

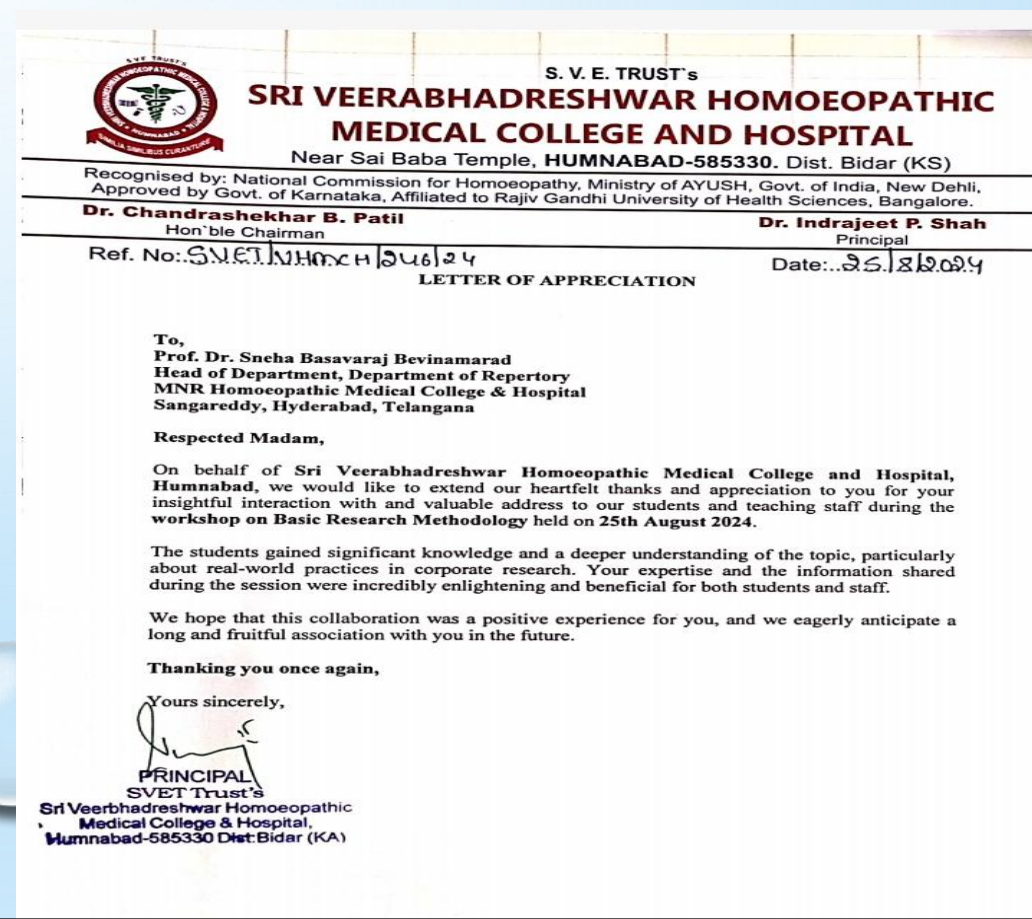
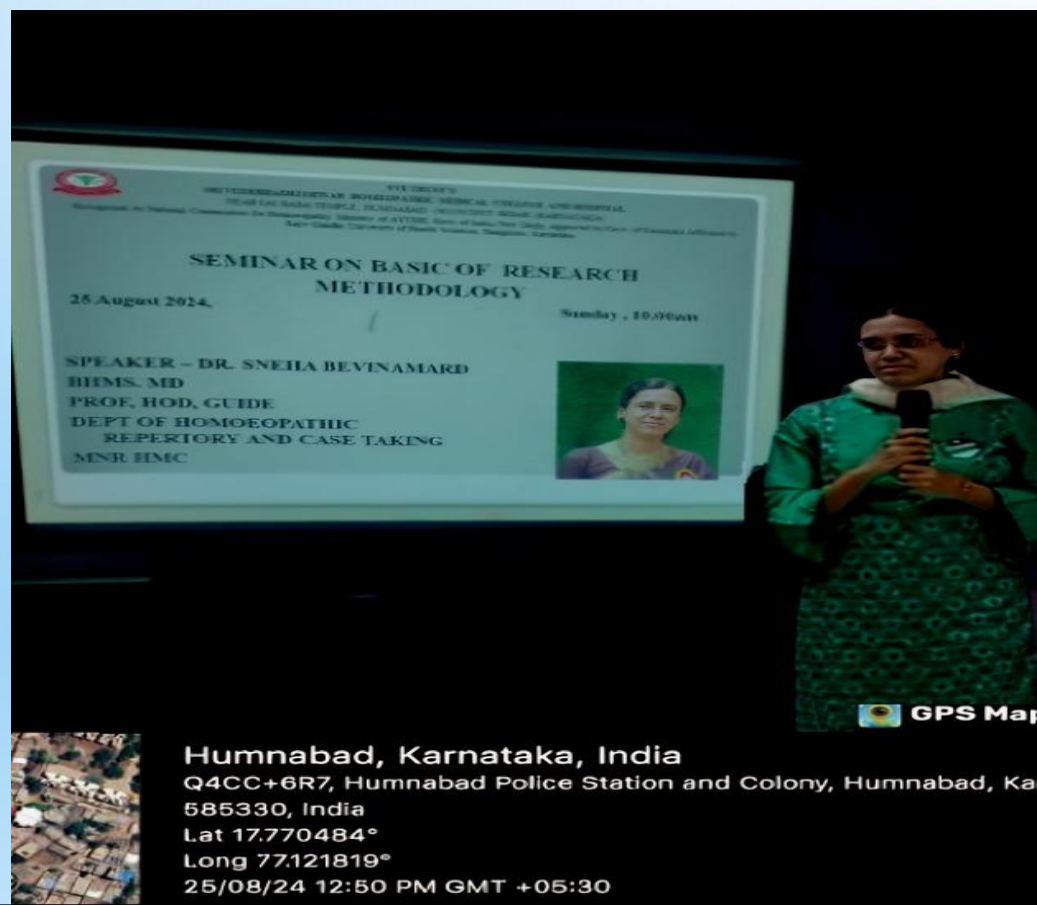
Activity : Seminar presented at Sriveerabhadreshwar Homoeopathic medical college

