



To Study Doctrine of Signature in Plant Kingdom with Special Emphasis on Homoeopathic Remedy Chelidonium Majus

Dr. Santosh Nivruttirao Salunke, M.D. (Homoeopathy)

Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Homoeopathic Materia Medica,
Mauli Homeopathic Medical College and Research Institute, Tondar, Udagir, Dist: Latur, - 413517, M.S., INDIA
E-mail: drsantoshsalunke970@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

The Doctrine of Signatures is an ancient concept that has its origins in the herbal medicine traditions of various cultures, including ancient Greece and medieval Europe. The idea behind this doctrine is that plants and herbs have physical properties that resemble certain parts of the body or indicate diseases that they can treat. Nature is believed to provide clues or "signatures" to the healing properties of plants.

The doctrine of signatures is a traditional concept that dates back to the time of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician, alchemist and astrologer who lived in the 16th century. This doctrine suggests that the appearance of a plant, herb, or other natural substance is indicative of its healing properties or the ailments it can treat. This belief was rooted in the idea that God provided clues or signatures in the outward appearance of plants to guide people in using them for medicinal purposes.

Paracelsus believed that there was a connection between the macrocosm (the larger universe) and the microcosm (the human body), and this connection was reflected in the outward features of plants. For example, a plant with heart-shaped leaves may be considered beneficial for heart disease. Similarly, a plant with yellow sap can be assumed to treat jaundice or liver disease.

For example, the Doctrine of Signatures and its relationship to the patient

A plant with heart-shaped leaves may be considered beneficial for heart ailments.

Yellow sap or Chelidonium flowers are thought to have properties that support the liver or treat jaundice.

The warty appearance of the resinous calluses found on the stem of Thuja occidentalis has been found to be beneficial in the treatment of condylomas and warts.

The brain-like appearance of the walnut or Jugulans Regia is believed to support cognitive function.

The delicate and eye-like features of Euphrasia officinalis flowers are used in the treatment of eye diseases.

Lycopodium spores, which are hard on the outside and soft on the inside, are said to be helpful in patients who are initially uncooperative with the doctor but cooperate once the doctors trust them.

Homeopathy, which firmly believes in holistic treatment, is based on the principle of individualization for prescribing similimum. Although there are several other methods of prescribing homeopathic remedies, the "Doctrine of Signature" principle stands out as a rare and quick method of prescribing. The principle of the Doctrine of Signature is also related to the fundamental law of homeopathy, which is "like cures like". Therefore, the Doctrine of Signature is considered one of the accurate ways to prescribe a homeopathic remedy. The similarity found in the drug and the patient is noted and that the drug, if prescribed in a potentized form, can lead to a cure.

Chelidonium majus, commonly known as the Greater Chelidonium, is a plant that is associated with the Doctrine of Signatures in traditional herbalism. According to this doctrine, the physical properties of plants provide clues to their potential medicinal uses.

In the case of Chelidonium majus, some of its notable properties that have been linked to its purported medicinal properties include:

Yellow latex: The plant produces a yellow-orange latex when its stem or leaves break. According to the Doctrine of Signatures, this yellow sap is believed to be related to the treatment of diseases related to the liver, as the liver is traditionally associated with the color yellow, such as jaundice.

Wart-like growth: Greater swallowwort has wart-like growths on the underside of its leaves, and according to the doctrine, this could indicate its use in the treatment of skin conditions, including warts.

It is important to emphasize that the Doctrine of Signatures is a historical concept based on observational and symbolic associations rather than scientific evidence. Modern herbalism and medicine rely on scientific research to determine the safety and efficacy of plants for specific health conditions.

KEYWORDS: Doctrine Of Signature, Plant Kingdom, Chelidonium Majus, Constitutional Homoeopathic Medicines, Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Homoeopathy.

INTRODUCTION:

Signature theory is an ancient concept in herbalism and folk medicine that suggests a connection between the physical properties or appearance of plants and their medicinal properties. The doctrine of signatures is a historical concept that dates back to antiquity and was particularly influential during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. This doctrine is based on the idea that the external appearance or signature of a plant or substance is indicative of its medicinal properties or the diseases it can treat. Nature was believed to provide clues or signatures to help people identify the medicinal uses of various plants and substances.

This concept can be traced back to the work of early naturalists, herbalists and alchemists who observed the natural world and sought to understand the relationships between plants and their potential therapeutic effects. According to this doctrine, the shape, color, texture, or other features of a plant can provide clues or "signatures" indicating diseases or body organs that the plant can be used to treat. Nature is believed to provide visible signals or symbolic representations of the healing properties of the plant. While the Doctrine of Signatures has historical significance in traditional medicine, it is not scientifically proven, and modern medicine relies on evidence-based practices to develop treatments.

