

Influence of the Biofield Energy Therapy on the Physicochemical and Thermal Properties of Sulfamethoxazole

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Abstract

Sulfamethoxazole is an antibiotic, which inhibits the bacteria by interfering in its folic acid synthesis mechanism. The objective of this study was to analyze the Trivedi Effect[®]-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment on the physicochemical and thermal properties of sulfamethoxazole by using modern analytical techniques. The sulfamethoxazole sample was classified as control and treated samples. The control sample did not receive the Biofield Treatment, while the treated sample received the Biofield Treatment remotely by a renowned Biofield Energy Healer, Dahryn Trivedi. The particle sizes of the treated sample were significantly reduced by 7.99% (d_{10}), 3.05% (d_{50}), 3.80% (d_{90}), and 3.03% $\{D(4,3)\}$; whereas, the specific surface area of the particles was increased by 5.19% in the treated sample compared to the control sample. The PXRD peak intensities and crystallite sizes were altered ranging from -70.86% to 52.36% and -6.01% to 75.34%, respectively; whereas the average crystallite size was significantly increased by 27.28% in the treated sulfamethoxazole compared with the control sample. The sample residual amount and maximum thermal degradation temperature were increased by 2.13% and 4.21%, respectively, in the treated sample compared to the control sample. The decomposition temperature and latent heat of decomposition were increased by 3.26% and 19.36%, respectively, in the treated sample compared to the untreated sample. The Biofield Treated sulfamethoxazole might convert to a novel polymorph of the drug, with reduced particle size, increased surface area, and improved thermal stability. This can be helpful in improving the solubility, bioavailability, and stability of the sulfamethoxazole and would be more efficacious for the treatment of infections in the ear, urinary tract infections, traveler's diarrhoea, bronchitis, shigellosis, and pneumonia, etc.

Keywords: Sulfamethoxazole, Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment, The Trivedi Effect[®], Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Particle size, PXRD, TGA/DTG

Introduction

Sulfamethoxazole is a broad spectrum antibiotic, which is effective against both the Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria such as *Listeria monocytogenes* and *E. coli* and is used to treat the bacterial infections such as bronchitis, urinary tract infections, and prostatitis etc^[1]. It is bacteriostatic in nature and acts by preventing the folic acid synthesis in some bacteria^[2,3]. The combination of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim is used to treat various microbial infections such as bronchitis, urinary tract infections, traveller's diarrhoea, middle ear infections (otitis media), and bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)^[4]. Apart from that, this combination is also used in the treatment of infections caused by *streptococci*, *Toxoplasma gondii*, *Pneumocystis jiroveci*, *Nocardia*, *Salmonella*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*^[5], *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*^[6], *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*^[7], etc.

Although, sulfamethoxazole is well absorbed orally; however, the bioavailability of any drug is affected by its stability and analytical profile^[8]. The physicochemical properties of pharmaceutical compounds play a vital role in its solubility, dissolution, stability, and bioavailability profile. Hence, several techniques are used by researchers in order to improve the biological activities of drug molecules through altering its physicochemical

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properties such as crystalline structure, particle size, surface area, thermal stability, etc.^[9,10].

The Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment has been reported in various scientific studies due to its ability to alter the physical, structural, and thermal properties of the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical compounds^[11,12]. Energy therapies are also used in the integrated healthcare approach along with the Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) therapies for the treatment of various health conditions^[13,14]. Various alternative healing therapies such as yoga, meditation, homeopathy, acupressure, acupuncture, hypnotherapy, healing touch, relaxation techniques, Pilates, Reiki, Ayurvedic medicine, traditional Chinese herbs and medicines, cranial sacral therapy, etc. are recommended by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to include under the CAM category and such therapies are also accepted by huge population due to their advantages^[15,16]. In a similar way, the Biofield Energy Healing (the Trivedi Effect[®]) also become popular worldwide because of its significant impact on the non-living materials as well as the living organisms. The Trivedi Effect[®]-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment has been reported for its significant impact on the properties of crops^[17], metals, ceramics, and polymers^[18], altered characteristics in microbes^[19], plants^[20], livestock^[21], and skin health^[22]. Thus, this study was aimed to determine the effect of the Biofield Energy Treatment (the Trivedi Effect[®]) on the physicochemical and thermal properties of sulfamethoxazole by using various analytical techniques such as, particle size analysis (PSA), powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

Materials and Methods

Chemicals and Reagents

The sulfamethoxazole sample was purchased from Sigma Aldrich, USA. All other chemicals used during the experiments were of analytical grade available in India.

Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment Strategies

The sulfamethoxazole sample was divided into two equal parts. One part of sulfamethoxazole did not receive the Biofield Energy Treatment and the sample was considered as a control sample. Further, the control sample was treated with a "sham" healer for comparison purpose. The "sham" healer did not have any knowledge about the Biofield Energy Treatment. However, the second part of sulfamethoxazole was treated with the Biofield Energy Treatment remotely under standard laboratory conditions for 3 minutes and known as a treated sample. This Biofield Energy Treatment was provided through the healer's unique energy transmission process by the renowned Biofield Energy Healer, Dahryn Trivedi, USA, to one part of the test sample. After the treatment both the samples were kept in the sealed conditions and characterized using PSA, PXRD, TGA/DTG, and DSC analytical techniques.

Characterization

Particle Size Analysis (PSA)

The particle size analysis of sulfamethoxazole samples was conducted on Malvern Mastersizer 2000, of the UK with a detection range between 0.01 μm to 3000 μm using wet method^[23,24]. The sample unit (Hydro MV) was filled with a dis-

persant medium (sunflower oil) and the stirrer operated at 2500 rpm. The PSA analysis of sulfamethoxazole was performed to obtain the average particle size distribution. Where, $d(0.1)$ μm , $d(0.5)$ μm , $d(0.9)$ μm represent particle diameter corresponding to 10%, 50%, and 90% of the cumulative distribution. $D(4,3)$ represents the average mass-volume diameter, and SSA is the specific surface area (m^2/g). The calculations were done by using software Mastersizer Ver. 5.54.

The percent change in particle size (d) at below 10% level (d_{10}), 50% level (d_{50}), 90% level (d_{90}), and $D(4,3)$ was calculated using the following equation 1:

$$\% \text{ change in particle size} = \frac{[d_{\text{Treated}} - d_{\text{Control}}]}{d_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Where d_{Control} and d_{Treated} are the particle size (μm) for at below 10% level (d_{10}), 50% level (d_{50}), and 90% level (d_{90}) of the control and the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole samples, respectively.

The percent change in surface area (S) was calculated using the following equation 2:

$$\% \text{ change in surface area} = \frac{[S_{\text{Treated}} - S_{\text{Control}}]}{S_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Where S_{Control} and S_{Treated} are the surface area of the control and the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole samples, respectively.

Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) Analysis

The PXRD analysis of control and the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole was performed with the help of Rigaku MiniFlex-II Desktop X-ray diffractometer (Japan)^[25,26]. The Cu $K\alpha$ radiation source tube output voltage used was 30 kV and tube output current were 15 mA. Scans were performed at room temperature. The average size of individual crystallites was calculated from XRD data using the Scherrer's formula (3):

$$G = k\lambda/\beta\cos\theta \quad (3)$$

Where k is the equipment constant (0.94), G is the crystallite size in nm, λ is the radiation wavelength (0.154056 nm for $K\alpha_1$ emission), β is the full-width at half maximum (FWHM), and θ is the Bragg angle^[27].

The % change in crystallite size (G) of sulfamethoxazole was calculated using the following equation 4:

$$\% \text{ change in crystallite size} = \frac{[G_{\text{Treated}} - G_{\text{Control}}]}{G_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

Where G_{Control} and G_{Treated} are the crystallite size of the control and the Biofield Energy Treated samples, respectively.

Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)/ Differential Thermogravimetric analysis (DTG)

TGA/DTG thermograms of the control and the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole were obtained with the help of TGA Q50TA instruments. A sample of 4 - 15 mg was loaded to the platinum crucible at a heating rate of 10°C/min from 25°C to 1000°C with the recent literature^[23,24]. The % change in weight loss (W) was calculated using the following equation 5:

$$\% \text{ change in weight loss} = \frac{[W_{\text{Treated}} - W_{\text{Control}}]}{W_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (5)$$

Where W_{Control} and W_{Treated} are the weight loss of the control and the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole, respectively.

The % change in maximum thermal degradation temperature (T_{max}) (M) was calculated using the following equation 6:

$$\% \text{ change in Tmax (M)} = \frac{[M_{\text{Treated}} - M_{\text{Control}}]}{M_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (6)$$

Where M_{Control} and M_{Treated} are the T_{max} values of the control and the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole, respectively.

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

The DSC analysis of sulfamethoxazole was performed with the help of DSC Q200, TA instruments. A sample of ~1-5 mg was loaded into the aluminium sample pan at a heating rate of 10°C/min from 30°C to 350°C^[23,24]. The percent change in melting point (T) was calculated using the following equation 7:

$$\% \text{ change in melting point} = \frac{[T_{\text{Treated}} - T_{\text{Control}}]}{T_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (7)$$

Where T_{Control} and T_{Treated} are the melting point of the control and the treated samples, respectively.

The % change in the latent heat of fusion (ΔH) was calculated using the following equation 8:

$$\% \text{ change in the latent heat of fusion} = \frac{[\Delta H_{\text{Treated}} - \Delta H_{\text{Control}}]}{\Delta H_{\text{Control}}} \times 100 \quad (8)$$

Where $\Delta H_{\text{Control}}$ and $\Delta H_{\text{Treated}}$ are the latent heat of fusion of the control and the treated sulfamethoxazole, respectively.

Results and Discussion

Particle Size Analysis (PSA)

The particle size analysis corresponding to 10%, 50%, and 90% of the cumulative distribution and average mass-volume diameter of the control and the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole samples were done and the results are given in Table 1. The particle size distribution of the control sulfamethoxazole sample at d_{10} , d_{50} , d_{90} , and $D(4, 3)$ was observed as 14.76 μm , 45.85 μm , 102.39 μm , and 53.23 μm , respectively. However, the particle size distribution of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was found to be decreased by 7.99%, 3.05%, 3.80%, and 3.93% at d_{10} , d_{50} , d_{90} , and $D(4, 3)$, respectively, compared to the control sample (Table 1).

The specific surface area of the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole was observed as 0.324 m^2/g , which was increased by 5.19% as compared to the SSA of the control sample (0.308 m^2/g). The resultant increase in the surface area of the treated sample might occur due to the significant reduction in the particle size as compared to the control sample. It is presumed here that the Trivedi Effect[®] might behave as an external force that reduces the particle sizes of the sulfamethoxazole sample. The particle size distribution of drug has a significant impact on the solubility, absorption, bioavailability, and complete drug performance in the body^[28,29]. Also, the reduction in particle size increases the surface area of the compound, which is used as

a technique to enhance the solubility and bioavailability of the drug^[30]. Hence, the particle size analysis of the treated sulfamethoxazole indicated the possible improvement in its bioavailability profile after the Biofield Energy Treatment as compared to the untreated sample.

Table 1: Particle size distribution of the control and the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole.

Parameter	$d_{10}(\mu\text{m})$	$d_{50}(\mu\text{m})$	$d_{90}(\mu\text{m})$	$D(4,3)(\mu\text{m})$	SSA (m^2/g)
Control	14.76	45.85	102.39	53.23	0.308
Biofield Treated	13.58	44.45	98.50	51.14	0.324
Percent change*(%)	-7.99	-3.05	-3.80	-3.93	5.19

d_{10} , d_{50} , and d_{90} : particle diameter corresponding to 10%, 50%, and 90% of the cumulative distribution, $D(4,3)$: the average mass-volume diameter, and SSA: the specific surface area. *denotes the percentage change in the Particle size distribution of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) Analysis

The PXRD diffractograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole samples are shown in Figure 1. The presence of sharp and intense peaks in the diffractograms of both the samples revealed their crystalline nature. The data regarding the Bragg's angle, relative intensities, and crystallite sizes for both the samples are given in Table 2 along with their further analysis.

