Medical Full Length Article

Effect of the Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment: Characterization of the Physicochemical and Thermal Properties of Vitamin B₆

Dahryn Trivedi¹, Snehasis Jana^{2, *}

¹Trivedi Global, Inc., Henderson, USA ²Trivedi Science Research Laboratory Pvt. Ltd., Thane (W), India

*Corresponding author: Snehasis Jana, Trivedi Science Research Laboratory Pvt. Ltd., Thane (W), Maharashtra, India. Tel: +91- 022-25811234; Email: publication@trivedieffect.com

Accepted 13th June, 2019.

Pyridoxine (vitamin B_6) is widely used as a dietary supplement for the prevention and treatment of vitamin B₆ deficiency, anemia, cardiovascular disease, tuberculosis, etc. The objective of this research study was to evaluate the impact of the Trivedi Effect[®] on the physicochemical properties of vitamin B₆ using sophisticated analytical techniques. Vitamin B₆ hydrochloride was divided into two parts, i.e., control and treated parts. Only the treated part has received the Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment (Biofield Energy Healing Treatment) remotely by a well-known Biofield Energy Healer, Dahryn Trivedi. The powder XRD relative peak intensities and crystallite size of the treated vitamin B₆ were significantly altered ranging from -14.27% to 31.89% and -16.68% to 49.87%, respectively compared to the control sample. The average crystallite size of the treated vitamin B₆ was significantly increased by 5.66% compared with the control sample. The particle size values of the treated vitamin B₆ were significantly altered by -11.90% (d₁₀), 5.92% (d₅₀), 20.42% (d₉₀), and 19.05% $\{D(4,3)\}$; whereas, the specific surface area of the treated vitamin B₆ was significantly increased by 5.49% compared with the control sample. Similarly, the latent heat of fusion of the treated vitamin B₆ was significantly increased by 34.29% compared with the control sample. The total weight loss and the maximum thermal degradation temperature in the treated vitamin B₆ were slightly increased compared with the control sample. The Trivedi Effect[®] might have produced a new polymorphic form of vitamin B₆ which would be more soluble, more bioavailable and thermally more stable compared with the control sample. Thus, The Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B₆ could be a more efficacious nutraceutical and/or pharmaceutical formulations against vitamin B₆ deficiency, cardiovascular disease, sideroblastic anemia, pulmonary tuberculosis, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, pyridoxinedependency seizures, hyperhomocysteinemia, cancer, asthma, dysmenorrhea, etc.

Keywords: The Trivedi Effect[®], Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment, Vitamin B₆, Biofield Energy, Crystal size, Particle size, Melting point, Weight loss

1. INTRODUCTION

Pyridoxine (Vitamin B₆) is a water-soluble vitamin used as a cofactor to different enzymatic reactions. It plays an important role in the metabolism of proteins, carbohydrates, and lipids. Besides, it has a significant role in the nervous, endocrine, circulatory and immune systems. It also

maintains the normal blood glucose level in the body [1, 2]. Pyridoxal (aldehyde form) and pyridoxamine (amine form) are two different forms of vitamin B_6 (alcohol form of vitamin B_6). Vitamin B_6 , pyridoxamine, and its phosphorylated forms are the major forms of vitamin B_6 in plant foods; while pyridoxal and pyridoxal-5'-phosphate are the main forms obtained in the animal foods. It is also used in cell culture. Pyridoxine hydrochloride is the hydrochloride salt of vitamin B_6 and converted into its active coenzymatic form pyridoxal-5'-phosphate (PLP) [1-4]. Vitamin B_6 is normally used as a dietary supplement and for the treatment of vitamin B_6 deficiency, sideroblastic anaemia, Alzheimer's disease, cardiovascular disease, pyridoxine-dependency seizures, metabolic disorders, hyperhomocysteinemia, pulmonary tuberculosis, anxiety, cancer, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, asthma, depression, post-partum lactation suppression, dysmenorrhoea, diabetes, osteoporosis, McArdle's disease, problems from isoniazid, mushroom poisoning, etc. [1, 4-7].

