Lecture Series

The Systemic Theory of Living Systems and Relevance to CAM: the Theory (Part III)

José A. Olalde Rangel

Adaptógenos Internacionales, Calle El Arenal c/c Luis de Camoes, La Trinidad, Caracas 1080, Venezuela

Western medical science lacks a solid philosophical and theoretical approach to disease cognition and therapeutics. My first two articles provided a framework for a humane medicine based on Modern Biophysics. Its precepts encompass modern therapeutics and CAM. Modern Biophysics and its concepts are presently missing in medicine, whether orthodox or CAM, albeit they probably provide the long sought explanation that bridges the abyss between East and West. Key points that differentiate Systemic from other systems' approaches are 'Intelligence', 'Energy' and the objective 'to survive'. The General System Theory (GST) took a forward step by proposing a departure from the mechanistic biological concept—of analyzing parts and processes in isolation—and brought us towards an organismic model. GST examines the system's components and results of their interaction. However, GST still does not go far enough. GST assumes 'Self-Organization' as a spontaneous phenomenon, ignoring a causative entity or central controller to all systems: Intelligence. It also neglects 'Survive' as the directional motivation common to any living system, and scarcely assigns 'Energy' its true inherent value. These three parameters, Intelligence, Energy and Survive, are vital variables to be considered, in our human quest, if we are to achieve a unified theory of life.

Keywords: Systemic Theory – Systemic Medicine – Biological Intelligence – Intelligence Energy and Organization – Synergetics – Adaptogens – Multiple Bidirectionality – Synergic Contribution (SC) – Negentropy

Review of Lectures I and II

Systemic Theory constitutes the philosophical and scientific foundation of Systemic Medicine. It establishes scientific, and ethical, boundaries for a more comprehensive and humane medicine. Its fundamental principles should be known and understood by all health care professionals, independent of their practice, be it orthodox or CAM. In brief, the survival potential or health response of any living system is given by its capacity to generate Energy, Intelligence and Organization. These three parameters—E, I, O—constitute the common denominator of life, and can be represented by a triangle, due to their synergetic interdependency. Enhancing the triangle's components maximizes health. Reducing them, results in loss

of health and eventual death. Moreover, given that chronic degenerative sickness is an outcome of higher systemic entropy, where cancer stems from surpassing a critical entropy level, the way to health requires that we induce negative entropy in patients (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Life = I + E + O. These three components are life's common denominator.

For reprints and all correspondence: José Olalde Rangel, Edf. Adaptógenos Internacionales, Calle El Arenal c/c Luis de Camoes, La Trinidad, Caracas 1080, Venezuela. Tel: +58-212-9030070; Fax: +58-212-9450522; E-mail: corpgov2004@yahoo.com

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ The Author (2005). Published by Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.

The online version of this article has been published under an open access model. Users are entitled to use, reproduce, disseminate, or display the open access version of this article for non-commercial purposes provided that: the original authorship is properly and fully attributed; the Journal and Oxford University Press are attributed as the original place of publication with the correct citation details given; if an article is subsequently reproduced or disseminated not in its entirety but only in part or as a derivative work this must be clearly indicated. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oupjournals.org

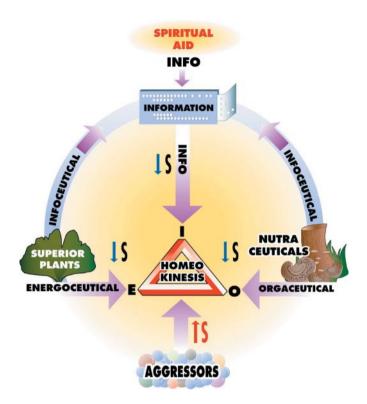


Figure 2. Homeokinesis. The complex dynamic equilibrium of the body is possible thanks to interacting components found in plants, energo, orga and info ceuticals, as well as the negative entropy, information, provided by spiritual healing. The action of these components is necessary to offset aggressors.

Nature's life fuel, found in many 'nutraceuticals' is composed of survival energy and information, necessary to enliven system's intelligence and organization. Energy (1-9) and information (10) are thus the active principles of life, while negative entropy—healing—is the action mechanism that results. This lays foundations for the Golden Rules of Therapeutics (11,12). This new way of thinking, in biophysics (13), explains active principles and action mechanisms behind, millenary non-iatrogenic, energoinformational therapeutics. Examples include spiritual healing, kampo; traditional Chinese medicine, ayurveda, unani, etc. and more recently homeopathy and Western energy medicine. It also summons for a new understanding of placebo effect, since the common denominator to all healing is negative entropy. This requires a change of paradigm. As Ernst (14) points out '...the placebo effect is an important contributor to the overall therapeutic effect, which should be cultivated rather than eliminated...' and also questions the 'unethical use of placebo' as described in the Declaration of Helsinki. The Systemic Theory is inclusive. It encompasses all medical practice since its laws and axioms are inherent to life. It paves the way to future therapeutics (Fig. 2).