Date : 25/08/24

No. of Faculty Participated : 1

Topic : Seminar on basic of research methodology

Resource Person Details : Dr Sneha Basavaraj



RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

NAME: J. Venkat Sai Kiran ID: B4143
GUIDE NAME: Dr. N. Sumanth Sir

TITLE: THE EFFICACY OF PHOSPHORUS OF VARIOUS POTENCIES IN GROWTH AND YIELD OF SPINACIA OLERACEA: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

INTRODUCTION:

Phosphorus ^[1] is the second most important macronutrient limiting plant growth after nitrogen in most soils. Phosphorus (P) is an essential nutrient required by all living organisms. Phosphorus is highly reactive and is not found in its elemental form in nature. When P is fully oxidized the molecule is called phosphate (PO_4^{3-} ; Pi), and when it is not fully oxidized (one oxygen less than Pi) the resulting molecule is called phosphite (PO_3^{2-} ; Phi), also referred to as phosphonate or phosphorous acid. For years, Pi compounds were considered to be the only form that could supply P nutrition to plants. However, Pi fertilizers have some undesirable properties, for example, they are not readily taken up by the foliage of many plants and must be delivered to the soil for uptake by plant roots ^[2].

Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* L.) ^[3] Spinach is arguably the #1 or #2 most nutritious vegetable (broccoli being the other) that is consumed in the United States. It is very versatile since it is commonly used as a salad, a cooked vegetable or as a component of many other cooked meat and vegetable dishes. The recent development of baby leaf spinach coupled with an upswing of nutrition concerns has been responsible for increased consumption of spinach. It is widely stated that dark green leafy vegetables are the most lacking component of the American diet. Spinach is one of the most desirable dark green leafy vegetables because it is high in beta carotene (pro vitamin A) and folate, and is also a good source of vitamin C, calcium, iron phosphorous, sodium and potassium (Ryder, 1979; Nonnicke, 1989; Dicoteau, 2000). It is high in the carotenoid lutein which has been shown to prevent age related macular degeneration. Spinach is a good source of antioxidants and has one of the highest ORAC (oxygen radical absorbance capacity) values of any vegetable (Prior, 2003). While no attempts to breed for these traits have been reported in the literature there are reports of large differences between genotypes and it has been assumed that breeding for these traits is possible (Howard, 2001; Howard et al., 2002). Lutein values ranging from 10-25 mg/100g fresh weight have been reported (Murphy and Morelock, 2000). There also is a wide range of beta carotene levels between spinach genotypes (Murphy and Morelock, 2000). Moderate correlation between beta carotene content and lutein content has been reported (Murphy and Morelock, 2000; Murphy, 2001). Studies by Howard (2001) and Howard et al. (2002) have shown a wide variation in phenolic compounds in both amount and relative distribution between genotypes. The highest levels of these compounds occurred in genotypes that were white rust resistant (Howard, 2001; Howard et al., 2002) and this is probably related to their disease resistance.

Teddy E. Morelock and James C. Correll

Spinach is widely known to be a good source of folate (Hine, 2003). The importance of folate in the human diet (particularly for women) can not be over emphasized. This is best illustrated by the fact that the United States RDA of folate for women was recently raised from 180 mcg to 400 mcg /day (Hine, 2003). This increase is primarily because of the effect of folate on the prevention of neural tube defects (Hine, 2003). It is also commonly known that folate can reduce homocystine levels in the blood which may impact coronary heart disease. The link is suspected but not proven. Difference in folate levels between spinach genotypes has not been reported probably due to the difficulty in folate analysis.

Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* L.) is a leafy cool season vegetable that produces a

1.TITLE : The efficacy of phosphorus of various potencies in growth and yeild of spinacia oleracea: an experimental study

GUIDE : Dr. N Sumanth

STUDENT : J.Venkat Sai Kiran

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

B. Likhitha
Guide: Kalyani mam
Dept: Practice of
medicine

TITLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FOLICULAR SPRAY OF ZINCUM METALLICUM 30CH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF LITTLE LEAF DISEASE AFFECTED SOLANUM MELONGENA.

NEED FOR STUDY

Brinjal/Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) is the most common and extensively grown vegetable all over the country (0.39 m ha) and occupy an important place in the food market. Due to tender and supple nature of the plant and cultivation is done under high moisture brinjal is more prone to pest attack and at a conservative estimate cause about 35-40% losses.

The crop is attacked by a number of insect pests including shoot and fruit borer, whitefly, leafhopper, aphid, Hadda beetle, Stem borer, Lacewing bug, Brinjal brown leafhopper, and Leaf roller. Besides these insects brinjal is also attacked by mites, which results in significant losses in the yield.

Little leaf of brinjal is known to cause heavy economic losses in India. As little leaf disease (LLD) which caused by the phytoplasma can transmitted through leafhopper, which damages the yield by transmitting from one plant to other plant and it Cause heavy economic losses in india. In order to avoid that farmer, use insecticides or pesticides to control the yield. The pesticides include metasystox, imidacloprid and tetracycline hydrochloride have been efficiently used to control LLD.

Since pesticides are intrinsically toxic and deliberately spread in the environment, when people come into contact with large quantities of pesticide, the result may be acute poisoning or long-term health effects that may include cancer and adverse effects on reproduction.[14] Even pesticides are very costly for poor farmers, in order to sustain they use pesticides which are cost effective, which cause damage to entire field and health.

Switching to homeopathy in agriculture entails, however big farewell to large amount of fossil fuel consumption. Although in homeopathy we do not use complexes, we only use minimum doses which effect the disease and improve the immunity of plants.

Vaikunthanath Das Kaviraj has pioneered a radically new method of pest control for plants. Making use of his extensive experience as a homeopath, he has been able to draw parallels between humans and plants, so enabling him to transfer his knowledge to the treatment of plants. alternative to the use and abuse of conventional pesticides and fertilisers in modern agriculture.

This novel approach can be used not only by largescale agricultural operations to effectively husband their plants while saving costs and deploying an environmentally friendly treatment strategy, it is also eminently suitable for the hobby gardener, who is certain to find an astonishingly wide range of useful homeopathic plant treatments for those annoying problems nature throws up, from aphid infestation to an attack of fungus in fruit trees.

As zinc deficiency is also cause for little leaf, stunting of plant, which is similar to the symptoms of little leaf, this made a strong approach to zincum metallicum

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To verify the efficacy of zincum metallicum in solanum melongena plant
To establish the improvement in plant parameters and reduce the little leaf effect of solanum melongena

2. TITLE : A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of follicular spray of Zincum Metallicum 30CH in the management of little leaf disease affected Solanum Melongena

GUIDE : Dr. Kalyani Koya

STUDENT : B.Likhitha

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

Name: putnala Gayatri (B HMs)

Guide: Dr. Mahesh Jadhav (org dept)

TITLE- A CLINICAL STUDY ON ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AURUNDO MAURITANICA IN TREATING THE HEEL FISSURES IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS.

INTRODUCTION-

A heel fissure is the common problem now a days in both male and female. In this research I would like to find the effectiveness of the drug Aurundo in treating this condition which was taken from some reference books and articles. The dilution is given to the people based on the susceptibility.

AIM & OBJECTIVE-

To know the effectiveness of Aurundo mauritanica in the treatment of Heel Fissures.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE-

Heel fissures are formed at the junction between the hairless skin (on the bottom of the foot) and the hairy skin on the side of the foot. They are essentially tears in the epidermis. For the most people, cracked heels are nothing more than a cosmetic problem –this condition is characterized by **CALLOUSES** and **FISSURES** in the heel area, the skin often appears darker occasionally, has a yellowish tinge.

In more advanced cases, the cracks can be painful, especially during weight-bearing, particularly if they penetrate the deeper layers of the skin (i.e. The dermis). In the most severe cases the fissures can bleed and become infected, leading to complications such as cellulitis.

Heel fissures occur predominantly as a result of dry skin (xerosis), which can have many contributing factors. During walking the heels support the entire weight. To absorb shock and soften the load, a fatty pad (corpus callosum) exists under the heel bones (calcaneus).

People predisposed to dry skin conditions, such as atopic dermatitis, psoriasis, juvenile plantar dermatitis, moccasin type athlete's foot are more likely to have heel fissures.

CAUSES AND RISK FACTORS-

- Being on feet for longer periods of time, especially on hard floors.
- Hard and unsupportive foot wear, like open back sandals, shoes, and tongs.
- Walking around the barefoot as this provides no support for your feet.
- Obesity.
- Taking long hot showers.
- Chronic conditions such as diabetes.

