



Assessment of the Consciousness Energy Healing Treated *Withania Somnifera* (Ashwagandha) Root Extract Using LC-MS, GC-MS, and NMR Spectroscopy

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Abstract: *Withania somnifera* (Ashwagandha) root extract is an important herbal medicine. The current study was designed to investigate the impact of Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment (The Trivedi Effect[®]) on the characteristic properties of the phytoconstituents present in the ashwagandha root extract using LC-MS, GC-MS, and NMR spectroscopy. Ashwagandha root extract was divided into two parts – one part was control (without treatment), while another part was treated with the Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment remotely by seven renowned Biofield Energy Healers and defined as the Biofield Energy Treated sample. The LC-MS analysis revealed that the retention time (R_t) of the phytoconstituents remained same in both the control and treated samples, whereas the peak area% was significantly altered. The peak area% of the treated sample at R_t of 5.06, 5.24, 5.49, 5.68, 6.78, 6.87, 8.12, 8.22, 8.36, 8.55, 9.02, and 10.13 minutes were significantly increased in the range of 0.27% to 146.94% compared to the control sample. In addition, the peak area% of the treated sample at R_t of 5.29, 5.36, 6.40, 6.49, 6.56, 6.67, 7.08, 7.37, 7.76, 7.87, 8.02, 8.43, 8.85, 8.97, and 9.12 minutes were significantly decreased in the range of 1.83% to 23.53% compared with the control sample. A total of 18 withanolides such as sitoindoside IX, viscosa lactone B, 24, 25-dihydrowithanolide D, withanolide A, withanone, withaferin A, withanolide D, ixocarpalactone A, withanolide S, withanolide sulfoxide, etc. were proposed with their structure from the molecular mass at m/z 650, 489, 473, 471, 505, and 992 at retention times of 6.87, 7.10, 7.87, 8.22, 8.54, and 9.11 minutes with the help of GC-MS and NMR data of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. The mass peak intensity values of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at the same retention time in was significantly decreased in the range of 3.99% to 52.28% compared with the control sample. These findings suggest that Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment could be beneficial for altering the concentration of the phytoconstituents in the ashwagandha root extract by modifying their intrinsic physicochemical properties, which might be helpful to improve the bioavailability of active constituents of ashwagandha root extract that might provide better therapeutic response against inflammatory diseases, immunological disorders, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, sexual disorders, aging and other chronic infections.

Keywords: Ashwagandha, Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment, Biofield Energy Healers, Biofield Energy Healing Treatment, The Trivedi Effect[®], LC-MS, Withanolides, GC-MS, NMR

1. Introduction

Worldwide phyto-medicines have the huge demand for the prevention of various diseases and better quality of life due to their impressive therapeutic effects and fewer side effects compared to the modern medicines [1]. Ashwagandha is an ancient Rasayana herb and is popularly known as 'Ashwagandha' or winter cherry or 'Indian ginseng' [2, 3]. Ashwagandha is mostly used in the preparation of pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals for the prevention and treatment of various diseases such as nervous system and sexual disorders, infectious diseases, diabetes, cancer, immunological disorders, stress, ulcer, arthritis, etc. It is also useful to arrest the aging process, rejuvenate the body and boost the body defense system against infectious disorders as well as to promote the longevity of life [2-6]. Ashwagandha root extract contains majorly oxygenated withanolides along with numerous sitoindosides, alkaloids, withanamides, reducing sugars, peroxidases, glycosides, starch, withanicil, benzyl alcohol, 2-phenyl ethanol, diltitol, 3, 4, 5-trihydroxy cinnamic acid, benzoic acid phenyl acetic acid, etc. [7-9]. Isolated withanolides possess various pharmacological activities such as antioxidant, anticancer, neuroprotective, immunomodulating, anti-inflammatory, antiarthritic, hepatoprotective, antimicrobial, hypoglycaemic, etc. [10-12]. Thus, ashwagandha root extract was considered as one of the components in a novel proprietary herbomineral formulation which can be used as nutraceutical supplement for the prevention and treatment of various disorders.

A unique vital force preserved by every living organisms which is usually believed to create the source of life is correlated with the soul, spirit, and mind and is also recognized as prana by the Hindus, *ki* by the Japanese, and *qi* or *chi* by the Chinese from the ancient-time. Now-a-days, this hypothetical vital force is considered as the Bioenergetics Field. This energy field is infinite, paradimensional and dynamic electromagnetic field surrounding the human body. This is also known as The Biofield Energy. It can easily flow between the human and environment that leads to the continuous movement or matter of energy [13, 14]. Thus, the human has the capability to harness energy from the earth, the "Universal Energy Field" and transmit it to any living or nonliving object (s) around the globe. The objects always receive the energy and respond in a useful way. This process is known as Biofield Energy Healing Treatment [15-17]. Biofield (Putative Energy Fields) based Energy Therapies have been practiced worldwide in different health disease profiles [18]. The National Center of Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH) has been recognized and accepted Biofield Energy Healing as a Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) health care approach in addition to other therapies, medicines and practices such as natural products, yoga, deep breathing, Tai Chi, chiropractic/osteopathic manipulation, Qi Gong, meditation, special diets, homeopathy, progressive relaxation, massage, guided imagery, acupuncture, relaxation techniques,

hypnotherapy, acupuncture, healing touch, movement therapy, pilates, mindfulness, rolfing structural integration, Ayurvedic medicine, traditional Chinese herbs and medicines, naturopathy, essential oils, aromatherapy, cranial sacral therapy, Reiki, and applied prayer (as is common in all religions, like Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism and Judaism) [19]. The Trivedi Effect[®] - Biofield Energy Treatment has been extensively studied with significant outcomes in many scientific fields such as cancer research [20]; altered antimicrobial sensitivity of pathogenic microbes in biotechnology [21, 22], genetics [23, 24], microbiology [25-27], changing the structure of the atom in relation to the various metals, ceramics, polymers and chemicals materials science [28-30], nutraceuticals [31, 32], pharmaceuticals [33, 34], organic compounds [35-37], and improved overall growth and yield of plants in agricultural science [38, 39].