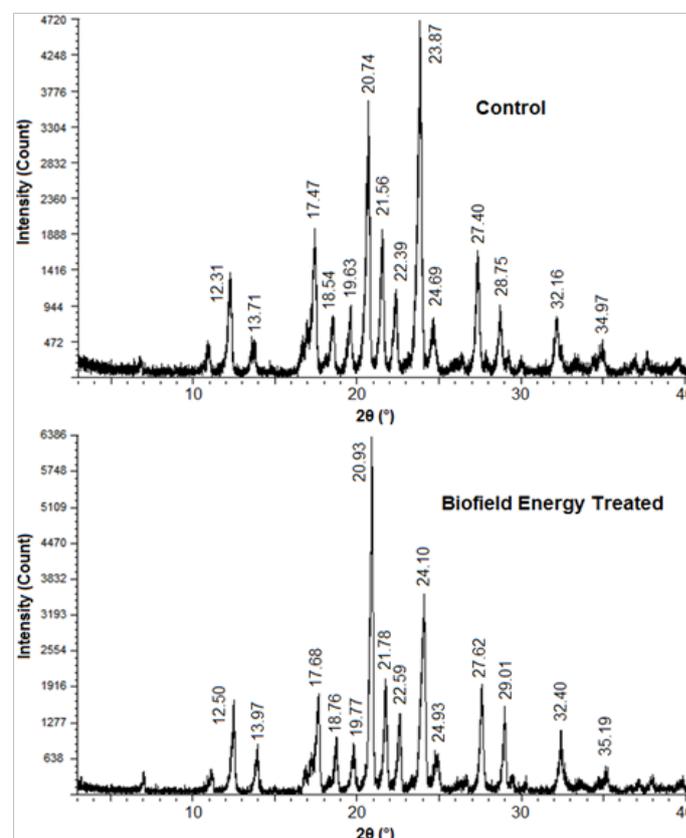


Figure 1: PXRD diffractograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole.

The data showed that the highest peak intensity (100%) in the diffractogram of the control sample was observed at 2θ equal to 23.87° , while it was observed at 2θ equal to 20.93° in the Biofield Energy Treated sample. The significant alterations were also found in the Bragg's angle of the other characteristic peaks of the Biofield Energy Treated sample as compared to the control sulfamethoxazole sample. The peak intensities of the characteristic peaks of the Biofield Energy Treated sample were observed to be altered ranging from -70.86% to 52.36%, as compared to the control sample, which might indicate the possible changes in the crystallinity of the treated sulfamethox-

azole sample in comparison to the untreated one. Similarly, the crystallite sizes corresponding to most of the characteristic diffraction peaks of the Biofield Energy Treated sample were significantly altered ranging from -6.01% to 75.34% as compared to the control sample. Also, the alterations were observed in the average crystallite size of the Biofield Energy Treated sample (375.57 nm), which was significantly increased by 27.28% as compared to the control sample (295.07 nm). Hence, the overall PXRD data indicated the alterations in the crystallinity and the crystallite size of the treated sulfamethoxazole sample after the Biofield Energy Treatment, as compared to the control sample.

Table 2: PXRD data for the control and Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole.