SYMPTOMS -

- Pain and discomfort, especially while standing.
- Itchiness in the area.
- Flaky skin.
- Bleeding from the cracks.

3. TITLE : A Clinical Study On assessing the effectiveness of Aurundo Mauritanica in treating the heel fissures in different age groups

GUIDE : Dr. Mahesh Jadhav

STUDENT : Putnala Gayatri

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

TITLE: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO KNOW THE EFFICACY OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES SILICEA TERRA (30C,1M) AND CALCAREA CARB (30C,1M) IN RIPENING PROCESS OF MUSA ACUMINATA(BANANA).

1.INTRODUCTION:

Agro homeopathy is a field of homeopathy which deals with the principles of homeopathy for agricultural practices. The agrohomeopathy helps the farmers by reducing the harmful effects of fertilizers and chemicals. The application for homeopathic principles helps in increasing the crop yield and it is also friendly to the environment.

Agriculture development is one of the most important to meet the global challenges of food supply. To meet the demand of food to the available population, artificial ripening is done for better consumer acceptance and improving sales. Current systems of ripening threaten the health of people.

Musa acuminata (Banana) is one of the most important crops grown and is consumed all over the world. Bananas are climacteric fruits, and is harvested in unripe stage. The most important banana producing states in India are Assam, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh. The increase in demand for ripe fruits has encouraged use of hazardous chemicals in ripening of fruits. The most used chemical for ripening process is calcium carbide. It has been banned in many countries due to its harmful effects. In India too it has been banned due to the health concerns associated with the use of the chemical. Still, it is used illegally due to its low cost. Calcium carbide when dissolved in water produces acetylene which acts as an artificial ripening agent. Fruits ripened with calcium carbide contains harmful substance like arsenic and phosphorus which causes chronic toxicity.

According to homeopathy the chief property of Silicea is its power to produce suppurative process. A large proportion of earth's crust is composed of silica. It can be used when there is slow ripening of the fruits.

Calcarea carb acts well in people with slow in movements and delayed milestones. Calcium is a secondary messenger during hormone signalling in plants. Calcium is known in initiation of ripening, cell division and cell expansion.

2. AIM

To know the efficacy of homeopathic medicines Silicea terra, Calcarea carb and artificial ripening agent calcium carbide in the process of ripening of Musa acuminata (Banana).

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE: To compare the efficacy of Homeopathic medicines and artificial ripening agent Calcium carbide in the process of ripening.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE: To compare the efficacy of Homeopathic medicines Calcarea carb and Silicea terra in 30C and 1M potency.

4. TITLE : An Experimental Study to know the effectiveness of homoeopathic medicines Silicea terra(30C,1M) & Calcarea Carb(30C,1M) in ripening process of musa acuminata(banana)

GUIDE : Dr.Aditya

STUDENT : Maseera Batool

Name- Maseera Batool . - (Final year) .
Guide Name- Dr. Aditya (Medicine department).

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

NAME: SYEDA SAFA SAMREEN (IVB HMS)

GUIDE: DR. P. CHANDRASEKHAR (MM Dept)

TITLE: A CLINICAL STUDY TO EXPLORE THE ANTI-ARTHRITIC PROPERTIES OF ARBUTUS ANDRACHNE IN MANAGEMENT OF OSTEOARTHRITIS

INTRODUCTION:

Osteoarthritis is a progressive condition where the joint tissues gradually deteriorate, leading to a breakdown of the joint over time. As the most prevalent form of arthritis, it predominantly affects older adults, causing wear and tear on the joints^[1]. Osteoarthritis (OA) leads to the gradual degeneration of the joint's natural cushioning, causing discomfort and pain when using the affected joints. This may manifest as aches or soreness in areas like the hips or knees when bending, or finger discomfort when performing activities like typing^[2]. Osteoarthritis often manifests with a range of symptoms, including joint pain, stiffness, loss of flexibility, and reduced range of motion. Additionally, tenderness or discomfort may be felt when pressing on affected areas, joint inflammation, crepitus (characterized by grating, crackling, or popping sounds), painless bone spurs or extra bone growth may also occur. As the condition progresses, the pain associated with osteoarthritis can intensify and swelling in the joint and surrounding area may develop over time, further impacting mobility and comfort^[3].

According to Boericke's Materia Medica, Arbutus Andrachne is a potential remedy for arthritis, particularly effective in treating conditions affecting the larger joints^[4].

In his book "A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica", JH Clarke notes that Arbutus Andrachne is particularly suited for cases of arthritis where the larger joints are primarily affected, and even minimal movement can trigger inflammation^[5].