Modern sophisticated techniques such as high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with photodiode array and evaporative light scattering detection, ultra-performance liquid chromatography (UPLC), electrospray ionization (ESI) normally hyphenated with mass spectrometry, gas chromatography (GC), nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) are very useful for the metabolite profiling and identification of the crude herbal extract [8, 40-42]. The LC-MS, GC-MS and NMR analysis of ashwagandha root extract revealed the presence of several known withanolides including withaferin A, withanolide D, withanoside IV/VI, withanolide sulfoxide, etc. along with two new withanolides *i.e.* dihydrowithanolide D and ixocaralactone A [43]. Thus, LC-MS, GC-MS, and NMR analysis were carried out for the profiling and structure elucidation of the phytoconstituents of the Consciousness Energy Healing Treated (The Trivedi Effect[®]) ashwagandha root extract.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Chemicals and Reagents

Ashwagandha root extract was procured from Sanat Product Ltd, India. The HPLC grade acetonitrile and Milli Q water were purchased from Merck and Millipore. All other chemicals used in the experiment were of analytical grade available in India.

2.2. Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment Strategies

Ashwagandha root extract powder was one of the components of the new proprietary herbomineral formulation, developed by our research team and it was used *per se* as the test compound for the current study. The test compound was divided into two parts, one part of the test compound was treated with Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment (The Trivedi Effect[®]) by renowned Biofield Energy Healers and defined as Biofield Energy Treated sample. The second part of the test compound did not receive any sort of treatment and defined as untreated or control ashwagandha root extract sample. This Biofield

Energy Treatment was provided by the group of seven renowned Biofield Energy Healers who participated in this study and performed the Biofield Energy Treatment remotely. All seven Biofield Energy Healers were remotely located in the U.S.A., while the test compound was located in the research laboratory of GVK Biosciences Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India. This Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment was provided for 5 minutes through Healer's Unique Energy Transmission process remotely to the test compound under the laboratory conditions. None of the Biofield Energy Healers in this study visited the laboratory in person, nor had any contact with the compounds. Similarly, the control compound was subjected to "sham" healers for 5 minutes, under the same laboratory conditions. The sham healer did not have any knowledge about the Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment. After that, the Biofield Energy Treated and untreated samples were kept in similar sealed conditions and characterized thoroughly by LC-MS, GC-MS and NMR spectroscopy.

2.3. Characterization

2.3.1. Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS)

The LC-MS analysis of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples were conducted by following the almost same method as mentioned in the recent literature [43] using The Waters® ACQUITY UPLC, Milford, MA, USA equipped with a binary pump (The Waters® BSM HPLC pump), auto sampler, column heater and a photo-diode array (PDA) detector. A Triple Quad (Waters Quattro Premier XE, USA) mass spectrometer equipped with an electrospray ionization (ESI) source was used for the mass spectrometric analysis. The control and Biofield Energy Treated extract powders were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide to afford a 1 mg/mL stock solution. An aliquot of 2 µL of the stock solution was used for LC-MS analysis with a total run time of 25 min. Mass spectra were recorded in the positive ionization mode and with the full scan (m/z 50-1400).

Percent change in peak area (%), T was calculated using following equation (1):

$$\% \text{ change in peak area} \% = \frac{[T_{\text{Treated}} - T_{\text{Control}}]}{T_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Where, T_{Control} and T_{Treated} are the peak area (%) of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples, respectively.

Similarly, the percent change in mass peak intensity (I) was calculated using equation (2):

$$\% \text{ change in mass peak intensity} = \frac{[I_{\text{Treated}} - I_{\text{Control}}]}{I_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Where, I_{Control} and I_{Treated} are the mass peak intensity of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples, respectively.

2.3.2. Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Analysis

GC-MS analysis of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples were analyzed by following the same procedure as mentioned in the recent scientific literature [43]

with the help of Agilent 7890B with 5977A Mass selective detector, USA equipped with a Quadrupole detector with pre-filter and flame ionization detector (FID). The control and Biofield Energy Treated extract powders were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide to afford a 1 mg/mL stock solution. An aliquot of 1.0 µL of the stock solution was injected with a total run time of 44.0 min. The identification of analyte was performed using the retention time with a comparison of the mass spectra of the identified substances with references.

2.3.3. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Analysis

^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR analysis of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples extract powders were performed on a 400 MHz VARIAN FT-NMR spectrometer and 100.00 MHz on a VARIAN FT-NMR spectrometer, respectively using the same procedure as mentioned in the recent literature [43]. ^1H NMR multiplicities were labelled as singlet (s), doublet (d), doublet of doublet (dd), triplet (t), quartet (q), multiplet (m), broad (br), apparent (app). Chemical shifts (δ) were in parts per million (ppm) relative to the solvent's residual proton chemical shift (CD_3OD , $\delta = 3.31, 4.80$ ppm) and solvent's residual carbon chemical shift (CD_3OD , $\delta = 49.15$ ppm).