The doctrine of signature is a philosophy known to mankind since the time of Dioscodrid and Galen. -- His doctrine says that herbs that resemble different parts of the body can be used to treat ailments of that part of the body. It was believed that the almighty had to give his sign on the various remedies for diseases that he provided. This concept is still reflected today in the common names of some plants, whose shapes and colors reminded herbalists of parts of the body where they seem to have a positive effect. This concept was developed by Paracelsus (1491-1541) and published in his writings. During the first half of the 16th century Paracelsus he traveled throughout Europe and to the Levant and Egypt, healing people and experimenting with new plants in search of other treatments and solutions.

The doctrine of signatures is a concept that has historical roots in various traditional systems of medicine, including Ayurveda. This doctrine suggests that the appearance or properties of a plant or substance can provide clues about its therapeutic properties and potential uses. In Ayurveda, the emphasis is on understanding the natural qualities (Gunas), tastes (Rasa) and energies (Virya) of substances as well as their effects on the three doshas (Vata, Pitta and Kapha). Ayurveda encourages careful observation of nature and the environment. The appearance of the plant, its color, shape and even the environment in which it grows can be considered observational clues. These characteristics can indicate potential properties of the plant or dosha it could affect.

Dr. Hahnemann, the founder of the homeopathic system of medicine, was against hard medical rules in his time. While translating Cullen's Materia Medica, he came across a statement which said that the bark of the quinine tree had a special power to reduce fever because of its astringent or bitter taste and smell. Dr. Hahnemann became curious and took a decoction of the raw bark of the sedge and developed a malaria-like fever. After several experiments, he discovered that any drug consumed raw or in higher doses can be toxic, and when taken in a weakened or minimal dose and potentized form, it can prove to be medicinal.

In homeopathy, raw or toxic substances are extracted from these sources and potentized so that when administered in minute doses they can heal. This led to the dynamism of drug law. Medicines are prescribed based on the similarity of the patient's symptoms and the drug's symptoms. The doctrine of signature can be represented on plants by their characteristic structure, appearance, color, smell, etc., which is also similar to the disease state the patient is suffering from. Such similarity of characteristic features of plants and diseases represents a therapeutic measure for the treatment of various diseases.

The study of the Science of Signature in homeopathy is based on the basic principle of "like cures like" or the "law of like", which is an axiom of homeopathic treatment. In homeopathy we find thousands of remedies which, after careful testing on healthy people of all ages, of both sexes and of various constitutions, are recorded in the materia medica. The source of these medicines are mainly plants, animals and mineral substances. Of these, most of the medicines were prepared from the plant kingdom. Some examples of the Doctrine of Signature in relation to homeopathic remedies are as follows:

Plant Kingdom -

1. Belladonna, a homeopathic medicine, used to treat scarlet fever because the symptoms of belladonna poisoning are very similar to those of scarlet fever.
2. Coffee does not make people sleep. A medicine made from coffee seeds called Coffea cruda in very small doses can be good for helping someone with insomnia with a hypervigilant mind.

Animal kingdom -

1. Cuttlefish – The physical resemblance of cuttlefish to the uterus and its appendages helped us find its use in the treatment of female genital problems.
2. Tarentula Hispanica - The spider's dance to sound vibrations is related to the patient's dance response to music.

Mineral Kingdom -

CALCAREA CARBONICUM is prepared from the middle layer of the oyster shell, which is protected by the outer shell. Remedy Calcarea is suitable for individuals seeking protection who try to make their environment as cozy as possible. They get worse when they worry that they are not protected enough.

The Doctrine of Signatures associated with *Chelidonium majus*, commonly known as the Greater Swallowtail, suggests that the plant's physical properties provide symbolic clues to its potential medicinal uses. Notable features include the plant's production of yellow-orange latex when its stems or leaves are broken, reminiscent of the color associated with the liver in traditional symbolism. In addition, the wart-like growths on the underside of its leaves are believed to indicate its use in the treatment of skin diseases.

Chelidonium Majus commonly known as Greater Swallowtail is a remarkable homeopathic in the treatment of hepatocellular and hepatobiliary diseases. This drug belonging to the Papaveracea family comes mainly from Europe, Western Asia and North America. This medicine is closely related to the buttercup family (Ranunculacea). According to data found in homeopathy, this remedy has been shown to be effective in treating warts and some skin conditions.

