



Evaluation of the Energy of Consciousness 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 very useful herbal medicine since from ancient time. The current study designed to investigate the impact of The Trivedi Effect[®] - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment on the structural properties of the ashwagandha root hydroalcoholic extract using LC-MS, GC-MS, and NMR spectroscopy. Ashwagandha root extract was divided into two parts – one part was control (without treatment), while other part was treated with the Energy of Consciousness 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 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 5.3, 5.5, 6.4, 6.5, 6.8, 6.9, 7.1, 7.3, 7.8, 7.9, 8.0, 8.2, 8.4, 8.6, 8.8, 9.0, 9.1, and 10.1 minutes were significantly reduced by 0.57% to 38.10% compared to the control sample. In addition, the peak area% of the treated sample at R_t of 5.7, 6.7, and 8.1 minutes were significantly increased by 16.00%, 244.44% and 19.62%, respectively compared with the control sample. A total of 21 withanolides such as withanoside IV, coagulin Q, viscosa lactone B, withanolide A, withaferin A, withanone, withanolide D, ixocarpalactone A and withanolide sulfoxide, ixocarpalactone A, withanolide sulfoxide, withanolide B, etc. were proposed with their structure from the molecular mass at m/z 783, 569, 621, 489, 473, 767, 471, 505, 992, and 455 at retention times of 6.4, 6.5, 6.8, 7.1, 7.9, 8.1, 8.4, 9.1, and 10.1 minutes with the help of GC-MS and NMR data of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. There were significant changes observed in the peak intensity values at the same retention time in the Biofield Energy Treated sample in the range of -75.32% to 108.51% compared with the control sample. These findings suggest that The Trivedi Effect[®] - 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 *W. somnifera* extract that might provide better therapeutic response against inflammatory diseases, immunological disorders, stress, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, sexual disorders, aging and other chronic infections.

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

1. Introduction

Herbal medicines have been getting importance worldwide for the prevention and of the various diseases because of their impressive therapeutic effects and fewer side effects as compared to the modern medicines [1]. The roots of *Withania somnifera* (L.) Dunal (Family-Solanaceae) is an ancient Rasayana herb and is popularly known as ‘Ashwagandha’ or winter cherry or ‘Indian ginseng’ [2, 3]. *W. somnifera* is mostly used in the herbal drugs and nutraceuticals for the prevention and treatment of various diseases include nervous and sexual disorders, infectious diseases, diabetes, cancer, ulcer, immunological disorders, stress, arthritis, etc. As a tonic, it is useful to arrest the aging process, rejuvenate the body and boost the defense system against infectious disorders as well as to promote the longevity [2-6]. The major active phytoconstituents of *W. somnifera* root extract are highly oxygenated withanolides. Besides withanolides, ashwagandha root contains alkaloids, numerous saponins, withanamides, starch, reducing sugars, peroxidases, glycosides, diltitol, withanicil, benzyl alcohol, 2-phenyl ethanol, benzoic acid phenyl acetic acid, 3, 4, 5-trihydroxy cinnamic acid, etc. [7-9]. Isolated withanolides from *W. somnifera* possess various pharmacological activities include antioxidant, anticancer, immunomodulating, neuroprotective, hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, antiarthritic, antimicrobial, hypoglycaemic, etc. [10-12]. Therefore, ashwagandha root extract was considered as one of the components in a novel proprietary herbomineral formulation and can be used for the prevention and treatment of various human disorders.

A unique vital force preserved by every living organisms which is usually believed to create the source of life is co-related with the soul, spirit and mind and is also recognized as prana by the Hindus, *qi* or *chi* by the Chinese, and *ki* by the Japanese from the ancient-time. Now-a-days, this hypothetical vital force is considered as the Bioenergetics Field. This energy field is infinite, paradigmatic 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, deep breathing, yoga, Tai Chi, Qi Gong, chiropractic/osteopathic manipulation, meditation, massage, special diets, homeopathy, progressive relaxation, guided imagery, acupressure, acupuncture, relaxation techniques, hypnotherapy, healing touch, movement therapy, pilates, rolfing structural integration, mindfulness, Ayurvedic medicine, traditional Chinese herbs and medicines, naturopathy, essential oils, aromatherapy, Reiki, cranial sacral therapy and applied prayer (as is common in all religions, like Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism and Judaism) [19]. The Biofield Energy Treatment (The Trivedi Effect[®]) 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], altered physical and chemical properties of 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/MS, GC-MS and NMR analysis of *W. somnifera* hydroalcoholic root extract revealed the presence of several known withanolides including withaferin A, withanolide D, withanoside IV or VI, withanolide sulfoxide, etc. along with two new withanolides *i.e.* dihydrowithanolide D and ixocarpalactone A [43]. For this reason, LC-MS/MS, GC-MS, and NMR analysis were conducted in this study for the profiling and structure elucidation of the phytoconstituents of the Biofield Energy Treated (The Trivedi Effect[®]) *W. somnifera* root extract.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Chemicals and Reagents

