NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SIDDHA

Tambaram Sanatorium, Chennai - 47

AFFILIATED TO THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI - 600 032

PART – I A STUDY ON KUDASAPALAI PATTAI CHOORANAM

(Holarrhena Antidysentrica - Linn) For Karappan

PART – II A STUDY ON KARIUPPU PARPAM For Gunmam

(DISSERTATION SUBJECT)



For the partial fulfillment of the requirements to the Degree of

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (SIDDHA)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have gone through the dissertation submitted by

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INTRODUCTION

Siddha system is well founded on the basic principles of nature and its elements, and it offers a careful and through study of the human and animal systems. Siddha science considers nature and human as essentially one. One who knows the secrecy of nature and its five elements know well the secerecy of human.

According to siddha medical science the universe consists of five elements (Pancha boothas) namely earth, water, fire, air and ether (Aakayam) which corresponded to the five senses of the human body.

The three vital forces namely vali(vatham) Azhal (pitham), Ayyam(Kabam) called as uyir thathukkal are activated by the functions of pancha boothas. According to the pancha bootha theory all the substances in the universe are created by the actions (or) reactions of the pancha bootha only.

```
" உயிர்க்காதாரம் உயிர்தாதெனவும்
முப்பிரிவாகி முக்குண மணுகி
உடலையும் உயிரையும் மோம் பிக்காத்து
வருமென் முதுமறை வகுக்குந் துணியே".
```

In heavily persons the tridoshas maintain proper functioning of all the organs and tissues depending upon individual needs.

Siddha system of medicine is also known for its simple principle.

```
"உணவே மருந்து மருந்தே உணவு"
```

Which is also said by Hippocrates as

"Let thy food be medicine.

And the medicine be thy food".

The two words food & medicine denote the same meaning In health it is taken as food and taken as medicine in ill-health where its dosage only differs.

The formulations of six tastes from five elements (Pancha boothas) their role in siddha medical formulations Principles are well known.

It is of paramount importance to acquire international acceptance of our own siddha system of medicine is of almost importance and demanding in this current situation. This brings the need for scientific investigation of herbs used in siddha system using the modern parameters & methods of study like phytochemistry. Biochemical analysis, Pharmacological study clinical trial.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

AIM:

To evaluate the anti histaminic and anti-inflammatory action and efficacy of *kudasapalai pattai chooranam* for the treatment of karappan.

OBJECTIVE:

To main objective of the present study is to highlight the efficacy of the drug through

- 1. collection of various literature.
- 2. bio-chemical analysis
- 3. physical properties
- 4. acute toxicity
- 5. pharmacological study
- 6. clinical study

குடசப்பாலை¹⁰

Botanical Name : Holarrhena Pubescens (or)
Holarrhena antidysentrica

வேறுபெயர்கள் : கசப்பு, வெட்பாலை, குளப்பாலை, குளப்பாளை.

Note

There are two kinds of vetptalai in the bazaar, seet and bitter according to some native works and many native practitioners and druggists. They are the produce of one and same plant viz wrightia Tinctoria (வெட்பாலை) but this is the contrary to the fact tinctoria is found in several gardens of Chennai and else where and always produces only one kind of seeds which are sweet (வெட்பாலை)

இது காடுகளில் வளரும் மரம் கறுப்பு, வெள்ளை என இரு வகை உண்டு.

பயன்படும் உறுப்புகள் - பட்டை, விதை

ക്തഖ - துவர்ப்பு, சிறுகைப்பு

தன்மை - வெப்பம் **பிரிவு** - இனிப்பு

செய்கை - பட்டை

பசித்தீத்தூண்டி வெப்பகற்றி புழுக்கொல்லி

குணம்:

"வாதமறும் பேதிகட்டு மாறாத நீரிழிவுங் காதம்போ மேகங் கடக்குங் காண் - தீதடரப் பொங்கு **கரப்பானும்** போகா விரணமும் போம் இங்கு குட சப்பாலைக் கே"

பொருள்:

இதனால் வளி நோய், கழிச்சல், நீரிழிவு, வெள்ளை, கரப்பான், சிரங்கு போம். அன்றியும் சுரம் நீங்கும்.

> "சுவாசகா சம்பக்கச் சூலையதி சாரம் ஆவாச வியர்ப்போ டனலந் - தவாத கரப்பா னிவை விலகுங் காரிகையே! நாளும் உரப்பாங் குளப்பாலை யுண்"

சுவாசகாசம், பக்க சூலை, அதிசாரம், சுரம், கரப்பான் போன்றவை தீரும்.

பயன்கள்:²⁴

- ு பட்டையை முறைப்படி குடிநீரிட்டு 15மிலி 30மிலி வரை தினமும் மூன்று வேளை கொடுத்து வர கழிச்சல் வகையாவும் போம்.
- பட்டையை பிழிந்து சாறெடுத்து இஞ்சிச்சாறு ஒரு நிறை சேர்த்து அத்துடன் சிறிது சர்க்கரை சேர்த்து சாப்பிட்டு வர வயிற்று நோய், மேக நோய் போன்றவைகளைக் கண்டிக்கும்.
- 🏶 பட்டையை குடிநீரிட்டு வாய் கொப்புளிக்க பல்வலி தீரும்.
- பட்டை சாற்றை எண்ணெயிலிட்டு காய்ச்சி கரப்பான், சொறி, சிரங்கு முதலிய நோய்களுக்கு தடவ நன்மை தரும்.
- 🏶 பட்டையைச் சிதைத்து வலியுள்ள இடங்களில் வைத்து கட்ட நன்மை பயக்கும்.
- பட்டை 8 கிராம் வில்வ பழச்சதை 8கி மாதுளம் பட்டை 4 கிராம் இம்மூன்றையும் உலர்த்தி பொடி செய்து 1 கி 2 கி எடை விகிதம் தேனில் (அ) சர்க்கரையில் கலந்து கொடுக்க கழிச்சல்கள் போம்.

BOTANICAL ASPECT 17

The drug **kudasapalai pattai** indicated for karappan in siddha literatures. In this dissertation the author has to evaluate the Anti-histaminic and Anti-Inflammatory activity of **kudasapalai pattai chooranam**.

According to Benthem Hooker classification¹³

Holarrhena antidysenterica.

Kingdom : Plant kingdom

Division : Phanerograms

Sub division : Angios perms

Class : Dicotyledons

Subclass : Gamo petalae

Series : Bicarpellatae.

Order : Gentianales

Family : Apocynaceae

Genius : Holarrhena

Species : Pubescans/ antidysentrica.

BOTANICAL ASPECT 17

Botanical Name : Holarrhena antidysentrica

Common Name : Bitter oleander, connessi bark, kurchi bark,

Dysentry Rose Bay.

Ayurvedic Name : Kutaja, Girimallikaa, Kaalinga, Indra Vrksha, Vatsaka.

Unani : Teewaaj, kurchi (bark), Inderjao talkh, (seeds)

Siddha : Kudasapalai pattai.

English : Easter tree, Tellicherry bark.

Tel : Chedu-Kodisha

Kan : Korasigina-gida

Mal : Kaipa-kotakap-pala.

Hind : Karva-indarjow

Sans : Kutaja

Arab : Lasanul –aasafir.

Family : Apocynaceae

Habitat:

A native of the tropical Himalayas, going up to an altitude of 1100m.. Also found through out many forests of India in travan core, Assam and uttarpradesh.

Part used : Bark, seeds

Collection:

The maximum alkaloid content has been reported from bark collected soon after the rains (July-September)

Average total alkaloid content in the plant stem-0.52%

In addition to the alkaloids kurchi contains:

Gam -9.50, resin-0.2; Tannin-1.14%

Atri terpene, alcohol, lupeolhave been isolated from the unsaponifiable matter of the bark.

Alkaloids: 25

The bark contains about 30 alkaloids concessive Nor-Conessine, Conessimine, Kurchine, Conimine, Conamaine, Conarrhimine, Holarrhire, Holarhessimine, Lettocine kurchicine.

Constituents: 25

Barks and seeds contain Non-oxygenated alkaloid-Wrightine (or) conessine (or) kurchisine and Holarrhine wrightine (or) conessine is an camorphous powder soluble in water and alcohol and in dilute acids.

Action:

Bark is bitter, stomachic, astringent, powerful antidysenteric, febrifuge and anthelmintic. The total alkaloids from the bark can be given in large doses and with out producing depressant, emetic, irritative, effects.

They are much less tonic than emetine. They produce a certain amount of local reaction. Pain and swelling which pass off in 24 hrs-48hrs.

Classical use:

Decoction of kutaja bark with shunti (Zingiber officinale) in diarrhoea with mucus and blood. Bark and seeds in prescriptions for fever and haemorrhage.

Sushruka prescribed seeds internally in amoebic dysentery externally. For malignant skin diseases.

Kutaja seeds and bark were used in many single (or) compound ayruvedic formulations.

- a decoction of seeds (40gm)
- seeds with barley –scum;
- linctus of kutaja bark
- a decoction of kutaja bark
- seeds and musta(cyperus rotundus)
- kutaja was considered the best single, Drug dirrhoea and dysentry.

According to charaka samhita, kutaja is of 2 varieties male and female

Male variety: It has bigger fruits, white flowers, long leaves.

Its bark is extremely red and thick.

Female variety: Small fruits, flowers are round in shape and grayish red in colour.

Bark in white colour.

Female variety considered inferior in quality a few scholars equate the male variety with Holarrhena and the female variety with wrightia. The male variety according to the 16th century.

Texts is astringent, constipative, cures haemorrhages, diarrhoea, menorrhagia and allied gynaecological disorders

.

In unai medicine, Mostly female (or) white variety is used. Jawarish teewaj, Habb-e-teewaj are prescribed in diarrhoea, dysentery, haemorrhages and haemorrhoids.

The bark powder mixed with curd is also prescribes.

Active principles and pharmacology. 14

The bark contains about 30 alkolids, out of which conessine, kurchine, kurchicine, holarrrhimine, conarrhimine, conanine, conessimine, iso-concessimine conimine, holacetine and conkurchine.

Amino glycosteroids are important the bark also have non alkaloids.

The seeds have amino acids in free state as paretic and arginine being the major ones.

Conessine form the bark kills free living amoebae. It also kills Entamoeba histolytica in dysentric stools of experimentally infected kittens.

Conessine produces little effect on trichomonas hominis but is lethal to the flagellate protozon.

In a clinical study on 40 cases of amoebiasis and giardiasis, the efficacy of kutaja in intestinal amoebiasis was 70% Good response was also observed in Entamoeba histolytica cyst- passers when treated with kutaja bark.

The seeds were found cooling, appetising and astringent to the bowels. Flowers improved appetite. The seed oil showed an inhibitory effect against pathogenic keratinophillic fungi, maximum inhibition was noted against k.ajelloi and m. gypseum.

Various active principles of the plant exhibited following properties:

Conessine: amoebicidal

Conkurchine hydro chloride: Hypotensive, vasodilator.

Fruits: anti protozoal, anti cancer, hypoglycemic

Fruits and stem bark: spasmolytic

Stem bark: cvs –active

Seed oil: Anti-fungal

The mother tincture prepared form the bark with 70% alcohol exerted maximum anti spasmodic activity as compared to other tinctures prepared with varying percentage of alcohol.

Wrightia tinctoria is the sweet variety of kutaja

.

Wrightia tinctoria food contain alpha-amyrin. Beta –sitosterol, urxolic and oleanolic acids.

Stem bark: Beta-amyrin; beta-sito sterol and lupeol

Leaves:

Beta- amyrin properties ate the sama as those of Holarrhera anti dysenterica.

THERAPEUTIC USES:

The bark is used as an astringent, anthelmintic, stomachic, febrifuge, anti dropsical, diuretic.

In piles, colic, dyspepsia chest affections and as a remedy in disease of skin and spleen.

It is a wEll known drug for amoebic dysentry, and other gastric disorders.

It is also indicated for diarrhoea, indigestion flatulence and colic.

The liquid Extract of bark is using for dysentery. Acute and chronic of both children and adults and also to its anti pyretic effect.

An infusion of the root bark which is very bitter and most un palatable- amoebic dysentery.

Tablets from the bark can be easily taken and when combined with emetine treatment are

beneficial.Bark is uses also as lep (or) plaster applied in Rheumatism, and over the part of the

abdomen which is most painful.

They are also useful applications in pruritus, bad ulcers etc.

The bark have a most remarkable action against acute and chronic forms of amoebic infection of

the gut.

Acute amoebic dysentry –Intra muscular injection of 1 grain(65mg) of total alkaloids. Produce a

cure at least as quickly as emetinine.

Chronic- 10 grains (650 mg) of the alkaloids BD for 10 days the injection in a large number of

case.

In very persistent cases a course 15 to 20 days is given according to the severity of the case.

PREPARATIONS:¹⁵

Decoction and infusion (1 in 10)

Dose: 30 ml- 90ml

Tincture (1in 8) dose ½ -2 drachne. .

Powder dose: ½ -1 mg

Kurchine: dose: 130-325mg.

Liquid extract dose: 10 drachne/day.

Can be given for 10 days with out the patients complaining of an

unwanted symptoms.

Kurchine: use best given in powder.

Take bark 8 gms, Bael fruit 8 gms, pomegranate bark (dried) 4 gms, Rub them together into a fine powder dose-(1-2 gms).

Vehicle: honey (or) syrub used in diarrhoea and advanced stages of dysentery.

Take of the bark of Holarrhena antidysentrica 5 and Sugar 5 parts. Mix and boil with water till reduced to a syrupy consistence; then add Carbonate of potash 2, Pencha lavana (Rock salt, Common salt, Goda Lavana i.e. sweet chloride of sodium, Sanchal salt & Bidda Lavana or vit Salt) 2, Drided slices of the root of long pepper 3, flowers of Grislea tomentosa 4, seeds of Holarrhena antidysentrica 4, and Cumin seeds 4 Parts, and make a fine powder. Dose – 1 Gram. Vehicle. – Syrup. Used in acute and chronic dysentery.

Take of the bark of Holarrhena antidysenterica 5, Bombax malabaricum 3, Rubia cordifolia 2, Cissampelos pareira 3, Bael fruit 5, Cyperus rotundus 6, flowers of Grislea tomentosa 6, Mica 2, and Lahuna sara 4 parts. Mix and make a powder. Dose – 10 to 15 grains. Used in menorrhagia and other uterine discharges.

Take of Holarrhena antidysenterica seeds 5, long pepper 4, dried slices of the root or long pepper 4, Solanum jaoquini 3 and Apium Graveolens 4 parts. Mix and make a powder.

Dose is (650-975 mg). Used to check vomiting, and in dyspepsia – (Khory).

"The seeds of Holarrhaena antidysenterica are a never failing specific for dysentery and hemorrhoidal flux. Take of the powdered seeds ½part, sugarcandy 4 parts. cold water 30 ml; to be kept for a few hours and then strained with a thin muslin cloth: the result is a white mucilaginous bitter infusion, which is to be given twice or thrice a day to an adult; for children the dose is proportionate to their age. If the infusion be prepared in large quantity, in the proporations mentioned. It will keep fresh for many days"-(Tukina.)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

COLLECTION OF THE DRUG:

The dried stem barks of Kudasapalai Pattai (Holarrhena antidyrentirca) were obtainined from the drug market of Chennai and was identified by a botanist of National Institution of siddha, Chennai-47.

PRESERVATION AND STORAGE:

Stem barks were dried in shade and made into fine powder and stored in air tight container.

PURIFICATION OF CHOORNAM:

குடசப்பாலை பட்டை சூரணம் சுத்தி:

வஸ்திரகாயம் செய்து எடுத்த குடசப்பாலை பட்டை சூரணத்திற்கு சிறிது பசுவின் பால் விட்டு பிசைந்து குடைவான ஒரு மண் சட்டியில் பாலும் நல்ல தண்ணீரும் சம அளவாக கலந்து ஊற்றி, அச்சட்டியின் வாயில் தூய்மையான துணியைக் கொஞ்சம் பள்ளம் விழும்படி கட்டி அதில் மேற்படி சூரணத்தைப் பிட்டு மா வைப்பது போல வைத்து மேலே சட்டியை மூடி சந்துவாய் வழி ஆவி போகாதபடி துணி சுற்றி அடுப்பின் மேல் வைத்து பால் சுண்ட எரித்து எடுத்து அதனை வெய்யிலில் உலர்த்தி மறுபடியும் பொடித்து துணியில் வடிகட்டி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

BIO-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The standardization parameters of kariuppu parpam was done at mettex laboratories of India, Guindy, Chennai-32. The tests done are as follows:

1.Loss of drying @ 105°c:

Five grams of kariuppu parpam is heated in a hot oven at 105° c to constant weight. The percentage of loss of weight was calculated.