Introduction : The Need for a Biological Systems Theory

The function of the whole is tantemount to the individual action of its parts, due to synergy and emergence, inherent

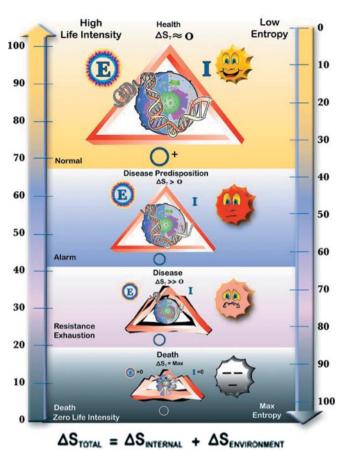


Figure 3. The Health Triangle. The effect of stressors, reduces the health triangle—the survival potential of a living system—from almost zero total entropy ($\Delta S_t \approx 0$) and high life intensity to a level of maximum entropy where death occurs.

characteristics of all living systems (15). Thus, to simplify an organic failure to just one organ—or isolated biofeedback mechanism—is an incomplete approach. Modern pharmacological therapeutics, based on reductionism, is nonorganismic. It deviates from treating body, and spirit, as an integrated system; maybe this is why it has become increasingly dehumanized. Some regard traditional forms of healing as unscientific; however, in many ways some of these practices, based on a philosophical system's approach, are less primitive more scientific (13) and humane than orthodox therapeutics. I do not challenge the precision of modern Western diagnoses which is nonpareil; however, I do question the use, in Western therapeutics, of many harmful drugsreplete in side effects—which are also mostly inefficient in the treatment of chronic degenerative diseases. Observing the extensive use of traditional healing systems in China, India, Indonesia and Japan, to mention a few instances, an impartial observer must acknowledge that there is more to these medicines than wishful thinking. Three billion people treated with holistic systems, with as much success as their Western counterparts compels respect even in the most incredulous (Fig. 3).

Systemic Theory complements the core concepts of 'far from equilibrium', 'self-organization', autopoiesis, homeokinesis

(16) and dissipative structures by introducing the missing parameters of the life equation: Intelligence and Survival. Without the latter none of the former phenomena would be possible in a living system. According to reasoning, organization, in 'far from equilibrium' systems simply cannot be reached and maintained, without a modulating intelligence and an adaptive energy generator within the system. Intelligence, to be understood, should be defined in terms of a scale of consciousness. In other words, it exists in a gradient scale of awareness, i.e. from the very aware to the unaware. One could propose that humans are conscious of being aware, while an ant or a plant is possibly aware only of its surroundings.

Life presents a variable scale of consciousness. Thus, intelligence, the 'subjective' permeating substance—or field—that enlivens the physical universe, is the vital parameter that should be included in analyzing any system. It accounts for self-organization. Intelligence is the genesis, the causative entity, the central controller. General system theory's (GST's) postulate of 'Self-Organization' (17) is paradoxical and *non sequitur*, since it ignores biological and spiritual 'Intelligence'. GST assumes 'autopoiesis' as a spontaneous phenomenon, excluding a central controller whether spiritual, biological, wavelike, field-form or of any origin. Intelligence, the coordinating entity, is thus missing in GST and also in artificial intelligence theory. This is the entity without which coordinated self-organization simply cannot occur. It is axiomatic.

For any system to survive, there must exist at least one supraintelligence to synchronize each of the 'lesser' intelligences that regulate the subdivisions of the whole. This obviously emergent intelligence enforces the survival goal to all of its lower echelons, unless it becomes deranged. For this reason, it can be assumed that all systems posses an increasing scale of contributive intelligence, from nano to macro systems. In synthesis, without intelligence there can be no living system. Empirical proof of this is chaos as the obverse, flip side, of Intelligence; i.e. Total Chaos = -I ad infinitum.

Synergetics: Multiple Bidirectional Potential of Tonics and Adaptogens

Before undertaking the concept of Synergetics, and multiple bidirectional potential, the terms tonics and adaptogens must be described. According to Mowrey (18) a tonic is defined as 'any substance that balances the biochemical and physiological events that comprise body systems'. Whereas the term 'adaptogen' introduced by Lasarev in 1947 defines 'a substance of plant origin that is able to increase a non-specific resistance of the organism to stress factors and thereby promote its adaptation to stressful external conditions' (19). But what is synergetics? Synergetics, is the result of information exchange and survival decisions within the living system. It is a complex manifestation of Intelligence. Without Intelligence there can be no synergy. One form of this synergy, known as bidirectional adaptation (18), is triggered by tonic and adaptogenic herbs. Bidirectional adaptation can only be

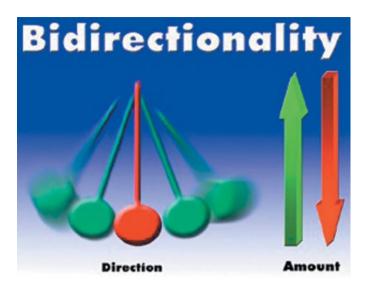


Figure 4. Multiple bidirectionality. The synergy in plants allow for bidirectional adaptation, whether in adjusting direction(s) in multiple or manifold action(s), and/or in modifying the boost or reduction of these action(s).

explained in terms of Intelligence. The informational entity perceives, differentiates, selects and utilizes active principles necessary to achieve homeokinesis in a 'far from equilibrium' system from a massive number of 'ceuticals' present in herbs and nutrients. Thus, '...natural products provide a veritable cornucopia of sources of new CAM approaches that will emerge as important for future applications...' (20) (Fig. 4).

Panax ginseng is a clear example of multiple bidirectionality, whose Rg1 ginsenosides (protopanaxatriol) can stimulate angiogenesis, while its Rb1 ginsenosides (protopanaxadiol) stimulate the exact opposite (21). Also, Rg1 promotes mitosis while Rb1 inhibits it in stimulated human lymphocytes (22). Rg1 stimulates the nervous system, while Rb1 calms (soothes) it (23,18). Finally, ginseng has hypertensive and hypotensive properties (24,25). The former illustrates *Panax ginseng*'s potential to induce multiple bidirectional phenomena, i.e. bi-directionality along different metabolic pathways. I have denominated this property 'multiple-bidirectionality'. It is a phenomenon that resembles several pendulums oscillating harmoniously within the same system. The decision of whether to push or pull, the criteria for selecting directions, the pendulum's 'velocity' and other choices are control functions of an intelligence, thus, decision making can only be attributed to system's intelligence. Herein lies unveiled the 'mystery' of homeokinesis.