Entry No.	Bragg angle (2θ)		Intensity (cps)		Crystallite size (G, nm)			
	Control	Treated	Control	Treated	% Change ^a	Control	Treated	% Change ^b
1	12.31	12.50	249	276	10.84	296	519	75.34
2	13.71	13.97	82	119	45.12	270	338	25.19
3	17.47	17.68	352	263	-25.28	273	336	23.08
4	18.54	18.76	122	171	40.16	332	419	26.20
5	19.63	19.77	128	130	1.56	339	539	59.00
6	20.74	20.93	615	937	52.36	313	405	29.39
7	21.56	21.78	332	318	-4.22	353	416	17.85
8	22.39	22.59	162	222	37.04	320	393	22.81
9	23.87	24.10	927	715	-22.87	283	266	-6.01
10	24.69	24.93	146	133	-8.90	240	243	1.25
11	27.40	27.62	284	304	7.04	322	378	17.39
12	28.75	29.01	439	192	-56.26	313	396	26.52
13	32.16	32.40	381	210	-44.88	235	298	26.81
14	34.97	35.19	175	51	-70.86	242	312	28.93

*denotes the percentage change in the crystallite size of Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

Some studies reported that the Biofield Energy Treatment might produce a new polymorph of the compound by changing the peak intensities and crystallite sizes and thereby affecting the morphology and crystalline structure of the compound^[31,32]. Thus, the significant changes taking place in the peak intensities and crystallite size of the treated sample might be resulted due to the formation of a new polymorph of the sulfamethoxazole sample after the Biofield Energy Treatment, which might improve the drug profile of sulfamethoxazole compared to the untreated sample.

Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)/ Differential Thermogravimetric Analysis (DTG)

The TGA/DTG technique was used to analyse the impact of the Biofield Energy Treatment on the thermal stability profile of the treated sulfamethoxazole sample in comparison to the untreated sample. The TGA data for both the samples (Figure 2) revealed that there was a slight reduction (1.04%) in the total weight loss of the Biofield Energy Treated sample during the sample degradation as compared to the control sample. Hence, the residue amount of the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole sample was increased by 2.13% (Table 3) in comparison to the control sample. Thus, it indicated the improved thermal stability of the treated sulfamethoxazole sample after the Biofield Energy Treatment, as compared to the untreated sample.

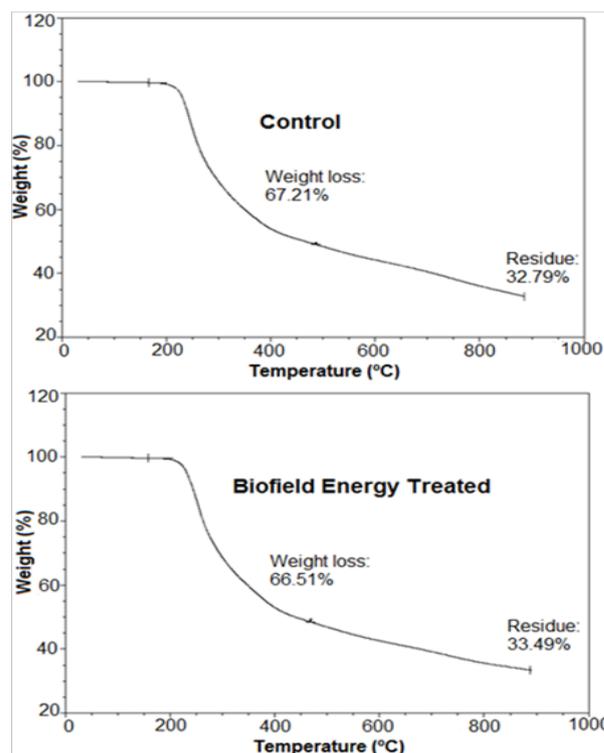


Figure 2: TGA thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole.

Table 3: TGA/DTG data of the control and Biofield Energy Treated samples of sulfamethoxazole.

Sample	TGA		DTG
	Total weight loss (%)	Residue %	T _{max} (°C)
Control	67.21	32.79	242.83
Biofield Energy Treated	66.51	33.49	253.06
% Change*	-1.04	2.13	4.21

*denotes the percentage change of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample,
T_{max} = the temperature at which maximum weight loss takes place in TG or peak temperature in DTG.