Withania somnifera (Ashwagandha) root hydroalcoholic extract was procured from Sanat Product Ltd, India (Batch no: 063012). 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 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 The Trivedi Effect® - Energy of Consciousness Healing Treatment (Biofield Energy Treatment) 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. Six Biofield Energy Healers were remotely located in the U. S. A. and one of which was remotely located in Canada, while the test compound was located in the research laboratory of GVK Biosciences Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India. This Biofield Energy 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 Biofield 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 test 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), autosampler, 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 dimethylsulfoxide 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 (%), P 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, P_{Control} and P_{Treated} are the peak area (%) of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples, respectively.

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

GC-MS analysis of the test 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 dimethylsulfoxide 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 ¹³C NMR analysis of the test 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 (CD₃OD, δ = 3.31, 4.80 ppm) and solvent's residual carbon chemical shift (CD₃OD, δ = 49.15 ppm).

3. Results and Discussion

The liquid chromatograms and their chromatographic data of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples of *W. somnifera* root extract are presented in the Figure 1 and Table 1, respectively. The liquid chromatograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples (Figure 1) showed 21 peaks at different retention times and their LC data are presented in the Table 1. There were no 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.

There was a significant decrease in the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample in the range of 0.57% to 38.10% at R_t of 5.3, 5.5, 6.4, 6.5, 6.8, 6.9, 7.1, 7.3, 7.8, 7.9, 8.0, 8.2, 8.4, 8.6, 8.8, 9.0, 9.1, and 10.1 minutes compared with the control sample. Consequently, the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at R_t of 5.7, 6.7, and 8.1 minutes were significantly increased by 16.00%, 244.44% and 19.62%, 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. So, the provided peak area% are revealed the relative amounts of the phytoconstituents of *W. somnifera* root extract.

