



Scrofoloso 1 (S1) and Its Reported Benefits

A Compact Review of Composition, Traditional Use, Laboratory Findings and Safety

Institutional Review Article

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Article information	Details
Article ID	ISERF/RR/2026/0726-01
Article type	Compact narrative and evidence review
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Scope: This educational review summarizes published descriptions of S1. Traditional indications and laboratory results do not establish that S1 cures disease or replaces medical diagnosis and treatment.

ABSTRACT

Scrofoloso 1 (S1) is an electrohomeopathic spagyric complex traditionally classified within the Scrofoloso or lymphatic group. Published sources describe it as a broad constitutional, metabolic and digestive preparation and as a foundational remedy within the group. A 2021 laboratory paper reported a nine-plant S1 formulation and detected alkaloids, anthraquinone glycosides, flavonoids, phenols/tannins, steroids and saponins. The same study reported antioxidant activity in chemical assays and no mortality in a small acute oral-toxicity experiment in mice at tested doses. These findings support product-characterization hypotheses but do not demonstrate clinical efficacy or long-term human safety. Traditional benefit areas commonly attributed to S1 include support for digestion, metabolism, lymphatic function, appetite, vitality and recovery; however, controlled human evidence remains insufficient. Product identity, dilution, alcohol content, batch quality, interactions and adverse effects require verification. S1 should therefore be described as a traditionally used, investigational adjunct—not a proven universal remedy.

Keywords: Scrofoloso 1; electrohomeopathy; spagyric essence; phytochemicals; lymphatic system; digestion; metabolism

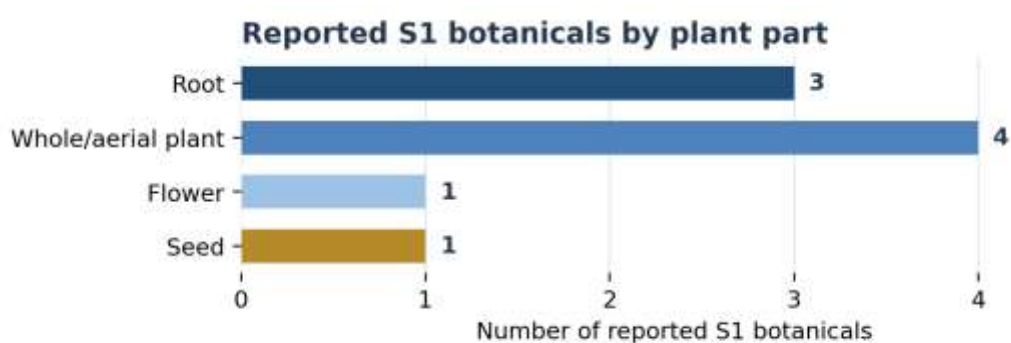
1. Background

Electrohomeopathy sources place S1 in the Scrofoloso group and describe it as the first or foundational preparation in that series. The word “benefits” in this article refers to traditional therapeutic aims reported in materia-medica and practitioner literature; it does not mean benefits confirmed by randomized human trials.

2. Reported Composition of Scrofoloso 1

Sabat and Sahu (2021) described S1 as a combination of nine plant essences. Composition may differ between manufacturers, so the actual label and certificate of analysis remain decisive.

No.	Reported botanical	Part	Representative constituents
1	Cochlearia officinalis	Root	Glucosinolates, tannins, minerals
2	Hydrastis canadensis	Root	Berberine-type alkaloids
3	Nasturtium officinale	Whole/aerial	Glucosinolates, flavonoids
4	Scrophularia nodosa	Whole plant	Iridoids, phenylethanoids
5	Smilax medica	Root	Saponins, flavonoids
6	Tussilago farfara	Flower	Mucilage, flavonoids; PA concern
7	Veronica officinalis	Whole plant	Iridoids, phenolic acids
8	Strychnos nux-vomica	Seed	Strychnine/brucine alkaloids
9	Matricaria chamomilla	Whole plant	Apigenin, bisabolol



Source: Sabat & Sahu (2021) formulation list; classification summarized for this report.

Figure 1. Distribution of the nine reported S1 botanicals by plant part.

3. Traditionally Reported Benefit Areas

Reported area	Traditional interpretation
Digestive support	Traditionally used for poor appetite, dyspeptic discomfort, flatulence and disturbed upper gastrointestinal function.
Metabolic support	Described as helping maintain assimilation and metabolic activity in electrohomeopathy theory.
Lymphatic support	Traditionally linked with lymphatic temperament and glandular or lymphatic imbalance.
Vitality and recovery	Used as a constitutional tonic during weakness or convalescence in practitioner literature.
General constitutional use	Often called a “master” or “universal” remedy; this is a historical designation, not proof that it treats most diseases.

Interpretation: These reported areas should be phrased as “traditionally used to support” or “described in electrohomeopathy literature.” Avoid statements such as “cures 90% of diseases,” “prevents epidemics,” or “boosts immunity” unless supported by appropriate human trials.

4. What the Laboratory Evidence Shows

Evidence domain	Published finding	Correct conclusion
Phytochemical screening	Reported positive tests for alkaloids, anthraquinone glycosides, flavonoids, phenols/tannins, steroids and saponins.	Preliminary qualitative characterization only
Antioxidant assays	DPPH IC50 0.3 mg/mL; hydrogen-peroxide IC50 2.16 mg/mL; reducing-power IC50 2.4 mg/mL.	In-vitro chemical activity; not a patient benefit
Acute mouse toxicity	No mortality reported in 24 mice observed after single oral exposure, including a high tested dose.	Does not establish chronic, reproductive or human safety
Human clinical efficacy	No controlled clinical outcome data in the cited S1 laboratory paper.	Traditional claims remain unproven

Evidence boundary: Detecting phytochemicals does not show that the finished product reaches an effective human dose. Antioxidant activity in a test tube cannot be translated directly into treatment of infection, cancer, diabetes, hypertension or immune disorders.

5. Safety and Quality Considerations

- Strychnos nux-vomica contains potentially dangerous strychnine and brucine in crude form; verified dilution, manufacturing control and analytical testing are essential.
- Tussilago farfara may contain pyrrolizidine alkaloids associated with liver toxicity unless a verified PA-free source is used.
- Hydrastis canadensis contains active alkaloids and may interact with medicines; patients should disclose use to their clinician.
- Quality review should include botanical identity, alcohol content, dilution, heavy metals, pesticides, microbes and batch traceability.
- Pregnancy, breastfeeding, childhood, liver/kidney disease and multiple medicines require particular caution.

Do not substitute: S1 should not replace antibiotics, emergency treatment, prescribed medicines, vaccination, cancer care or management of diabetes, high blood pressure, liver disease or other diagnosed conditions.

6. Conclusion

Scrofoloso 1 is best described as a traditional electrohomeopathic constitutional preparation associated with digestive, metabolic and lymphatic support. Published laboratory work provides preliminary information about phytochemical classes, antioxidant activity and acute toxicity in mice, but it does not prove broad clinical benefits or long-term human safety. Responsible documentation should use cautious support-oriented wording, identify the exact formulation and encourage controlled clinical research with objective outcomes.

References

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3. Sureshbabu P, et al. Origin, principles, medicinal plants used and its current status in India: Electrohomeopathy. European Journal of Medicinal Plants. 2020;31(8):31-47.
4. Traditional electrohomeopathy materia-medica descriptions of the Scrofoloso group; used as historical context, not evidence of clinical efficacy.

Data statement: No patient data or invented treatment outcomes were used. The chart summarizes the published formulation list. This article is an educational institutional draft and is not independently peer-reviewed.