OBJECTIVES:

1. To evaluate the therapeutic effectiveness of Arbutus Andrachne in managing Osteoarthritis symptoms.
2. To assess the overall efficacy of Homoeopathic treatment in alleviating Osteoarthritis, with a focus on Arbutus Andrachne as a potential remedy

METHODOLOGY:

- **Source of Collecting Data:** The study will recruit participants from OPD, IPD, Peripheral centres that are affiliated with MNR Homoeopathic Medical College, Sanga Reddy.
- **Type of Study:** An Interventional Study
- **Study design:** A Randomised Prospective Uncontrolled Study
- **Study population:**
 1. Individuals aged 50 years and above
 2. Patients who have been clinically diagnosed with Osteoarthritis

5. **TITLE** : A Clinical study to explore the antiarthritic properties of arbutus andrachne in the management of osteoarthritis

GUIDE : Dr. P Chandrasekhar

STUDENT : Syeda Safa Samreen

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

Name : Sabahat kawnal (WBHMS)
guide name : Dr. Tejaswi (Repatory Dept)

A Comparative study to evaluate the effectiveness of various potencies of Silicea in the emergence and growth of *Abelmoschus esculentus* (Okra) through both Hydroponics and Soil culturing methods

Introduction:

Agriculture is the largest source of income in India, and it has massive economical burden on it to provide livelihood. Burden of income and food security has pushed the agriculture sector to use massive amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The usage of all these chemical products in agriculture provide negative impact on soil health and human health. The alternative to this is organic farming which has use of natural products in substitution to chemical fertilizers. Homeopathy is a natural substance based on law of Similia it has capacity to treat the plant diseases and to provide strength to the plant to sustain in biological and environmental stress. It also has capacity to increase rate of germination and growth of plant.

Hydroponics:

The word "Hydroponics" is derived two Greek words "Hydro" meaning water and "ponos" meaning labour. Hydroponics can be defined as a system where plants are grown in growth median other than natural soil. The use of hydroponic help us to produce very high yields of vegetables on a small area because an economical optimal for plant growth is created and one does not need to do any soil preparation and weeding is reduced or eliminated and pollution of soil with unused nutrients is greatly reduced.

Okra:

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) is the only vegetable crop of significance in the malvaceae family. It is an important vegetable crop widely grown in tropical and subtropical regions of world. It is mostly grown in the warmer parts of the temperature zone. India is the largest producer of Okra globally with a contribution of 72% from an area of 0.5 million hectares. The root system of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) is quite extensive. Under ideal conditions, the roots can extend up to four feet deep into the soil. Okra plants thrive best in soil with a pH level between 6.0 and 7.5. This range ensures optimal nutrient availability and healthy growth.

Climate Okra is a warm season crop and requires a long warm growing period. Though it is predominantly a tropical crop but can be grown in warmer areas of temperature regions. It is susceptible to drought and low night temperature. Okra is known for its capricious germination and emergence. The seeds do not germinate when temperature is below 20°C. For seed germination the optimum temperature is 25-35°C.

Diseases and their Control:

Fusarium wilt (Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Vasinfectum)

It is a soil born disease. Symptoms appear as yellowing of leaves and stunting of plants. The fungus invades the root system and blocks absorption of water and nutrients from the soil.

6. TITLE : A comparative study to evaluate the effectiveness of various potencies of silicea in the emergence and growth of *Abelmoschus* (okra) through both hydroponics and soil culturing methods

GUIDE : Dr. Tejaswi

STUDENT : Sabahat kawnal

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

Name: Md. Samreen (ID BHM5)
Guide: Dr. Saritha (Organon Department)

Title: An Experimental study to know the efficacy of Polygonum Punctatum in management of varicose veins of lower limbs by using revised venous clinical severity score tool.

Introduction:

Varicose veins are defined as the dilated, tortuous, elongated and superficial veins 3mm in diameter when measured in upright position with demonstrable reflux which commonly occurs in lower limbs. ⁽¹⁾ The superficial venous system is divided into 3 parts: deep, superficial and perforators. Varicose veins are very common in India {more than 10 million}. The prevalence of varicose veins increases with age and has a higher prevalence in females than men (41-50 yrs) though community prevalence may differ and it is rapidly increasing with age due to prolonged standing and excessive lifting ⁽²⁾. Low socio-economic life affects the individuals and make prone them towards varicosities. ⁽³⁾

The aetiopathogenesis includes: Familial weakness of vein walls, Prolonged standing posture, Iliac vein compression, Obesity, Constipation. ⁽⁵⁾

Although patients suffering from varicose veins presents asymptomatic sometimes, they have aching pain, pruritis and muscle cramps. The basic element in the treatment of chronic venous disease is compression therapy. ⁽⁴⁾ Mostly varicose veins associated with venous disorders like oedema and ulcers which shows impairment in quality of life.

By this study we can know the effectiveness of Polygonum Punctatum 30c in the treatment of varicose veins and make the physicians to explore the significance of Polygonum Punctatum in their clinical practice.

A previous study has been done in the management of varicose veins by using Hamamelis 30c ⁽¹⁰⁾ and a comparative study of Hamamelis and Individualised selected remedy through Homoeopathic medical repertory. ⁽¹¹⁾ So, I want to explore the efficacy of polygonum Punctatum by interventional study.