2. Determination of ash value:

Weigh accurately 2-3 grams of kariuppu parpam interred platinum (or) silica dish and incinerate at a temperature not exceeding 450°c until free from carbon, cool and weigh. Calculate the percentage of ash with reference to the air dried drug.

3. Water soluble ash:

To the Gooch crucible containing to the total ash, add 25 ml of water and boil for 5 minites. Collect the insoluble matter in a sintered glass crucible or on ash less filter paper.wash with hot water and ignite in a crucible for 15 mintes at a temperature not exceeding 450°c substract the weight of the insoluble matter from the weight of the ash the difference of the weight represents the water soluble ash. Calculate the percentage of water soluble ash with reference to the air dried drug.

4. Alkalinity as Caco3 in water soluble ash:

Five grams of kariuppu parpam converted to ash, boiled with water filtered.

Fitrated was tiltrated against 0.1 N of Hcl using phenophthaelin as an indicator.

Alkalinity of water soluble ash = $X \times x = 0.1 \times W$

X - Titre value

W - weight of the material taken.

Alkalinity is given as ml of 0.1 N of Hcl equated to 1 gm.

5. Acid insoluble ash:

Boil the ash for 5 minutes with 25 ml of 1 : 1 dilute Hcl. Collect the insoluble matter in Gooch- crucible on an ash less filter parper wash with hot water and ignite. Cool in a dessicator and weigh. Calculate the percentage of acid insoluble ash with reference to the air dried drug.

6. PH at 10 % aqueous solution :

Five grams of *Kudasapalai pattai chooranam* is weighted accurately and placed in clear 100 ml beaker. Then 50 ml of distilled water is added to it and dissolved well. Wait for 30 minutes and then apply in to PH mater at standard buffer solution of 4.0, 7.0, and 9.2.

5 gms of *Kudasapalai pattai Choornam* is weighted accurately and placed in clear 100ml beaker. Then 50ml of distilled water is added to it and dissolved well. Wait for 30 minutes and then apply in pH meter at standard buffer solution of 4.0, 7.0 and 9.2

Sl.	EXPERIMENT	OBSERVATION	INFERENCE
NO			
1.	Appearance of the sample	fine powder	
2.	Solubility:		
	a. A little of the sample is shaken	Sparingly soluble	
	well with distilled water		
	b. A little of the sample is shaken	InSoluable in Con –	Absence of silicate
	well with con Hcl / con H ₂ So ₄	Hcl / Con Hnco ₃	
3.	Action Of Heat:		
	A small amount of the sample is	No White fumes	Absence of Carbonate
	taken in a dry test tube and heated	evolved	
	gently at first and then strongly		
		No brown fumes	Absence of Nitrate
4.	Flame Test:		
	A small amount of the sample is	No bluish green	Absence of Calcium
	made in to a paste with con. Hcl in	Colour appeared	
	a watch glass and introduced into		
	non-luminous part of the Bunsen		
	flame		
5.	Ash Test:		
	A filter paper is soaked into a	No Yellow Colour	Absence of sodium
	mixture of sample and add cobalt	flame	
	nitrate solution and introduced into		
	the Bunsen flame and ignited		

PREPARATION OF EXTRACT:

5 gm of **Kudasapalai pattai choornam** is weighed accurately and placed in a 250 ml clean beaker and added with 50ml of distilled water. Then it is boiled well for about 10 minutes. Then it is cooled and filtered in a 100ml volumetric flask and made up to 100ml with distilled water.

SL.NO	EXPERIMENT	OBSERVATION	INFERENCE
I	Test For Acid Radicals		
1.	Test For Sulphate:		
	a. 2 ml of the above prepared	Cloudy appearance	Presence of sulphate.
	extract is taken in a test tube, to	Present	
	this, add 2ml of 4% ammonium		
	oxalate solution		
	b. 2 ml of the above prepared	A white precipitate	Sulphate is confirmed
	extract is added with 2ml of dil,	insoluble in con.Hcl	
	Hcl is added until the	is obtained.	
	effervescence ceases off. Then		
	2ml of Barium chloride solution		
	is added		
2.	Test For Chloride:		
	2 ml of the above prepared extract is	No cloudy	Absence of chloride
	added with dil. HNo3 till the	appearance Present	
	effervescence ceases. Then 2ml of		
	silver nitrate solution is added		

3.	Test For Phosphate:		
	2 ml of the extract is treated with 2ml of	No cloudy yellow	Absence of phosphate
	ammonium molybdate solution and 2ml	appearance	
	of Con. HNO ₃		
4.	Test For Carbonate:	No Cloudy	Absence of Carbonate
	2 ml of the extract is treated with 2ml of	appearance	
	magnesium sulphate solution		
5.	Test For Nitrite:		
	1 gm of the substance is heated with	No characteristic	Absence of Nitrate
	copper turning and concentrated H ₂ So ₄	changes	
	and viewed the test tube vertically down		
6.	Test For Sulphide:		
	1 gm of the substance is treated with 2	No Rotten egg	Absence of sulphide`
	ml of Con. Hcl	smelling gas evolved	
7.	Test For Fluoride & Oxalate:		
	2ml of extract is added with 2ml of dil	No cloudy	Absence of fluoride and
	acetic acid and 2ml of calcium chloride	appearance	oxalate
	solution and heated		
8.	Test For Nitrite:		
	3 drops of the extract is placed on a	No Characteristic	Absence of Nitrite
	filter paper, on that 2 drops of acetic	changes	
	acid and 2 drops of benzidine solution is		
	placed.		
9.	Test For Borate:		
	2 pinches of the substance is made into	Bluish green colour	Presence of Borate
	paste by using sulphuric acid and alcohol	flame appeared	
	(95%) and introduced into the blue flame		
II	Test For Basic Radicals		
1.	Test For Lead		
L			

	2 ml of the extract is added with 2ml of	No yellow precipitate	Absence of lead
	potassium iodide solution		
2.	Test For Copper		
	a. One pinch of substance is made in to	NoBlue colour flame	Absence of copper
	paste with con. Hcl in a watch glass		
	and introduced into the non -		
	luminous part of the bunsen flame.		
	b. 2 ml of extract is added with excess of		Abesence of copper
	ammonia solution	No Blue colour	
		precipitate formed	
3.	Test For Aluminium:		
	To the 2ml of the extract sodium hydroxide is	No characteristic	Absence of aluminium
	added in drops to excess	changes	
4.	Test For Iron.		
	a. To the 2ml of extract add 2 ml of	No mild red colour	Absence of Iron
	ammonium thiocyanate solution.	appeared	
	b. To the 2ml of extract add 2ml		
	ammonium thiocynate solution and	No Blood red colour	Absence of Iron
	2ml of con HNo3 is added	appeared	
5.	Test For Zinc	white precipitate is	Presence of Zinc
	To 2ml of the extract sodium hydroxide	formed	
	solution is added in drops to excess		
6.	Test For Calcium		
	2ml of the extract is added with 2ml of 4%	No Cloudy	Abesence of Calcium
	ammonium oxalate solution	appearance white	
		precipitate is obtained	
7.	Test For Magnesium		
	To 2ml of extract sodium hydroxide solution	White Precipitate is	Presence of

	is added in drops to excess	obtained	Magnesium
8	Test For Ammonium: To 2ml of extract few ml of Nessler's reagent and excess of sodium hydroxide solution are added	No Brown colour appeared	Absence of ammonium
9.	Test For Potassium: A pinch of substance is treated with 2ml of sodium nitrate solution and then treated with 2ml of cobalt nitrate in 30% glacial acetic acid	No Yellowish precipitate is obtained	Absence of Potassium
10.	Test For Sodium 2 Pinches of the substance is made into paste by using Hcl and introduced in to the blue flame, of Bunsen burner	No Yellow colour flame appeared	Absence of Sodium
11.	Test For Mercury 2 ml of the extract is treated with 2ml of sodium hydroxide solution	No yellow precipitate is obtained	Absence of Mercury
12.	Test For Arsenic: 2ml of extract is treated with 2ml of silver nitrate solution	No brownish red precipitate is obtained	Absence of Arsenic
III.	Miscellaneous:		
1.	Test For Starch: 2 ml of extract is treated with weak Iodine solution	No blue colour developed	Absence of starch
2.	Test For Reducing Sugar: 5 ml of Benedicts qualitative solution is taken in a test tube and allowed to boil for 2 minutes and added 8 to 10 drops of the extract and again boil it for 2 minutes. The colour	No Brick red colour developed	Absence of Reducing sugar

 3. Test For The Alkaloids: a. 2ml of the extract is tree of potassium iodide solution b. 2ml of extract is treated picric acid. 2ml of the extract is treated phosphotungstic acid 4. Test For Tannic Acid: 2 ml of extract is treated with 	n. d with 2ml of with 2ml of	Yellow develop White obtained	oed pre	colour	Presence of alkalo	id
of potassium iodide solution b. 2ml of extract is treated picric acid. 2ml of the extract is treated phosphotungstic acid 4. Test For Tannic Acid:	n. d with 2ml of with 2ml of	Yellow develop White obtained	oed oed pre	colour	Presence of alkalo	id
b. 2ml of extract is treated picric acid. 2ml of the extract is treated phosphotungstic acid 4. Test For Tannic Acid:	d with 2ml of with 2ml of	Yellow develop White obtained	oed pre		Presence of alkalo	id
picric acid. 2ml of the extract is treated phosphotungstic acid 4. Test For Tannic Acid:	with 2ml of	develop White obtained	ped pre		Presence of alkalo	id
2ml of the extract is treated phosphotungstic acid 4. Test For Tannic Acid:		develop White obtained	ped pre		Presence of alkalo	id
phosphotungstic acid 4. Test For Tannic Acid:		White obtained	pre	ecipitate		
4. Test For Tannic Acid:	2ml of ferric	obtained	-	ecipitate		
	2ml of ferric		d			
	2ml of ferric					
2 ml of extract is treated with	2ml of ferric				Presence of Tanni	e acid
	1	Black	pre	ecipitate		
chloride solution		appeare	ed			
5. Test For Unsaturated						
Compound:						
To the 2ml of extract 2ml	of potassium	Potassiu	um		Absence of unsatu	ırated
permanganate solution is added		Perman	ganate	is not	compound	
		decolou	ırised			
6. Test For Amino Acid:						
2 drops of the extract is placed	on filter paper	Violet		colour	Presence of a	amino
and dried well		develop	ed		acids	
7. Test for Type of Compound						
2 ml of the extract is treated	with 2 ml of	No g	green	colour	Absence of oxy qu	iinole
ferric chloride solution		develop	ed		epineplhrine and	phro
					catechol	
		No 1	Red	colour	Anti pyrine, Ali	hatic
		develop	ed		amino acids	and
					meconic acid are a	bsent
		No v	iolet	colour	Apomorphine sali	cylate
		develop	ed		and resorcinol	are
					absent	
		No I	Blue	colour		

	developed	Morphine,	phenol
		cresol and	hydro
		quinine are abse	nt

EFFECT OF KUDASA PALAI PATTAI CHOORANAM AGAINST HISTAMINE IN ISOLATED GUINEA PIG ILEUM

Animals: Adult guinea pig (400-600 gms) obtained from King Institute, Chennai were used for the experiment.

Drugs: Histamine acid phosphate (1mg/ml), **Kudasapalai pattai chooranam** (1mg/ml) was used.

Test drug preparation:

The test drug concentration was 100microgram per ml prepared by dissolving with 2% CMC in distilled water.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of guinea pig ileum

Adult guinea pig was stunned and bled. Segments of the ileum (4 cm long) were removed 10 cm from the caecum, and treated as in the case of stomach strip. The strip was incubated for 30 min before constructing concentration-response curves to the test drug. The pH of the stock

solution, before adding to the organ bath, and when in the bath was measured. Contact time of drug or standard agonist with the tissue was maintained at 5 min intervals.

ANTIINFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF KUDASA PALAI PATTAI CHOORANAM PROCEDURE

Anti-inflammatory activity was studied by formalin-induced rat hind paw edema, measured by plethysmograph (mercury displacement method). Wistar strain rats of either sex weighing between 150- 200 g were divided into three groups of six animals each. The first group served as the control and received the vehicle *i.e.* 2% CMC, second group of animals were administered with standard drug diclofenac sodium, 45-mg/kg-body weight. The third group of animals was treated with **Kudasapalai pattai chooranam** at a dose of 400-mg/kg body weight, orally. The volume of paw edema was measured in control, standard and treated groups accordingly at every fifteen minutes once for 2hours and finally at 24th h after formalin injection. The percent inhibition of edema was calculated. The data were analyzed by one-way ANOVA. According to this test, there was a significant difference between the drug treated groups and control at the level of P<0.05.

KARAPPAN IN GUNAPADAM ASPECT

கரப்பான்¹²

யூகி முனிவர் நூலில் தோற் பிணிகளைக் குட்டம் என்ற பிரிவின் கீழ் பகுத்துக் கூறுமிடத்து இந்நோய் கூறப்படாது தனித்து கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கரப்பான் ஏனைய தோந்பிணிகளிலிருந்து குறி குணங்களாலும் உண்டாகும் வகையினாலும் மாறுபடுவதாலேயே தனித்து கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இயல்:

தோலில் திமிர், குருபுண், தடிப்பு ஆகிய குறி குணங்களை உடைய படைகளை உண்டாக்கி, அவ்விடங்களில் வீக்கம் கொப்புளங்கள் கண்டு அல்லது செதில் போன்று தோல் சுரசுரப்பாகி தோலின் இயற்கை நிறத்தை வேறுபடுத்தி சிலவேளை வெடிப்புண்டாகி, நீர் கசிதல் ஆகிய குறிகுணங்களை காட்டும் இயல்புடைய தோற்பிணி கரப்பான் ஆகும்.
இந்நோயில் தினவு, சொரியும் இருத்தலும் இல்லாதிருத்தலும் உண்டு.

நோய்க் காரணம்:

இந்நோய் காரணத்தை அறுதியிட்டு கூறு முடியாதாயினும் இவற்றிற்கு அடிப்படை காரணங்கள் கிருமிகள் அன்று என்று எண்ணப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் கரப்பான் கண்ட இடத்தின் மேற்பரப்பில் கிருமிகள் சஞ்சாரம் காணப்படக் கூடும்.

- சுணையுள்ள சில பொருட்கள், கம்பளி போன்றவை தோலில் உராய்தல்.
- அந்த காரண வேறுபாடுகள்
- பொதுவாக குழந்தைகளுக்கு கரப்பான் சிலவகை உணவுப் பொருட்களாலேயே ஏற்படுகிறது. இவ்வகை பண்டங்கள் "கரப்பான் பண்டங்கள் என்பர்.

"பெருகுஞ் சோள மிறுங்கும் பெரும் கம்பு வரகு காருடன் வாழையின் காயொடு உரைகொள் பாகற் கெளிற்று மீன் உண்டிடில் விரிவ தாய்க்கரப் பானுமிகுந்ததே"

சோளம், கம்பு, கேழ்வரகு, வாழைக்காய், பாகல் கெளிற்று மீன் போன்றவை உண்பதால் கரப்பான் உண்டாகும் என கூறப்படுகிறது.

யூகிமுனி:

- 1. மாமிசம் உண்ணல், கம்பு, தினை, வரகு, சாமை, கிழங்கு வகை போன்றவை உண்ணுதல்.
- 2. தாழ்வான பண்டங்களை உண்ணுதல்.
- 3. அநேகருக்கு கொய்யா, முட்டை, மீன், கருவாடு, கத்தரி, தடியன்காய் உண்பதால் நோய் பிறப்பதாகவும் கூறப்படுகிறது.

நோய்எண்:

யூகி முனி கரப்பான் பிணியை 7 வகையாகவும் பதினென் சித்தர் பாலவாடத்திரட்டில் 18 வகையாகக் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது.

யூகிமுனிவர் வகுத்தபடி கரப்பான் - 7

வாதகரப்பான் திமிர்வாதகரப்பான்

கண்டக் கரப்பான் கபாலக் கரப்பான் சேத்தும கரப்பான்

வறட்சி கரப்பான் பித்தகரப்பான்.