3. Results and Discussion

The LC chromatograms and their chromatographic data of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples of ashwagandha root extract are presented in Figure 1. The chromatograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples showed 27 peaks at different retention times (Figure 1). There was no significant change in the retention time of the chromatographic peaks in the Biofield Energy Treated sample compared with the control sample indicated that the polarity of the phytoconstituents in ashwagandha root extract remained unaltered.

The peak area and peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample were significantly altered compared with the control sample (Table 1). The total peak area of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly decreased by 11.07% compared with the control sample. The changes in peak area% are calculated for the Biofield Energy Treated sample compared to the control sample. There was a significant increase in the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample in the range of 0.27% to 146.94% at R_t of 5.06, 5.24, 5.49, 5.68, 6.78, 6.87, 8.12, 8.22, 8.36, 8.55, 9.02, and 10.13 minutes compared with the control sample. Consequently, the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at R_t of 5.29, 5.36, 6.40, 6.49, 6.56, 6.67, 7.08, 7.37, 7.76, 7.87, 8.02, 8.43, 8.85, 8.97, and 9.12 minutes were significantly decreased in the range of 1.83% to 23.53%, respectively compared to the control sample. The peak area% provides the relative amounts of components in the chromatogram, when all components respond in the detector and are eluted [43, 44]. Here, the liquid chromatographic conditions for both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples were same. It is assumed that all the components in both the samples were equally responded in the detector.

Thus, the provided peak area% revealed the relative amounts of the phytoconstituents of ashwagandha root extract. The Biofield Energy Healing Treatment might have the significant effect on the relative amount of the phytoconstituents (Table 1). It is presumed that the intrinsic

physicochemical properties of ashwagandha root extract such as particle size, shape, etc. of the compounds that are related to the solubility of the compounds might alter due to the Biofield Energy Healing Treatments [28-35].

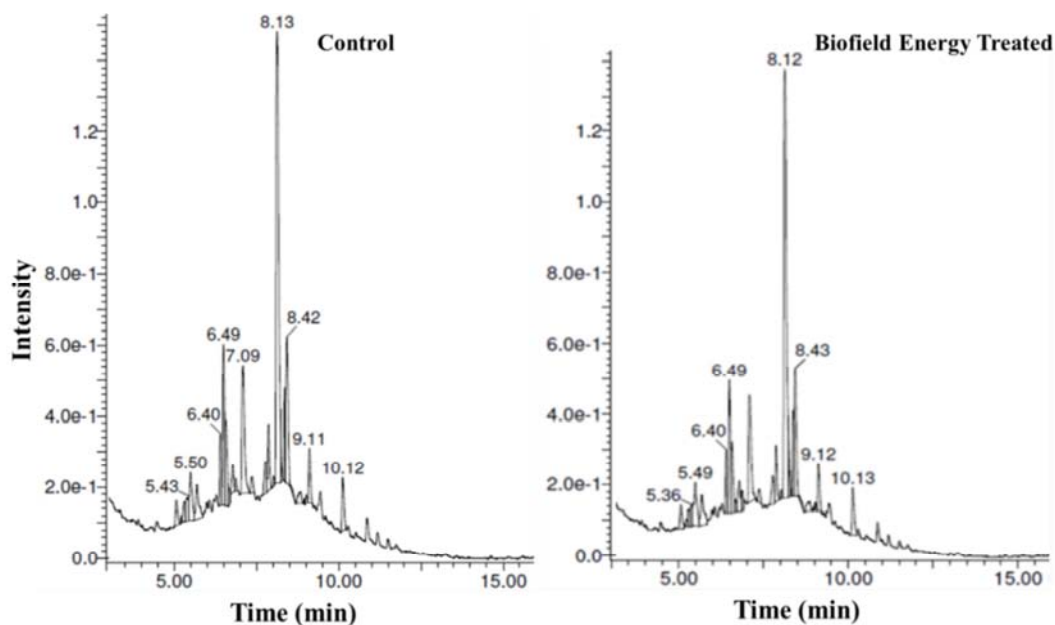


Figure 1. Liquid chromatograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated Ashwagandha root extract.

Table 1. Liquid chromatographic data of the control and Biofield Energy Treated Ashwagandha root extract.