Many other tonic herbs besides ginseng provide 'infoceuticals', 'nutraceuticals', 'orgaceuticals' and 'energoceuticals' necessary for Biological Intelligence, (BI), to achieve dynamic equilibrium. A very clear instance that, by and large, goes unnoticed is the 'ceuticals' plethora in a balanced diet. This produces immense therapeutic benefits without adverse effects. Such a diet is based on the synergy of ingested components, processed by the BI according to its needs. Mowrey (18) refers to this action as 'specific hunger'.

Thus BI, among other things, processes 'ceuticals', and then, computes indispensable solutions for homeokinesis. I would like to point out that the big difference between orthodox and systemic therapeutics is the former does not methodically support BI, while the latter systematically assists its healing mechanisms.

Energy Deficiency and Disease

A common 'buzz' word used today in many popular health magazines is 'body energy'. But how many of those writers or their readers truly grasp the significance and complexity of this expression? An uncomplicated scientific explanation is provided by Antoshechkin (19) who states: 'The source of energy in the body is oxidative reactions in cellular tissue. Energy supply determining viability and functioning. Energy generation is achieved by: glycolysis, conversion of glucose in lactic acid with ATP formation in cytoplasm; and more importantly, oxidative phosphorylation—ATP synthesis from ADP in mitochondria. ATP, universal energy accumulator and carrier inside cells, used in energy-dependent reactions, is contained in small amounts requiring continuous replenishment. All processes originate from the autonomic energy generation Krebs cycle in each cell. Intensity of energy meta-bolism is regulated by neuroendocrine integrating systems affected by stressors' (Fig. 5).

Failure in cellular energy metabolism is a common denominator in chronic degenerative diseases. This is where energy plants and energoceuticals (26) acquire importance. Adaptogens support BI in activating and synchronizing both neuroendocrine system and cellular energy metabolism, previously reduced by conditions of illness, physical–mental fatigue and aging. Scientific literature abounds with descriptions of specific biochemical mechanisms of adaptogenic action (19, 27–47). Moreover, failure of cellular energy metabolism

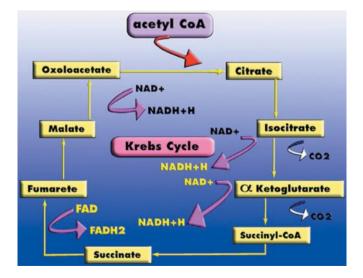


Figure 5. Krebs cycle. The importance of this process cannot be overemphasized. Energy is vital in all life processes be it in complex or in simple systems.

influences the surge of numerous diseases such as Huntington's (1); Alzheimer's (2,3); as well as premature aging and age-related diseases in general (4–9) (Fig. 6).

Energy Adaptogens: Key to Chronic Degenerative Disease Management

According to the Golden Rule of Therapeutics (12), at least one of the energy adaptogens listed in Table 1 should integrate chronic degenerative disease protocols.

Each of the former, incidentally, are emblematic 'National Herbs' that exude a legendary halo of healing benefits, in keeping with the history and ethnic traditions of the regions where they originate. For instance, the Maral root (*Rhaponticum carthamoides*) from the Siberian Altai region is given to the elderly for revitalization. Traditionally, Maral root was used to treat hunters' exhaustion in long expeditions. It is also a time favorite of the Russian Olympic team. This herb's benefits were unveiled by Altai's indigenous inhabitants while observing the local male deer's behavior. During the mating season, the male unearths the root and feeds on it while contesting other males for preeminence over the females. The result of this eating habit is increased strength and spermatogenesis (19).

The use of energy adaptogens in all systemic protocols converges with traditional Chinese medicine in its philosophic approach of including a suitable superior herb, as the spearhead, in each of its formulations, for diverse pathologies.

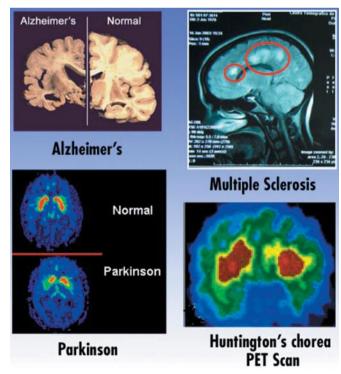


Figure 6. Degenerative diseases linked with energy deficiencies. Examples of energy shortages that bring about chronic degenerative illnesses: Huntington, Alzheimer, Parkinson and multiple sclerosis.

Table 1. Energy adaptogens

Main Effect: ATP Synthesis and re-synthesis

Targeted Diseases 'Energy' Adaptogens specifically target energy deficiency related diseases, such as: Parkinson, Huntington; Alzheimer & Multiple Sclerosis; and in general all Chronic Degenerative diseases. Energy adaptogens – as well as Organizational and Intelligence adaptogens – *must* be included in all Systemic Protocols.