பொதுகுறிகுணங்கள்:

உடலின் தோலில் நமைச்சல் ஏற்பட்டு சொரியும், பின் சொரிந்த இடத்தில் சிறிது அகலத்துக்கு தடிப்பு ஏற்பட்டு வேர்க்குரு போல உண்டாகி மீண்டும் தினவெடுக்கும் பின் கொப்புளங்கள் வெடித்து புண்ணாகி எரிச்சல், நீர்க்கசிவு ஏற்படும்.

- 🟶 தடிப்பு நாளுக்கு நாள் தளர்ந்து கொண்டு வருதல்.
- 🏶 அதில் கசியும் நீர்பட்ட இடங்களில் சொரியுண்டாகி தடிப்பு உண்டாதல்

- 🏶 முற்றிய நிலையில் தவளையின் தோல் போல் காணல்.
- 🏶 தோலின் நிறம் மாறுதல்
- 🏶 சிலவகை கரப்பானில் நீர் வடியாமல் வநட்சியாக காணல்
- 🏶 சிலவகைகளில் ஊனீரன்றி குருதியும் கசிதல்.
- 🏶 கசிந்த ஊனீர் உறைந்து பக்கு கட்டுதல்
- 🏶 புலால் நாற்றம் வீசுதல்.

வாத கரப்பான் குறிகுணங்கள்:

"கொள்ளவே உடம்பெல்லாம்......"

யூகி 76

- உடம்பு நொந்து குடைந்து நீர் சுரந்து வீங்குதல்
- வெடித்து புண்ணாதல்
- விரல்கள் சந்துகளும் முடங்குதல்
- நாளங்கள் புடைத்து மேனி வறண்டு காணல்.

கண்டக் கரப்பான்

"தளிராக சிரமெங்கும்....."

- யூகி 768

- தலை, காது, மண்டை தடித்து நோதல்
- குளிர், நாவு தடித்து உடம்பில் சொரி உண்டாதல்.
- கண்டத்தில் முள் போன்று கரகரக்கும்.

வநட்சிக் கரப்பான்:

- " கண்டமாய் முகவீங்கும்"
 - யூகி 769
- உடம்பு வீங்குதல், குத்தலுடன் நமைச்சல்
- உடம்பு வற்றல்
- பிதற்றல் கசிவு உண்டாகி, புலால் நாற்றம் வீசுதல்

கிமிர் வாககாப்பான்**.**

	"வண்மையாய் உட்கார்ந்து"
	- யூகி 770
	- உட்கார்ந்து எழும்போது கால், கைகள், இடுப்பு, சந்து இவை திமிர்த்து கரடு கட்டும்.
	- உடல் செயலிழந்து வீங்கி, வெடித்து, புண்ணாதல்.
	- "போகத் தனெழுத்து" — யூகி
	- எழுந்து நடக்கும் போது கால் சந்து திமிர்த்து வீங்குதல்
-	உடம்பு திரையும், திமிரும் உண்டாதல்.
கபால	்க் கரப்பான்:
	"காணவே காதெல்லாம் "
	- யூகி 772
	- காது தினவுண்டாதல்; கண்டம் கரகரத்தல்
	- கண்ணில் பீளை, நீர்பாய்தல்
	- மூக்கில் நீா் பாய்தல், அதிகதும்மல்
	- நெற்றி துடித்தல்
பித்த	கரப்பான்
	"தானாகக் கண் தூங்கி"
	- யூகி 773
	- கண் தானாக தூங்குதல் போல காணுதல்
	- உடல் மஞ்சளித்தல்
	- உணவு செல்லாமை
	- உடலில் பேன் ஊருதல் போல காணல்
•	
ு த்த	தும் கரப்பான்:

- உடல் வெளுப்பு, குரல் கம்மல்
- மிகுதியாக பேசினால் முச்சுண்டாதல்
- இருமல், ஈளை, இரைப்பு போன்ற குறிகுணங்கள் காணும்.

துணை நோயாக கரப்பான் பிற நோய்களில் காணல்

1. பித்த ரோகத்தில் கரப்பான் குறிகுணங்கள்:

- 🕸 உடல் முழுதும் சொரி, கட்டி, திமிர், காந்தல் நிறக் குறைவு.
- 🏶 வயிறு இரைச்சல், குழம்பு போன்ற பேதி காணல்.
- 🏶 கால்கள் விலவிலப்பு, இடுப்பு நோதல்.

2. பிரமேக ரோகத்தில் கரப்பான்:

- 🏶 நீர் வெப்பமுடன் கடுத்து இறங்குதல்
- 🏶 நீர் புழாய் புண்ணாகி சுண்ணம் கரைத்த நீர் போல சிறுநீர் குத்தலுடன் இறங்குதல்
- 🏶 உடம்பெல்லாம் நெருங்கிய பெருஞ்சொரி.

தீரும், தீராதவை

தீருபவை : வாதகரப்பான், பித்த கரப்பான், வறட்சி கரப்பான்,

கபால கரப்பான்,

தீருவது கடினம் : சேத்தும கரப்பான், திமிர்வாத கரப்பான், கண்டக்

கரப்பான்.

நாடி:

"தானமுள்ள சேத்துமந்தானிளகில்

..... கரப்பான் விரண தோடம்"

சதகநாடி

''சிறப்பான வாதத்தில் உட்ணந்தானே

சேர்ந்திடுகில்

பரிகாரம்:

- ை கரப்பான் நோய் கண்டவருக்கு நல்ல ஓய்வு, தூக்கம், உடற்பயிற்சி, காற்று வசதி
 தேவை.
- ூ மரக்கறி உணவு, பாலும், பாற்பொருளும், சத்துள்ள உணவுகள், வெந்த மாமிசம் கொடுக்கலாம்.
- 🏶 மசாலா பொருட்கள், மணப்பொருட்கள், காரம், போதை பொருட்களை நீக்குதல் வேண்டும்.
- இ குடற்கிருமி போன்ற வேறு நோய்களில் கரப்பான் வந்தால் கிருமிக்கு மருத்துவம் மேற்கொண்டால் கரப்பான் விரைவில் குணமாகும்..
- 🏶 மலக்கட்டு இல்லாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளல்.
- இ கொப்புளங்கள் இருப்பின் கழுவு நீர்களையும் தாபிதம் இருப்பின் நெய்ப்பு பொருட்களையும் புண் இருப்பின் களிம்பு, பசை இவைகளையும் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
- குளியலுக்கு சீகைக்காய், சவுக்காரம் பயன்படுத்தாமல் பாசிப்பயிறு, நலங்கு மாவு பயன்படுத்தலாம்.
- ூ சாயத்தொழில், முலாம் பூசுதல் போன்ற தொழிலில் ஈடுபடுவர்களுக்கு இந்நோய் வருவதுண்டு. எனவே இவர்களை அத்தொழிலில் இருந்து மாற்றிக் கொள்ள செய்தல்.
- மருத்துவ செவிலியர். மருத்துவர்கள் Streptomycin போன்ற மருந்துகளை கையாளுவதால் இந்நோய் வருவதுண்டு.

KARAPPAN (ECZEMA) IN MODERN ASPECT¹⁶

DEFINITION:

Eczema – "Boil out"

Dermatitis and eczema is non – contagious inflammation of the skin characterized by erythema, scaling, oedema, vesiculation and oozing.

Eczema is a specific type of allergic cutaneous manifestation of antigen –antibody reaction. It is characterized by superficial inflammatory oedema of the epidermis associated with vesicle formation itching various from mild to severe paroxysms which even interfere with work and sleep .

ETIOLOGY:

Two factors causes dermatitis and eczema –

- 1. Allergic (or) a sensitive skin
- 2. Exposure to an irritant
- *Darier has correctly said that
 - " There is no eczema but an eczematous patient"

GENERAL CAUSES:

- * Age
- * Familial predisposition
- * Allergy, debility, climate (Heat, severe cold)
- * Eczema sometimes occurs in infancy, at puberty and at the time of menopause

* Familial sensitiveness, Familial history of allergy (Asthma, eczema)

PHOTODERMATITIS:

In this condition is confined to the exposed parts of the body (Face, neck, 'v' of the chest, hands, external surfaces of the forearm and dorsam of feet, adjoining parts of legs.

Integument is sensitive to sun light and ultra-violet rays.

PHYTO-PHOTO DERMATITIS:

It means photo sensitization of the skin after contact with plants. Which have either phyto (or) photo- allergic action.

CONTACT DERMATITIS:

Synonym: Chemical eczema.

Contact dermatitis develops with in a few hours after contact with the offending agent.

- The eruption develops briskly, spreading for beyond the original point of contact.
- It has ill- defined margin
- Fading at the periphery.
- Brisk edema and uniform vesiculation

CAUSES:

- Plants, clothing and foot wear
- Cosmetics
- Occupational chemicals, Medication.

INFECTIOUS ECZEMATOID DERMATITIS:

Synonym- Infective eczema

This results from sensitization to certain organism like Streptococci, Staphylococci, Dermatophytes and yeast organisms.

CHARACTERS:

Slow development

• No vesiculation

• Crust is formed instead

• Patches are sharply defined

• No erythematous halo.

ENDOGENOUS ECZEMA:

There is no evidence of external irritants (or) allergens in endogenous eczema. Parts of

the body become sensitized internal body products-toxins from focal sepsis, metabolites.

INFANTILE ECZEMA:

This occurs in children between the ages of three months and two years. It usually starts on the

cheeks, then forehead, chin, sclap, arms, trunk and legs, on the buttocks and in thegroins napkin

like dermatitis may develop.

ATOPIC ECZEMA:

Synonym-Besinier's pururigo

It is also called Asthma-Eczema syndrome. There is a strong familial predisposition to allergic

diseases like asthma, eczema and hay fever.

Frequency a personal history of collateral allergies is present.

NUMMULAR ECZEMA:

Synonym: Discoid eczema

It is characterized by circular coin- shaped plaques of papules, vesicles and crusting, distributed

bilaterally and symmentrically on the dorsam of fingers the hands, the forearms, the arms, the

legs and thighs.

DISSEMINATED ECZEMA:

Synonym- Eczematides.

Tiny popular, vesicular and occasionally bullous crusted lesions occuring singly (or) in small patches resulting from sensitization to the products of primary active eczema being conveyed by the blood srream to distant sites producing dissemination of the eczematous process. This process is called "Auto –sensitization".

NEURO DERMATITIS:

Synonym- Lichen simplex chronicus.

Affecting commonly neurotic people. This condition may be defined as the Lichenification process resulting from chronic scratching and rubbing of the skin under stress and anxiety.

VARICOSE DERMATITIS (OR) ECZEMA:

This is simply traumatic, chemical (or) infective eczema. Complicating varicose veins (or) ulcers of the legs. The predisposing factors are chronic congestion and stasis which lower the local resistance.

RADIO- DERMATITIS:

It implies dermatitis produced by excessive doses of x-rays received by the skin.

DERMATITIS MEDICAMENTOSA:

It comprises all cutaneous eruptions resulting from the internal use of drugs.

DERMATITIS AUTOPHYTICA:

Synonym- Dermatitis brought on with strong physical agents (or) acids by hysterical individuals.

DYSHIDROSIS:

Synonym- Cheiropompholyx

It consist of bilaterlly symmentrical eruption affecting the palms of hands and less frequently, the sides and soles of feet. Leision consist of deeply set vesicles.

CLINICAL STUDY

SELECTION OF PATIENTS:

30 Patients of both sexes were selected from the out patient

Department of Nationl institute of siddha, Chennai-47. By present inclusion and exclusion criteria.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:

Inclusion criteria:

- 1. Age 25- 60 years
- 2. Willing to be admitted in the hospital for 48 days (or) willing to attend OPD once in 12 days for 48 days.

Exclusion criteria:

- 1. Varicose, Hay fever
- 2. Urticaria
- 3. Infantile eczema
- 4. Diabetic dermatitis
- 5. Neuro dermatitis.

WITHDRAWAL CRITERIA

Increase in itching, incidence of constipation, other acute illness during trial period.

LINE OF TREATMENT:

The drug *kudasapalai pattai choornam* was administrated internally in dose of 1 gm three times a day with the vehicle water after diet.

DIET RESTRICTION:

Patient were advised to avoid:

- 1. Brinjal
- 2. Sea foods
- 3. Agathi, paagal, poosani

RESULTS AND OBSERVATION

RESULTS OF BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

The given sample contains

- Sulphate
- Zinc
- Borate
- Calcium
- Magnesium
- Tannic Acid
- Amino acid
- Alcoloid

RESULTS OF STANDARDISATION PARAMETERS:

1.	Loss on drying	0.52
2.	Total ash value	5.70
3.	Water soluble Ash	12.03
4.	Alkalinity as CaCo ₃ in water soluble Ash	0.21
5.	Acid insoluble Ash	1.54
6.	PH at 10% aqueous solution	6.80

RESULTS OF KUDASA PALAI PATTAI CHOORANAM AGAINST

HISTAMINE IN ISOLATED GUINEA PIG ILEUM

The pH of the drug solution before adding to the organ bath, and in the organ bath remained at 7.0. The **Kudasapalai pattai chooranam** had a moderate antagonistic effect against histamine on guinea pig ileum. The contractile response was concentration-dependent.

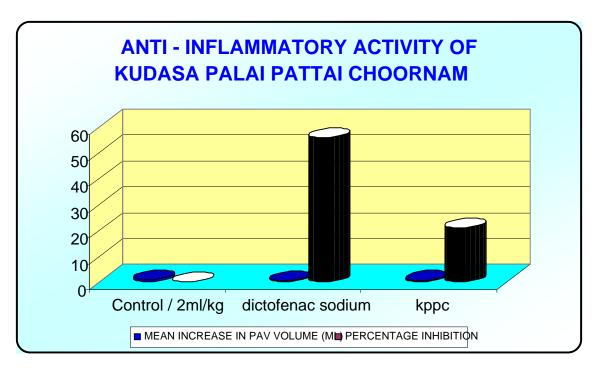
ANTI INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF KUDASAPALAI PATTAI CHOORANAM **RESULT**

At 1h, Diclofenac exhibited good anti-inflammatory activity compared to control group (Table 1), Where as at 2 h, anti-inflammatory activity of kppc was statistically different. It means, diclofenac showed highest anti-inflammatory activity followed by Kudasapalai pattai chooranam. Hence, the results of the present investigation conclude that the Kudasapalai pattai chooranam is accountable for the moderate anti-inflammatory (20.88%) activity.

TABLE-1-ANTIINFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF KUDASAPALAI PATTAI CHOORANAM

S.No	Treatment	Dose (mg/kg)	Mean increase in paw	Percentage
			volume(ml)	inhibition
1	Control	2ml/kg	0.742±0.061	
2	Diclofenac sodium	45mg/kg	0.329±0.053**	55.66
3	Кррс	400mg/kg	0.587±0.052*	20.88

^{**}P values <0.01; *P<0.05 as compared to control

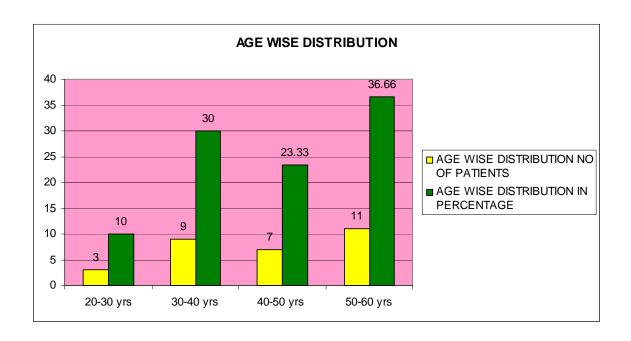


RESULTS OF CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

TABLE:2 AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION

S.No	AGE	PERCENTAGE
1.	20-30 years	10%
2.	30-40 years	30%
3.	40-50 years	23.33%
4.	50-60 years	36.66%

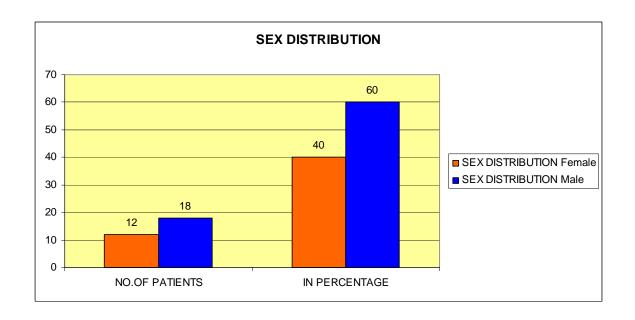
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For the clinical study of kudasapalai pattai chooranam in karappan. 30 patients were selected. According to age wise distribution 10% were in 20-30 yrs, 30% were in 30-40 yrs, 23.33% were in 40-50 yrs, 36.66% were in 50-60 yrs.