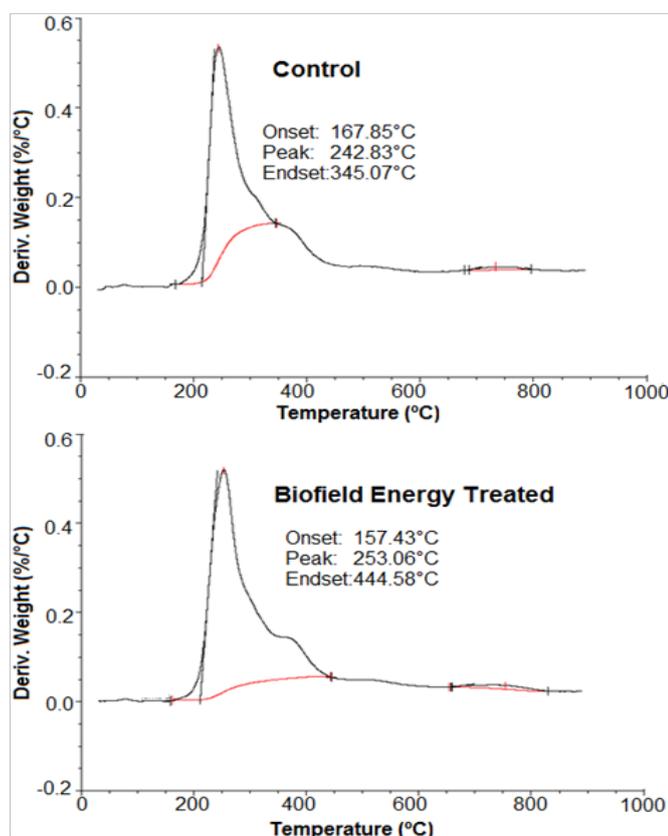


Figure 3: DTG thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole.

The DTG thermograms (Figure 3) of both the samples showed single peak, and their results revealed the significant improvement (4.21%) in the maximum degradation temperature (T_{max}) of the Biofield Energy Treated sample (253.06°C), as compared to the T_{max} of the control sample (242.83°C). Overall, the TGA/DTG studies showed that the thermal stability of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was improved, which might occur due to the possible alteration in the crystalline structure of the treated sulfamethoxazole, as compared with the untreated sample.

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) Analysis

DSC analysis is used as a technique for determining the thermodynamic changes that will occur during the heating of drug. Such changes might involve melting, recrystallization, and de-solvation, etc. that represent themselves in the form of the endothermic or exothermic peaks on the DSC thermograms^[33].

The studies reported the presence of two peaks in the DSC curve of sulfamethoxazole. The first peak reported was an endothermic peak that is present ~172 °C and denotes the fusion process; while the second peak was exothermic in nature (exist ~270 °C) and showed the oxidation of evolved products as a result of the thermal decomposition of the sample^[34]. The DSC thermograms of both the samples (Figure 4) were observed similarly as reported in the literature. The first endothermic peak, i.e., the melting/fusion peak was observed at a similar temperature in the thermograms of both the samples. The results showed a slight increase (0.28%) in the melting point and slight reduction in the latent heat of fusion (ΔH_{fusion}) (0.38%) of the Biofield Energy Treated sample, compared to the control sulfamethoxazole sample (Table 4).