Scientific literature extensively raised the problems about the bioavailability of vitamin B₆. Vitamin B₆ has very limited intestinal absorption, large constant elimination rate due to the nonbinding properties of vitamin B₆ to the proteins of blood plasma, and instability of vitamin B₆ due to the complex formation with drugs, foods, and cosmetic colours, packaged or canned food stored at elevated temperatures [1, 3, 4]. The Biofield Energy Treatment (the Trivedi Effect®) scientifically proved to be improving physicochemical properties and bioavailability profile of the pharmaceutical/nutraceutical compounds [8-11]. The Biofield is a dynamic electromagnetic field present surrounding the human body, resulting from the continuous movement of the charged particles (ions, cells, etc.) in the body. Biofield constantly releases electromagnetic waves in the form of bio-photons from the body. This electromagnetic wave can spontaneously flow between the human and the environment. Biofield Energy Healing practitioners have the capability to accumulate the energy from the "universal energy field" and can transfer into any object(s) around the earth. In this process, where the objects receive the Biofield Energy and respond to it in a useful way is called as Biofield Energy Treatment [12, 13]. The Biofield Energy Healing therapy has been recognized as a Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) health care approach by the National Center of Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH) with other therapies, medicines and practices such as yoga, meditation, Qi Gong, Tai Chi, homeopathy, Ayurvedic medicine, traditional Chinese herbs and medicines, acupressure, chiropractic/osteopathic manipulation, cranial sacral therapy, acupuncture, healing touch, Reiki, hypnotherapy, movement therapy, naturopathy, aromatherapy, etc. [14, 15]. Biofield Energy Healing Treatment is gaining importance in several scientific fields include material science [16, 17], organic compounds [18, 19], microbiology [20-22], biotechnology [23, 24], genetics [25, 26], medical [27], agricultural [28, 29], etc. The physicochemical characteristics of any pharmaceutical compound play an important role in drug performance [30, 31]. The Trivedi Effect[®] has the tremendous potential to modify the physicochemical and thermal properties through the possible intervention of neutrinos [32]. Thus, this research work was designed to evaluate the impact of the Trivedi Effect[®]-Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment on the characteristic properties of pyridoxine hydrochloride using modern analytical techniques.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Chemicals and Reagents

The test sample pyridoxine hydrochloride (Vitamin B_6) was purchased from Tokyo Chemical Industry Co. Ltd., Japan. However, other chemicals used in this experiment were purchased in India.

2.2. Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment Strategies

The test sample of vitamin B_6 was divided into two parts. One part of vitamin B_6 was considered as a control sample which did not receive the Biofield Energy Treatment. However, the second part of vitamin B_6 was received the Trivedi Effect[®] remotely under standard laboratory conditions for 3 minutes by the well-known Biofield Energy Healer, Dahryn Trivedi, USA and known as the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B_6 . This Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment was provided *via* the healer's unique energy transmission process to the test item. Further, the control vitamin B_6 was treated with a "sham" healer, who did not have any knowledge about the Biofield Energy Treatment. After the treatment process, both the samples were kept in sealed conditions and characterized using sophisticated analytical techniques.

2.3. Characterization

The powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD) analysis of vitamin B₆ powder sample was performed with the help of PAN alytical X'Pert3 powder X-ray diffractometer, UK [33, 34]. The average size of crystallites was calculated using the Scherrer's formula (1) $G = k\lambda/\beta\cos\theta$(1)

Where G is the crystallite size in nm, λ is the radiation wavelength, k is the equipment constant, β is the full-width half maximum, and θ is the Bragg angle [35].

Similarly, the particle size distribution (PSD) analysis was performed with the help of Malvern Mastersizer 3000, UK instrument and Mastersizer V3.50 software using the wet method [19-21, 42]. Further, the differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis of vitamin B_6 was performed with the help of DSC Q200, TA instruments. The thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA) thermograms of vitamin B_6 were obtained with the help of TGA Q50 TA instruments [36, 37].

The % change in crystallite size, peak intensity, particle size, surface area, melting point, latent heat, weight loss, and the maximum thermal degradation temperature of the treated vitamin B_6 was calculated compared to the control sample using the following equation 2:

% Change = $\frac{[\text{Treated -Control}]}{\text{Control}} \times 100.....(2)$

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Powder X-ray Diffraction (PXRD) Analysis

The PXRD diffractograms (Figure 1) of both the pyridoxine sample sex habited sharp and intense peaks (Table 1) indicating that vitamin B_6 samples were crystalline in nature. The PXRD diffractograms of both the samples showed the highest peak intensity (100%) at $2\theta = 25.1^{\circ}$ (Table 1). The relative peak intensities of the treated vitamin B_6 was significantly altered ranging from - 14.27% to 31.89% compared to the control sample (Table 1, entry 1-7). The crystallite sizes of the treated vitamin B_6 was significantly altered ranging from -16.68% to 49.87% compared to the control sample (Table 1, entry 1-7). Overall, the average crystallite size of the treated vitamin B_6 (37.11 nm) was significantly increased by 5.66% compared with the control sample (35.13 nm).