TABLE:3 SEX WISE DISTRIBUTION

S.No	SEX	PERCENTAGE
1.	Female	40%
2.	Male	60%



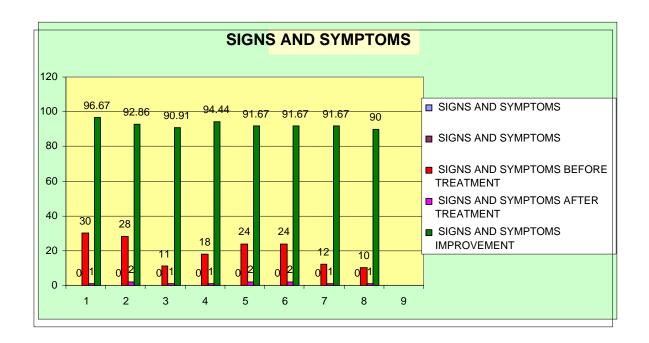
According to sex wise distribution 40% were in female, 60% were in male.

RESULTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Improvement showing signs and symptoms before and after treatment

TABLE:4

S.No	Symptoms	No.of patien Symptoms	ts with	
		Before Treatment	After Treatment	Percentage
1.	Hyper Pigmentation	30	1	96.67%
2.	Pruritis	28	2	92.86%
3.	Swelling	11	1	90.91%
4.	Erythema	18	1	94.44%
5.	Oozing	24	2	91.67%
6.	Macules	24	2	91.67%
7.	Papules	12	1	91.67%
8.	Vesicles	10	1	90%



From the clinical study 96.67% of patients get relieved from Hyper pigmentation, 92.86% get relieved from Pruritis, 90.91% patients get relieved from Swelling, 94.44% patients get relieved from Erythema, 91.67% patients get relieved from Oozing, 91.67% patients get relieved from Macules, 91.67% get relieved from Papules,90% patients get relieved from Vesicles and no adverse effects were observed.

From the cliical and stastical analysis, it is proved that the drug kudasapalai pattai chooranam is staistically significant.

KARAPPAN (ECZEMA) - BLOOD INVESTIGATION – BEFORE TREATMENT

S.No	OP/IP No	Hb	TC		I	DC		ESR		Blood					UR	RINE	
		gm%	Cells/							Sugar	Urea	Crea	СНО			Dep	osit
		0	cu.mm	P%	L%	E%	M%	½ hr	1hr	(R)	Mg%	Mg%	Mg%	Alb	Sug	Pus	Epi
								mm	mm	mg/dl						Cells	Cells
1	AG3120	16.6	6400	55	40	3	2	2	4	140	22	0.8	175	Nil	Nil	3-6	2-4
2	AG2904	14.5	8600	55	38	5	2	6	12	80	27	0.8	207	Nil	Nil	1-2	3-4
3	AG2910	12.6	7300	50	42	7	1	6	12	92	21	0.8	252	Nil	Nil	3-4	3-4
4	AG2978	13.5	6800	50	43	7	-	15	32	128	22	0.8	200	Nil	Nil	6-8	1-2
5	AG4159	14.5	6200	52	46	2	-	6	12	68	17	0.7	100	Nil	Nil	3-4	1-2
6	AG4883	12	7600	55	41	4	-	12	25	80	16	0.8	179	Nil	Nil	4-6	2-4
7	AG5163	10.7	5600	50	47	3	-	3	6	86	14	0.5	156	Nil	Nil	2-4	4-6
8	786	1	8800	60	38	2	-	5	10	61	23	0.5	159	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
9	AG5566	12.1	6700	52	44	4	-	12	26	93	15	0.8	140	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
10	AF2356	16	6100	50	47	3	-	10	20	88	22	0.8	170	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
11	AG9148	13.1	7900	50	45	5	-	2	4	60	13	0.6	160	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
12	AG2620	12.6	6200	50	47	2	1	6	15	80	30	0.8	132	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
13	AG9267	12.6	7900	54	40	4	-	4	8	74	13	0.8	178	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
14	AG9262	11	5600	50	48	2	-	6	15	99	18	0.5	175	Nil	Nil	3-4	1-2
15	AG9366	7.8	6000	60	38	2	-	10	24	84	23	0.6	163	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-3
16	AF3826	13.5	8100	61	34	5	-	4	8	97	31	0.6	200	Nil	Nil	3-5	0-1
17	AH522	10.6	6800	55	42	3	-	1	8	118	18	0.6	172	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
18	AH1910	11	6300	50	45	3	2	7	20	135	18	0.5	130	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-3
19	AH2068	12.4	7000	59	38	3	-	6	12	144	19	0.5	229	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-3
20	AH4771	10.7	5500	50	42	3	-	6	12	128	24	0.7	185	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3
21	A1245	14	8500	59	38	3	-	6	12	109	21	0.6	187	Nil	Nil	2-4	1-2
22	AH6698	14.1	6200	52	45	3	-	4	8	103	18	0.4	162	Nil	Nil	0-1	2-3
23	AH6868	12.6	7800	60	35	5	2	10	20	91	31	0.8	135	Nil	Nil	0-1	2-3
24	AH8061	11.2	6200	50	45	3	2	11	22	98	25	0.9	178	Nil	Nil	3-4	2-3
25	AH7933	15	6800	55	40	3	2	2	4	71	24	0.7	207	Nil	Nil	3-4	1-2
26	AH8422	12	7300	55	40	3	2	3	4	80	24	0.8	178	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-4
27	AH8473	13.5	7900	54	41	5	-	12	24	86	21	0.7	176	Nil	Nil	2-4	4-6
28	AC5366	12.1	6200	55	42	3	-	5	10	125	18	0.6	167	Nil	Nil	3-4	2-3
29	AG3420	13.1	9600	50	41	7	-	5	11	119	30	0.5	180	Nil	Nil	1-2	0-1
30	AG2671	12.5	7600	57	37	6	-	19	38	117	34	0.7	170	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-4

KARAPPAN (ECZEMA) - BLOOD INVESTIGATION – AFTER TREATMENT

S.No	OP/IP No	Hb	TC		I	DC		ESR		Blood					UR	RINE	
21110	01/11/1/0	gm%	Cells/					Bart		Sugar	Urea	Crea	СНО			Dep	osit
		8	cu.mm	P%	L%	E%	M%	½ hr	1hr	(R)	Mg%	Mg%	Mg%	Alb	Sug	Pus	Epi
								mm	mm	mg/dl						Cells	Cells
1	AG3120	14	6,800	50	46	04	-	4	8	94	18	0.6	161	Nil	Nil	6-8	1-2
2	AG2904	10.5	7,200	53	42	005	=	6	12	101	18	0.6	156	Nil	Nil	3-5	1-2
3	AG2910	12.4	8,900	50	46	04	-	4	8	110	28	0.6	190	Nil	Nil	6-8	1-6
4	AG2978	12.8	7,900	54	43	03	-	12	23	98	22	0.7	185	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3
5	AG4159	13.2	7,000	58	37	05	-	6	80	86	12	0.8	172	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
6	AG4883	11	6,400	50	44	04	02	11	22	105	14	0.8	186	Nil	Nil	2-4	4-6
7	AG5163	12	7,000	53	42	04	01	6	12	121	14	0.8	170	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
8	786	13.7	7,800	58	40	02	-	2	4	102	21	0.8	184	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
9	AG5566	13.4	8,100	60	38	02	-	4	8	105	16	0.8	164	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3
10	AF2356	9.1	6,800	53	42	05	-	34	70	93	35	1.3	200	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
11	AG9148	12.8	6,900	54	42	04	-	4	8	89	26	0.6	200	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
12	AG2620	12.4	7,400	54	42	02	02	6	12	88	22	0.8	180	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
13	AG9267	10.6	7,800	52	46	02	-	4	8	111	28	0.8	180	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
14	AG9262	14	7,200	60	38	02	-	2	4	104	30	0.8	175	Nil	Nil	3-4	1-2
15	AG9366	12	7,400	54	42	04	-	4	8	99	24	0.6	168	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-3
16	AF3826	13.6	8,000	50	46	03	01	12	24	110	30	0.8	170	Nil	Nil	1-3	1-2
17	AH522	14.5	8,000	54	42	04	-	4	8	89	26	0.8	180	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
18	AH1910	11	6,700	53	43	02	-	4	12	87	22	0.6	140	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
19	AH2068	12.6	6,900	50	44	06	-	6	4	94	16	0.6	146	Nil	Nil	6-8	1-2
20	AH4771	11.6	7,600	60	32	08	-	2	12	103	22	1.1	152	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3
21	A1245	12.6	7,800	57	38	06	-	6	12	122	28	0.6	151	Nil	Nil	2-4	1-2
22	AH6698	10.5	6,800	50	42	08	-	6	14	112	24	0.8	160	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
23	AH6868	12.6	7,900	54	41	03	02	40	10	107	23	0.8	222	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
24	AH8061	10	8,400	54	44	02	-	4	24	114	16	0.8	176	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
25	AH7933	10.6	7,000	48	48	04	-	12	12	96	14	0.6	170	Nil	Nil	3-4	2-3
26	AH8422	12.4	8,900	50	46	04	-	64	8	100	28	1.0	184	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-4
27	AH8473	14.5	8,.000	54	40	04	=	6	12	102	24	0.8	170	Nil	Nil	2-4	4-6
28	AC5366	12.8	6,700	53	42	05	-	4	8	87	18	1.2	146	Nil	Nil	3-4	2-3
29	AG3420	13.5	7,200	51	47	02	-	6	12	93	33	0.8	160	Nil	Nil	1-2	0-1
30	AG2671	13	6,000	52	44	04	-	12	24	105	18	0.6	173	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-4

KARAPPAN (ECZEMA) - IMPROVEMENT REPORT

S.	OP/IP	Age	Hp	Нр	Pr	Pr	Sw	Sw	Er	Er	Cr	Cr	Oo	Oo	Ma	Ma	Pa	Pa	Ve	Ve	Pu	Pu
N	No		BT	AT																		
																						ĺ '

	T	1	1					1											1			
1	AG3120	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	AG2904	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	AG2910	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
4	AG2978	F	+		+	_	+	_	_		-		+		+			-	_	_	-	
.5	AG4159	M	,÷	-÷	+	-	- 2	-	+		ā	ā	+	-	+		٦.		-	x -	٦.	- -
56	AG4883	Age	Пр	Hp	Pr	Pr	2M	Sw AT	Er BT	Er	<u>Cr</u> BT	<u>Cr</u>	Oo BT	<u>O</u> o	Ma BT	Ma AT	Pa BT	Pa AT	Ve BT	Ve AT	Pu BT	Pu
^N 7	AG5163	F	BT +	AT-	BT +	ĄT	B <u>T</u>	A1	Вi +	A <u>T</u>	Ъ1	ĄT	ь.	A <u>T</u>	Вi	A i	<u>-</u> B1	Ai -	B1	A _I	<u>-</u> B1	A <u>T</u>
-8	786	M	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	_	_		_	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
4	786 AG2120 AG2904 AG2904 AG2148 AG2620 AG2620 AG2620	¥.	+	=	+	-	-	-	+	-			+		+	-	+	-	-	-	=	-
10	AC2356	M	+	=	+	-	-	-	+				+		+			-	-	-		-
3	AC2910	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-		-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
13	AG2278	14	+	-	÷	-	+	-	-		=	-	<u> </u>		+		-	-	-	-	-	-
13	\$53159	Ŋ.	+	 -	Ŧ		-	-	+				+		+				-			- -
16 14	AE9262	M	+		+	-	-	-	-				+		-	-	- - -	-	-	-		-
			+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	_	+	_	+	-	-	-	_	
15	AG9366	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
16	AF3826	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
17	AH522	M	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	AH1910	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
19	AH2068	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
20	AH4771	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
21	A1245	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
22	AH6698	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	AH6868	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
24	AH8061	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
25	AH7933	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	AH8422	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
27	AH8473	M	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	_
28	AC5366	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	_
29	AG3420	M	+	-	+	_	+	_	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	_	-	_
30	AG2671	M	+	_	+	_	+	_	+	_	_	_	+	_	+	+	_	_	_	_	_	
	Hyper I			. D., I				11 * 1		41							1.1	1 ± T			37. 3	7 1 .

^{*} Hp – Hyper Pigmentation * Pr – Pruritis * Sw – Swelling * Er – Erythema * Cr – Crusting * Oo – Oozing * Ma – Macules * Pa – Papules *Ve – Vesicles * Pu – Pustules

7	AG5163	F	+	_	+	_	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
8	786	M	+	_	+	_	+	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	+	_	+	_	_	_	_	_
9	AG5566	F	+	_	+	_		_	+	_	_	_	+	_	-	_	+	_	_	_	_	_
10	AF2356	M	+	_	_	_	_	_	+	_		_	+	_	+	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
11	AG9148	M	+	_	+	_	_	_		_		_	+	_	+	_	_	_	+	_	_	_
12	AG2620	M	+	_	_		+		+				+	_	+		_		_			_
13	AG2020 AG9267	F	+		+		_		_				+		_				+			
14	AG9262	M	+	_				+	+									-	_			
15	AG9202 AG9366	F		-	+		+			+	-		+		+	-	+	-				-
	AF3826		+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
16		M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
17	AH522	M	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	AH1910	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
19	AH2068	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
20	AH4771	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
21	A1245	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	•	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
22	AH6698	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	AH6868	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	ı	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
24	AH8061	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	ı	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
25	AH7933	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	AH8422	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
27	AH8473	M	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	ı	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
28	AC5366	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	ı	ı	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	ı	-
29	AG3420	M	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	AG2671	M	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISCUSSION

The drug kudasapalai pattai chooranam was selected to find its efficacy in the management of karappan(Eczema).

The literary evidence from the text, Gunapadam-Mooligai vaguppu strongly support the anti-histaminic, anti- inflammatory activity of the drug.

Bio-chemical analysis of the drug kudasapalai pattai chooranam reveals the presence of sulphate, borate, , magnesium, zinc, calcium, tannic acid, amino acid, alkaloid.

SULPHATE:

Sulphates are the salts of sulfur. Sulfur is known as healing mineral. It aids every cell in the determination of toxic substances through agitation. Sulfur aids functions in enzyme reactions and protein synthesis and is important in cellular respiration.

ZINC:

Zinc helps in the function of enzyme superoxide dimutase(SOD), Which is an Anti- oxidant. Thus it cures eczema by scavenging free radicals.

BORATE:

Borates are the salt of boron. Boron is a dynamic trace element that can affect the metabolism or ulilization of numerous substances involved in life processes including calcium, copper, magnesium, nitrogen, glucose, triglyceride, reactive oxygen and estrogen(Nilesen, 1987).

CALCIUM:

Calcium is essential to the health of the skin, a lack of which will cause welts, eczema and sores, cracks in the skin. Calcium lactate, a salt of calcium helps in preventing eczema.

MAGNESIUM:

Magnesium is necessary for calcium and vitamin c metabolism. When combined with calcium, acts, as a natural tranqilizer, It is called as "Anti-stress" mineral. It improves the blood

circulation and keeps the skin healthy and glowing. One of the causes of eczema is 'Mental stress'. Magnesium gives relief from mental stress. Thus it cures eczema.

TANNIC ACID:

The properties of tannic acid are Anti- dermatotic, Anti- septic, and Anti- ulcer properties. Thus it works well in eczema and other skin infections.

ALBUMIN:

Albumin is a major source of sulphydryl grops, these "Thiols" scavenge free radicals (nitrogen and oxygen species). Albumin may be an important free radical scavenger in sepsis.

PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS:

It has very good anti- inflammatory properties. It is often used in arthritis and other inflammatory disorders.

PROTEINS:

Proteins are the building blocks of human body, organs, tendons, muscles, nail, hair, skin, glands are made up of proteins. Proteins are essential for normal keratinization mechanism of skin and for maintaining of texture of normal skin. Its deficiency may causes scaling, peelingand dryness of the skin.

THE PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES SHOWS THAT,

In acute anti- inflammatory study, the drug kudasapalai pattai chooranam has significant anti-inflammatory activity at the dose of 50 mg/kg. It is proved that the test drug controls the volume of oedema induced from 0 hr to 9th hr.