| WS-Control | | | WS-Biofield Energy Treated | | | % Change in PA%* |
|------------------------------|-----------|------|----------------------------|-----------|-------|------------------|
| Rt | PA | PA% | Rt | PA | PA% | |
| 5.07 | 5470.73 | 1.52 | 5.06 | 5554.45 | 1.73 | 13.82 |
| 5.23 | 803.18 | 0.22 | 5.24 | 862.55 | 0.27 | 22.73 |
| 5.30 | 3931.35 | 1.09 | 5.29 | 3427.94 | 1.07 | -1.83 |
| 5.43 | 5709.42 | 1.58 | 5.36 | 4218.14 | 1.31 | -17.09 |
| 5.50 | 13055.46 | 3.62 | 5.49 | 13137.38 | 4.09 | 12.98 |
| 5.69 | 10460.21 | 2.90 | 5.68 | 10219.93 | 3.18 | 9.66 |
| 6.40 | 10934.14 | 3.03 | 6.40 | 9245.58 | 2.88 | -4.95 |
| 6.49 | 30069.85 | 8.33 | 6.49 | 22300.06 | 6.95 | -16.57 |
| 6.57 | 16379.10 | 4.54 | 6.56 | 14115.39 | 4.40 | -3.08 |
| 6.67 | 2541.04 | 0.70 | 6.67 | 1961.75 | 0.61 | -12.86 |
| 6.78 | 4882.91 | 1.35 | 6.78 | 6531.37 | 2.03 | 50.37 |
| 6.87 | 1785.53 | 0.49 | 6.87 | 3890.22 | 1.21 | 146.94 |
| 7.10 | 34004.87 | 9.42 | 7.08 | 27959.10 | 8.71 | -7.54 |
| 7.38 | 3322.77 | 0.92 | 7.37 | 2923.86 | 0.91 | -1.09 |
| 7.77 | 7428.59 | 2.06 | 7.76 | 6424.31 | 2.00 | -2.91 |
| 7.87 | 11243.69 | 3.11 | 7.87 | 9290.18 | 2.89 | -7.07 |
| 8.02 | 1440.78 | 0.40 | 8.02 | 1149.54 | 0.36 | -10.00 |
| 8.13 | 120220.40 | 33.3 | 8.12 | 107190.3 | 33.39 | 0.27 |
| 8.22 | 5757.36 | 1.59 | 8.22 | 8274.56 | 2.58 | 62.26 |
| 8.36 | 11871.07 | 3.29 | 8.36 | 11463.92 | 3.57 | 8.51 |
| 8.42 | 32038.81 | 8.88 | 8.43 | 26462.51 | 8.24 | -7.21 |
| 8.54 | 1059.00 | 0.29 | 8.55 | 1062.59 | 0.33 | 13.79 |
| 8.84 | 3981.17 | 1.10 | 8.85 | 3333.48 | 1.04 | -5.45 |
| 8.99 | 612.44 | 0.17 | 8.97 | 408.66 | 0.13 | -23.53 |
| 9.01 | 1143.11 | 0.32 | 9.02 | 1113.01 | 0.35 | 9.37 |
| 9.11 | 9990.56 | 2.77 | 9.12 | 8593.14 | 2.68 | -3.25 |
| 10.12 | 10852.50 | 3.01 | 10.13 | 9926.36 | 3.09 | 2.66 |
| Total peak area | 360990.02 | | | 321040.25 | | |
| % Change in total peak area* | | | | | | -11.07 |

WS: *Withania somnifera*, * denotes the percentage change in the peak area (%) of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

Six chromatographic peaks out of the 27 peaks, only at the R_t of 6.87, 7.10, 7.87, 8.22, 8.54, and 9.11 minutes having higher peak area% are able to characterize with the help of mass spectra and afforded the respective ESI-MS spectra. A total of 18 withanolides were proposed along with GC-MS and NMR data (Figures 2 and 3). Compounds were proposed

(Figures 2 and 3) from the mass of the molecular ion and its fragmentation pattern at the corresponding retention time (Table 2) along with the support of GC-MS and NMR data (Figures 4 & 5) of the crude extract according to the approach described in our recent literature [43].

Table 2. Compounds proposed from ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ashwagandha root extract.

| Rt (min) | ESI-MS (m/z) | Proposed Compounds | m/z peak Intensity | | % Change in Intensity |
|----------|---|--|--------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | | | Control | Treated | |
| 6.87 | 650 [M + NH ₄] ⁺ 471 [M - 163] ⁺ | Sitoindoside IX (1) | 2.76e6 | 2.65e6 | -3.99 |
| 7.10 | 489 [M + H] ⁺ | β -Hydroxy-2, 3-dihydro-withanolide F (2) Viscosa lactone B (3) 24, 25-Dihydrowithanolide D (4) 2, 3-Dihydrowithaferin A (5) | 1.68e7 | 1.49e7 | -11.31 |
| 7.87 | 473 [M + H] ⁺ | 27-Hydroxy withanolide A (6) (20S, 22R)-3 α ,6 α -Epoxy-4 β ,5 β , 27-trihydroxy-1-oxowitha-24-enolide (7) (20S, 22R)-4 β ,5 β ,6 α , 27-Tetrahydroxy-1-oxo-with-2, 24-dienolide (8) Withanolide A (9) Withaferine A (10) Withanone (11) | 1.04e7 | 7.48e6 | -28.08 |
| 8.22 | 471 [M + H] ⁺ | Withanolide D (12) 27-Hydroxy Withanolide B (13) 5, 7, α -Epoxy-6 α , 20 α -dihydroxy-1-oxowitha-2, 24-Dienolide (14) 5 α , 17-Dihydroxy-6 α , 7 α -epoxy-1-oxo-witha-2, 24-dienolide (15) | 7.06e7 | 6.63e7 | -6.09 |
| 8.54 | 505 [M + H] ⁺ 488 [M - 16] ⁺ | Ixocarpalactone A (16) Withanolide S (17) | 5.26e6 | 2.51e6 | -52.28 |
| 9.11 | 992 [M + H] ⁺ | Withanolide sulfoxide (18) | 1.69e6 | 1.31e6 | -22.49 |

^a denotes the percentage change of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

