

Effectiveness of Chelidonium Majus in Liver Disorders: A Prospective Case Series Study

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Abstract—Background, Liver disorders are among the most common gastrointestinal diseases affecting quality of life and metabolic functioning. Homoeopathic medicine Chelidonium majus is traditionally indicated in hepatic and biliary disorders, especially in right hypochondriac pain, jaundice, and liver enlargement. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of Chelidonium majus in patients suffering from liver disorders. Materials and Methods: A prospective case series study was conducted on 30 patients attending the outpatient department. Patients presenting with clinical symptoms and laboratory findings suggestive of liver disorders were included. Cases were assessed using liver function tests (LFTs), symptom severity score, and ultrasonography findings wherever required. Chelidonium majus was prescribed according to homoeopathic principles in varying potencies based on individual susceptibility. Follow-up was conducted for 3 months. Results: Out of 30 patients, 24 (80%) showed marked improvement, 4 (13.3%) showed moderate improvement, and 2 (6.7%) showed mild or no improvement. Significant reduction was observed in symptoms such as right hypochondriac pain, nausea, bloating, jaundice, and fatigue. Improvement in liver enzymes was also noted. Conclusion: Chelidonium majus demonstrated positive clinical outcomes in the management of liver disorders and may be considered a supportive homoeopathic therapeutic option in mild to moderate hepatic conditions.

Index Terms—Chelidonium majus, liver disorder, homoeopathy, hepatobiliary disease, case series study.

I. INTRODUCTION

The liver is one of the most vital organs of the human body and plays an essential role in metabolism, detoxification, digestion, and storage functions. Liver disorders have become increasingly common due to unhealthy lifestyle habits, alcohol intake, viral infections, obesity, and drug-induced toxicity. Common liver disorders include fatty liver disease, hepatitis, jaundice, hepatomegaly, and biliary dysfunction. Patients often present with symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, weakness, indigestion, jaundice, and loss of appetite.

Conventional treatment mainly focuses on symptomatic management and correction of the underlying cause; however, many patients seek complementary and alternative medicine for long-term relief. Homoeopathy offers an individualized holistic approach in liver diseases. Among the remedies indicated for hepatobiliary disorders, Chelidonium majus occupies an important place in homoeopathic materia medica. It is especially indicated in right-sided liver complaints associated with pain radiating to the inferior angle of the right scapula, jaundice, clay-colored stools, and bitter taste in the mouth.

Experimental studies have also suggested hepatoprotective activity of Chelidonium majus in toxic liver injury models. The remedy has long been used in homoeopathic practice for hepatic congestion, gallbladder disorders, and digestive disturbances. Therefore, this prospective case series study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness

of Chelidonium majus in clinically diagnosed liver disorders.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

Prospective case series study.

Study Setting

Outpatient Department of Homoeopathic Medicine.

Sample Size

30 patients.

III. INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Patients aged 18–65 years.
- Diagnosed cases of fatty liver, hepatitis, jaundice, hepatomegaly, or liver dysfunction.
- Patients willing to participate in the study.

IV. EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Advanced liver cirrhosis.

- Hepatic malignancy.
- Patients requiring emergency hospitalization.
- Pregnant women.

V. METHODOLOGY

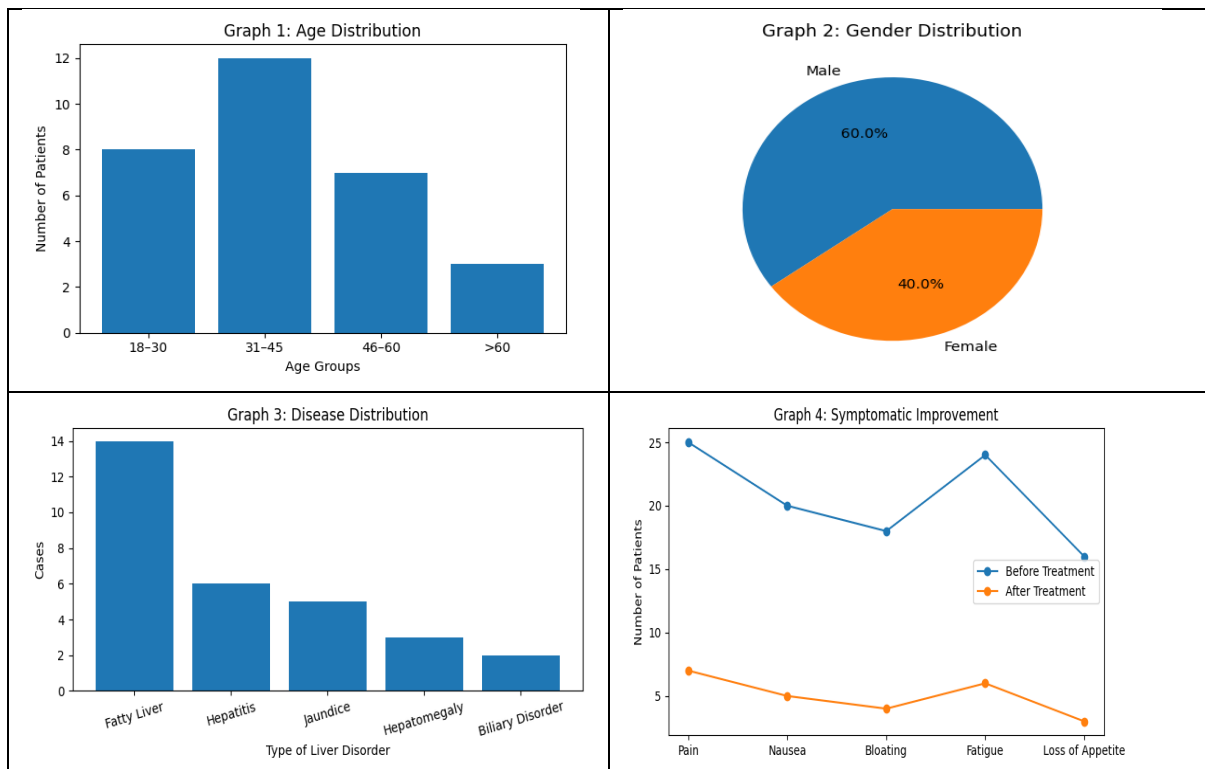
Detailed case taking was performed according to homoeopathic principles. Clinical examination and investigations including liver function tests (SGOT, SGPT, bilirubin) and ultrasonography were recorded before treatment. Chelidonium majus was prescribed in 30C, 200C, or mother tincture according to symptom similarity and susceptibility. Follow-up was done every 15 days for 3 months.