Acanthopanacis senticosus	Wu, Wang, Li (27) Gaffney, Hugel, Rich (28)		
Cornu Cervi pantotrichum	Kim, Choi, Kim et al. (29) Zhang, Wang, Wang, Gao (30)		
Ilex paraguariensis	Gorgen, Turatti, Medeiros (31)		
Lepidium meyenii	Lopez-Fando, Gomez-Serranillos, Iglesias et al. (32)		
Ocimum sanctum	Agrawal, Rai, Singh (33)		
Panax ginseng	Ramachandran, Divekar, Grover et al. (34) Yang, Wang, Jin (35) Wang, Yang, Jin (36) Wang, Zhou, Yang (37)		
Panax quinquefolius	Ramachandran, Divekar, Grover et al. (34) Yang, Wang, Jin (35) Wang, Yang, Jin (36) Wang, Zhou, Yang (37)		
Pfaffia paniculata	Kotsiuruba, Bukhanevych, Tarakanov et al. (38) Tashmukhamedova, Almatov, Syrov et al. (39) Kutuzova, Filippovich Kholodova et al. (40)		
Ptychopetalum olacoides	Bucci (41) Siqueira, Fochesatto, da Silva et al. (42)		
Rhaponticum carthamoides	Kotsiuruba, Bukhanevych, Tarakanov et al. (38) Tashmukhamedova, Almatov, Syrov et al. (39) Kutuzova, Filippovich, Kholodova et al. (40)		
Rhodiola rosea	Maslova, Kondrat'ev, Maslov et al. (43) Spasov, Wikman, Mandrikov (44) Darbinyan, Kteyan, Panossian (45) Shevtsov, Zholus, Shervarly (46) Abidov, Crendal, Grachev (47)		
Schizandra chinensis	Antoshechkin (19)		

In this sense, there is genuine coincidence between both therapeutic systems. To sum up, the basic purpose for including suitable energy adaptogens in all age-related diseases is to activate or improve deteriorated neuroendocrine and cellular energy metabolism. Table 2 lists the same energy adaptogens' complementary benefits, through the supply of these plants' negative entropy properties, which they provide to the living system's organism.

Multiple Bidirectionality of Complex Tonic– Adaptogenic Formulations

If one superior herb is good, more than one is better. If one synthetic is bad, more are worse. This is an empirical maxim. The reason being that beneficial effects add up just as negative actions do too. BI synchronizes activity and entry point of each natural 'ceutical' to achieve stasis, dynamic stability, through the necessary regulatory push–pull of the chemical cascade. Additionally, BI cannot adequately compute—recognize, metabolize and excrete—many lab manufactured synthetics since these are alien to the ontogenetic and phylogenetic evolution of the human species. BI co-evolved and interacted with many genera of the plant kingdom (73,74) and was able to adequately process most of its 'ceuticals' (Fig. 7).

Thus the combination of TRUE tonics and adaptogens in one formula, if ingested in normal doses for a given pathology, will not generate side effects or negative reactions. The synergetic constituents induce a multiplicity of syntropic, i.e. bidirectional properties prohomeokinesis. True individual tonic and adaptogenic herbs do not induce side effects in therapeutic dosages, thus their combinations should not either. The empirical proof of this can be found in thousands of herbal formulations found in ancient kampo (75–77), traditional Chinese or ayurveda medicine. These are usually composed

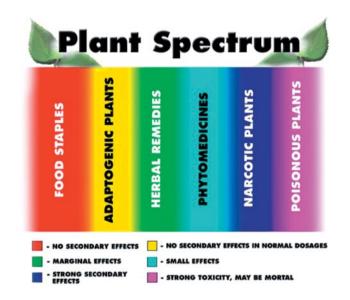


Figure 7. Plant spectrum. The properties of plants are arranged according to their potential action (benefit or harm) when metabolized by a living system.

of at least 15 different phytomedicines. It can also be confirmed in man's harmless but therapeutic (78) consumption of many mixed vegetables, herbs and fruits as part of a balanced nutrition. The empirical maxim can also be said to state that any mixture of innocuous herbs and/or food is harmless. Hard core pharmacologists find this hard to accept since they are trained to think in terms of after effect producing medicines. To them a medicine is not a medicine if it has no entropic side effects. This may well be true for some synthetics, even more so for their combinations, due to their corresponding negative effects. This is not so for true tonics or their combinations (18,79). The proof is food! Moreover,

Table 2. Negative entropy, complementary, effects of adaptogens

Adaptogen	Disease	Complementary effect	Investigators/reference
Acanthopanacis senticosus	Parkinson	Cytoprotective	Fujikawa al. (48)
	Coronary heart	Protective	Sui et al. (49)
	Cancer metastasis	Immune stimulant	Yoon et al. (50)
Cornu Cervi pantotrichum	Arthritis	Suppressed arthritis develop	Kim et al. (29)
	Immune	Immunepotentiating	Zhang et al. (30)
Ilex paraguariensis	Cardiovascular	Diuretic and hypotensive	Gorgen et al. (31)
	Myocarditis	Cardioprotective	Schinella et al. (51)
	Oral carcinoma	Inhibits cancer cell	Gonzalez et al. (52)
Lepidium meyenii	Male infertility	Spermatogenesis increase	Gonzalez et al. (53)
	Benign prostate hyperplasia	Proapoptotic and antiproliferative	Gonzalez et al. (54)
	Diabetes	Hypoglycaemic activity	Eddouks et al. (55)
Ocimum Sanctum	Heart	Boosts endogenous antioxidants	Sood et al. (56)
	Diabetes	Hypoglycaemic	Gholap and Kar (57)
	Cerebrovascular insufficiency	Neuroprotective	Yanpellawar et al. (58)
Panax ginseng	Diabetes	Improves insulin sensitivity	Liu et al. (59)
	Senility	Neuroprotective	Bao et al. (60)
	Cancer	Chemopreventive and antimutagenic	Panwar et al. (61)
Panax quinquefolius	Diabetes mellitus II	Attenuates post-prandial glycemia	Vuksan et al. (62)
	Breast cancer	Inhibits MCF-7 cancer cell growth	Duda et al. (63)
Pfaffia paniculata	Cancer	Anti-inflammatory	Matsuzaki et al. (64)
	Leukemia	Suppressive effects	Watanabe et al. (65)
Ptychopetalum olacoides	Memory loss	Facilitates memory retrieval	da Silva et al. (66)
Rhaponticum carthamoides	Arrhythmia	Eliminates arrhythmia	Kurmukov and Ermishina (67)
	Diabetes	Insulin sensitivity increased	Kosovskii et al. (68)
Rhodiola rosea	Arrhythmia	Anti-arrhythmic effect	Maimeskulova et al. (69)
	Fatigue	Reduces fatigue	Darbinyan et al. (45)
Schizandra chinensis	Ulcer	Anti-Helicobacter pylori action	Li et al. (70)
	Ischemia	Cardioprotection	Chiu and Ko (71)
	Menopause symptoms	Nitric oxide-mediated vasorelaxation	Lee et al. (72)