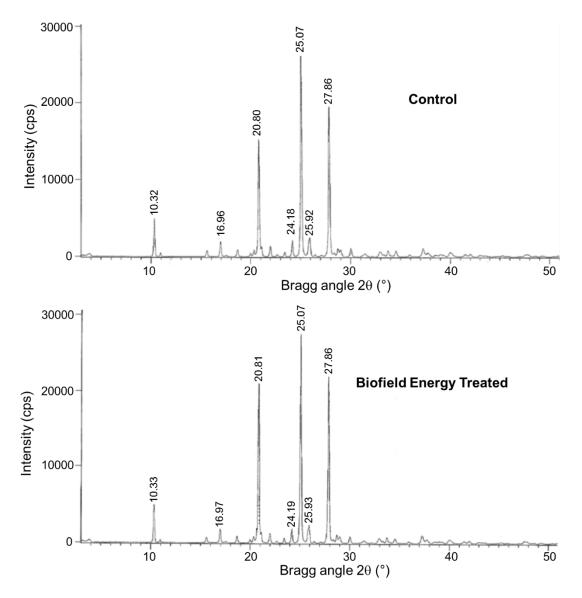


Figure 1. PXRD diffractograms of the control and treated vitamin B₆.

Table 1: PXRD data for the control and treated vitamin B ₆ .
--

Entry No.	Bragg angle (°20)	Relative intensity (%)			Crystallite size (G, nm)		
		Control	Treated	% Change	Control	Treated	% Change
1	10.3	18.71	18.35	-1.92	34.55	31.41	-9.10
2	17.0	7.23	6.51	-9.96	34.79	34.80	0.00
3	20.8	58.49	77.14	31.89	34.99	34.99	0.00
4	24.2	7.99	6.85	-14.27	35.20	29.33	-16.68
5	25.1	100.00	100.00	0.00	35.26	44.08	25.02
6	25.9	9.10	8.84	-2.86	39.24	58.82	49.87
7	27.9	73.94	79.75	7.86	44.33	44.33	0.00

This result indicated that crystallinity of the treated vitamin B_6 was significantly increased compared with the control sample. Biofield Energy Treatment has the ability to produce a polymorph by altering the crystal morphology of the pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals through altering the crystallite size and relative intensities of the characteristic diffraction face [36, 37, 38]. The significant variations in the relative intensities and crystallite size indicated the alteration of the crystal morphology of the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B_6 compared to the control sample. The Trivedi Effect[®] - Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment might have produced a new polymorphic form of vitamin B_6 . Polymorphic forms of pharmaceuticals have significant effects on the drug performance, such as bioavailability, therapeutic efficacy, and toxicity, because of their impact on the physicochemical properties [39, 40]. Thus, it can be anticipated that Dahryn's Biofield Energy Treatment could be a very useful method for the production of novel vitamin B_6 crystal polymorph which would provide improved therapeutic performance.

3.2. Particle Size Analysis (PSA)

The particle size and surface area of the samples were performed and the results are shown (Table 2). The particle size values of the control sample at d_{10} , d_{50} , and d_{90} was 10.92 µm, 33.13 µm, and 116.32 µm, respectively. The average mass-volume diameter {D(4,3)} of the control sample was 51.22 µm. The particle size values of the treated vitamin B₆ at d_{10} , d_{50} , and d_{90} was 9.62 µm, 35.09 µm, and 104.07 µm, respectively. Whereas, the average mass-volume diameter {D(4,3)} of the Treated vitamin B₆ was 60.96 µm. The particle size value at d_{10} in Dahryn's Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B₆ was significantly decreased by 11.90%, whereas the particle size values at d_{50} , d_{90} , and D(4,3)were significantly increased by 5.92%, 20.42%, and 19.05%, respectively compared to the control sample. The specific surface area (SSA) of the treated vitamin B₆ (253.8 m²/Kg) was significantly increased by 5.49% compared with the control sample (240.6 m²/Kg). As per the literature pharmaceutical solid compound having reduced particle size and crystallinity with the increased surface area improved solubility, dissolution rate, and bioavailability [40-42]. Thus, it is anticipated that the Consciousness Energy Healing Treated vitamin B₆ might offer better bioavailability than the control sample.