Also the values from $1^{st} - 9^{th}$ hr are statistically significant, it is mentioned in the table no: 1. In anti-histaminic study, the drug kudasapalai pattai chooranam significantly inhibited the activity of histamine.

SIDDHA ASPECT:

According to Siddha aspect, the drug kudasapalai pattai choornam is thuvarppu suvai& siru kaippu suvai. According to Siddha pathology naadi nadai of karappan is Iyya nadi& Vathathil ushnam, thuvarppu suvai regulates Iyya thathu.

It is mentioned as,

"வாதமேலிட்டால் மதுரம் புளியுப்பு சேதமுநச் செய்யும் சிறையம் ஓதக்கேள் காரந் துவர்கசப்புக் காட்டும் சுவையெல்லாம் சாரப் பரிகாரஞ் சாற்று".

Kudasapalai pattai choornam contains siru kaippu suvai. Kaippu suvai causes elevation of pitha thathu. The pitha thathu inturn regulates iyyam . It is understood, that the kudasapalai pattai choornam regulates the Vatha& kaba kutram and is indicated for karappan. Thus it can be given in the management of karappan.

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT:

For the clinical study of kudasapalai pattai chooranam in karappan. 30 patients were selected.

According to age wise distribution 10% were in 20-30 yrs, 30% were in 30-40 yrs, 23.33% were in 40-50 yrs, 36.66 were in 50-60 yrs.

According to sex wise distribution 40% were in female, 60% were in male.

From the clinical study 96.67% of patients get relieved from Hyper pigmentation, 92.86% get relieved from Pruritis, 90.91% patients get relieved from Swelling, 94.44% patients get relieved from Erythema, 91.67% patients get relieved from Oozing, 91.67% patients get relieved from loss of Macules, 91.67% get relieved from Papules, 90% patients get relieved from vesicles and no adverse effects were observed.

From the clinical and stastical analysis, it is proved that the drug kudasapalai pattai chooranam is staistically significant.

SUMMARY

The drug **Kudasapalai Pattai Chooranam** has been selected for this study to evaluate its efficacy in the management of "**Karappan**".

The litery evidence strongly supports the anti-histaminic and anti- inflammatory activity of kudasapalai pattai chooranam in the management of "Karappan".

Bio-chemical analysis of the drug reveals the presence of sulphate, Borate, zinc, calcium, magnesium, Tannic acid ,Amino acid and alkaloid.

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The pharmacological study shows that the drug has anti-inflammatory activity it effectively reduced the volume of induced oedema.

In anti- histaminic study, the test drug **Kudasapalai Pattai Chooranam** significantly inhibited the activity of histamine.

CONCLUSION

From the pharmacological studies, literature evidences and based on the observation of their study, it is conclude that the drug **Kudasapalai pattai chooranam** has significant Anti-inflammatory activity and anti- histaminic activity. Thus it gives us a new hope in the management of **Karappan**.

INTRODUCTION

Siddha system of medicine is an ancient, unique and potent system among all traditional system of medicine existing at present.

Man is much more easily subject to diseases than animals in a state of liberty. It is nature that causes diseases and again. It is nature that affects their cure. It had long been recognized that the risk of developing disease in man due to the fluctuations in the pattern of health which depends on environmental changes like social and economical conditions. Life style modifications alteration in the provision of food and water and etc. An individual behaviour relating the deliberate use of smoking, alcohol and consumption of tea and coffee.

Man should be the measure of all since the natural conditions of existence have been destroyed by modern civilization, the necessary of all sciences.

Gunmam (peptic ulcer) is a more common disease in the world. About 10% of the adults are getting affected by this disease at some times in their life. According to the siddha pathology, Gunmam is caused due to derangement of vatha, pitha. Though vatha & pitha derangements are mentioned as aetiology for Gunmam. Predominantly vatha derangement is the main cause for Gunmam.

This is understood from the text,

- தேரன்

The formulations in siddha medicine include the herbal

products, in organic substances and animal products and lead to different formulations. Under siddha system minerals play a major role.

In siddha system the minerals are classified as metals -11,

salts -25, pashanas -64, Uparasas -120.

Of these salts (kara – sarum) are less toxic and more safety merely most of the salts are the constituents of human physiology. These salts have properties of five elements with themselves. So they can be given to the diseases caused due to derangements of three humours. Salt plays an important role in day to day life. Kariuppu (or) common salt (or) sodium chloride is also present in serum of human blood

Indigenous system of medicine to find out a more accepted drug for chronic diseases and minimal unwanted side effects of the drugs.

In that way I have selected the drug kariuppu parpam for Gunmam (Anti –ulcer activity).

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

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To evaluate the Anti-ulcer action and efficacy of kariuppu parpam for the treatment of Gunmam.

OBJECTIVE:

To main objective of the present study is to highlight the efficacy of the drug through.

- 1. Collection of various literature
- 2. Bio- chemical analysis
- 3. Physical properties
- 4. Acute toxicity
- 5. Pharmacological study
- 6. Clinical study.

வில்வம் 10

பெயர் : வில்வம்

வேறுபெயர்கள் : குசாபி, கூவிளம், கூவிளை,

சிவத்துருமம், நின்மலி, மாதுரம்

பயன்படும் உறுப்புகள் : இலை, பூ, பிஞ்சு, காய், பழம், வேர்,

பிசின், பட்டை, ஓடு

சுவை

இலை, பூ, பிஞ்சு, காய், வேர், - துவர்ப்பு, கைப்பு,

பிசின், பட்டை, ஓடு - துவர்ப்புடன் சிறு கைப்பு

பழம் - துவர்ப்புடன் கூடிய இனிப்பு

தன்மை : தட்பம் **பிரிவு** : கார்ப்பு

செய்கை:

இலை - வியர்வை பெருக்கி

காமம் பெருக்கி

வெப்பகற்றி

குணம்:

" பல்லவம்பூ பிஞ்சின் பழநிரியம்சம் முறையே²³ வில்லவம் மேகமந்த மாகுன்மம் - செல்லுகின்ற நோக்கமருள் விந்து நட்ட நூறு மடுத்த வர்கட் காக்க மருள் வில்லுவத்தி லாம்."

வில்வதளிர் – எல்லா மேகத்தையும், பூ - மந்தத்தையும்

பிஞ்சு - குன்மத்தையும், பழம் கண்ணிருளையும்

பிசின் - வெந்நீர் குறைவையும் நீக்கும்.

BOTANICAL ASPECT

AEGLE MARMELOS (Linn) Correa ex Roxb.

13

According to Bentham Hooker classification

Aegle marmelos:

Kingdom : Plant kingdom

Division : Phanerograms

Sub division : Angiosperms

Class : Dicotyledons

Sub class : Poly petalae

Series : Disciflorae

Order : Geraniales

Family : Rutaceae

Genus : Aegle

Species : Marmelos.

Vernacular Names:¹⁷

Tamil : Vilvam

English : Bael (tree) Holy fruit tree.

Sanskrit : Bilva

Hindi : Bel

Family: Rutaceae.

Habitat:

Growing wild throughout the deciduous forest in India. Asending to an altitude of 1200m in the western Himalayas.

Parts used: Leaves, fruits, root bark.

Chemical constituents:

Marmesin, Marmin, imperatorin, Coumarin, skimmin, Psoralen, Beta-sitosterol and glycosides are also present.

Active priciples and uses:

Fresh leaves yield essential oil containing alpha and beta-phellandrene, rutin and marmesinin.

- Leaves, Roots and bark were found to containing reducing sugar.
- Fresh leaves yield in distillation a yellowish green oil with a peculiar aromatic odour marmelosin.
- The Aegle is also used in diabetes. The juice of leaves with black pepper (Piper nigrum) is prescribed by herbal practitioners.
- The active principle in aqueous leaf extract shows activity similar to insulin.
- Aqueous and alcoholic extract of the leaves are reported to possess cardiotonic effect on amphibian and mannalian hearts.
- Aegle has been credited with digestive and astringent properties.

Astringent leaves are being tried for treating peptic ulcer as the drug is an established are for treating diarrhoea and dysentery and is capable of reducing irritation in the digestive tract.

KARIUPPU IN GUNAPADAM ASPECT

(SODIUM CHLORIDE)

பெயர் : கறியுப்பு¹

வகை : காரசாரங்கள் 25 ல் இயற்கை உப்பு

வகையைச் சார்ந்தது

வேறுபெயர்கள் : சோற்றுப்பு, கடலுப்பு, வீட்டுப்பு

இலவணம், சமுத்திர லவணம்.

சுவை : கரிப்பு

மணம் : இல்லை. நீரில் கரையும் தன்மை

உடையது. சாராயத்தில் கரையாது.

செய்கை : பசிதீத்தூண்டி

மலம்போக்கி

வாந்தியுண்டாக்கி

புழுக்கொல்லி

முறை வெப்பகற்றி

பொதுகுணம்:

"அளத்திலுறை நல்லுப் பனல் வாதம் மாற்றுங் களத்து நோய் தன்னைக் களையுங் - கிளைத்தகப ஆசுடைய வல்லைநோய் அஷ்டகன்ம மும்போக்குங் காசினியுள் மாதே கழுறு".

பொருள்:

உப்பினால் பித்தவாதம், கண்டங்கழலை, கபம், கல்லீரல் நோய் **எண்வகை குன்மம்** முதலியன நீங்கும்.

> "மந்தம் பொருமலறும் வாயுவும் போம் தீபனமாம் தொந்தித்த ஐயந் தொடருமோ — சந்ததமும் அக்கினியின் புஷ்டி அடருங் கறியுப்பால் சிக்குகின்ற நீரிறங்குஞ் செப்பு".

பொருள்:

கநியுப்பால் மந்தம், வயிற்று பொருமல் வாயு, கபம் நீங்கும். நீரடைப்பு தீரும். பசியும் சமாக்கினியும் அதிகப்படும்.

கிடைக்கும் வழிகள்:

- இயற்கை முறை
- செயந்கை முறை

இயற்கை முறை:

இயற்கையில் கடலோரங்களில் சூரிய வெப்பத்தினால் கடல் நீர் ஆவியாகி சுண்டி உப்பாக கிடைக்கிறது.

செயற்கை முறை:

செயற்கையில் கடலோரங்களில் உள்ள அளர் நிலத்தைச் சீர்படுத்திப் பாத்திகட்டி கடல்நீரைச் சிறு வாய்க்கால் வழியாகக் கொண்டு போய் கொஞ்சங் கொஞ்சமாய் அப்பாத்திகளில் பாய்ச்சி வைக்க சூரிய வெப்பத்தினால் பாத்தியிலுள்ள நீர் வற்றி உப்பு நிலத்தில் உறையும். இவ்வாறு பன்முறை செய்ய உப்பு ஒழுங்கான படடைகள் மிகுந்த சிறு பளிக்கு கற்களாகத் தோன்றும்.

தயாரிக்கும் இடங்கள்:

தென்னிந்தியாவில் செய்யூர், சூனாம்பேடு, மரக்காணம், அதிராம்பட்டினம், ஆறுமுகனேரி, தூத்துக்குடி.

நிறம்:

உப்பு நிலத்தின் சாயலுக்கு தக்கவாறு வெண்மை, பழுப்பு, அழுக்குநிறம் உடையதாக இருக்கும்.

கடல்நீரை பெரிய மண்பாண்டம் அல்லது செப்பு பாண்டத்தில் விட்டு காய்ச்சி குழம்புப் பதத்தில் தட்டுகளில் விட்டு வைக்க உப்பு உதையும். இதில் மண் கலப்பும் சாரமும் இராது. இதை சுத்தமான உப்பு என்று வாதிகள் ஒப்புக் கொள்வர்.

சுத்திமுறை:

உப்பை ஏழு பங்கு நீர் (அ) காடியில் விட்டு கரைத்து வடிகட்டி காய்ச்சி குழம்பு பக்குவத்தில் இறக்கி, இளஞ்சூட்டில் பழச்சாறு (அ) மோர் சிறிது விட்டு வெய்யிலில் காயவைக்க உப்பு உறையும். இவ்விதம் 10 முறை செய்ய அது சுத்தியாகும்.

பயன்கள்:

- கடலுப்பில் அயோடின் என்ற பொருள் சிறிய அளவில் இருப்பதால் இது கண்ட கழலை (வீதன கோள விருத்தி), கண்டமாலையும் வராமல் தடுக்கும்.
- சிறிய அளவில் உப்பை அருந்துவதினால், அ. ்.து உமிழ் நீரையும், இரைப்பை செரிநீரையும் அதிகப்படுத்தி பசியைத்தூண்டி காய்கறி உணவை செரிப்பிக்கும்.
- தாகத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தி நீா ஆகாரத்தை உடலின் ஏற்க செய்யும்.
- உப்பு, சளி, கோழை உற்பத்தியை மட்டுப்படுத்தும்... இது சிறுநீரின் வாயிலாக வெளியேற்றப்படுகிறது.
- அதிக அளவில் 2 (8.4 கி முதல் 16.8கி) நீரில் கலந்து கொடுக்க வாந்தியாகும்.
 முக்கியமாய் விடப் பொருள்களை உண்டவர்களுக்கு அதை வெளிப்படுத்த பயன்படும்..
- இன்னும் அதிக அளவில் கொடுக்க பேதி ஆகும்.

உப்பை உபயோகிக்க தகாதவர்கள்

அதிதூல நோய் சோபை சரும நோய் செரியாமை

உடையவர்கள் உப்பை கவனமாக பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

உப்பிற்கு முறிவு

- 🏶 உப்பு மீறினால் தயிரை முறித்து தாலாம்.
- 🕸 பச்சரிசியை நீரில் ஊற வைத்து (2 நாழிகை) அரிசியைக் கழுவி கொள்ளவும். பின் அரிசி, சீரகம் இரண்டையும் நீரில் அரைத்து சர்க்கரையைக் கலந்து கொடுக்கவும்.

வெளிப்பிரயோகம்:

- இ உப்பை வறுத்து சீலையில் முடிச்சு கட்டி, வீக்கம், சந்துவாதம், கீல்வாதம் முதலியவைகளுக்கு தாளக் கூடிய சூட்டில் ஒற்றடம் கொடுக்க குணமாகும்.
- ஆணி, முள் முதலியவைகள் காலில் இருந்து பிடுங்கி விட்டபோது. அவ்விடத்தில் உண்டான வலியை நீக்குவதற்கு சிறிது உப்பை சீலையில் முடிந்து நல்லெண்ணெயை

நெருப்பனலில் காய்ச்சி அதில் தோய்த்து பொறுக்க கூடிய சூட்டில் ஒற்றடம் கொடுக்க வலி நீங்குவதுடன் சீழ் பிடிக்காமல் ஆறிவிடும்.

- உப்பை நீர்விட்டு அரைத்து விஷக் கடிவாயின் மீது பற்றிட்டு அனல் காண்பிக்க விடவேகம் குறையும்.
- உப்பை நீரில் கரைத்து அத்தெளி நீரைத் தேள் கடிக்கு கண்களில் சில துளிகள் விட விடம் நீங்கும்.
- ை உப்பு ஒரு தேக்கரண்டியளவு எடுத்து 3 1/4 ஆழாக்கு (546 மிலி) வெந்நீரில் கரைத்து கொப்பளிக்க தொண்டை கட்டு, தொண்டை வீக்கம், பல் ஈறல் வீக்கம் முதலியன நீங்கும்.
- உப்பையும், புளியையும் சமபாகமாக நீர்விட்டு அதை்து குழம்பு பக்குவத்தில் கொதிக்க வைத்து அடிப்பட்ட வீக்கங்களின் மேல் தடவி வர இரத்தத்தை கரைத்து வீக்கத்தை குறைக்கும்.
- சிறிது கறியுப்புடன் அடுப்புகரி கூட்டி பல் தேய்த்து வர ஈறு வீக்கம், சுரப்பு, பல்வலி முதலியவைகள் குணமாகும்.
- 🏶 பல் தேய்க்க பயன்படும் பந்பொடிகளில் உப்பை சேர்ப்பதுண்டு.
- இ காதிலேனும், குய்யத்திலேனும், ஈ, எறும்பு, அட்டை இவைகள் புகுந்து கொண்டால் அவற்றை வெளிப்படுத்த உப்பு நீரை பாய்ச்சுவதுண்டு.