Varicosis, Superficial ulcers and sores on lower extremities especially in females. ⁽⁶⁾ Hard, drawing pains in knees and ankles causing restlessness and aching distress, weakness of ankles and feet. ⁽⁷⁾ Aching in lower limbs, Varicose veins. ⁽⁸⁾ Distension of blood vessels in hands and feet, swelling of legs and feet, weakness in lower limbs. ⁽⁹⁾

7. TITLE : An experimental study to know the efficacy of polygonum punctatum in management of varicose veins of lowerlimb by using revised venous clinical severity score tool

GUIDE : Dr. Saritha

STUDENT : Md Samreen

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

Name :- Juhitha III BHMS [2021-22]
Guide :- Dr. Susanna (Physiology)

TITLE:

**TO ASCERTAIN THE EFFICACY OF FOLIAR APPLICATION OF
PENICILLINUM IN DIFFERENT POTENCIES IN MANAGING
YELLOW MOSAIC VIRUS IN VIGNA RADIATA - AN
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY**

NEED FOR STUDY:

Viral diseases of crop plants cause enormous economic losses as most of the cultivated areas in India are in subtropical and tropical regions which provide congenial environment for multiplication of viruses and their vectors.

Mung bean, an important pulse crop, is widely grown in various regions of the world with Indian subcontinent as center of origin. The crop is vulnerable to different biotic and abiotic stresses but Mung bean Yellow Mosaic Disease, transmitted by whitefly, is most damaging in all of its growing areas. Mung bean yellow mosaic disease severely affects the plants causing up to 100% yield losses.

For the management of this yellow mosaic virus of in Mung bean plant a various combinations of Insecticides are used like thiamethoxam, Carbendazim, Imidacloprid, acetamiprid, buprofezin, spiromesifen, use of these produces pollution of air, water, soil and effects the human health on a large scale on consumption of polluted resources.

Penicillinum is a Homoeopathic medicine. It is produced by the growth of certain strains of *Penicillium notatum* or related organisms. (1) and various strains of *Penicillium* are used to manage the virus infestation in plants such as, *Penicillium simplicissimum* against Papaya ring spot virus in cucumber plants, *Penicillium chrysogenum* extracts restricts the spread of Tobacco mosaic virus of *Nicotiana benthamiana*. *Penicillium simplicissimum* against Cucumber mosaic virus in *Arabidopsis* and Tobacco.

In the above give examples various *Penicillium* species are used against plant viruses. So, using the Homoeopathic drug *Penicillinum* in potentised form instead of using extracts of various *Penicillium* species in managing the Yellow Mosaic Virus will be a unique study and which will not be as hazardous as it can be on using different combinations of Insecticides in its management.

This experimental study becomes unique as there are no studies have been so far done on the effectiveness of homeopathic drug against *Penicillinum* against Yellow Mosaic Virus in *Vigna radiata*.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- To verify the efficacy of *Penicillinum* in *Vigna radiata* plant
- To establish the improvement in plant parameters and reduce the virus effect on plants

8. TITLE : To the ascertain the efficacy of foliar application of penicilinum in different potencies in managing yellow mosaic virus in vigna radiate – an experimental study

GUIDE : Dr. Susanna

STUDENT : Juhitha

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

STSH PROPOSAL 2024

NAME OF THE STUDENT: D. Likitha

NAME OF THE GUIDE: Dr.G.Gayathri Prasad

TITLE:

“A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY TO UNDERSTAND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF OBESITY AS A RISK FACTOR FOR DELAYED MENOPAUSE”

INTRODUCTION:

Obesity is defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that presents a risk to health ⁽¹⁾. The prevalence of obesity is about 13.8% in males and 21.5% in females ⁽²⁾. Increase in prevalence of obesity is a worldwide health concern because excess weight gain causes an increased risk for several diseases, most notably cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and cancer ⁽³⁾.

CAUSES OF OBESITY: ⁽⁴⁾

- Genetics,
- Improper Diet,
- Sedentary lifestyle,
- Medications(corticosteroids),
- Stress,
- Lack of physical activity,
- Any systemic disorders etc.

ASSESSMENT OF OBESITY:

- Body weight (Body Mass Index)
- Waist circumference
- Waist Hip ratio

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a medical tool to assess the body fat. BMI <18.5 is considered as Underweight, 18.5-24.9 is considered as Normal, 25-29.9 is considered as Overweight, 30 or more is considered as Obese ⁽⁵⁾.

Menopause is defined as permanent cessation of menstruation at the end of reproductive life due to loss of ovarian follicular activity for twelve consecutive months without any other pathology.

9. TITLE :A retrospective study to understand the significance of obesity as a risk factor for delayed menses

GUIDE : Dr. Gayatriprasad

STUDENT : D Likitha

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

Name:- MBS Sougandhika (21-22) 1st B.HMS
Guide:- Dr. Arpitha Rachel (Organon Department)

TITLE:

AN INTERVENTIONAL STUDY IN TREATMENT OF SMOKERS COUGH WITH MENTHA
PIPERATA- 30 USING COPD ASSESSMENT TEST

NEED FOR STUDY

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the world, and its prevalence is expected to increase over the coming decades. Estimations says that nearly 65 million people have moderate to severe COPD that accounts for 5% of deaths globally. It is the third most common cause of death worldwide and 24% of the patients die within 5 years of diagnosis. Among these most of the patients are smokers actively or passively. In India the prevalence of COPD in the age group 30 and above is 7%.