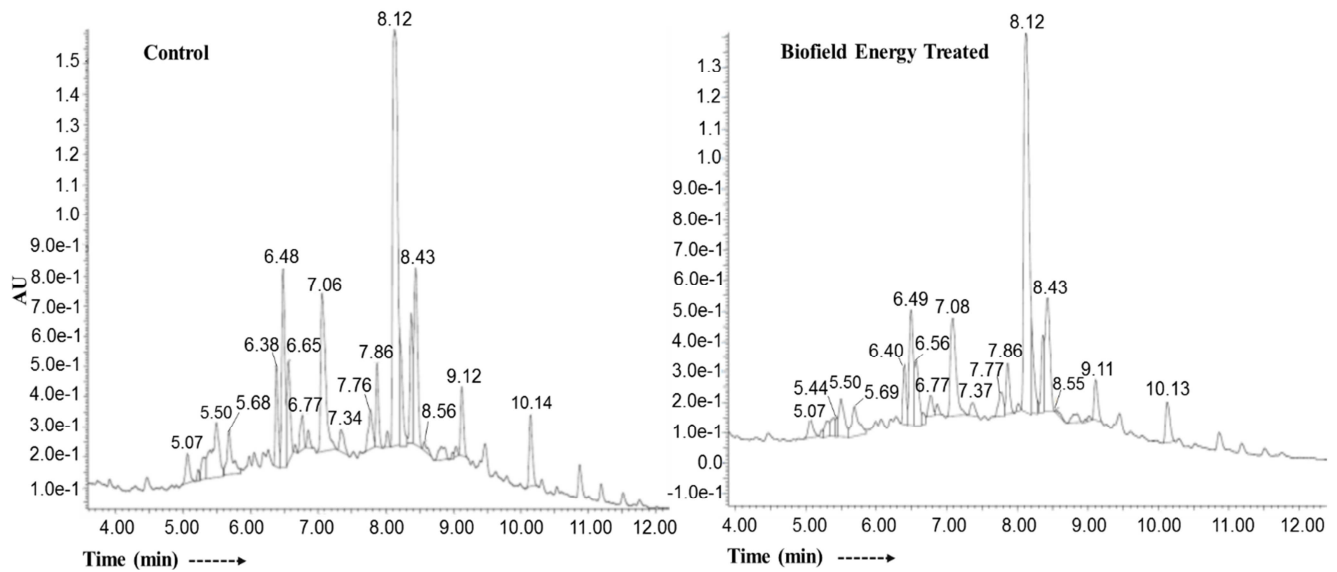


Figure 1. Liquid chromatograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated *W. somnifera* (Ashwagandha) root extract.

Table 1. Liquid chromatographic data of the control and Biofield Energy Treated *W. somnifera* (Ashwagandha) root extract.

Sl. No.	Retention time (R_t , min)	Peak area%		
		Control	Biofield Energy Treated	% Change*
1	5.3	1.3	1.20	-7.69
2	5.5	5.59	3.46	-38.10
3	5.7	3.00	3.48	16.00
4	6.4	3.68	3.13	-14.95
5	6.5	8.01	7.25	-9.49
6	6.7	0.18	0.62	244.44
7	6.8	1.6	1.36	-15.00
8	6.9	0.64	0.49	-23.44
9	7.1	10.06	8.97	-10.83
10	7.3	1.31	0.98	-25.19
11	7.8	2.12	2.00	-5.66
12	7.9	2.95	2.91	-1.36
13	8.0	0.54	0.34	-37.04
14	8.1	27.11	32.43	19.62
15	8.2	4.45	3.57	-19.78
16	8.4	8.79	8.74	-0.57
17	8.6	0.45	0.34	-24.44
18	8.8	1.2	1.00	-16.67
19	9.0	0.33	0.21	-36.36
20	9.1	2.66	2.41	-9.40
21	10.1	3.03	2.92	-3.63

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

The Table 1 revealed that Biofield Energy Healing Treatment might have the significant effect on the relative amount of the phytoconstituents. It is assumed that the intrinsic physicochemical properties of ashwagandha root extract such as morphology, 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].

9 chromatographic peaks out of the 21 peaks, only at the R_t of 6.4, 6.5, 6.8, 7.1, 7.9, 8.1, 8.4, 9.1, and 10.1 minutes

having higher peak area% than other R_t responded to the mass spectrometric analysis and afforded the respective ESI-MS spectra. A total of 21 withanolides as shown in the Figure 2 were proposed along with GC-MS and NMR data (Figure 3 and 4). Compounds (Figure 2) were proposed from the mass of the molecular ion and its fragmentation pattern at corresponding retention time (Table 2) along with the GC-MS (Figure 3) and NMR data (Figure 4) 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.