குன்மத்திற்கு கறியுப்பு சேரும் மருந்துகள் சூரணங்கள்:

1. குன்மத்திற்கு முள்ளங்கி சூரணம²

அளவு : திரிகடி பிரமாணம்

தினம் இரு வேளை (காலை, மாலை)

அனுபானம் : மோர்

தீரும் வியாதிகள் : உஷ்ணவாயு, அஜீரணம், பேதி குன்மம்,

வயிற்று வலி, பித்த வாயு

பத்தியம் : எளிதில் சீரணிக்கக் கூடிய இலகு போஜனம்,

மோர் சாதம் கொடுக்கலாம்.

2. குன்மத்திற்கு இலவண சூரணம்: 2

அளவு : 2 (அ) 3 குன்றி எடை தினம் 2 வேளை (காலை,

மாலை) இருபது நாட்கள் கொடுக்கவும்

அனுபானம் : நீர்

தீரும் வியாதிகள் : அட்டகுன்னம்

பத்தியம் : காரமான பதார்த்தங்களை நீக்கி எளிதில்

சீரணிக்கும் கஞ்சி, புனற்பாகத்தை பால் சேர்த்து பருகுக. பிணி நடுநிலைமை போலிருப்பின் இருமுறை வடித்த அன்னத்தோடு காரம் அதிகமாக சேர்க்காமல் இச்சா பத்தியம் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

3. மேனி லவண சூரணம்: 2

அளவு : திரிகடி பிரமாணம்

காலை, மாலை இருவேளை

அனுபானம் : தண்ணீர்

தீரும் வியாதிகள் : எத்தகைய கொடிய வயிற்று வலி குன்மம்,

சூதகவாயு குணமாகும்.

பத்தியம் : எளிதில் சீரணிக்கக் கூடிய இலகு போஜனம்,

மோர் சாதம் கொடுக்கலாம்.

4. அட்டகுன்ம குடோரி:⁴

வளையலுப்பு, வெடியுப்பு, இந்துப்பு, கறியுப்பு, கல்லுப்பு, வெங்காரம், வெள்ளுள்ளி, கடுகு, பெருங்காயம், ஓமம், திரிகடுகு, வசம்பு, எவட்சாரம், நவாச்சாரம், கடுக்காய், சவுக்காரம், நேர்வாளம் (அனைத்தும் சம அளவு).

செய்முறை:

இவற்றை தூள் செய்து தேங்காயைக் கண் திறந்து அதற்குள் இட்டு மூடி புடத்தில் வைக்க வேண்டும். ஓட்டின் வெந்த மணம் வரும் போது வெளியிலெடுத்து ஓடு நீக்கி அரைத்து வைத்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

தீரும் நோய்கள் : எண்வகை குன்மம் தீரும்.

இராஜலவண சூரணம்.³

- 6. கருங்கோழி சூரணம்.¹
- 7. பஞ்சலவண சூரணம்.
- 8. தயிர் சுண்டி சூரணம்..⁶

பற்பங்கள்:

1.வயிற்றுவலி, குன்மம் முதலானதற்கு பற்பம்.5

அளவு - 1 - 2 வராக**ெ**னடை

அனுபானம் : ஓமம், வெள்ளை பூண்டு

- 2. பஞ்சலவண பற்பம்.
- 3. உப்பு பந்பம்.

செந்தூரங்கள்:

1. கறியுப்பு செந்தூரம் ¹

சுத்தி செய்த சோற்றுப்பு 5 பலத்திற்கு (175கி) கால் படி ஆகாயத் தாமரைச் சாறு விட்டு அரைத்து சிறு வில்லைகள் செய்து சூரிய வெய்யிலில் உலர்த்தி சீலை செய்து 10 வரட்டியில் புடமிடவும். இவ்வாறு மீண்டும் 9 முறை புடமிட உயர்தர செந்தூரமாகும்.

அளவு - 1-2 அரிசியெடை (65 மிகி– 130 மிகி)

தீரும் பிணி - வாத குன்மம் சூறாவளிக்குமுன் எதிர்பட்ட பட்சியைப்

போலாகும்

2. இலவண செந்தூரம்:²

அளவு - குன்றி எடை தினம் இரு வேளை

அனுபானம் - தேன்

தீரும் நோய் - குன்மம், நெஞ்செரிவு, சூலை, சூதக வாயு.

கறுப்பு

1. இலவண கறுப்பு: 2

அளவு - $1 - 1\frac{1}{2}$ குன்றி ஒரு வேளை

அனுபானம் - நெய், தேன்

தீரும் நோய்கள் - வயிற்றுவலி, வாயு, வலி, குன்மம்

பத்தியம் - மோர் சாதம் (அ) எளிதில் சீரணமாகும் அன்னம்.

2. பஞ்சலவண கறுப்பு: 2

சுண்ணம்

1. கறியுப்பு சுண்ணம்:⁷

பெருங்கட்டிகளாயுள்ள கறியுப்பு - 1 படி

கொடிக்கள்ளி சாறு - செல்லத்தக்க அளவு முள்ளிக் கீரை சாறு - செல்லத்தக்க அளவு

செய்முறை:

കന്ദിധ്വല്വെ அமிழ்ந்திருக்கும் ஒரு கலயத்தில் போட்டு அது 4 அங்குலம் படியாக கொடிக்கள்ளி சாற்றை விட்டு 3 நாள் வைத்து அதனை குகையிலிட்டு ഉണ്യ கொல்லுலையில் உருகி ஆநின வைத்து பலமாக ஊத உப்பானது ஆறும். மேற்படி முள்ளிக்கீரை சாற்றை சிறுக பின்னெடுத்து கல்வத்திலிட்டு பொடித்து சிறுக வார்த்து நான்கு சாமமரைத்து வில்லை செய்துலர்த்தி அகலிலிட்டு மேலகல் மூடி ஏழு சீலை மண் செய்துலர்த்தி கவசத்தின் 5 பங்கெடை வரட்டியில் புடமிட்டு குளிர இவ்விதமே மடக்கி, மடக்கி சுண்ணாம்பு தெளிநீரில் 3 புடமிட பின்னெடுக்க வேண்டும். வேண்டும்.

அளவு - 1 - 3 குன்றி

தீரும் நொய் - குன்மம், வாயு நோய்கள்.

மெழுகுகள்

1. குன்ம குடோரி மெழுகு:⁶

இந்துப்பு, கல்லுப்பு, சோற்றுப்பு, உழமண், வளையலுப்பு, வெடியுப்பு, வெங்காரம், நவாச்சாரம், திரிகடுகு, ஓமம், கிராம்பு, மோடி, கோஷ்டம், பெருங்காயம் இவைகள் வகைக்கு 1 பலம்.

உரித்த பூண்டு - 5 பலம் (175 கி) பனை வெல்லம் - 5 பலம் (175 கி) தேன் - 5 பலம் (175 கி)

செய்முறை:

இவைகளைக் கல்வத்திலிட்டு இளகிய பதம் வரும் மட்டும் அரைத்து தினம் இருவேளை சிறு சுண்டையளவு உட்கொள்ள குன்மம் மந்தம், அசீரணம், பித்த வாயு தீரும்.

- 2. நவஉப்பு மெழுகு 1
- 3. இலவண மெழுகு⁸

திராவகங்கள்:

1. கறிஉப்பு திராவகம்:¹

சுத்தி செய்த கறியுப்பு 8 பலம் (280 கி) படிகாரம் 6 பலம் (210 கிராம்) பொடித்து கடலை புளிப்பு 8 பலம் (280 கி) சேர்த்து வாலையிலிட்டு வடித்தால் திராவகம் இறங்கும்.

அளவு : 5 துளி நீரில் கலந்து கொடுக்கவும்

தீரும் நோய்கள்: மந்தாக்னி, தூர்பலம், வாதநோய், செரியாமை தீரும்.

2. சங்கு திராவகம்⁹

3. சங்கத் திராவகம்.⁴

கட்டு

லவணக் கட்டு⁹

கறியுப்பு, வெடியுப்பு, இந்துப்பு, சவுட்டுப்பு, நவாச்சரம் வகைக்கு 3 வராகனெடை ஐவிரலிச் சங்கு சுண்ணம் 18 வராகனெடை இவற்றைப் பொடித்து திருகு கள்ளி கட்டையை நறுக்கி சோற்றை எடுத்து விட்டு அதற்குள் அடைத்து அதன் மேல் அந்த சேர்ற்றால் மூடிச் சீலை மண் வலுவாய் செய்து மூடிப்புடம் போடக் கம்பியாய் உருகி நிற்கும். சேகரித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

அளவு - ஒரு பண வெடை

அனுபானம் - பனைவெல்லம்

தீரும் நோய்கள்- குன்மம், வாயு, வயிற்றுவலி தீரும்.

CHEMICAL ASPECT

CHEMICAL NAME: Sodium Chloride (Nacl)¹⁸

VERNACULAR NAMES:

English : Common salt, Table salt, Muriate of sodium,

Muriate of soda

Tamil : Uppu

Sans : Lavana, Samudra-Lavana, Dronilavana

Hind : Namak, Lun Nun.

DISTRIBUTION: Common salt is widely distributed throughout the world.

PROPERTIES OF SODIUM CHLORIDE:

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:19

- Colourless crystals (or) powder.
- Odourless
- Transparent cubical shaped white (or) brownish crystals. The colours such as red (or) blue (or) pale pink are also common.
- These colours are eliminated on refining
- Transparent to light and also in infrared region
- Saline taste
- Neutral Reaction
- Melting point 801°c
- Boiling point 1465°c (1738 k)
- Molar mass 58.44277 gm /mol
- Density 2.16 gm/ cm, solid.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES¹⁹

It is readily soluble in water (i.e) 35.7 gm/100ml° of water

35.9g/100ml (25°c) 39.8g /100 ml of waer at 100°c

- Slightly soluble in alcohol and insoluble in con.Hcl
- PH of aqueous solution is 6.7-7.
- Salt decrepitates when heated and volatizes at white white heat without decomposition
- Other anions NaF, NaBr, NaI. Other cations Licl Kcl.Rbcl,Cscl
- Related salts sodium aceate.

Sodium chloride is the salt most responsible for the salinity of the extra cellular organisms. As the major ingredient in edible salt. It is commonly used as a condiment and food preservative. In 1 gm of Nacl ,there are approximately 0.3933 gm of sodium and 0.6067 gms of chloride.

BIOLOGICAL USES: 19

- * Many micro organisms can not live in an overly salty environment water is drawn out of their cells by osmosis. For this reason salt is used to preserve some foods, such as smoked bacon (or) fish and can also be used to detach leeches that have attached themselves to feed to disinfect wounds.
- * Salt would be rubbed in to household surfaces as a cleaning agent.

BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS:

* In human, a high salt intake was demonstrated to attenuate nitrioxide production.

* Nitric oxide contributes to vessel homeostasis by inhibiting vascular smooth muscle contraction and growth . platelet aggregation ,and leukocyte adhesion to the endothelium.

MEDICINAL USES:

- 1. The serum human blood contains 0.35% of weight of Nacl .It maintains osmatic tension of the blood and the tissue fluids.
- 2.Use of weak salt solution helps in the prevention of heat cramps, giddiness due to heat exhaustion ,vomiting and dehydration.
- 3. Salt is of value in the treatment of poisoing by bromides (or) iodides, mercuric salt and phenol.
- 4. Iodised salt is prescribed as a prophylactic of goiter.
- 5. Sodium chloride (SO E-dee-um KLOR –ide) as a 20% solution is given by injection in to the uterus to cause abortion.

METHODS OF PRODUCTION OF SALT:

The widely used methods of production are:

- 1. Solar evaporation brines.
- 2. Artificial evaporation of brines.
- 3. Mining of rock salt.

PURIFICATION OF SALT:

Salt manufactured from brines contains impurities such as sulphates of sodium, calcium, magnesium and chlorides of potassium and magnesium. These impurities are eliminated by fractional crystallization Or by treatment with lime and soda ash.

VARITIES OF SALTS:

In India Common salt is classified in to numerous varieties depending on the percentage of Nacl and physical characteristics.

^{*}Sodiumsulphate is removed by fractional crystallization.

^{*}Magnesium impurities in the brines are are precipitated as hydroxides and

^{*}Calcium salts are removed as carbonates by lime and soda ash method.

Kuppa, Reshta, Kurkutch, Baragara, kyar, vajni, Mapi, Panga and Pan are among the important varieties manufactured in different parts of the country. Among these mapi and vajni are the inferior variety salts.

Mapi and vajni are produced in tamil nadu, kerala, Andrapradesh, mysore, orissa and maharastra states. The grain of mapi salt are very small and imperfect and are frequently, intermixed with gypsum. This variety is inferior to vajni.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MAPI & VAJNI IN PERCENTAGE;

CHEMICAL	MAPI	VAJNI	
* Sodium chloride	90.85	92.93	
* Calcium sulphate	1.43	1.10	
*Magnisumsulphate	2.05	1.85	SPEC
*Magnisumchloride	3.82	3.39	IAL
* Insolubles	1.08	1.01	VARI
			ETIE
			S OF

SALT

1.TABLE SALT:

It is high purity, white ,crystalline salt possessing uniform grains and free flowing properties. It is prepared mainly for table use.

2. DAIRY SALT.

Common salt required for the preservation of butter and cheese should be highly pure (Nacl 99.7%) .Free from bacterial contaminations as well as calcium and magnesium impurities.

3.. MEDICINAL SALTS:

- * Iodized salt
- * Iodized cattle –licks and sodium chloride B.P & I.P grades are the varieties used for medicinal purposes

QUALITY CONTROL AND STANDARDS:

Quality of salt is judged by sodium chloride contents, impurities, present and particle size. The quality of salt manufactured in the country is to a large extent substandard, and also quality differs from region to region. To improve the quality of salt, the government of India imposed quality control measures in 1951, and the salt samples were sysmatically tested in the testing laboratories located in the producing center

Presently, except for the salt exported to japan there is no restriction on the quality of salt manufactured .

In standard specifications for salt intended for various purposes are summarized below:

TYPES	Nacl CONTENT (min % by wt)	PERMISSIBLELIMITS OFIMPURITIES(max% by wt)
Edible salt	96	Soluble impurities other than Nacl, 3.0; insoluble 1:0
Table salt	97	Matter insoluble in water 2.2; Matter insoluble in acids 1.48;Calcium (water soluble) 0.05; Magnesium(water soluble)0.10 Carbonate (water soluble) 0.20 Lead 2.5 ppm; iron 50 ppm. Arsenic 1 ppm
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	99.5	Heavy metals, 5 ppm; Arsenic 10 ppm;Iron , bromine, iodine, barium, Calcium, magnesium& Sulphates to pass according To I.P tests.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

COLLECTION OF DRUG:

Kariuppu was bought from the raw drug market and was identified by a Chemist and the leaves of aegle marmelos were collected from the surroundings of Chennai and identified by botanist of National institute of siddha, Chennai- 47.

PURIFICATION OF KARIUPPU:

One volume of kariuppu was diluted in seven volume of water and is boiled down to a thick consistency (kuzhambu pakkuvam). Then added lemon juice to the warm stage of semi solid form. Then content was kept for drying under sun light till the water in karippu evaporates completely, For complete purification repeated the procedure for 10 times. Then The purified kariuppu was kept in an air tight container.

PREPARATION OF MEDICINE:

The purified salt was taken in a pot (red clay) and added juice of vilva leaves (Aegle marmelos) up to four inches above the salt level. Soaked the salt for two days. On the third day, covered the pot (red clay) with mud plate and closed it with cloth dipped in the mud paste. Allowed it to dry. Put pudam with seven parts of varatti according to weight of the pot. Then take the durg after it cooled down.. Then grinded by stone mortor and pestle in to fine powder form. The kariuppu parpam was taken and weighed and kept in a covered porcelin vessel .

ADMINISTRATION OF DRUG:

Route of administration: Enteral, 500 mg twice daily after diet with Honey

Duration : 24 days (1/2 mandalam).

METHODOLOGY

- *Physical properties
- * Bio- chemical analysis
- * Acute toxicity study
- * Anti- ulcer activity.
- * Clinical study

Were done on kaiuppu parpam and methods of study are given as follows and the observation and results of the analysis are given in the appropriate headings.

BIO-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

The standardization parameters of kariuppu parpam was done at mettex laboratories of India, Guindy, Chennai-32.

The tests done are as follows:

1. **Loss of drying @ 105°c:**

Five grams of kariuppu parpam is heated in a hot oven at 105° c to constant weight. The percentage of loss of weight was calculated.