The yellow latex that oozes out when the stem of the plant is cut off is considered a prescription in the treatment of jaundice because it is similar to the yellow coloration and yellow discharge seen in jaundiced patients.

Since ancient times it was believed to be so and given to patients with jaundice. However, this plant is poisonous and can cause hepatotoxicity when consumed by a healthy person. *Chelidonium* is considered effective in the treatment of biliary colic, gastroenteritis, cholelithiasis, jaundice, diffuse liver and gallbladder problems. *Chelidonium* has mild analgesic, cholagogic, sedative and antimicrobial effects.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

DEFINITION OF DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE –

Signature theory is a term in herbalism and folk medicine that suggests a connection between the appearance or properties of a plant, herb, or natural substance and their potential medicinal properties. According to this doctrine, the external signs of a plant serve as "signatures" or clues that indicate the particular disease or organ the plant is intended to treat.

The idea is rooted in the belief that nature provides visible signs or symbols to guide people in using plants for medicinal purposes. For example, a plant with heart-shaped leaves could have properties beneficial for heart disease. Similarly, the color, shape, or other characteristics of a plant can be interpreted as an indicator of its therapeutic use.

The doctrine of signatures gained popularity during the Renaissance, particularly through the teachings of figures such as Paracelsus. However, it is important to note that this concept is considered more of a historical and philosophical approach to herbalism than a scientifically proven principle. Modern medicine relies on rigorous scientific research to understand the pharmacological properties of plants and their potential therapeutic applications.

ADVANTAGES OF THE DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE:

While the Doctrine of Signatures is not considered a scientifically proven principle in modern medicine, some proponents argue that there are potential advantages or benefits associated with its historical use. It is important to note that these perceived benefits are rooted in historical and philosophical contexts rather than empirical evidence. Here are a few points made by proponents of the Doctrine of Signatures:

Mnemonic device:

The doctrine of signatures served as a mnemonic aid for traditional healers and herbalists. The visual cues provided by the external characteristics of plants may have helped experts recall the potential uses of different herbs in the treatment of specific diseases.

Cultural and symbolic significance:

The concept has cultural and symbolic significance in various traditions. Reflecting a deeper connection between humans and nature, it emphasizes the idea that plants offer clues or signatures about their potential uses for healing, reinforcing a sense of harmony between the natural world and human health.

Ethnobotanical knowledge:

In some indigenous cultures, the Doctrine of Signatures may have played a role in the transmission of ethnobotanical knowledge from generation to generation. Symbolic associations between plant features and medicinal uses may have been part of a wider system of traditional healing practices.

A holistic view:

The doctrine of signatures is consistent with a holistic perspective that considers the interconnectedness of the natural world and the human body. By examining the external properties of plants, proponents say it promotes a more comprehensive understanding of nature's healing properties.

Philosophical framework:

The Doctrine of Signatures provides a philosophical framework that integrates spiritual and symbolic elements with herbal medicine. For those who value a holistic and metaphysical approach to healing, the concept can offer a framework for understanding the relationships between plants and human well-being.

It is important to note that while these points highlight potential benefits from a historical and cultural perspective, the scientific community generally does not support the Doctrine of Signatures as a reliable method for determining the therapeutic properties of plants. Modern medicine relies on rigorous scientific research and evidence-based practices to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of treatments.

Dr. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN ON LEARNING THE SIGNATURE –

Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, did not expressly accept or approve the Doctrine of Signatures as part of his principles. Hahnemann's approach to medicine was based on a systematic and empirical method, and he developed the principles of homeopathy through observation, experimentation and the application of the law of similes (*similia similibus curentur*) - the idea of "like cures like".

Hahnemann's key principles in homeopathy included:

Law of Similarity:

Hahnemann suggested that a substance that causes symptoms in a healthy person can be used to treat similar symptoms in a sick person. This concept became the basic principle of homeopathy and distinguished it from conventional medicine.

Minimum dose:

Hahnemann advocated the use of highly diluted drugs to minimize potential side effects. He believed that the vital force, a term in homeopathy representing the body's own healing energy, would respond more effectively to minute doses.

Individual treatment:

Hahnemann emphasized the importance of individualized treatment. When choosing a homeopathic remedy for a particular patient, he considered the totality of symptoms, both physical and psychological.