The LC-MS (Figure 2), GC-MS (Figure 4) and NMR (Figure 5) spectral analysis and following the literature [43] confirmed the presence of the withanolides. At R_t of 6.87 minutes was sitoindoside IX (1) (Table 2 and Figure 2a) was proposed with the ammonium adduct mass peak at m/z 650 [M + NH₄]⁺ (calcd for C₃₄H₅₂NO₁₁, 650) along with m/z 471 [M - 163]⁺ in the ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sample. The peak area% of sitoindoside IX (1) was significantly increased by 146.94% in the Biofield Energy Treated sample as compared to the control sample (Table 1). It is a glycowithanolide, which is a brain antioxidants and can promote immunomodulation, neuroprotective and memory enhancing activity [43, 45]. β -Hydroxy-2, 3-dihydro-withanolide F (2) or viscosa lactone B (3) was identified at R_t of 7.10 minutes with the molecular mass peak at m/z 489 (calcd for C₂₈H₄₀O₇, 489) (Table 2 and Figures 2b and 3), which have the anti-inflammatory activity [12, 43]. The peak area% of it was decreased by 7.54% in the Biofield Energy Treated sample as compared to the control sample (Table 1). Similarly, the withanolides like 24, 25-dihydrowithanolide D (4) or 2, 3-dihydrowithaferin A (5) or 27-Hydroxy withanolide A (6) or (20S, 22R)-3 α , 6 α -Epoxy-4 β , 5 β , 27-trihydroxy-1-oxowitha-24-enolide (7) or (20S, 22R)- 4 β , 5 β , 6 α , 27-Tetrahydroxy-1-oxo-with-2, 24-dienolide (8) was proposed at the R_t of 7.87 minutes with molecular mass peak at m/z 473 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₈H₄₀O₇, 489) (Table 2 and Figures 2c and 3). The % peak area was decreased by 7.02% in the Biofield Energy Treated

sample compared to the control sample (Table 1). The withanolides like withanolide A (9) or withaferine A (10) or withanone (11) or withanolide D (12) or 27-hydroxy withanolide B (13) or 5, 7 α -epoxy-6 α , 20 α -dihydroxy-1-oxowitha-2, 24-dienolide (14) or 5 α , 17 β -dihydroxy-6 α , 7 α -epoxy-1-oxo-witha-2, 24-dienolide (15) are proposed at R_t of 8.22 minutes with molecular mass peak at m/z 471 [M + H]⁺ (Table 2, Figures 2d and 3). The GC-MS (Figure 4) and NMR data (Figure 5) also supported the presence of any of these compounds 9-15. These compounds had lots of pharmacological activity and used for various disease [2-10, 43]. The peak area% was increased significantly by 62.26% in the Biofield Energy Treated sample as compared to the treated sample (Table 1). Ixocarpalactone A (16) or withanolide S (17) proposed at the R_t of 8.54 minutes with molecular mass peak at m/z 505 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₈H₄₀O₈, 505) (Table 2 and Figure 2e). The GC-MS (Figure 4) and NMR data (Figure 5) also supported the presence of any of these compounds 16 or 17. The peak area% of ixocarpalactone A (16) or withanolide S (17) was increased significantly by 13.79% in the Biofield Energy Treated sample as compared to the control sample (Table 1). Ixocarpalactone A reported to be promising anti-tumor agent [43, 46, 47]. Similarly, the withanolide proposed at R_t of 9.11 minutes m/z 992 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₃₆H₇₉O₁₃S, 505) was withanolide sulfoxide (18) (Table 2 and Figure 2f). The GC-MS (Figure 4) and NMR data (Figure 5) also supported the presence of any of this compound. The peak area% of

withanolide sulfoxide was decreased by 3.25% in the treated sample as compared to the control sample (Table 1).

Withanolide sulfoxide is a bioactive molecule, effective as an anti-cancer agent [43, 48].