The primary risk factor for COPD globally is tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking with an increased rate of developing COPD shown in smokers and ex-smokers of these who smoke about 20% will get COPD, increasingly to less than 50% in heavy smokers.

People with COPD are also likely to experience episodes called exacerbations, during which symptoms become worse than the usual day to day variation and persist for at least several days. Exacerbations are characterized by periods of increasing acute symptoms, particularly cough, dyspnea and production of sputum, which worsen airflow obstruction, further impair quality of life and generally require a change in regular medication. Exacerbations are the most common cause of medical visits.

Mentha Piperata is a lesser known remedy introduced by William Boericke as a remedy for respiratory and skin diseases.

William Boericke in his pocket manual of materia medica and repertory mentioned that mentha piperata is a remedy for smokers whose voice is husky and throat is dry and sore as if pin clockwise in it. Dry cough, worse from air into larynx, tobacco, fog, talking with irritation in suprasternal fossa, trachea is painful to touch.

JH. Clarke in his materia medica mentioned that mentha piperata is a remedy for dry cough for tobacco smoke and smoke of all kinds.

AIM: To know the effectiveness of homeopathic remedy Mentha piperata in treatment of smoker's cough using COPD assessment test.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To evaluate the efficiency of Mentha Piperata in managing cough in smokers.
- 2) To Evaluate 30th potency of Mentha Piperata in management of cough in smokers.
- 3) To analyze the efficiency of homeopathic management of cough using COPD assessment test

10. TITLE : An interventional study in
treatment of smokers cough with mentha piperata
30 using COPD assessment test

GUIDE : Dr. Arpitha Rachel

STUDENT : Sougandhika

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

Name- K. Dhanya Reddy
Year - IIIrd
Guide - Sreeharitha m.b.m.
(Materia medica)

TITLE:

A RANDOMISED SINGLE BLIND PLACEBO CONTROLLED STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CITRUS VULGARIS 30 IN IMPROVING SLEEP QUALITY AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS AGED 17-25 YEARS ADDICTED TO MOBILE APPLIANCES THROUGH SLEEP QUALITY SCALE [SQS].

NEED FOR STUDY:

Disturbed sleep quality due to mobile phone addiction is a serious public health problem. Since its effects can seriously impair the quality of sleep and also physical and mental health. Since the advent of digital technology, individuals have increasingly used desktop computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones for work, school, and socializing. As a result, people frequently have poor quality of sleep.

Sleep problems have serious effects on college students' learning and life, physical or mental health. Although citrus vulgaris is a promising natural treatment to induce natural sleep quality, little is known about how effective it is.

This study thoroughly evaluates citrus vulgaris for inducing natural sleep quality, enhancing evidence-based homoeopathic practices.

CITRUS VULGARIS-

By William Boericke-

It is commonly named as bitter orange.

Its actions include-

Headache with nausea, facial neuralgias, thoracic oppression. Frequent and irresistible yawning. Disturbed sleep.

AIM:

To evaluate effectiveness of "Citrus Vulgaris 30" in improving sleep quality in college students addicted to mobile appliances.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To determine the quality of sleep among college students addicted to mobile appliances.
2. To demonstrate the effectiveness of "Citrus Vulgaris" in improving sleep quality among college students addicted to mobile appliances through sleep quality scale (SQS)

11. TITLE : A randomised single blind placebo controlled study to evaluate the effectiveness of citrus vulgaris 30 in improving sleep quality among college students aged 17-25 years addicted to mobile appliances through sleep quality scale

GUIDE : Dr. Sreeharitha

STUDENT : Dhanya Reddy

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

TITLE: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASCERTAIN THE ROLE OF THUJA OCCIDENTALIS 200C IN THE TREATMENT OF LEAF SPOT AFFECTED AMARANTHUS VIRIDIS.

Need for study: This leaf spot disease in amaranthus causes significant yield loss for farmers and is expensive to manage. Homeopathic treatments offer a cost-effective and natural alternative, as they have no side effects and can help cure the disease without harming the plants.

• some health benefits of amaranthus are :Lowers Cholesterol Levels, Reduces Risk of Developing Cancer, Gluten-Free Flour Option, Fights Inflammation, Normalizes Blood Pressure Levels, Brimming with Vitamins, Fibre with Digestion, Minerals for Overall Health, Has Potent Lysine Properties, Good Source of Protein, Darkens Grey Hair, Snack Bonus, Boosts Immune System

•To address the issue of fungal leaf spot disease that threatens the yield of amaranthus crops, and to support farmers who invest significant effort in cultivating these plants, this study aims to explore a homeopathic treatment. Unlike traditional fertilizers and fungicides, which may have adverse effects, homeopathic remedies could offer a safer alternative while effectively preventing yield loss.