Although Hahnemann did not incorporate the Doctrine of Signatures into his homeopathic principles, he shared some skepticism about the use of large doses of crude substances in conventional medicine. In his writings, Hahnemann criticized the prevailing medical practices of his day, which often involved administering substances based on their physical properties rather than their effects on the patient.

In short, Hahnemann's approach to medicine, especially in the development of homeopathy, was based on a different set of principles focused on individualized treatment, minimum doses, and similar law. While criticizing some aspects of conventional medicine, he emphasized systematic observation and the development of a unique therapeutic system rather than the traditional concept of the Doctrine of Signatures.

THE HOMEOPATHIC PERSPECTIVE OF THE DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE –

In homeopathy, the view of the Doctrine of Signatures can vary between practitioners. While homeopathy itself is based on the principles of "like cures like" and the use of highly diluted substances, some homeopaths may incorporate elements of the Doctrine of Signatures into their understanding of remedies. It is important to note that this perspective may not be universally accepted in the homeopathic community, as homeopathy primarily relies on symptomatology and the law of similarity.

Here are some ways the doctrine of signatures can be considered in a homeopathic context:

Symbolic Resonance:

Some homeopaths may view the Doctrine of Signatures from a symbolic or metaphorical perspective. While the law of similarity governs the selection of drugs based on similarity of symptoms, the external characteristics of substances can be considered symbolically in the overall understanding of a drug's potential medicinal properties.

Energy Correspondence:

Practitioners who appreciate the energetic and vibrational aspects of homeopathy may consider the doctrine of signatures to represent the energetic correspondence between the outward features of substances and their potential influence on the body's vital force or energy.

Mnemonic device:

The science of signatures can serve as a mnemonic for homeopaths to help them remember the key properties and potential uses of remedies. This could be considered a tool to organize information and facilitate a deeper understanding of each drug.

A holistic view:

Homeopathy is often considered a holistic approach to healing, and some practitioners may appreciate the broader philosophical framework of the Doctrine of Signatures. The idea that external characteristics provide clues about internal characteristics could be consistent with a holistic perspective that considers the interconnectedness of mind, body, and spirit.

It is important to note that while some homeopaths may find value in Signature Theory as a complementary or symbolic element, the basic principles of homeopathy are based on the systematic observation of symptoms and the application of the Law of Similarity. Individual practitioners may incorporate different perspectives and philosophies into their understanding of remedies, and these perspectives may not be universally accepted by the wider homeopathic community.

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE AS A SOURCE OF HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA –

Historically associated with herbalism, the doctrine of signatures suggests a connection between the external appearance or properties of plants and their potential medicinal uses. Although the Doctrine of Signatures has historical and symbolic significance, it is not a central source of information in classical homeopathy. Homeopathy relies primarily on the law of similitude, which involves selecting a remedy based on its ability to produce symptoms similar to those reported by the patient.

Homeopathic materia medica, which is a summary of information on the properties and symptomatology of homeopathic remedies, is traditionally based on evidence. Proving involves administering a substance to healthy subjects and documenting the symptoms that occur. This empirical method is the basis of homeopathic prescribing.

Although the Doctrine of Signatures is not the primary source for homeopathic materia medica, there may be instances where historical or symbolic associations are mentioned in materia medica texts. However, these associations are not used in classical homeopathy as a basis for the selection of medicines.

It is important to approach homeopathic practice with a commitment to its core principles, such as individualized prescribing based on similarity of symptoms. Relying on the Doctrine of Signatures as a primary source could depart from these basic principles. When seeking homeopathic treatment, individuals should consult qualified and experienced homeopaths who follow established practices and use materia medica compiled from provenance and clinical experience.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Chelidonium majus is commonly known as the greater swallowtail or greater swallowtail. It belonged to the Papaveraceae family, similar to the poppy. Chelidonium is a perennial herb native to Europe and parts of Asia, but has been planted and naturalized in North America. Here is a general description of Chelidonium majus:

- Appearance:

Greater swallowwort is a tall plant that can reach up to 1 meter (about 3 feet) in height. It has a branched stem with blue-green, lobed leaves.

- Tables:

The leaves are pinnately divided and have a somewhat fern-like appearance. They are deeply lobed, irregularly toothed and alternately arranged along the stem.

- Flowers:

The plant produces bright yellow flowers with four petals arranged in a cross. The flowers bloom in umbels and appear from late spring to early summer.

- Latex sap:

One of the notable features of the Greater Swallowtail is its bright orange-yellow latex sap that oozes from the stem when broken. The sap can stain the skin and is toxic, containing various alkaloids.

- Fruits:

The plant produces small, oblong, capsule-like fruits containing seeds.