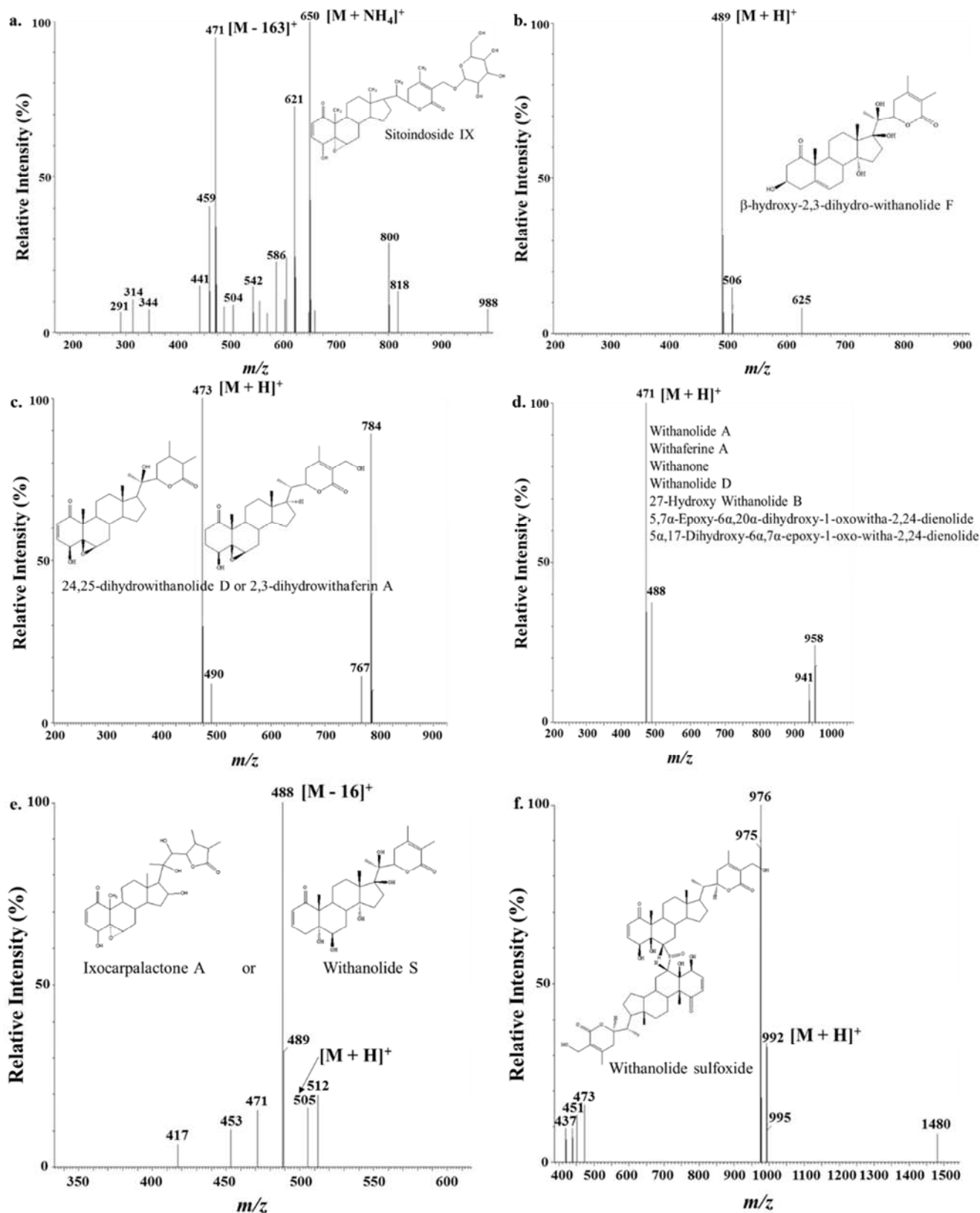


Figure 2. ESI-MS spectra (a-f) showing the possible withanolides (1-14) present in the control and Biofield Energy Treated sample of ashwagandha root extract.

The LC-MS analytical data of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sample revealed that the mass fragmentation pattern of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples were found almost similar. But, the mass peak intensity values were significantly decreased at the same retention time of the Biofield Energy Treated sample in the

range of 3.99% to 52.28% compared with the control sample. This finding suggests that the natural isotopic abundance ratio of the identified phytoconstituents in the ashwagandha root extract might be altered due to the Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment.

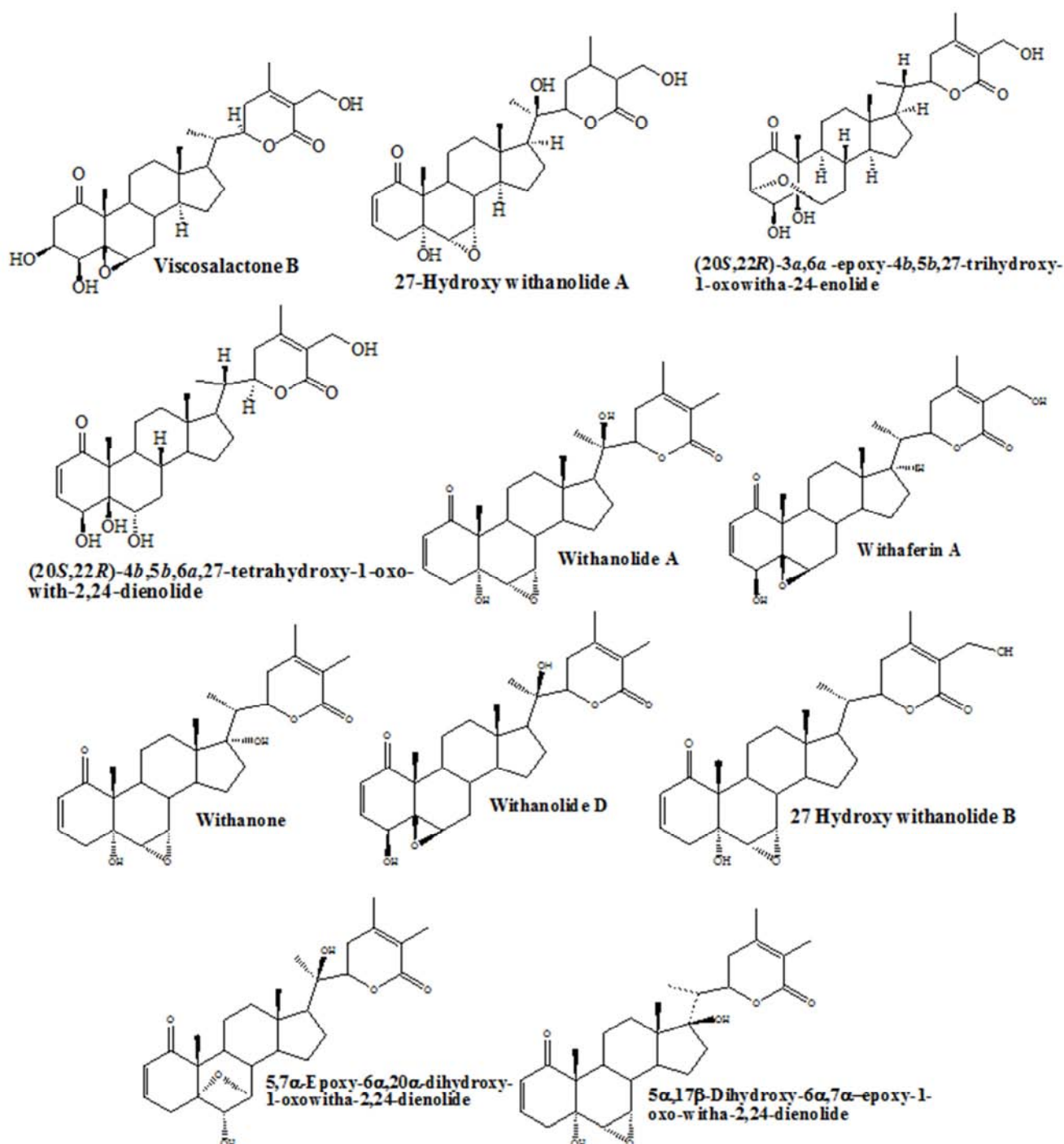


Figure 3. Possible important withanolides identified at R_t of 8.22 minutes from the control and Biofield Energy Treated root extract of ashwagandha.