AIMS:

To ascertain the role of Thuja occidentalis 200c in the Treatment of leaf spot affected Amaranthus viridis.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the anti-fungal action of thuja 200CH in the leaf spot infected Amaranthus viridis
- To establish the improvement in plant parameters and reduce the leaf spot disease effect On Amaranthus.
- To prove that thuja can also helps in treating such fungal diseases in leafy vegetables.

Shaik. Afsha taranum
guide:- Madan Mohan Sir
class:- 3rd yr Rollno: 71

12. TITLE : An Experimental Study to Ascertain the role of thuja occidentalis 200C in the treatment of leaf spot affected amaranthus viridus

GUIDE : Dr. Madan Mohan Reddy

STUDENT : Shaik Afsha Taranum

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

Dr. Ajinas Sir (Medicine)

TITLE

AN COMPARATIVE STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF HEPAR SULP 6X AND 12X IN INCREASING THE QUALITY AND HARVEST OF ZEA.MAYS. LA PLACEBO CONTROLLED STUDY.

NEED FOR STUDY

- ZEA.MAYS is second major cultivated crop in Telangana in around 14 lakhs acres Producing annually 16 lakhs tones Homeopathic medicines seems to be a potential tool for recovery the balance and Stability of soil and helping the growth of the plant.
- Recognizing the role of Sulphur and Calcium which are highly required secondary nutrients for the growth of the plant, and considering the absence of previous experiments involving Zea.Mays and hepar sulp (sulphur and calcium) we are embarking on the study employing Hepar sulp.
- This experimentation aim is to investigate the potential effects of Sulphur and Calcium Supplementation on ZEA.MAYS growth. By using HEPAR SULP, which contain Sulphur and Calcium components. We look up for the impact of Hepar sulp on increasing yield and Quality of the zea.mays .

OBJECTIVE

- To know the effects of homeopathic on the growth of ZEA.MAYS aiming for Chemical -free crop cultivation and increasing the yield and quality of the crop.
- To know which method gives more quality and yield of sweetcorn.

13. TITLE : An Comparative Study to evaluate the efficacy of hepar sulph 6X & 12X in increasing the quality and harvest of Zea Mays LA Placebo controlled study

GUIDE : Dr. AJINAS

STUDENT : Sathvika

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

Name - Y Pragnasi (21-22) IIIrd year
Guide - Sruthi Gopan (Anatomy Dept.)

TITLE :

TO COMPARE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OCIMUM BASILICUM
12C,30C,200C IN REDUCING THE SEVERITY OF FUSARIUM WILT IN
SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM

NEED FOR STUDY :

Majority of the Tomato plants are infected by Fungus. In all the groups of Plant Fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* is the most commonly seen which causes fusarium wilt. Approximately 45% of the tomato yield has been reduced in India due to *Fusarium oxysporum*. Usually farmers use fungicide against *Fusarium*. The fungicides are responsible for different health hazards to human beings and other living organisms on contrary homeopathic management can give us better results without the hazards mentioned above. *Ocimum basilicum* is great remedy which has antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antifungal and antiviral Properties.

OBJECTIVES :

1. To verify the efficacy of homeopathic medicine *ocimumbasilicum* in tomato plants against *Fusarium* wilt.
2. To establish the improvement in plant parameters and reduce the fungal effect on plants

14. TITLE : A comparative study to assess the antifungal activity of *ocimum basilicum* 12c,30c,200c potencies in *Fusarium* wilt disease of *Solanum lycopersicum*

GUIDE : Dr. Sruthi Gopan

STUDENT : Y Pragnasi

RESEARCH PROPOSALS TO CCRH(STSH)

STUDENT NAME : R. Pavithra [III BHMS] [21-22 year]
GUIDE NAME : Dr. Arathi [OBG Dept]
Reddy

TITLE:

An Extravenous study in contemplating the ability of Withania somnifera mother tincture and conventional methods in mitigating Ascochyta Blight in Pisum Sativum

NEED FOR STUDY:

- Conventional fungicides, though effective, often harm the environment and lead to resistant pathogen strains. Agrohomoepathy offers a sustainable alternative by using natural, diluted substances to enhance plant health.

This study investigates Withania somnifera an indian remedy, ashwagantha which is well known for its medicinal uses, also able to control the fungus like Ascochyta blight in Pisum Sativum. It also provides the plant nutrition and overall health.

AIM:

To evaluate the efficacy of homoeopathic remedy Withania Somnifera mother tincture in controlling the Ascochyta blight in pisum sativum and to demonstrate its potential as a sustainable alternative to conventional fungicides

Objectives:

- To assess the antifungal action of Withania somnifera mother tincture in the ascochyta blight infected pisum sativum plants
- To establish the improvement parameters and reduce the ascochyta blight effect on Pisum sativum.

15. TITLE : An extravenous study in
comtemplating the ability of withania somnifera
mother tincture & Conventional methods in
mitigating Ascochyta blight in pisum sativum

GUIDE : Dr. Arathi reddy

STUDENT : R. Pavithra

Thank You