- Place:

Chelidonium majus prefers disturbed sites, including paths, gardens and waste areas. It thrives in various soil types and can be found in sunny and partially shaded habitats.

• Traditional use:

Greater swallowtail has a history of use in traditional medicine, particularly in herbalism. Latex sap has been applied topically to various skin conditions, although its use is discouraged due to its toxic nature.

It is important to note that while Chelidonium majus has traditional uses, its toxic nature makes it unsuitable for self-medication. In homeopathy, Chelidonium is prepared in a highly diluted form according to the principles of preparation of homeopathic medicines. A homeopathic remedy derived from Chelidonia is used for a variety of conditions, including liver and digestive problems, based on the Law of Similars.

COMMON NAMES OF CHELIDONIUM MAJUS:

Chelidonium majus is known by different common names in different regions. Some of the common names for Chelidonium majus include:

- Greater swallowtail
- Tetterwort
- Otaker
- Pacifier
- Devil's Milk
- Rock Poppy
- Wild osprey
- Garden turner
- Chelidonii Herba (Latin)

These names may vary based on local traditions, folklore and regional differences in naming. Keep in mind that the plant must be distinguished from buttercups (*Ranunculus ficaria*), which is another species in the buttercup family (*Ranunculaceae*).

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE:

The doctrine of signatures, an ancient concept in herbalism, suggests that the physical properties of plants can provide clues to their medicinal uses. Although the Doctrine of Signatures is not a central tenet of homeopathy, which relies primarily on the Law of Similarity, the historical or symbolic associations may be of interest to some. Here are potential symbolic connections for Chelidonium majus (Greater Buttercup) based on the Doctrine of Signatures:

Latex sap:

The bright orange-yellow latex sap of Chelidonium majus, reminiscent of bile or liver secretions, could be symbolically linked to its traditional use for liver and gallbladder problems. The doctrine of signatures could suggest a connection between the plant's appearance and its historical use for liver disease.

Yellow flowers:

The bright yellow color of Chelidonium majus flowers may be symbolically linked to its traditional use for jaundice and liver disorders. The doctrine of signatures might suggest that the color indicates her affinity for the liver.

KEY SYMPTOMS:

In homeopathy, keynote symptoms refer to characteristic symptoms or features of a remedy that help guide its selection based on the law of similarity. Chelidonium majus has specific key notes that may indicate its use in homeopathic practice. It is important to note that individual prescribing based on the totality of symptoms is key in homeopathy and the following key notes are general characteristics associated with Chelidonium majus:

Liver disorders:

A significant keynote of Chelidonium majus is its affinity for the liver. It is indicated for liver disorders such as jaundice, liver enlargement (hepatomegaly) or liver pain. The key indication is jaundice with yellow discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes.

Pain radiating to the back:

Pain in the liver or gallbladder that radiates to the back is a characteristic key symptom of Chelidonium majus. The pain is often felt under the right shoulder blade or in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen.

I have a bitter taste in my mouth:

A bitter taste in the mouth is a common symptom associated with *Chelidonium majus*. This symptom is often present in individuals with liver or digestive disorders.

I feel like hot drinks:

Craving for warm drinks, especially warm water, is considered a characteristic keynote of *Chelidonium majus*. It often occurs in individuals with liver or gallbladder problems.

I Yellow discharge:

A yellowish color or secretion can be seen with various symptoms such as a yellowish tongue, yellow urine or a yellowish nasal discharge.

Even aggravation from touch:

Some individuals requiring *Chelidonium majus* may experience symptoms aggravated by touch or pressure, particularly in the area of the liver.

Also right-sided symptoms:

Chelidonium majus is known for its predominance of symptoms on the right side of the body. This includes right-sided headaches, right-sided liver and gallbladder pains, and other right-sided complaints.

These keynotes are general indications associated with *Chelidonium majus*, but the choice of remedy should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the individual's overall symptomatology. A consultation with a qualified homeopath is recommended for accurate and personalized prescribing.

CLINICAL

- constipation, gallstones, gastralgia, hepatomegaly, hydrocele, jaundice, pneumonia, pruritus.

REPAIRING RELATIONSHIPS

Follows well: Ars, Bry, Cor-r, Ip, Led, Sulph.

Compare: Chen-a, Ran-b.

Antidote from: Acids, Acon, Camph.

It Antidotes: Bry.

Duration of action: 7-14 days.