not only do we have an absence of side effects but also the synergetic activation of simultaneous regulatory mechanisms—multiple bidirectionality.

Another striking example is the successful systemic herbal formulation—composed of 21 adaptogens and tonic plants—used in diabetic foot, diagnosed for amputation (12). It increases circulation, lowers hyperglycemia, regulates blood pressure, optimizes cardiac function, enhances immunity and energizes the patient, all in one. The maxim is true of most complex herbal formulations, designed to stimulate E, I and O in the living system. The administration of the needed 'ceutical' to the hungry metabolic pathway is exerted by the system's BI, the result is negentropy. In the case of superior herbs, if one is good, more is usually better.

Clinical studies have, for instance, shown that orthodox treatment of chronic cardiac insufficiency with Digoxin—pharmaceutical of herbal origin—can be synergetically enhanced. The secret is to add superior plants that induce vasodilatation and inotropism. Case in point: 'Crataegus oxyacantha' (80–83) a cardiac tonic, which does not alter the

pharmacokinetic parameters of Digoxin (84), and herbal diuretics like *Hydrocotile asiatica* and *Equisetum arvense* (18,85,86).

Synergic Healing Potential: Neguentropy, Mathematically Expressed

Any adaptogenic or tonic plant, like *Panax ginseng* or *Ginkgo biloba*, has dozens of active principles. Their synergetic combinations (SC) are administered by BI's regulatory intervention. For instance, if we assume an herb to have 40 different active principles, BI can create 820 SC; however, as in the case of our diabetic foot formula consisting of 21 different herbs each with \sim 40 active principles, 840 in total, the result is 353, 220 SC. The combinatory expression for SC is: $\sum n = n + (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + (n-4) + \cdots + (n-n-1) + (n-n) = (n^2 + n) - \sum n = (n^2 + n)/2$.

$$SC = \sum_{i=1}^{n} n = \left(\frac{n^2 + n}{2}\right).$$

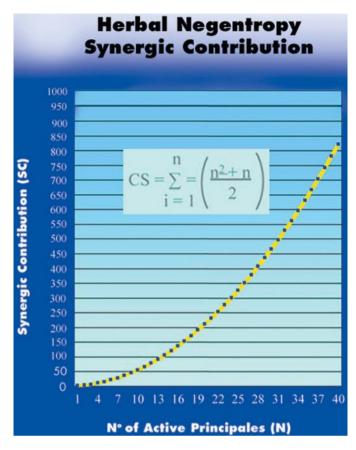


Figure 8. Synergistic contribution. The number of potential synergistic combinations of herbal formulations, in terms of the active principles (n) present in plants, is exponential.

This represents the number of potential contributions of an herbal formula to a system's organization. It is thus a measure of negentropy potential in therapeutic nutraceutical combinations (Fig. 8).

Ideal Medicine Based on Solid Philosophy

How can natures' active principles be specifically designed to aid BI? The answer lies in universal information exchange. Moreover, since a datum, e.g. an herbal informational active principle, only makes sense to the system's 'I', its existence is a self-evident truth. Ergo, 'I' impregnates nature and emanates 'survive' as the fundamental motivation behind self-organization. Thus Energy, prosurvival Intelligence and Organization are the backbone of living systems, and should constitute the core of any healing philosophy or ideal medicine. From their interaction we can now understand spiritual healing and even placebo effect as negentropy therapeutics that enhances system's intelligence via information. In synthesis, ideal medicine based on solid philosophy bridges many gaps, including those between 'China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine' and the consulting rooms of Harley Street.

Next Topic

In the next article I shall outline several clinical studies, provide clinical and photographic evidence, and describe the use of 'ideal remedies' according to E, I, O. I will also illustrate similarities and differences between Systemic and other holistic systems such as South Asian systems of medicine.

Acknowledgements

I express sincere appreciation to Professor Edwin L. Cooper, Dr Anatoly Antosheckin, Dr Meyer Magarici and En Oswaldo del Castillo for their scholarly help and spiritual support. I would also like to express my recognition to 150 Venezuelan medical doctors. They have had the valor to make Systemic Medicine a reality, and have so far brought the benefits of adaptogens to 300 000 patients.