2. Determination of ash value:

Weigh accurately 2-3 grams of kariuppu parpam intarred platinum (or) silica dish and incinerate at a temperature not exceeding 450°c until free from carbon, cool and weigh. Calculate the percentage of ash with reference to the air dried drug.

3. Water soluble ash:

To the Gooch crucible containing to the total ash, add 25 ml of water and boil for 5 minites. Collect the insoluble matter in a sintered glass crucible or on ash less filter paper wash with hot water and ignite in a crucible for 15 mintes at a temperature not exceeding 450°c substract the weight of the insoluble matter from the weight of the ash the difference of the weight represents the water soluble ash. Calculate the percentage of water soluble ash with reference to the air dried drug.

4. Alkalinity as Caco3 in water soluble ash:

Five grams of kariuppu parpam converted to ash, boiled with water filtered. Fitrated was tiltrated against 0.1 N of Hcl using phenophthaelin as an indicator.

Alkalinity of water soluble ash = $X \times x$ of acid / 0.1 x W

X - Titre value

W - weight of the material taken.

Alkalinity is given as ml of 0.1 N of Hcl equated to 1 gm.

5. Acid insoluble ash:

Boil the ash for 5 minutes with 25 ml of 1:1 dilute Hcl. Collect the insoluble matter in Gooch- crucible on an ash less filter parper wash with hot water and ignite. Cool in a dessicator and weigh. Calculate the percentage of acid insoluble ash with reference to the air dried drug.

6. PH at 10 % aqueous solution :

Five grams of Kariuppu parpam is weighted accurately and placed in clear 100 ml beaker. Then 50 ml of distilled water is added to it and dissolved well. Wait for 30 minutes and then apply in to PH mater at standard buffer solution of 4.0, 7.0, and 9.2.

5 gms of *Kariuppu parpam* is weighted accurately and placed in clear 100ml beaker. Then 50ml of distilled water is added to it and dissolved well. Wait for 30 minutes and then apply in pH meter at standard buffer solution of 4.0, 7.0 and 9.2.

Sl.	EXPERIMENT	OBSERVATION	INFERENCE
NO			
1.	Appearance of the sample	Ash in colour	
2.	Solubility:		
	a. A little of the sample is shaken	Sparingly soluble	
	well with distilled water		
	b. A little of the sample is shaken	Completely soluble	Absence of silicate
	well with con Hcl / con H ₂ So ₄		
3.	Action Of Heat:		

	A small amount of the sample is	White fumes evolved	Presence of Carbonate
	taken in a dry test tube and heated		
	gently at first and then strongly	No brown fumes	Absence of Nitrate
4.	Flame Test:		
	A small amount of the sample is	No bluish green	Absence of Calcium
	made in to a paste with con. Hcl in	flame appeared	
	a watch glass and introduced into		
	non-luminous part of the Bunsen		
	flame		
5.	Ash Test:		
	A filter paper is soaked into a	Yellow Colour flame	Presence of sodium
	mixture of sample and add cobalt	present	
	nitrate solution and introduced into		
	the Bunsen flame and ignited		

PREPARATION OF EXTRACT:

5 gm of **Kariuppu parpam** is weighed accurately and placed in a 250 ml clean beaker and added with 50ml of distilled water. Then it is boiled well for about 10 minutes. Then it is cooled and filtered in a 100ml volumetric flask and made up to 100ml with distilled water.

SL.NO	EXPERIMENT	OBSERVATION	INFERENCE
I	Test For Acid Radicals		
1.			
	Test For Sulphate:		
	c. 2 ml of the above prepared	Cloudy appearance	Presence of sulphate.
	extract is taken in a test tube, to	Present	
	this, add 2ml of 4% ammonium		
	oxalate solution		
	d. 2 ml of the above prepared		

	extract is added with 2ml of dil,	A white precipitate	Sulphate is confirmed.
	Hcl is added until the	insoluble in con. Hcl	1
	effervescence ceases off. Then	is obtained	
	2ml of Barium chloride solution		
	is added		
2.	Test For Chloride:		
2.	2 ml of the above prepared extract is	cloudy appearance	Presence of chloride
	added with dil. HNo3 till the	Present	Tresence of emoriae
	effervescence ceases. Then 2ml of	resent	
	silver nitrate solution is added		
3.			
3.	Test For Phosphate: 2 ml of the extract is treated with 2ml of	alandy vallary	Dunganga of mhaamhata
		cloudy yellow	Presence of phosphate
	ammonium molybdate solution and 2ml	appearance	
	of Con. HNO ₃		
4.	Test For Carbonate:		
	2 ml of the extract is treated with 2ml of	No Cloudy	Absence of Carbonate
	magnesium sulphate solution	appearance	
5.	Test For Nitrite:		
	1 gm of the substance is heated with	No characteristic	Absence of Nitrate
	copper turning and concentrated H ₂ So ₄	changes	
	and viewed the test tube vertically down		
6.	Test For Sulphide:		
	1 gm of the substance is treated with 2	No Rotten egg	Absence of sulphide`
	ml of Con. Hel	smelling gas evolved	
7.	Test For Fluoride & Oxalate:		
	2ml of extract is added with 2ml of dil	No cloudy	Absence of fluoride and
	acetic acid and 2ml of calcium chloride	appearance	oxalate
	solution and heated		
8.	Test For Nitrite:		
0.	3 drops of the extract is placed on a	No Characteristic	Absence of Nitrite
	5 drops of the extract is placed on a	110 Characteristic	Tiosonee of Indite

	filter paper, on that 2 drops of acetic	char	iges		
	acid and 2 drops of benzidine solution is	VIIUI	* * ****		
	placed.				
0	Test For Borate:				
9.		DI.			CD.
	2 pinches of the substance is made into		sh green colour	Abs	ence of Borate
	paste by using sulphuric acid and alcohol	flam	ne not appeared		
	(95%) and introduced into the blue flame				
	Togt For Pogic Podicels				
1.	Test For Basic Radicals		T		
1.	Test For Lead				
	2 ml of the extract is added with 2m	ıl of	No yellow precip	itate	Absence of lead
	potassium iodide solution				
2.	Test For Copper				
	c. One pinch of substance is made	in to	Blue colour flam	e	Presence of copper
	paste with con. Hel in a watch g	glass			
	and introduced into the nor	1 –			
	luminous part of the bunsen flame				
	d. 2 ml of extract is added with exce	aa of	Blue	olour	Presence of copper
	ammonia solution	88 01			Presence of copper
2			precipitate forme	u	
3.	Test For Aluminium:		N		
	To the 2ml of the extract sodium hydroxid	de 1s		ristic	Absence of aluminium
	added in drops to excess		changes		
4.	Test For Iron.				
	c. To the 2ml of extract add 2 m	ıl of	No mild red co	olour	Absence of Iron
	ammonium thiocyanate solution.		appeared		
	d. To the 2ml of extract add	2ml	No Blood red co	olour	Absence of Iron
	ammonium thiocynate solution	and	appeared		
	2ml of con HNo3 is added				
			1		1

To 2ml of the extract sodium hydroxide	formed	
solution is added in drops to excess		
Test For Calcium		
2ml of the extract is added with 2ml of 4%	Cloudy appearance	Presence of Calcium
ammonium oxalate solution	white precipitate is	
	obtained	
Test For Magnesium		
To 2ml of extract sodium hydroxide solution	White Precipitate is	Presence of
is added in drops to excess	obtained	Magnesium
Test For Ammonium:		
To 2ml of extract few ml of Nessler's reagent	No Brown colour	Absence of ammonium
and excess of sodium hydroxide solution are	appeared	
added		
Test For Potassium: A pinch of substance is	No Yellowish	Absence of Potassium
treated with 2ml of sodium nitrate solution	precipitate is obtained	
and then treated with 2ml of cobalt nitrate in		
30% glacial acetic acid		
Test For Sodium		
2 Pinches of the substance is made into paste	Yellow colour flame	Presence of Sodium
by using Hcl and introduced in to the blue	appeared	
flame, of Bunsen burner		
Test For Mercury		
2 ml of the extract is treated with 2ml of	No yellow precipitate	Absence of Mercury
sodium hydroxide solution	is obtained	
Test For Arsenic:		
2ml of extract is treated with 2ml of silver	No brownish red	Absence of Arsenic
nitrate solution	precipitate is obtained	
Miscellaneous:		
Test For Starch:		
2 ml of extract is treated with weak Iodine	No blue colour	Absence of starch
solution	developed	
	Test For Calcium 2ml of the extract is added with 2ml of 4% ammonium oxalate solution Test For Magnesium To 2ml of extract sodium hydroxide solution is added in drops to excess Test For Ammonium: To 2ml of extract few ml of Nessler's reagent and excess of sodium hydroxide solution are added Test For Potassium:A pinch of substance is treated with 2ml of sodium nitrate solution and then treated with 2ml of cobalt nitrate in 30% glacial acetic acid Test For Sodium 2 Pinches of the substance is made into paste by using Hcl and introduced in to the blue flame, of Bunsen burner Test For Mercury 2 ml of the extract is treated with 2ml of sodium hydroxide solution Test For Arsenic: 2ml of extract is treated with 2ml of silver nitrate solution Miscellaneous: Test For Starch: 2 ml of extract is treated with weak Iodine	Test For Calcium 2ml of the extract is added with 2ml of 4% ammonium oxalate solution Test For Magnesium To 2ml of extract sodium hydroxide solution is added in drops to excess Test For Ammonium: To 2ml of extract few ml of Nessler's reagent and excess of sodium hydroxide solution are added Test For Potassium: A pinch of substance is treated with 2ml of sodium nitrate solution and then treated with 2ml of cobalt nitrate in 30% glacial acetic acid Test For Sodium 2 Pinches of the substance is made into paste by using Hcl and introduced in to the blue flame, of Bunsen burner Test For Mercury 2 ml of the extract is treated with 2ml of sodium hydroxide solution Test For Arsenic: 2ml of extract is treated with 2ml of silver nitrate solution Miscellaneous: Test For Starch: 2 ml of extract is treated with weak Iodine No blue colour

2.	Test For Reducing Sugar:		
	5 ml of Benedicts qualitative solution is taken	Brick red colour	Presence of Reducing
	in a test tube and allowed to boil for 2	developed	sugar
	minutes and added 8 to 10 drops of the extract		
	and again boil it for 2 minutes. The colour		
	changes are noted		
3.	Test For The Alkaloids:		
	c. 2ml of the extract is treated with 2ml	No red colour	
	of potassium iodide solution.	developed	
	d. 2ml of extract is treated with 2ml of		
	picric acid.	Yellow colour	Presence of alkaloid
	e. 2ml of the extract is treated with 2ml	developed	
	of phosphotungstic acid	No White precipitate	
		obtained	
4.	Test For Tannic Acid:		
	2 ml of extract is treated with 2ml of ferric	No Black precipitate	Presence of Tannic acid
	chloride solution	appeared	
5.	Test For Unsaturated		
	Compound:		
	To the 2ml of extract 2ml of potassium	Potassium	Absence of unsaturated
	permanganate solution is added	Permanganate is not	compound
		decolourised	
6.	Test For Amino Acid:		
	2 drops of the extract is placed on filter paper	No Violet colour	Absence of amino acids
	and dried well	developed	
7.	Test for Type of Compound		
	2 ml of the extract is treated with 2 ml of	No green colour	Absence of oxy quinole
	ferric chloride solution	developed	epineplhrine and phro
			catechol
		No Red colour	Anti pyrine, Aliphatic
		developed	amino acids and

		meconic acid are absent
	No violet colour	Apomorphine salicylate
	developed	and resorcinol are
		absent
	No Blue colour	
	developed	Morphine, phenol
		cresol and hydro
		quinine are absent

ACUTE TOXICITY STUDY OF KARIUPPU PARPAM

Kariuppu parpam suspended in 2% CMC was administered to the groups of wistar rats in a single oral dose by gavage using a feeding needle. The limit test dose of 4000mg/kg was used. All the animals were sequentially dosed at interval of 1hour were used for the short term observation test. The control group received an equal volume of the vehicle. Observations were made and recorded systematically 1, 2, 4 and 24 hrs after substance administration. The visual observations included skin changes, morbidity, aggressiveness, sensitivity to sound and pain, as well as respiratory movements and mortality. They were deprived of food, but not water 16–18 h prior to the administration of the test suspension. Finally, the number of survivors was noted after 24 h and these animals were then maintained for a further 13 days (long term observation

period) and observations made daily. The toxicological effect was assessed on the basis of mortality.

STUDY ON ANTIULCER EFFECT OF KARIUPPU PARPAM IN PYLORUS LIGATED ALBINO RATS

ANIMALS

Wistar albino rats of either sex weighing 200-250 g were selected. Rats were fed with standard pellet diet and water ad libitum till the end of the experimental period. Distributions of animals in a group, sequence of trials and to treatment aspects were randomized.

DRUG SOLUTION

Drug was suspended 2% CMC in distilled water were administered orally to rats in dose of 400 mg/kg. Saline treated (0.5 ml/100 g, p.o.) rats served as control. The dose of Kariuppu parpam was selected on the basis of single large dose acute toxicity study values in mice.

PYLORUS LIGATION INDUCED ULCERATION

Rats were fasted for 12 hrs, care being taken to avoid coprophagy. Under light-ether anaesthesia pylorus ligation was carried out. After 4 h of pylorus ligation rats were killed with high dose of anaesthetic ether. The stomach was then taken out and cut open along the greater curvature and ulcer index was determined. Gastric juice was subjected to biochemical analysis. Total acid output (TAO), total carbohydrates (TC) and protein content (PR) were estimated. Drug was administered 30 min prior to pylorus ligation.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS:

The results were expressed as mean+SEM and were analyzed for statistically significant difference using one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison test. P values <0.05 were considered significant.

GUNMAM IN SIDDHA ASPECT

குன்மம்¹¹

வேறுபெயர் : குல்மம்

"தொடர்வாத பந்தமலாது குன்மம் வராது"

- தேரன்

இயல்: இந்நோயில் உண்ணும் உணவு செரியாது உண்ட சிறிது நேரத்திற்கெல்லாம் வயிற்றுள் தாங்க முடியாத எரிச்சலையும் வலியையும் உண்டாக்கி, உண்ட உணவை வாந்தியெழச் செய்து, உட்சென்ற உணவைப் பயனற்றதாக்கும். அதனளவாக உடலின் ஊட்டமும் வன்மையும் மெலிவடைந்து கொண்டே உடல் குன்றும்: குன்நிய உடலினளவாக நாளுக்கு நாள் மனமுங்குன்று மெனுமிவ்வியல்புடைய நோயில், ஒரே காலத்தில் உடலையும், மனதையுங் குன்றச் செய்து உயிரையும் மாய்க்கச் சிந்திக்கச் செய்யும் நோய் ஆதலால் இதனைக் குன்மமெனப் பெயரிட்டனர்.

நோய் தோன்றும் வழி:²¹

"செய்யான குன்மத்தின் தோற்றந் தன்னைச் செப்பிடவே துவர்ப்பான பொசிப்பி னாலும் மெய்யான மங்கையுடன் மருவ லாலும் வகையாகுங் கிழங்கு வகை யருந்த லாலும் உய்யான மிளகு வகை யுரைப்பி னாலும் உறுபசியை யடக்கிடும் மந்தத் தாலும் தய்யான சண்டாள கோபத் தாலும் சலிப்பாலும் குன்மம்வந் தடையும் பாரே"

- யூகி சிந்தாமணி

- 1. அதிகமான துவர்ப்பு சுவையுள்ள உணவை உண்டதாலும் கிழங்கு வகைகள், மிளகு போன்ற கார உணவு வகைகளை அளவுக்கு அதிகமாக உண்ணுதல்
- 2. அடிக்கடி பட்டினி இருத்தல்
- 3. அதிகமாக சினங் கொள்ளல் போன்ற காரணங்களால் குன்மம் தோன்றும்.

முக்குற்ற வேறுபாடு

"தொடர்வாத பந்தமலாது குன்மம் வராது" – தேரன் கூற்றுப்படி உணவாதி செயல் வேறுபாடுகளினால் வளிக்குற்றம் கேடடைந்து மற்ற இரு குற்றங்களைத் துணையாகக் கொண்டு மேல்நோக்கு கால், கீழ்நோக்கு கால்களின் தொழிலையும் கெடுத்து உண்ணும் உணவை செரியாதபடி செய்து குருதி வன்மை குறைகிறது. அதுமட்டுமின்றி கீழ்நோக்குகால் எருவை கட்டுபடுத்தியும், மேல்நோக்கு கால் வாந்தியெழச் செய்து துன்பத்தை விளைவிக்கிறது.