R _t (min)	Identified compounds	ESI-MS (m/z)	Peak Intensity		
			Control sample	Biofield Energy Treated sample	% Change ^a
6.4	Withanoside IV (1) Withanoside VI (2)	783 [M + H] ⁺	9.64e5	2.01e6	108.51
		800 [M + NH ₄] ⁺	1.46e7	9.31e6	-36.23
		621 [M + H - β-glucose] ⁺	1.30e6	1.42e6	9.23
6.5	2,3-Dihydrowitha-none-3β-O-sulfate (3)	569 [M + H] ⁺	3.77e6	2.29e6	-39.26
		314	8.26e6	3.36e6	-59.32
6.8	Coagulin Q (4), physagulin D (5)	621 [M + H] ⁺	1.57e6	2.40e6	52.87
		471	4.70e6	1.16e6	-75.32
		650	4.34e6	1.36e6	-68.66
7.1	Viscosa lactone B (6) 27-hydroxy withanolide A (7) (20S,22R)-3α,6α-epoxy-4β,5β,27-trihydroxy-1-oxowitha-24-enolide (8) (20S,22R)-4β,5β,6α,27-tetrahydroxy-1-oxo-with-2,24-dienolide (9)	489 [M + H] ⁺	1.68e7	3.06e7	82.14
		506 [M + NH ₄] ⁺	2.69e6	4.15e6	54.28
7.9	Dihydrowithanolide D (10) Withanoside V (11)	473 [M + H] ⁺	7.67e6	6.90e6	-10.04
		490 [M + NH ₄] ⁺	1.02e6	9.07e5	-11.08
		767 [M + H] ⁺	1.16e6	10.00e5	-13.79
8.1	Withanolide A (12) Withaferin A (13) Withanone (14) Withanolide D (15)	784 [M + NH ₄] ⁺	1.08e7	8.37e6	-22.50
		471 [M + H] ⁺	5.98e7	7.12e7	19.06
		488 [M + NH ₄] ⁺	2.23e7	2.33e7	4.48
		941 [2M + H] ⁺	8.04e6	8.46e6	5.22
8.4	Ixocarpalactone A (16)	958 [2M + NH ₄] ⁺	1.46e7	1.58e7	8.22
		505 [M + H] ⁺	7.08e6	4.86e6	-31.36
		488 [M - H ₂ O + 2H] ⁺	2.44e7	2.57e7	5.33
9.1	Withanolide sulfoxide (17)	471 [M - 2H ₂ O + 3H] ⁺	5.22e6	4.98e6	-4.60
		992 [M + H] ⁺	1.25e6	9.83e5	-21.36
		975 [M - H ₂ O + 2H] ⁺	3.15e6	3.31e6	5.08
10.1	Withanolide B (18) Withanolide G (19) Withasomidienone (20) Withacoagin (21)	455 [M + H] ⁺	2.81e7	1.91e7	-32.03
		472 [M + NH ₄] ⁺	3.03e7	2.09e7	-31.02
		496	6.45e6	6.41e6	-0.62

*As m/z 788 [M + H]⁺; ^a denotes the percentage change of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

At R_t of 6.4 minutes, withanoside IV (1) or withanoside VI (2) (Figure 2) were proposed from the molecular ion peak at m/z 783 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₄₀H₆₃O₁₅, 783) along with ammonium adduct ion mass m/z 800 [M + NH₄]⁺ and m/z 621 [M + H - β-glucose]⁺ in the ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sample. 2,3-Dihydrowitha-none-3β-O-sulfate (3) at R_t of 6.5 minutes exhibited the molecular ion peak at m/z 569 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₈H₄₁O₁₀S, 569) (Figure 2). Similarly, at R_t of 6.8 minutes coagulin Q (4) or physagulin D (5) exhibited the molecular ion peak at m/z 621 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₃₄H₅₃O₁₀, 621) in the ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sample (Figure 2).

The LC-MS, GC-MS (Figure 3) and NMR (Figure 4) spectral analysis and following the literature [43] confirmed the presence of viscosa lactone B (6) or 27-hydroxy withanolide A (7) or (20S,22R)-3α,6α-epoxy-4β,5β,27-trihydroxy-1-oxowitha-24-enolide (8) or (20S,22R)-4β,5β,6α,27-tetrahydroxy-1-oxo-with-2,24-dienolide (9) (Figure 2) in the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples at R_t of 7.1 minutes and m/z 489 [M + H]⁺. Consequently, dihydrowithanolide D (10) and withanoside V (11) displayed the molecular ion peak at m/z 473 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₂₈H₄₁O₆, 473) and 767 [M + H]⁺ (calcd for C₄₀H₆₂O₁₄, 767), respectively in the ESI-MS spectra of the control sample at the R_t of 7.9 minutes (Figure 2) [43].