References

- Browne SE, Beal MF. The energetics of Huntington's disease. Neurochem Res 2004;29:531–46.
- Gabuzda D, Busciglio J, Chen LB, Matsudaira P, Yankner BA. Inhibition
 of energy metabolism alters the processing of amyloid precursor protein
 and induces a potentially amyloidogenic derivative. *J Biol Chem*1994;269:13623–8.
- Valla J, Berndt JD, Gonzalez-Lima F. Energy hypometabolism in posterior cingulate cortex of Alzheimer's patients: superficial laminar cytochrome oxidase associated with disease duration. *J Neurosci* 2001:21:4923–30.
- Toussaint O, Houbion A, Remacle J. Effects of modulations of the energetic metabolism on the mortality of cultured cells. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1994;1186:209–20.
- 5. Toussaint O, Michiels C, Raes M, Remacle J. Cellular aging and the importance of energetic factors. *Exp Gerontol* 1995;30:1–22.
- Sims NR. Energy metabolism, oxidative stress and neuronal degeneration in Alzheimer's disease. Neurodegeneration 1996;5:435

 –40.
- 7. Pedersen WA, Wan R, Mattson MP. Impact of aging on stress-responsive neuroendocrine systems. *Mech Ageing Dev* 2001;122:963–83.
- Hoyer S. Brain glucose and energy metabolism abnormalities in sporadic Alzheimer disease. Causes and consequences: an update. *Exp Gerontol* 2000;35:1363–72.
- Michiels C, Arnould T, Houbion A, Remacle J. Human umbilical vein endothelial cells submitted to hypoxia-reoxygenation in vitro: implication of free radicals, xanthine oxidase, and energy deficiency. *J Cell Physiol* 1992;153:53–61.
- Stonier T. Information as a basic property of the universe. Biosystems 1996;38:135–40.
- Olalde J. The systemic theory of living systems and relevance to CAM. Part I: The theory. eCAM 2005;2:13–8.
- Olalde J. The systemic theory of living systems and relevance to CAM. Part II: The theory. eCAM 2005;2:129–37.
- Hankey A. CAM modalities can stimulate advances in theoretical biology. eCAM 2005;2:5–12.
- Ernst E. Equivalence and non-inferiority trials of CAM. eCAM 2004;1: 9–10.
- Hubbard LR. Dianetics: The Modern Science Of Mental Health. Los Angeles: Bridge Publishing, 1950.
- Que CL, Kenyon CM, Olivenstein R, Macklem PT, Maksym GN. Homeokinesis and short-term variability of human airway caliber. *J Appl Physiol* 2001;91:1131–41.
- von Bertalanffy L. General Systems Theory. New York: Georges Brazilier, Inc., 1969.
- 18. Mowrey D. Herbal Tonic Therapies. New York: Random House, 1998.
- Antoshechkin A. The Primary Adaptogens. Clearwater: Ceptima Publishing Co. Inc., 2001.
- 20. Cooper EL. Bioprospecting: a CAM Frontier. eCAM 2005;2:1-3.

- 21. Sengupta S, Toh SA, Sellers LA, et al. Modulating angiogenesis: the yin and the yang in *ginseng*. *Circulation* 2004;10:1219–25.
- Kim JY, Lee KW, Kim SH, Wee JJ, Kim YS, Lee HJ. Inhibitory effect of tumor cell proliferation and induction of G2/M cell cycle arrest by panaxytriol. *Planta Med* 2002;68:112–22.
- Scott GI, Colligan PB, Ren BH, Ren J. Ginsenosides Rb₁ and Re decrease cardiac contraction in adult rat ventricular myocytes: role of nitric oxide. Br J Pharmacol 2001;134:1159–65.
- Han K, Shin IC, Choi KJ, Yun YP, Hong JT, Oh KW. Korea red ginseng water extract increases nitric oxide concentrations in exhaled breath. Nitric Oxide 2005;12:159–62.
- Siegel RK. Ginseng and high blood pressure. J Am Med Assoc 1980; 243:32.
- Gupta V, Gupta A, Saggu S, Divekar HM, Grover SK, Kumar R. Antistress and adaptogenic activity of L-arginine supplementation. eCAM 2005:2:93–7.
- Wu Y, Wang X, Li M. Effect of *Acanthopanacis senticosus* on exercise performance under constant endurance load for elderly. Wei Sheng Yan Jiu 1998:27:421–4.
- 28. Gaffney BT, Hugel HM, Rich PA. *Panax ginseng* and *Eleutherococcus senticosus* may exaggerate an already existing biphasic response to stress via inhibition of enzymes which limit the binding of stress hormones to their receptors. *Med Hypotheses* 2001;56:567–72.
- Kim KS, Choi YH, Kim KH, Lee YC, Kim CH, Moon SH, et al. Protective and anti-arthritic effects of deer antler aqua-acupunture (DAA), inhibiting dihydroorotate dehydrogenase, on phosphate ions-mediated chondrocyte apoptosis and rat collagen-induced arthritis. *Int Immunopharmacol* 2004:4:963-73
- Zhang L, Wang Y, Wang LZ, Gao XM. Immunopotentiating effect of a 'Yang'-promoting formula of traditional Chinese medicine on aged female BALB/c mice. *Phytother Res* 2004;18:857–61.
- 31. Gorgen M, Turatti K, Medeiros AR, Buffon A, Bonan CD, Sarkis JJ, et al. Aqueous extract of *Ilex paraguariensis* decreases nucleotide hydrolysis in rat blood serum. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2005;97:73–7.
- 32. Lopez-Fando A, Gomez-Serranillos MP, Iglesias I, Lock O, Upamayta UP, Carretero ME. *Lepidium peruvianum chacon* restores homeostasis impaired by restraint stress. *Phytother Res* 2004;18:471–4.
- 33. Agrawal P, Rai V, Singh RB. Randomized placebo-controlled, single blind trial of holy basil leaves in patients with noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther* 1996;34:406–9.
- 34. Ramachandran U, Divekar HM, Grover SK, Srivastava KK. New experimental model for the evaluation of adaptogenic products. *J Ethnopharmacol* 1990;29:275–81.
- Yang M, Wang BX, Jin YL. Effects of *ginseng* polysaccharides on reducing blood glucose and liver glycogen. *Zhongguo Yao Li Xue Bao* 1990;11: 520–4.
- 36. Wang BX, Yang M, Jin YL. Studies on the mechanism of *ginseng* polypeptide induced hypoglycemia. *Yao Xue Xue Bao* 1990;25: 727–31.
- 37. Wang BX, Zhou QL, Yang M. Hypoglycemic mechanism of *ginseng* glycopeptide. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 2003;24:61–6.
- 38. Kotsiuruba AV, Bukhanevych OM, Tarakanov SS, Kholodova IuD. Modulation of intracellular pools of cyclic purine nucleotides by biologically active oxysterol-ecdysterone and vitamin D3. *Ukr Biokhim Zh* 1993;65:76–83.
- Tashmukhamedova MA, Almatov KT, Syrov VN, Sultanov MB, Abidov AA. Comparative study of the effect of ecdysterone, turkesterone and nerobol on the function of rat liver mitochondria in experimental diabetes. *Vopr Med Khim* 1986;32:24–8.
- Kutuzova NM, Filippovich IuB, Kholodova IuD, Miladera K. Ecdysterone induces the activity of multiple forms of acid phosphatase and malate dehydrogenase. *Ukr Biokhim Zh* 1991;63:41–5.
- 41. Bucci LR. Selected herbals and human exercise performance. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2000;72:624S–36S.
- Siqueira IR, Fochesatto C, da Silva AL, Nunes DS, Battastini AM, Netto CA, et al. *Ptychopetalum olacoides*, a traditional Amazonian "nerve tonic", possesses anticholinesterase activity. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* 2003;75:645–50.
- 43. Maslova LV, Kondrat'ev BIu, Maslov LN, Lishmanov IuB. The cardioprotective and antiadrenergic activity of an extract of *Rhodiola rosea* in stress. *Eksp Klin Farmakol* 1994;57:61–3.
- 44. Spasov AA, Wikman GK, Mandrikov VB. A double-blind, placebocontrolled pilot study of the stimulating and adaptogenic effect of *Rhodiola rosea* SHR-5 extract on the fatigue of students caused by stress