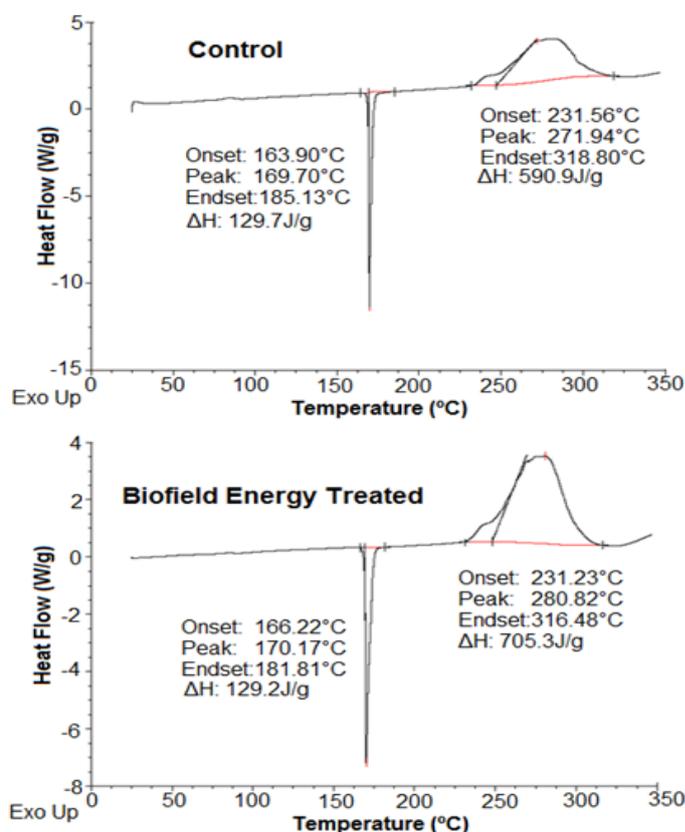


Figure 4: DSC thermograms of the control and Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole.

Table 4: Comparison of DSC data between the control and Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole.

Peak	Description	Melting Point (°C)	ΔH_{fusion} (J/g)
Peak 1	Control sample	169.70	129.70
	Biofield Treated sample	170.17	129.20
	% Change*	0.28	-0.38
Peak 2	Control sample	271.94	590.90
	Biofield Treated sample	280.82	705.30
	% Change*	3.26	19.36

ΔH : Latent heat of fusion; *denotes the percentage change of the Biofield Energy Treated sample with respect to the control sample.

The thermograms of the control and the treated sample also possess a broad exothermic inflection, which is resulted due to oxidation of evolved products and thermal decomposition of the samples. The results showed that the temperature corresponding to this peak of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was increased by 3.26% along with 19.36% increase in the ΔH , as compared to the control sample. Thus, the DSC data indicated the improved thermal stability of the treated sulfamethoxazole sample after the Biofield energy Treatment as compared to the untreated sample. It is presumed that the Biofield Energy treatment might cause some alterations in the molecular chains and crystallization structure of the sulfamethoxazole sample, which might be responsible for the improved thermal stability profile of the treated sulfamethoxazole sample^[35].

Conclusion

The Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment has shown a significant impact on the physicochemical and thermal properties of sulfamethoxazole drug. The Biofield Energy Treated sample showed a significant reduction in the particle size by 7.99, 3.05%, 3.80%, and 3.93% at d_{10} , d_{50} , d_{90} , and D(4,3), respectively, compared to the untreated sample. Thus, the specific surface area of the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole was increased by 5.19% compared with the control sample. Such changes might increase the solubility, dissolution, and absorption parameters and thereby increase the bioavailability of the treated sulfamethoxazole as compared to the untreated sample. The PXRD peak intensities and the crystallite sizes of the Biofield Energy Treated sample were significantly altered ranging from -70.86% to 52.36% and -6.01% to 75.34%, respectively, compared to the untreated sample. The average crystallite size of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased by 27.28% as compared to the control sample. The Biofield Energy Treated sample also showed a 4.21% significant increase in the T_{max} as compared with the control sample. The decomposition temperature and $\Delta H_{decomposition}$ of the Biofield Energy Treated sample were significantly increased by 3.26% and 19.36%, respectively, as compared to the control sample. Thus, the thermal studies of the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole indicated its improved thermal stability in comparison to the untreated sample. The overall study concluded that the Trivedi Effect®-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment might create a new polymorphic form of the drug with altered crystallinity that might possess better solubility, dissolution, bioavailability, and improved thermal stability as compared with the untreated sample. Hence, the Biofield Energy Treated sulfamethoxazole may have better efficacy for the prevention and treatment of various bacterial diseases such as ear infections, urinary tract infections, traveler's diarrhea, bronchitis, shigellosis, and *Pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia, etc.

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