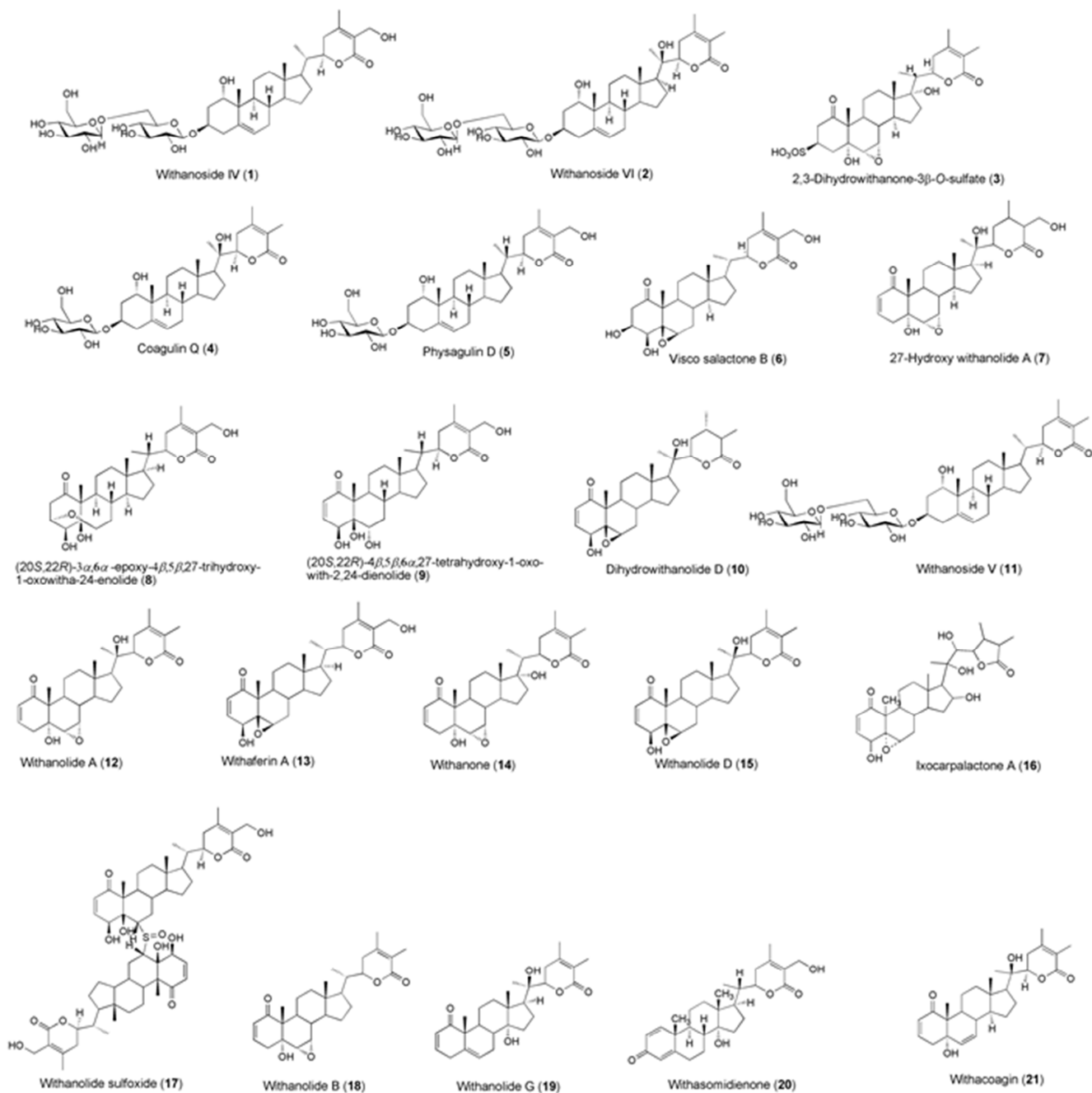


Figure 2. Structure of proposed compounds 1-21.

By following approach in the recent literature [43], withanolide A (12) or withaferin A (13) or withanone (14) or withanolide D (15) (Figure 2) can show the molecular ion peak at m/z 471 $[M + H]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{39}O_6$, 471) and 488 $[M + NH_4]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{42}O_6N$, 488) along with fragment ions in the ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples at the retention times 8.1 minutes. The GC-MS (Figure 3) and NMR data (Figure 4) also supported the presence of any of compounds 12-15. The peaks at R_t of 8.1 minutes displayed the most intense peak in the LC (Figure 1 and Table 1). Hence, compounds 12-15 were the major phytoconstituent in the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. The molecular ion peak at m/z 505 $[M + H]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{41}O_8$, 505) and 992 $[M + H]^+$ (calcd