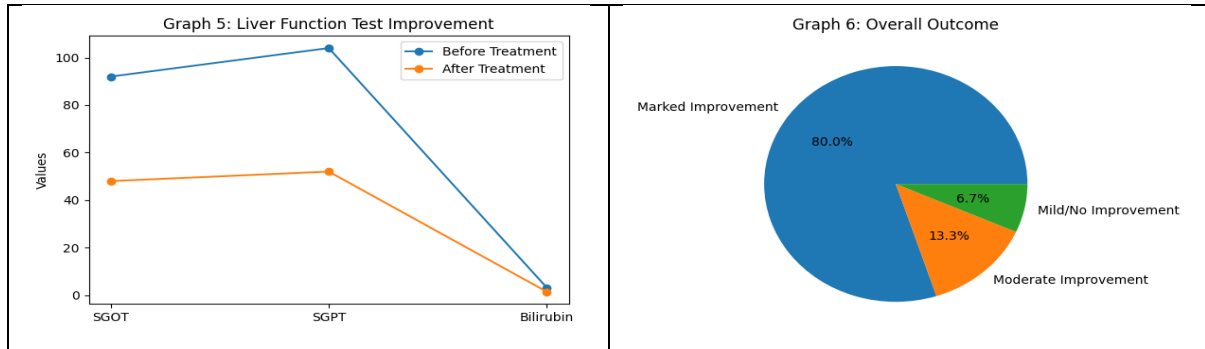
VI. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Assessment was based on:

1. Symptomatic improvement.
2. Liver enzyme reduction.
3. General well-being.
4. Clinical examination findings.

VII. OBSERVATION AND RESULTS





VIII. DISCUSSION

The present prospective case series study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of *Chelidonium majus* in liver disorders. Most patients belonged to the 31–45 years age group, indicating higher prevalence of liver disorders among middle-aged adults. Male predominance was observed, possibly due to lifestyle factors such as alcohol consumption and dietary habits.

The majority of cases were diagnosed as fatty liver disease followed by hepatitis and jaundice. Significant clinical improvement was observed in symptoms such as right hypochondriac pain, nausea, abdominal bloating, weakness, and anorexia. Improvement in biochemical parameters including SGOT, SGPT, and bilirubin further supported the clinical findings.

Chelidonium majus is known for its affinity towards the liver and biliary system. Classical homoeopathic literature describes its usefulness in jaundice, hepatic congestion, and gallbladder disorders, particularly when pain radiates to the right scapula. Experimental evidence also suggests hepatoprotective effects of the remedy.

In the present study, 80% of patients showed marked improvement, suggesting that *Chelidonium majus* may play a beneficial role in mild to moderate liver dysfunction. However, larger controlled clinical trials are needed to validate these findings scientifically.

IX. CONCLUSION

The findings of this prospective case series study suggest that *Chelidonium majus* may be effective in improving clinical symptoms and liver function parameters in patients suffering from liver disorders. Most patients experienced relief in pain, digestive complaints, jaundice, and fatigue. The remedy appeared particularly useful in fatty liver and hepatobiliary dysfunction. Homoeopathic treatment with *Chelidonium majus* was found to be safe and

well tolerated during the study period. Further randomized controlled studies with larger sample sizes are recommended to establish its therapeutic efficacy more conclusively.

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