Sample	d ₁₀ (μm)	d₅₀ (µm)	d ₉₀ (µm)	D(4,3)(µm)	SSA(m²/Kg)
Control	10.92	33.13	116.32	51.22	240.6
Biofield Energy Treated	9.62	35.09	140.07	60.96	253.8
Percent change (%)	-11.90	5.92	20.42	19.02	5.49

Table 2: Particle size distribution	n of the control and treated vitamin B_6 .
-------------------------------------	--

3.3. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) Analysis

DSC is a simple technique to characterize thermal behaviors like melting and crystallization behaviors [40]. The DSC thermogram of the control sample showed only a sharp endothermic peak at 213.75 °C which is the melting point of vitamin B₆ (Figure 2). The melting point of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was increased by 0.29% compared with the control sample (Table 3).

Sample	Melting point (°C)	∆H(J/g)
Control Sample	213.75	156.60
Biofield Energy Treated	214.38	210.30
%Change	0.29	34.29

Table 3: DSC data for both control and treated vitamin B_{6} .

The latent heat of fusion (Δ H) of the treated vitamin B₆ was significantly increased by 34.29% compared with the control sample (Table 3). It can be assumed that Dahryn's Biofield Energy Treatment was responsible for the increase the molecular bond strength and crystallization structure of vitamin B₆. Thus, the thermal stability of the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B₆ was increased compared with the control sample.

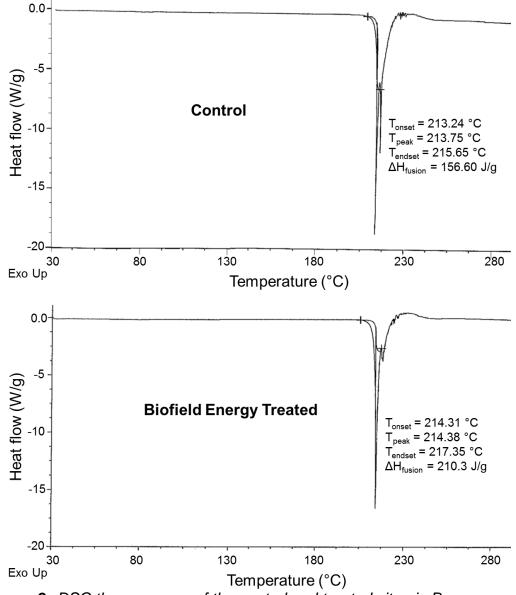


Figure 2: DSC thermograms of the control and treated vitamin B₆.

3.4. Thermal Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)/ Differential thermogravimetric analysis (DTG)

The TGA thermograms of both the samples displayed two steps of thermal degradation (Figure 3). As per the literature, vitamin B_6 was stable below 150 °C [43, 44]. Percentage weight loss in the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B_6 was increased by 1.71% and 0.73% in the 1st and 3rd steps of degradation respectively, whereas the percentage weight loss in the 2nd step degradation was reduced by 0.88% compared with the control sample (Table 4). The total weight loss in the treated sample was slightly increased by 0.36% compared to the control sample (Table 4).

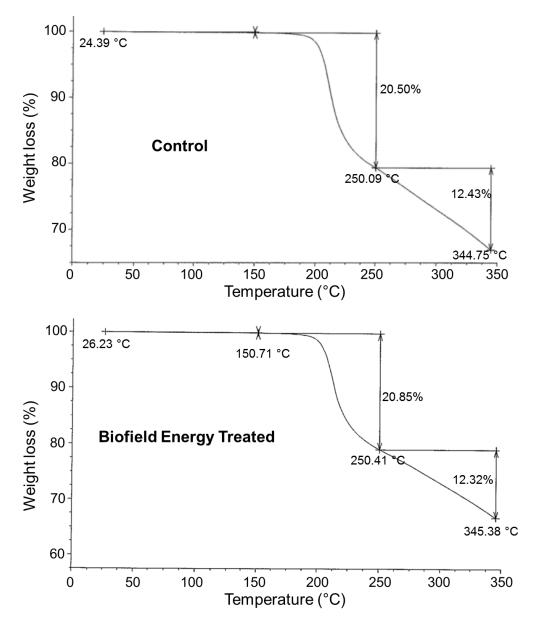


Figure 3: TGA thermograms of the control and treated vitamin B₆.