for $C_{56}H_{78}O_{13}S$, 992) in the ESI-MS spectra at R_t of 8.4 and 9.1 minutes, respectively indicated the mass of ixocarpalactone A (16) and withanolide sulfoxide (17), respectively in the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. The GC-MS data (Figure 3) and NMR data (Figure 4) also revealed the presence of ixocarpalactone A (16) and withanolide sulfoxide (17) in the control and Biofield Energy Treated ashwagandha root extract [45]. Consequently, the ESI-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples at R_t of 10.1 (Table 2) revealed that withanolide B (18) or withanolide G (19) or withasomidenone (20) or withacoagin (21) (Figure 2) showed the molecular ion peak at m/z 445 $[M + H]^+$ (calcd for $C_{28}H_{38}O_5$, 445) along with the ammonium adduct ions at m/z 472 $[M + NH_4]^+$ (calcd for

C₂₈H₄₂O₅N, 472). The GC-MS data (Figure 3) and NMR data (Figure 4) indicated the presence of in both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples which was found in the ashwagandha root extract.

The current LC-MS 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. However, there were

significant changes observed in the intensity values at the same retention time in the Biofield Energy Treated sample in the range of -75.32% to 108.51% 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 Biofield Energy Treatment.

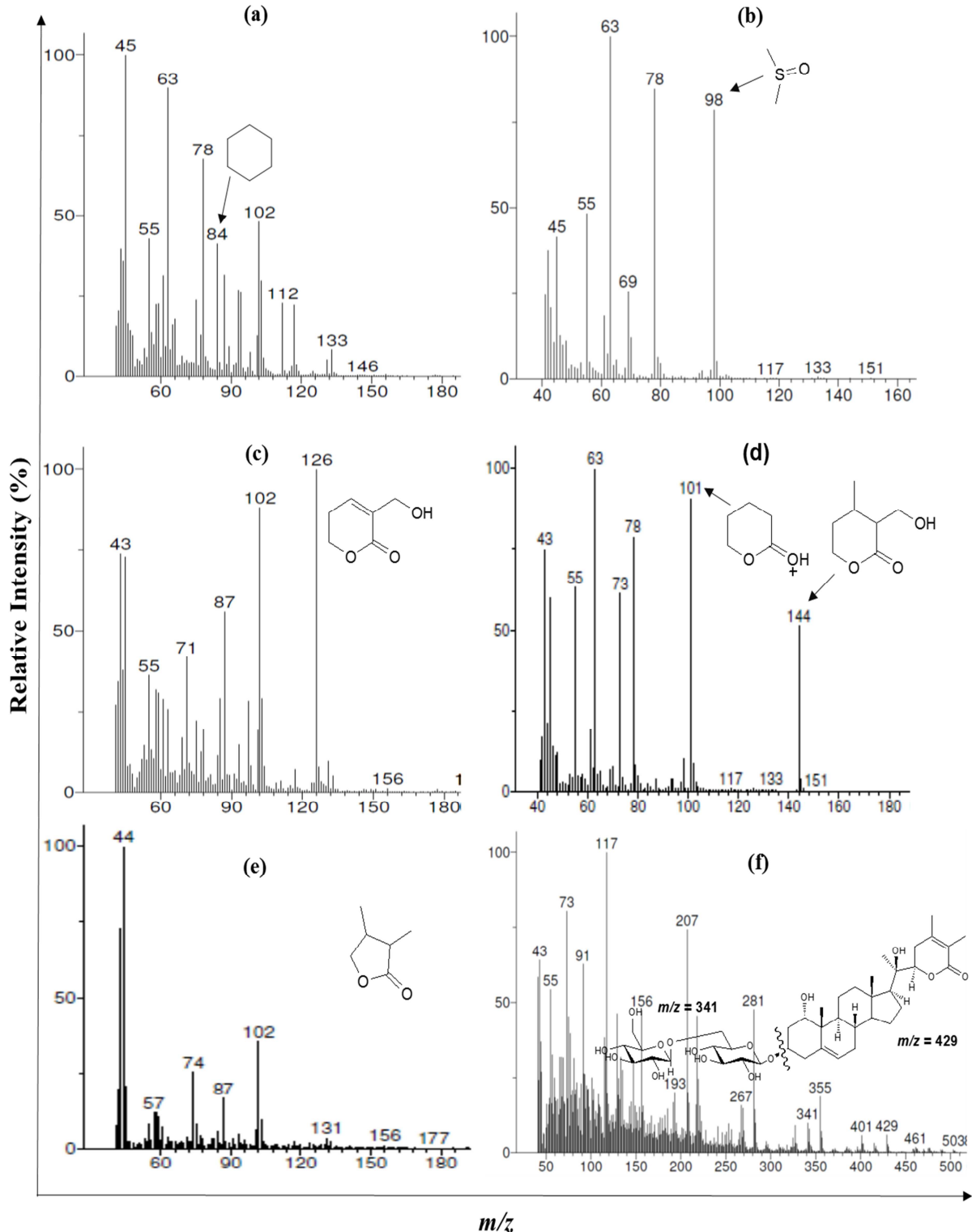


Figure 3. GC-MS spectra of the control and Biofield Energy Treated *W. somnifera* root extract with the proposed fragmentation of withanolides.

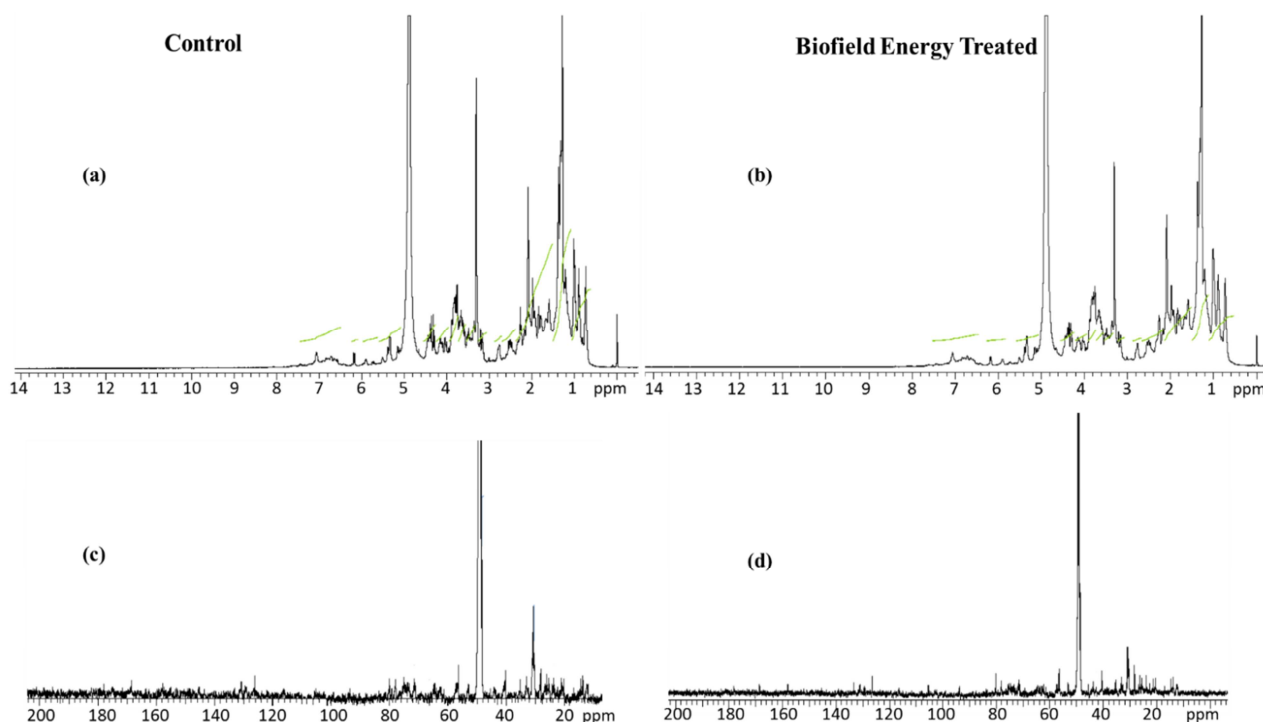


Figure 4. ^1H NMR spectra of the control (a), Biofield Energy Treated (b), ^{13}C NMR spectra of the control (c), and Biofield Energy Treated (d) *W. somnifera* (Ashwagandha) root extract.