- during an examination period with a repeated low-dose regimen. *Phytomedicine* 2000;7:85–9.
- 45. Darbinyan V, Kteyan A, Panossian A, Gabrielian E, Wikman G, Wagner H. Rhodiola rosea in stress induced fatigue—a double blind cross-over study of a standardized extract SHR-5 with a repeated low-dose regimen on the mental performance of healthy physicians during night duty. Phytomedicine 2000;7:365–71.
- Shevtsov VA, Zholus BI, Shervarly VI. A randomized trial of two different doses of a SHR-5 *Rhodiola rosea* extract versus placebo and control of capacity for mental work. *Phytomedicine* 2003;10:95–105.
- Abidov M, Crendal F, Grachev S. Effect of extracts from *Rhodiola rosea* and *Rhodiola crenulata (Crassulaceae)* roots on ATP content in mitochondria of skeletal muscles. *Bull Exp Biol Med* 2003;136:585–7.
- Fujikawa T, Miguchi S, Kanada N, Nakai N, Ogata M, Suzuki I, et al. *Acanthopanax senticosus* Harms as a prophylactic for MPTP-induced Parkinson's disease in rats. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2005;97:375–81.
- Sui DY, Qu SC, Yu XF, Chen YP, Ma XY. Protective effect of ASS on myocardial ischemia-reperfusion in rats. *Zhongguo Zhong Yao Za Zhi* 2004;29:71–4.
- Yoon TJ, Yoo YC, Lee SW, Shin KS, Choi WS, Hwang SH, et al. Antimetastasic activity of *Acanthopanacis senticosus* extract and its possible immunological mechanism of action. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2004;93:247–53.
- Schinella G, Fantinelli JC, Mosca SM. Cardioprotective effect of *Ilex paraguariensis* extract: evidence for a nitric oxide-dependent mechanism. *Clin Nutr* 2005;24:360–6.
- Gonzalez de Mejia E, Song YS, Ramirez-Mares MV, Kobayashi H. Effect of yerba mate (*Ilex paraguariensis*) tea on topoisomerase inhibition and oral carcinoma cell proliferation. *J Agric Food Chem* 2005;53: 1966–73.
- Gonzales GF, Rubio J, Chung A, Gasco M, Villegas L. Effect of alcoholic extract of *Lepidium meyenii* (Maca) on testicular function in male rats. *Asian J Androl* 2003;5:349–52.
- Gonzales GF, Miranda S, Nieto J, Fernandez G, Yucra S, Rubio J, et al. Red Maca (*Lepidium meyenii*) reduced prostate size in rats. *Reprod Biol Endocrinol* 2005;3:5.
- Eddouks M, Magharani M, Zeggwagh NA, Michel JB. Study of the Hypoglycaemic activity of *Lepidium sativum L*. aqueous extract in normal and diabetic rats. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2005;97:391–5.
- Sood S, Narang D, Dinda AK, Maulik SK. Chronic oral administration of Ocimum sanctum Linn. augments cardiac endogenous antioxidants and prevents isoproterenol-induced myocardial necrosis in rats. J Pharm Phramacol 2005;57:127–33.
- Gholap S, Kar A. Hypoglycaemic effects of some plant extracts are possibly mediated through inhibition in corticosteroid concentration. *Pharmazie* 2004;59:876–8.
- 58. Yanpallewar SU, Rai S, Kumar M, Acharya SB. Evolution of antioxidant and neuroprotective effect of *Ocimum sanctum* on transient cerebral ischemia and long-term cerebral hypoperfusion. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav* 2004;79:155–64.
- Liu TP, Liu IM, Cheng JT. Improvement of insulin resistance by *Panax ginseng* in fructose-rich chow-fed rats. *Horm Metab Res* 2005;37:146–51.
- Bao HY, Zhang J, Yeo SJ, Myung CS, Kim HM, Kim JM, et al. Memory enhancing and neuroprotective effects of selected ginsenosides. *Arch Pharm Res* 2005;28:335–42.
- Panwar M, Kumar M, Samarth R, Kumar A. Evaluation of chemopreventive action and antimutagenic effect of the standardized *Panax* ginseng extract, EFLA 400, in Swiss albino mice. *Phytother Res* 2005;19:65–71.
- 62. Vuksan V, Sievenpiper JL, Koo VY, Francis T, Beljan-Zdravkovic U, Xu Z, et al. American ginseng (Panax quinquefolius L) reduces postprandial glycemia in non-diabetic subjects and subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Arch Intern Med 2000;160:1009–13.
- Duda RB, Zhong Y, Navas V, Li MZ, Toy BR, Alavarez JG. American ginseng and breast cancer therapeutic agents synergistically inhibit MCF-7 breast cancer cell growth. J Surg Oncol 1999;72:230–9.
- Matsuzaki P, Akisue G, Salgado Oloris SC, Gorniak SL, Zaidan Dagli ML. Effect of *Pfaffia paniculata* (Brazilian ginseng) on the Ehrlich tumor in its ascitic form. *Life Sci* 2003;74:573–9.
- Watanabe T, Watanabe M, Watanabe Y, Hotta C. Effects of oral administration of *Pfaffia paniculata* (Brazilian ginseng) on incidence of spontaneous leukemia in AKR/J mice. *Cancer Detect Prev* 2000;24:173–8.
- da Silva AL, Piato AL, Bardini S, Netto CA, Nunes DS, Elisabetsky E. Memory retrieval improvement by *Ptychopetalum olacoides* in young and aging mice. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2004;95:199–203.