Sample	TGA: Weight loss (%)			DTG
	1 st step	2 nd step	Total	T _{max} (°C)
Control Sample	20.50	12.43	32.93	211.22
Biofield Energy Treated Sample	20.85	12.32	33.17	211.97
% Change	1.71	-0.88	0.73	0.36

Table 4: TGA/DTG data of the control and treated vitamin B₆.

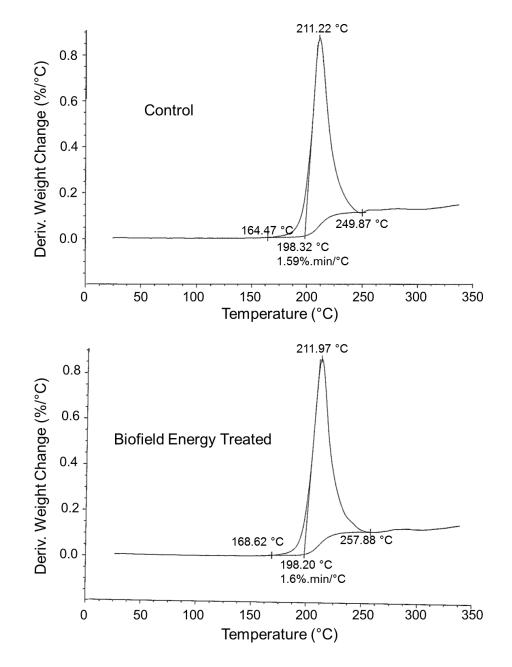


Figure 4: DTG thermograms of the control and treated vitamin B₆.

The DTG thermograms of the control and treated samples (Figure 4) exhibited a sharp peak. The control sample was found to be thermally stable up to 211.22 °C, while the Biofield

Energy Treated vitamin B_6 was stable up to 211.97 °C. The T_{max} of the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B_6 was increased by 0.36% than the control sample (Table 4).

Overall, the thermal analysis which includes DSC, TGA/DTG revealed that the thermal stability of the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B_6 was increased compared with the control sample.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The Trivedi Effect[®] -Consciousness Energy Healing Treatment exhibited a significant impact on the relative peak intensities, crystallite size, particle size, surface area, and thermal stability of vitamin B₆. The powder XRD relative peak intensities and crystallite size of the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B₆ were significantly altered ranging from -14.27% to 31.89% and -16.68% to 49.87%, respectively compared to the control sample. The average crystallite size of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased by 5.66% compared with the control sample. The particle size values of the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B₆ were significantly altered by -11.90% (d₁₀), 5.92% (d₅₀), 20.42% (d₉₀), and 19.05% {D(4,3)}; whereas, the specific surface area of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased by 5.49% compared to the control sample. The latent heat of fusion of the Biofield Energy Treated sample was significantly increased by 34.29% compared with the control sample. The total weight loss and the maximum thermal degradation temperature in the Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B₆ were slightly increased compared with the control sample. The Trivedi Effect® might lead to the production of the new polymorphic form of vitamin B_6 which would be more soluble, more bioavailable, and thermally more stable compared with the control sample. Thus, The Biofield Energy Treated vitamin B₆ would be useful to design more efficacious nutraceutical and pharmaceutical formulations which might show better therapeutic response against vitamin B_6 deficiency, premenstrual syndrome, cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer's disease, hereditary sideroblastic anemia, pyridoxinedependency seizures, metabolic disorders, hyperhomocysteinemia, pulmonary tuberculosis, cancer. anxiety. asthma. attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), depression. dysmenorrhea, akathisia, angioplasty, hyperkinetic cerebral dysfunction syndrome, carpal tunnel syndrome, hypertension, lactation suppression, McArdle's disease, osteoporosis, pregnancyinduced nausea and vomiting, breast pain, Tardive dyskinesia, febrile seizures, autism, stroke recurrence, etc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to GVK Biosciences Pvt. Ltd., Trivedi Science, Trivedi Global, Inc., Trivedi Testimonials, and Trivedi Master Wellness for their assistance and support during this work.