4. Conclusions

The LC-MS, GC-MS, and NMR study on *W. somnifera* (Ashwagandha) root extract concluded that the Biofield Energy Healing Treatment (The Trivedi Effect[®]) has the significant effect on the peak area% *i.e.* the relative concentration of the phytoconstituents without affecting their structural properties. The LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis demonstrated that the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at R_t of 5.35, 5.55, 5.94, 6.25, 6.63, 6.76, 7.92, 8.04, 8.60, 8.73, and 9.31 min were significantly decreased in the range of 6.15% to 60.67% with respect to the control sample at R_t of 5.43, 5.65, 5.95, 6.29, 6.76, 6.85, 8.03, 8.14, 8.68, 8.78, and 9.30 min. In addition, the peak area% of the Biofield Energy Treated sample at R_t of 7.25, 7.30, 8.27, and 8.47 min were significantly increased by 26.32%, 7.99%, 16.93% and 7.97% with respect to the control sample at R_t of 7.37, 7.41, 8.36, and 8.55 min, respectively. A total of 13 withanolides were proposed with their structure from the deduced molecular mass at m/z 470, 472, 488, 504, 782, and 991 through the LC-MS, GC-MS, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR analysis of the both control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. The structure of the metabolites in *W. somnifera* root extract remained unchanged by the Biofield Energy Healing Treatment. The peak area% of the treated sample at R_t of 5.3, 5.5, 6.4, 6.5, 6.8, 6.9, 7.1, 7.3, 7.8, 7.9, 8.0, 8.2, 8.4, 8.6, 8.8, 9.0, 9.1, and 10.1 minutes were significantly reduced by 0.57% to 38.10% compared to the control sample. In addition, the peak area% of the treated sample at R_t of 5.7, 6.7, and 8.1 minutes were significantly increased by 16.00%, 244.44% and 19.62%, respectively compared with the control sample. A total of 21 withanolides

such as withanoside IV, coagulin Q, viscosa lactone B, withanolide A, withaferin A, withanone, withanolide D, ixocarpalactone A and withanolide sulfoxide, ixocarpalactone A, withanolide sulfoxide, withanolide B, etc. were proposed with their structure from the molecular mass at m/z 783, 569, 621, 489, 473, 767, 471, 505, 992, and 455 at retention times of 6.4, 6.5, 6.8, 7.1, 7.9, 8.1, 8.4, 9.1, and 10.1 minutes with the help of GC-MS and NMR data of both the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples. There were significant changes observed in the peak intensity values at the same retention time in the Biofield Energy Treated sample in the range of -75.32% to 108.51% compared with the control sample. The Trivedi Effect[®] - Biofield Energy 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 *W. somnifera* root extract that might provide better therapeutic response against various diseases various diseases such as diabetes mellitus, allergies and septic shock; stress-related disorders like sleep disorder, insomnia, anxiety, depression, Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD), mental restlessness (mind chattering), brain fog, low libido, impotency, lack of motivation, mood swings, fear of the future, confusion, migraines, headaches, forgetfulness, overwhelm, loneliness, worthlessness, indecisiveness, frustration, irritability, chronic fatigue, obsessive/compulsive behavior and panic attacks; inflammatory diseases and immunological disorders like Lupus, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Hashimoto Thyroiditis, Type 1 Diabetes, Asthma, Chronic peptic ulcers,

Tuberculosis, Hepatitis, Chronic active hepatitis, Celiac Disease (gluten-sensitive enteropathy), Addison Disease, Crohn's disease, Graves' Disease, Pernicious and Aplastic Anemia, Sjogren Syndrome, Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS), Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatoid arthritis, Chronic periodontitis, Ulcerative colitis, Chronic sinusitis, Myasthenia Gravis, Atherosclerosis, Vasculitis, Dermatitis, Diverticulitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Reactive Arthritis, Alopecia Areata, Psoriasis, Scleroderma, Fibromyalgia, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and Vitiligo; aging-related diseases like cardiovascular disease, arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, dementia, cataracts, osteoporosis, diabetes, hypertension, glaucoma, hearing loss, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Prion Disease, Motor Neuron Disease, Spinocerebellar Ataxia, Spinal muscular atrophy, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Friedreich's Ataxia and Lewy Body Disease, chronic infections and much more.

Abbreviations

DMSO: Dimethyl sulfoxide, EI: Electron ionization, 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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