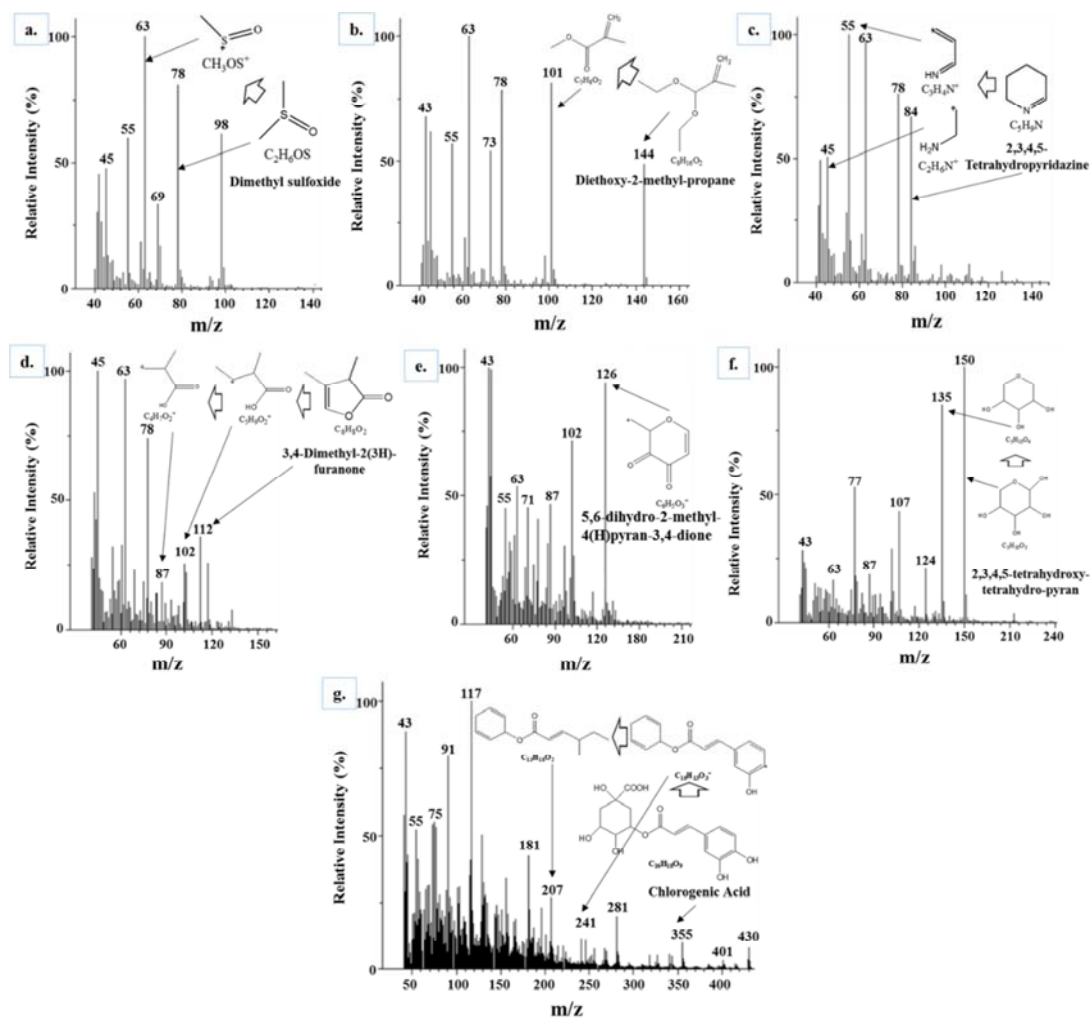


Figure 4. GC-MS spectra (a-e) of the control and Biofield Energy Treated ashwagandha root extract with the proposed fragmentation of withanolides.