REFERENCES

- [1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pyridoxine (access on 10.06.2019).
- [2] Dakshinamurti S, Dakshinamurti K (2007) Vitamin B₆ in Handbook of Vitamins, 4thEdn., Zempleni J, Rucker RB, McCormick DB, Suttie JW, CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, Boca Raton, USA, pp. 315-360.

- [3] Aboul-Enein HY, Loutfy MA (1984) Pyridoxine Hydrochloride in Analytical Profiles of Drug Substances, Florey K (Ed.), Vol 13, Academic Press, Inc., Orlando, USA, pp. 448-478.
- [4] Leklem JE (2001) Vitamin B₆ in Handbook of Vitamins, 3rdEdn., Rucker RB, Suttie JW, McCormick DB, Machlin LJ, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, pp. 339-396.
- [5] http://www.naturalmedicinejournal.com/journal/2011-09/many-uses-vitamin-b6 (access on 15.05.2017)
- [6] Qian B, Shen S, Zhang J, Jing P (2017) Effects of vitamin B₆deficiency on the composition and functional potential of T cell populations. J Immunol Res 2017:2197975.
- [7] AlSaad D, Awaisu A, Elsalem S, Abdulrouf PV, Thomas B, et al. Is pyridoxine effective and safe for post-partum lactation inhibition? A systematic review. J Clin Pharm Ther. 2017 Apr 19. Doi: 10.1111/jcpt.12526.
- [8] Branton A, Jana S (2017) The influence of energy of consciousness healing treatment on low bioavailable resveratrol in male *Sprague Dawley* rats. International Journal of Clinical and Developmental Anatomy 3: 9-15.
- [9] Branton A, Jana S (2017) The use of novel and unique biofield energy healing treatment for the improvement of poorly bioavailable compound, berberine in male *Sprague Dawley* rats. American Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine 5: 138-144.
- [10] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Shettigar H, Bairwa K, et al. (2015) Fourier transform infrared and ultraviolet-visible spectroscopic characterization of biofield treated salicylic acid and sparfloxacin. Nat Prod Chem Res 3: 186.
- [11] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Bairwa K, Jana S (2015) Spectroscopic characterization of disulfiram and nicotinic acid after biofield treatment. J Anal Bioanal Tech 6: 265.
- [12] http://www.redspiritenergyhealing.com/humanbiofield.html (accessed 10.06.2019)
- [13] Nemeth L (2008) Energy and biofield therapies in practice. Beginnings 28: 4-5.
- [14] Koithan M (2009) Introducing complementary and alternative therapies. J Nurse Pract 5: 18-20.
- [15] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Nykvist CD, et al. (2017) Evaluation of the physicochemical, spectral, and thermal properties of sodium selenate treated with the energy of consciousness (the Trivedi Effect[®]). Advances in Bioscience and Bioengineering 5: 12-21.
- [16] Trivedi MK, Tallapragada RM, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, et al. (2015) Evaluation of physical and structural properties of biofield energy treated barium calcium tungsten oxide. Advances in Materials 4: 95-100.
- [17] Trivedi MK, Nayak G, Patil S, Tallapragada RM, Latiyal O, et al. (2015) Impact of biofield treatment on atomic and structural characteristics of barium titanate powder. Ind Eng Manage 4: 166.
- [18] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Saikia G, et al. (2015) chromatographic, spectroscopic, and thermal characterization of biofield energy treated N,N-dimethylformamide. American Journal of Applied Chemistry 3: 188-193.
- [19] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Saikia G, et al. (2015) Characterization of hysicchemical and spectroscopic properties of biofield energy treated 4-bromoacetophenone. American Journal of Physical Chemistry 4: 30-37.
- [20] Trivedi MK, Patil S, Shettigar H, Mondal SC, Jana S (2015) Evaluation of biofield modality on viral load of Hepatitis B and C viruses. J AntivirAntiretrovir 7: 083-088.
- [21] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Bairwa K, et al. (2015) *In vitro* evaluation of antifungal sensitivity assay of biofield energy treated fungi. Fungal Genom Biol 5: 125.
- [22] Trivedi MK, Patil S, Shettigar H, Gangwar M, Jana S (2015) Effect of biofield treatment on antimicrobials susceptibility pattern of *Acinetobacter baumannii* An experimental study. J Clin

Diagn Res 3: 1.