RUBRIC RELATING TO CHELIDONIUM MAJUS:

Synthesis Repertory –

BELLY - ALIVE; the feeling of something

BELLY - BEND - double - amel.

ABDOMEN - ATROPHY - Liver

ABDOMINAL - CATARRH - Intestinal - accompanied by a pale tongue

ABDOMEN - COMPLAINTS abdomen - right side

ABDOMEN - COMPLAINTS of abdomen - extending to - Chest

ABDOMINAL - CONSTRICTION - string, as in a

ABDOMEN - ENLARGED - Liver

Abdomen - INFLAMMATION - Liver - hepatitis A

Abdomen - PAIN - bending - double - must bend double

ABDOMEN - PAIN - lying down - side - left - amel. - legs developed; with

CONCLUSION:

The doctrine of signatures is a historical concept that dates back to antiquity and was particularly influential during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. This doctrine is based on the idea that the external appearance or signature of a plant or substance is indicative of its medicinal properties or the diseases it can treat. Nature was believed to provide clues or signatures to help people identify the medicinal uses of various plants and substances.

This concept can be traced back to the work of early naturalists, herbalists and alchemists who observed the natural world and sought to understand the relationships between plants and their potential therapeutic effects. According to this doctrine, the shape, color, texture, or other features of a plant can provide clues or "signatures" indicating diseases or body organs that the plant can be used to treat. Nature is believed to provide visible signals or symbolic representations of the medicinal properties of the plant. While the Doctrine of Signatures has historical significance in traditional medicine, it is not scientifically proven, and modern medicine relies on evidence-based practices to develop treatments.

Homeopathy, which firmly believes in holistic treatment, is based on the principle of individualization for prescribing similimum. Although there are several other methods of prescribing homeopathic remedies, the "Doctrine of Signature" principle stands out as a rare and quick method of prescribing. The principle of the Doctrine of Signature is also related to the fundamental law of homeopathy, which is "like cures like". Therefore, the Doctrine Of Signature is considered one of the accurate ways to prescribe a homeopathic remedy. The similarity found in the drug and the patient is noted and that the drug, if prescribed in a potentized form, can lead to a cure.

This study mainly highlights the characteristic doctrine of *Chelidonium majus*, which is an effective homeopathic medicine in the treatment of conditions like jaundice, abdominal colic, acute gastroenteritis, cholecystitis, etc. Its characteristic yellow-colored latex sap and yellow flowers are considered the signature doctrine in relation to the yellow appearance of the skin, sclera, yellow tongue and nail beds in jaundiced patients. It is similar to the yellowish discharge of a jaundiced patient.

This study was conducted on 30 patients in OPD, IPD and surrounding villages of our institute. This study was conducted after considering and meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria. This study was conducted in both sexes in all age groups and from different socio-economic classes. Systematic sampling was carried out and data collected.

All 30 cases were selected and properly followed for a minimum of twelve months. The cases selected in this study are from the age group of 20-60 years. The outcome was assessed using the MONARCH score.

The aim of this research was to study the Signature Doctrine of the Plant Kingdom with an emphasis on *Chelidonium Majus*.

Remedies were selected after a complete examination of each individual case, noting both common and characteristic symptoms, weight being given as necessary to characteristic doctrine, physical and mental general and clinical symptoms. All cases were thoroughly studied to develop a correct summary of symptoms and were carefully analyzed before being converted into rubrics.

The selected rubrics were repertorized using the appropriate repertory as needed in the given case after verifying the patients' symptoms. All patients were examined before and after treatment. Cases were reviewed at regular intervals and patients were followed up according to changes observed in the patient's condition.

Of the 30 cases, 12 cases (40%) were male and 18 cases (60%) were female.

Out of 30 cases, 8 cases (26.6%) were in the age group of 20-30 years, 9 cases (30%) were in the age group of 30-40 years, 7 cases (23.3%) were in the age group of years. 40-50 years and 6 cases (20%) belonged to the age group of 50-60 years.

Of the 30 cases, 18 cases (60%) belonged to the lower class, 8 cases (26.6%) to the middle class, and 4 cases (13.3%) to the upper class.

Out of 30 cases, the most cases were around 13 (43.3%) of hepatocellular jaundice, 6 cases (20%) of acute gastroenteritis, 4 cases (13.3%) of abdominal colic, 3 cases (10%) of chronic gastritis and cholecystitis, and 1 case of (3.3%) acute appendicitis.

Out of 30 cases, 27 cases (90%) have improved and about 3 cases (10%) are improving. All cases were clinically examined and blood tests were performed when necessary.

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