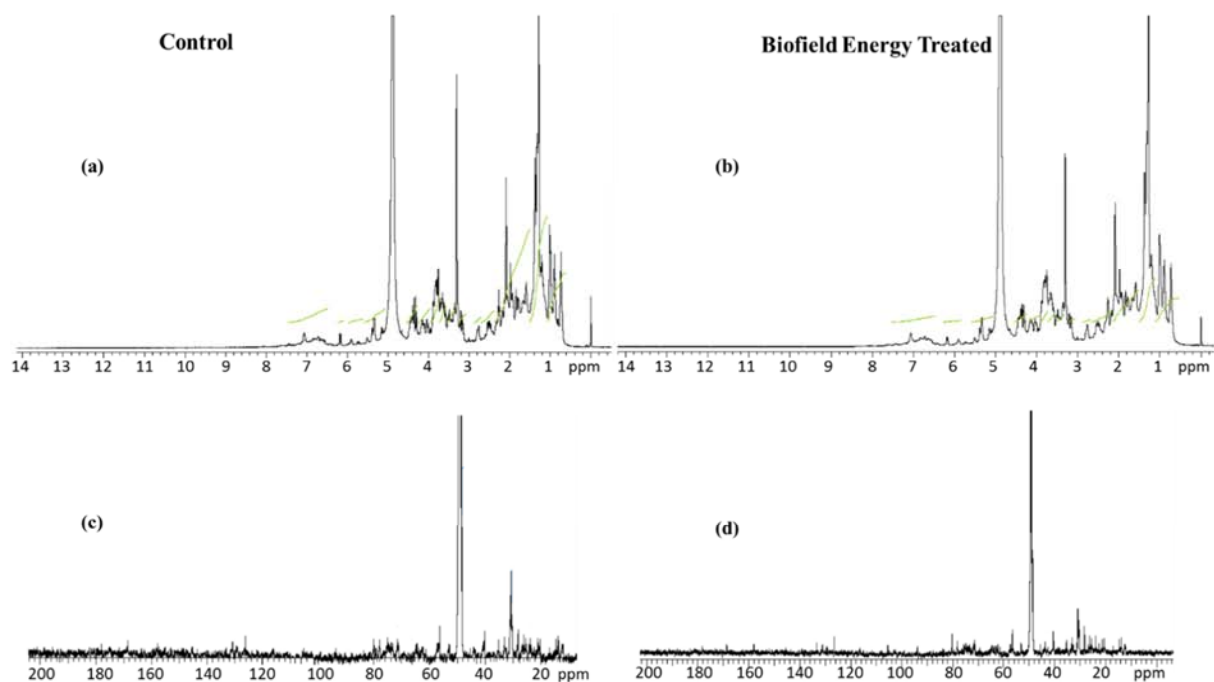


Figure 5. ^1H NMR spectra of the control (a), Biofield Energy Treated (b), ^{13}C NMR spectra of the control (c), and Biofield Energy Treated (d) Ashwagandha root extract.

4. Conclusions

The current study infers that Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment (The Trivedi Effect[®]) has the significant effect on the peak area% *i.e.* the relative concentration as well as the peak intensities of the phytoconstituents in ashwagandha root extract without affecting their structural properties. The LC-MS analysis revealed that the retention time of the phytoconstituents remained same in both the control and treated samples, whereas the peak area% at respective retention time was significantly altered. The peak area% of the treated sample at R_t of 5.06, 5.24, 5.49, 5.68, 6.78, 6.87, 8.12, 8.22, 8.36, 8.55, 9.02, and 10.13 minutes were significantly increased in the range of 0.27% to 146.94% compared to the control sample. In addition, the peak area% of the treated sample at R_t of 5.29, 5.36, 6.40, 6.49, 6.56, 6.67, 7.08, 7.37, 7.76, 7.87, 8.02, 8.43, 8.85, 8.97, and 9.12 minutes were significantly decreased in the range of 1.83% to 23.53% compared with the control sample. A total of 18 withanolides such as sitoindoside IX, viscosa lactone B, 24, 25-dihydrowithanolide D, withanolide A, withaferin A, withanone, withanolide D, ixocarpalactone A, withanolide S, withanolide sulfoxide, etc. were proposed with their structure from the molecular mass at m/z 650, 489, 473, 471, 505, and 992 at retention times of 6.87, 7.10, 7.87, 8.22, 8.54, and 9.11 minutes with the help of GC-MS and NMR data of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. The mass peak intensity values of at the same retention time in the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly decreased in the range of 3.99% to 52.28% compared with the control sample. The Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment could be valuable for altering the concentration of the phytoconstituents in the ashwagandha root extract by modifying their intrinsic physicochemical properties, which might be helpful to improve the bioavailability of active constituents present in ashwagandha root extract that might provide better therapeutic response against various diseases various diseases such as allergies, diabetes mellitus, and septic shock; stress-related disorders like sleep disorder, anxiety, insomnia, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), depression, Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD), brain fog, low libido, impotency, mental restlessness (mind chattering), lack of motivation, fear of the future, confusion, migraines, mood swings, headaches, forgetfulness, overwhelm, worthlessness, indecisiveness, loneliness, frustration, irritability, chronic fatigue, obsessive/compulsive behavior and panic attacks; inflammatory diseases and immunological disorders like Lupus, Hashimoto Thyroiditis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Type 1 Diabetes, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Chronic peptic ulcers, Chronic active hepatitis, Celiac Disease (gluten-sensitive enteropathy), Crohn's disease, Graves' Disease, Addison Disease, Pernicious and Aplastic Anemia, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS), Sjogren Syndrome, Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatoid arthritis, Ulcerative colitis, Chronic periodontitis, Chronic sinusitis, Myasthenia Gravis, Diverticulitis, Atherosclerosis,

Vasculitis, Dermatitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Alopecia Areata, Psoriasis, Scleroderma, Reactive Arthritis, Fibromyalgia, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and Vitiligo; aging-related diseases like cardiovascular disease, arthritis, cancer, dementia, cataracts, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, hypertension, glaucoma, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, hearing loss, Prion Disease, Spinocerebellar Ataxia,, Motor Neuron Disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Spinal muscular atrophy, Friedreich's Ataxia and Lewy Body Disease, chronic infections and much more.

Abbreviations

DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide, EI: Electron impact, ESI: Electrospray ionization, LC-MS: Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry, PDA: Photodiode Array, R_t : Retention time, UPLC: Ultra-performance liquid chromatography, GC-MS: Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry, m/z : Mass-to-charge ratio, NMR: Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

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