- [23] Trivedi MK, Patil S, Shettigar H, Bairwa K, Jana S (2015) Evaluation of phenotyping and genotyping characteristic of *Shigella sonnei*after biofield treatment. J BiotechnolBiomater 5: 196.
- [24] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Gangwar M, et al. (2015) Bacterial identification using 16S rDNA gene sequencing and antibiogram analysis on biofield treated *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Clin Med Biochemistry Open Access 1: 101.
- [25] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Gangwar M, et al. (2015) Characterization of phenotype and genotype of biofield treated *Enterobacter aerogenes*. Transl Med 5: 155.
- [26] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Shettigar H, Nayak G, et al. (2015) Phenotyping and genotyping characterization of *Proteus vulgaris* after biofield treatment. International Journal of Genetics and Genomics 3: 66-73.
- [27] Trivedi MK, Patil S, Shettigar H, Mondal SC, Jana S (2015) The potential impact of biofield treatment on human brain tumor cells: A time-lapse video microscopy. J Integr Oncol 4: 141.
- [28] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Mondal SC, et al. (2015) Evaluation of biochemical marker glutathione and DNA fingerprinting of biofield energy treated *Oryza sativa*. American Journal of BioScience 3: 243-248.
- [29] Trivedi MK, Branton A, Trivedi D, Nayak G, Mondal SC, et al. (2015) Morphological characterization, quality, yield and DNA fingerprinting of biofield energy treated alphonso mango (*Mangiferaindica* L.). Journal of Food and Nutrition Sciences 3: 245-250.
- [30] Gupta KR, Askarkar SS, Joshi RR, Padole YF (2015) Solid state properties: Preparation and characterization. Der Pharmacia Sinica 6: 45-64.
- [31] Storey RA, Ymen I (2011) Solid state characterization of Pharmaceuticals, Wiley-Blackwell, UK.
- [32] Trivedi MK, Mohan TRR (2016) Biofield energy signals, energy transmission and neutrinos. American Journal of Modern Physics 5: 172-176.
- [33] Desktop X-ray Diffractometer "MiniFlex+". The Rigaku Journal 14: 29-36, 1997.
- [34] Zhang T, Paluch K, Scalabrino G, Frankish N, Healy AM, et al. (2015) Molecular structure studies of (1S,2S)-2-benzyl-2,3-dihydro-2-(1Hinden-2-yl)-1H-inden-1-ol. J Mol Struct 1083: 286-299.
- [35] Langford JI, Wilson AJC (1978) Scherrer after sixty years: A survey and some new results in the determination of crystallite size. J ApplCryst 11: 102-113.
- [36] Trivedi MK, Sethi KK, Panda P, Jana S (2017) A comprehensive physicochemical, thermal, and spectroscopic characterization of zinc (II) chloride using X-ray diffraction, particle size distribution, differential scanning calorimetry, thermogravimetric analysis/differential thermogravimetric analysis, ultraviolet-visible, and Fourier transform-infrared spectroscopy. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Investigation 7: 33-40.
- [37] Raza K, Kumar P, Ratan S, Malik R, Arora S (2014) Polymorphism: The phenomenon affecting the performance of drugs. SOJ Pharm Pharm Sci 1: 10.
- [38] Censi R, Martino PD (2015) Polymorph Impact on the Bioavailability and Stability of Poorly Soluble Drugs. Molecules 20: 18759-18776.
- [39] Zhao Z, Xie M, Li Y, Chen A, Li G, et al. (2015) Formation of curcumin nanoparticles *via* solution-enhanced dispersion by supercritical CO₂. Int J Nanomedicine 10:3171-3181.
- [40] Chereson R (2009) Bioavailability, bioequivalence, and drug selection. In: Makoid CM, Vuchetich PJ, Banakar UV (Eds) Basic pharmacokinetics (1stEdn) Pharmaceutical Press, London.

- [41] Mosharrof M, Nyström C (1995) The effect of particle size and shape on the surface specific dissolution rate of microsized practically insoluble drugs. Int J Pharm 122: 35-47.
- [42] Juhasz M, Kitahara Y, Takahashi S, Fujii T (2012) Study of the Thermal Stability Properties of Pyridoxine Using Thermogravimetric Analysis. Analytical Letters 45: 1519-1525
- [43] http://www.hino.meiseiu.ac.jp/chem/fujii/CEEC_Poster/poster%20(JM)%20to%20CEEC-TAC1.pdf (access on 10.06.2019)