- Kurmukov AG, Ermishina OA. The effect of ecdysterone on experimental arrhythmias and changes in the hemodynamics and myocardial contractility induced by coronary artery occlusion. Farmakol Toksikol 1991;54:27–9.
- Kosovskii MI, Syrov VN, Mirakhmedov MM, Katkova SP, Khushbaktova ZA. The effect of nerobol and ecdysterone on insulindependent processes linked normally and in insulin resistance. *Probl* Endokrinol (Mosk) 1989;35:77–81.
- Maimeskulova LA, Maslov LN, Lishmanov IuB, Krasnov EA. The participation of mu-, delta- and kappa-opioid receptors in the realization of the anti-arrhythmia effect of *Rhodiola rosea*. Eksp Klin Farmakol 1997;60:38–9.
- Li Y, Xu C, Zhang Q, Liu JY, Tan RX. In vitro anti-Helicobacter pylori action of 30 Chinese herbal medicines used to treat ulcer diseases. *J Ethnopharmacol* 2005;98:329–33.
- Chiu PY, Ko KM. Schisandrin B protects myocardial ischemiareperfusion injury partly by inducing Hsp25 and Hsp70 expression in rats. Mol Cell Biochem 2004;266:139

 –44.
- Lee YJ, Cho JY, Kim JH, Park WK, Kim DK, Rhyu MR. Extracts from Schizandra chinensis fruit activate estrogen receptors: a possible clue to its effects on nitric oxide-mediated vasorelaxation. Biol Pharm Bull 2004:27:1066–9.
- Horton HR, Rawn JD, Scrimgeour KG, Moran LA, Ochs RS. Principles of Biochemistry. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1993.
- Campbell NA. *Biology*. Redwood City: The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Co. Inc., 1993, 434–5.
- Katsutoshi T. Evidence-based reconstruction of kampo medicine: part I is kampo CAM?. eCAM 2004;1:11–6.
- Katsutoshi T. Evidence-based reconstruction of kampo medicine: part II the concept of sho. eCAM 2004;1:119–23.

- 77. Katsutoshi T. Evidence-based reconstruction of kampo medicine: part-III—how should kampo be evaluated?. *eCAM* 2004;1:219–22.
- Shuichi K, Masanobu N. Modulation of immune functions by foods. eCAM 2004;1:241–50.
- Teeguarden R. The Ancient Wisdom Of The Chinese Tonic Herbs. New York: Warner Books, 2000.
- Degenring FH, Suter A, Weber M. A randomised double blind placebo controlled clinical trial of a standardised extract of fresh *Crataegus* berries in the treatment of patients with congestive heart failure NYHA II. *Phytomedicine* 2003;10:363–9.
- Tauchert M. Efficacy and safety of *crataegus* extract WS 1442 in comparison with placebo in patients with chronic stable New York Heart Association class-III heart failure. *Am Heart J* 2002;143:910–5.
- Rietbrock N, Hamel M, Hempel B. Actions of standardized extracts of *Crataegus* berries on exercise tolerance and quality of life in patients with congestive heart failure. *Arzneimittelforschung* 2001;51: 793–8.
- 83. Zapfe jun G. Clinical efficacy of *crataegus* extract WS 1442 in congestive heart failure NYHA class II. *Phytomedicine* 2001;8:262–6.
- Tankanow R, Tamer HR, Streetman DS. Interaction study between digoxin and a preparation of hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*). J Clin Pharmacol 2003;43:637–42.
- 85. Fleming T. PDR for Herbal Medicine. Montvale: Medical Economics Company, 2000.
- Bruneton J. Pharmacognosy, Phytochemistry, Medicinal Plants. Hampshire: Intercept Ltd, 1995.

Received July 20, 2005; accepted July 29, 2005