நோய் எண்:

யூகிமுனிவர் வகுத்தபடி எண் வகை குன்மம்:

- 1. வாத குன்மம்
- 2. பித்தகுன்மம்
- 3. சேத்தும குன்மம்
- 4. வாயுகுன்மம்
- 5. வலிகுன்மம்
- 6. எரிகுன்மம்
- 7. சத்திகுன்மம்
- 8. சன்னிகுன்மம்

ஐயகுன்மம், முப்பினி குன்மம் - ஐயகுற்றத்தால் பிறந்தன என கூறியுள்ளார்.

குறிகுணங்கள்:

1. வளிகுன்மம் குறிகுணங்கள்

- 🏶 வளிக்காலமாகிய இருபது, முப்பது வயதில் உண்டாகும்.
- 🏶 உண்டபின் கொடிய வயிற்றுவலி காணும்.
- 🏶 வாந்தியாகும். அப்போது வலி சற்று குறையும்.
- 🏶 வாந்தியில் சிறிது குருதி கலந்து வெளியாம். குருதி கறுத்து காணும்.
- சாப்பிட்டு விட்டு வலிக்கு பயந்து விரலால் குத்தி வாந்தியை வருவிப்பதும் உண்டு.

2. அழல் குன்மம் குறிகுணங்கள்:

- 🏶 எரிச்சல் இந்நோய் 30 50 வயது வரை வரும்.
- அகட்டில் எரிச்சல் உண்டாக்கி. வுரந்தி எழச்செய்யும். வாந்தியில் கோழையும், பித்தமும் கலந்து காணும்.
- இ உண்ட உணவு வாந்தியாகி வருவதால் உடல் உரம் குறைந்து குருதி கேடடைந்து உடலை மஞ்சளிக்கச் செய்யும்.

3. ஐயகுன்மம் குறிகுணங்கள்

- 🏶 ஐய காலமாகிய முதுமையில் இந்நோய் தோன்றுமாயின் கெடுதிகள் பல செய்யும்.
- 🕸 உண்ட உணவு அகட்டிலேயே தங்கி புளித்து புலால் மணத்தோடு கூடி வாந்தியாக வரும். கீழ்நோக்கி வெளியாகாது.
- ூ வயிற்றுள் காற்று தங்கி உருண்டை போல் உலாவும். அகட்டிலுண்டான புற்று நோயோ என நினைக்க இடம் தரும்.

4. முக்குற்ற (சன்னி) குன்ம குறிகுணங்கள்:

- 🕸 உணவு ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளாது. வாயில் நீர் ஊறும்.
- 🏶 வயிறு இரைந்து வெப்பமாக மலங் கழியும்.
- 🏶 வாய் உப்பு கரிக்கும். உடல் குளிர்ச்சியடையும்.

கால் (வாயு) குன்மம் : (பாயுரு குன்மம்) கூலை குன்மம் எனவும் கூறலாம். குறிகுணங்கள்:

- இ உணவு சிறிது உண்டாலும் வயிறு காற்றடங்கிய துருத்தி போல உப்பி உடல் வன்மை குறையும்
- இ வயிற்றில் காற்று வில்லை போல இழுத்து பிடித்து கொண்டு தாங்க முடியாத வலியை உண்டாக்கும்.

6. எரி குன்ம குறிகுணங்கள்:

உணவு உண்ட சிறிது நேரத்திற்கெல்லாம் வயிற்றில் தாங்க முடியாத எரிச்சலை உண்டாக்கி வயிற்றை முருக்கியது போன்ற வலியைத் தரும். 🏶 வயிறு ஊதி இரைந்து கழியும்.

7. வாந்தி குன்மக் குறிகுணங்கள்:

உண்ட உணவு செரிக்காமல் வாந்தி, மயக்கம், வயிறு எரிதல், வலித்தல், எருக்கட்டு, போன்றவை காணும்

சுவையின்மை, நரம்புகள் எல்லாம் புடைத்து திமிருண்டாதல்

8. வலிகுன்ம குறிகுணங்கள்

விலாப் பக்கத்தில் முள் செருகியது போல குத்தல் முதுகு தண்டு, இடுப்பு வலித்தல், சுரம், பொய்பசி உண்டாகும்.

வயிறு முறுக்கி நோயால் வலியை தாங்காது. உயிரை மாய்ந்து கொள்ள துணிய செய்யும்.

பரிகாரம்:

- இ குன்ம நோய் அகட்டை பற்றி வரும் நோயாதலால் உண்ணும் உணவு எளிதில் செரிக்க கூடிய உணவாகவே இருத்தல்.
- 🏶 ஒரு முறை வடித்த சோறு இளங் காய்கறிகளுமாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- 🏶 எளிதில் சீரனமாகாத தேங்காய், கொள்ளு, உளுந்து, ஆட்டுகறி நீக்கவும்
- 🕸 இஞ்சி, பிரண்டை போன்ற துவையல், சேர்த்து கொள்ளலாம்.

GUNMAM IN MODERN ASPECT PEPTIC ULCER²⁰

DEFINITION:

Peptic ulcer refers to an ulcer in the lower oesophagus, stomach (or) duodenum (upper GI tract).

ETIOPATHOGENESIS:

- Hereditary factors -
 - ♣ Strong familial history with gastric ulcer.
 - Less familial history with duodenal ulcer

- Concept of peptic ulceration is acid & pepsin Vs mucosal resistance factor. If there is an imbalance between this acid pepsin& mucosal resistance patterns is results in peptic ulcer.
- ❖ Severe ulceration occurs in Zollinger Ellison syndrome which is characteristic by high acid secrection is more important in the etiology of duodenal ulcer than gastric ulcer.
- * Factors reducing mucosal resistance:
 - ♣ Drugs like NSAIDS used in rheumatoid arthritis
 - Aspirin
 - Smoking & Alcohol
 - Organism. Helicobacter pylori.

*** HELIOBACTER PYLORI:**

H.pylori is a gram negative bacillus produces mucosal damage. In developed country H.pylori is present in 80% people by 20 yrs ag

TRANSMISSION:

Muco- oral route.

It is an organism, which produces urease. It causes gastritis.

CLINICAL FEATURES:

Signs & Symptoms:

Most common presentation is recurrent abdominal pain. The abdominal pain has three notable characters:

- 1..Localisation of the pain –Epigastric region
- 2..Relationship to food
- 3.Periodicity

> Epigastric pain:

Patient will have epigastric pain sharply localized. Patient will able to locate the site of the pain with one finger.

It is called "Pointing sign". Pain is burning in nature

Hunger pain:

Pain occurs on empty stomach is called hunger pain . which is relieved by food (or) antacids.

Night pain:

Typically the pain wakes the patient from sleep around 3 a.m. Relieved by food, milk,(or) antacid.

> Relationship to food:

Pain is relieved by food, milk (or) antacids.

Periodicity:

[Episodic pain]

Pain occurs in episodes lasting one to three weeks every time (3 to 4 times a year) between the episoides patient will be normal.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GASTRIC & DUODENAL ULCER

GASTRIC ULCER	DUODENAL ULCER

Age	More than 40 yrs	20 - 50 yr
sex	Equal	More male
[Course of		
Illness]	Less remittent	More remittent
Episodes of pain	Long duration	Short duration
Antacids	Relief of pain nonconstant	Relief of pain will be
		prompt
Food	Provokes pain	Relieves pain
Heart burn	Less common	More common
Night pain	Less common	more common
Haematamisis	More	Less
Malaena	Less	More

INVESTIGATIONS:

- ♣ Double contrast barium meal series
- ♣ Show ulcer as duodenal ulcer- Deformed duodenal cap
- ♣ Upper GI endoscopy Can visualise ulcer & Take biopsy to role out malignancy.10% gastric ulcer are malignant.

OTHER INVESTICATIONS:

Test for pylori Serum gastric acid analysis in patient with Zollinger –Ellison syndrome.

- ♣ Endoscopy & Biopsy of H.Pylori sent sample for histology for Giemsa staining.
- **♣** Rapid urease test.

COMPLICATIONS:

- ♣ Upper GI bleeding
- Perforation
- ♣ Gastric outlet obstractionMalignancy (With gastric ulcer only).

CLINICAL STUDY

SELECTION OF PATIENTS:

30 Patients of both sexes were selected from the out patient

Department of Nationl institute of siddha, Chennai-47. By present inclusion and exclusion criteria.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION:

Inclusion criteria:

- 1. Age 20- 60 years
- 2. Epigastic pain, heart burn, nausea, vomiting, indigestion, confirmed by envagai thervu and endoscopy.
- 3. Willing to be admitted in the hospital for 24 days (or) willing to attend OPD once in 8 days for 24 days.

Exclusion criteria:

- 1. Complications of peptic ulcer, radiating abdominal pain (Pancreatitis, appendicitis, acute abdominal colic pain).
- 2. Malignancy
- 3. Intestinal obstraction
- 4. Gall stone, hiatus hernia, jaundice
- 5. Hypertension

WITHDRAWAL CRITERIA

Increase in epigastric pain, incidence of diarrhea other acute illness during trial period

LINE OF TREATMENT:

The drug kariuppu parpam was administrated internally in dose of 500 mg two times a day with honey after diet.

DIET RESTRICTION:

Patient were advised to avoid:

- 1. Spicy food, tubers and cereals
- 2. Smoking
- 3. Alcohol

4.To follow diet at regular intervals.

RESULTS OF BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

The given sample contains

- Copper
- Sulphate
- Zinc
- Sodium

- Calcium
- Chloride
- Magnesium
- Tannic Acid
- Phosphate
- Reducing sugar
- Alkaloid

RESULTS OF STANDARDISATION PARAMETERS:

1.	Loss on drying	4.52
2.	Total Ash value	79.12
3.	Water soluble Ash	92.7
4.	Alkalinity as CaCo ₃ in water soluble Ash	0.25
5.	Acid insoluble Ash	0.58
6.	PH at 10% aqueous solution	9.70

ACUTE TOXICITY STUDY OF KARIUPPU PARPAM

Results

The limit dose of 4mg/kg did not cause any mortality or any signs of toxicity in any of the animal used in this study. The animals did not show any changes in behavior or other physiological activities. But the symptoms like continuous grooming, in the entire group and increase in respiration rate was generally observed in the animals (Table-1). No death was recorded during the treatment period in either the control or treated groups given upto the maximum of 4g/kg of **Kariuppu parpam** orally. No pathological alterations were grossly detected in vital organs after sacrificing. The organs of both control and treated groups were unremarkable and comparable to each sex. Pathological examinations of the tissues on a gross and macroscopic basis indicated that there were no detectable abnormalities, it can be concluded that a test substance is practically non-toxic or non-lethal after an acute exposure. This test limit for acute oral toxicity is generally considered to be 4.0g/kg body weight. If no mortality is observed at this dose level, a higher dosage is generally not necessary as per the standard guidelines.

Incremental dose finding experiment and its Signs of Toxicity

No	Treatment	Dose mg/kg	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Ι	50	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	II	100	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	III	250	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
4	IV	500	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
5	V	1000	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
6	VI	2000	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
7	VII	4000	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	ı	-	-	-	-	-	ı	-	ı	+	-

STUDY ON ANTIULCER EFFECT OF KARIUPPU PARPAM IN PYLORUS LIGATED ALBINO RATS

RESULTS

In pylorus ligated rats Kariuppu parpam showed significant reduction in ulcer index when compared with control group. Among the acid secretory parameters reduction in TAO was also significant at the dose of 400mg/kg whereas effect on pepsin activity was insignificant.

^{1.} Alertness 2. Aggressiveness 3. Pile erection 4. Grooming 5. Gripping 6. Touch Response 7. Increased Motor Activity 8. Tremors 9. Convulsions 10. Muscle Spasm 11. Catatonia 12. Musclerelaxant 13. Hypnosis 14. Analgesia 15.Lacrimation 16. Exophthalmos 17. Diarrhoea 18. Writhing 19. Respiration 20. Number of Deaths (Mortality)

Treatment with drug produced insignificant alteration in TC of gastric juice. However, a significant decrease in PR of gastric juice was observed (Table 1). These results suggest that besides reduction in total acid output and enhancement of mucin activity other mechanisms may also play a role in gastroprotection afforded by Kariuppu parpam. The results of the present study confirm the antiulcer activity of Kariuppu parpam against gastric ulceration in rats. The mechanism for antiulcer action of Kariuppu parpam may be attributed partially to decrease in acid secretion and enhancement of mucin activity. However, more investigations need to be done to elucidate the exact mechanism of antiulcer activity of Kariuppu parpam.

Table 1—Effect of **Kariuppu parpam** on total and free acidity, gastric volume and ulcer index [Values are mean \pm SE from 6 animals in each group]

Groups	Total acidity	Free aciditly	Gastric Volume	Ulcer index
	(mEq/l)	(mEq/l)	(ml/100g)	
CMC Normal control	171.12±1.84*	132.1±2.14*	2.74±0.01*	1.25±0.03*
ligation control	236.18±3.01	189.5±2.41	5.19±0.05	4.28±0.04
Ranitidine (50mg/kg)	187.22±1.40*	148.76±2.20*	3.41±0.02*	1.88±0.04*
KUP(400mg/kg)	203.65±1.33*	144±1.47*	3.56±0.03*	2.57±0.02*
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \				

^{*}P values <0.001 as compared to ligation control

Table 2—Effect of **Kariuppu parpam** on mucin activity of gastric juice in pylorus ligation induced ulcers [Values are mean \pm SE from 6 animals in each group]

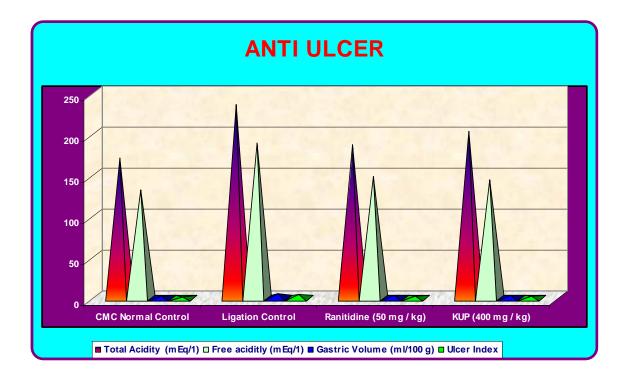
Groups	Protein (mg/ml)	TC (mg/ml)
Ligation control	266.07±5.01	1648.14±23.08
Ranitidine (50mg/kg)	314.52±2.58*	1591.54±18.03*
KUP (400mg/kg)	291.16±4.11*	1356.32±24.43*

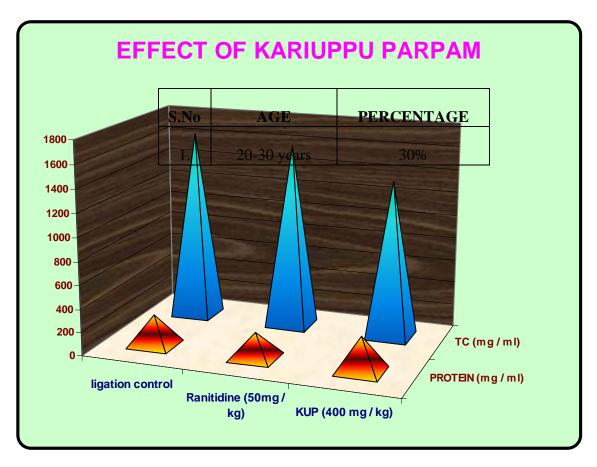
*P values compared

<0.001 as

to ligation

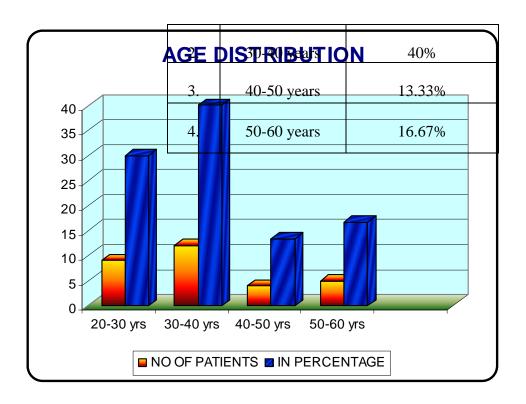
control





RESULTS OF CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

Table -3 AGE DISTRIBUTION

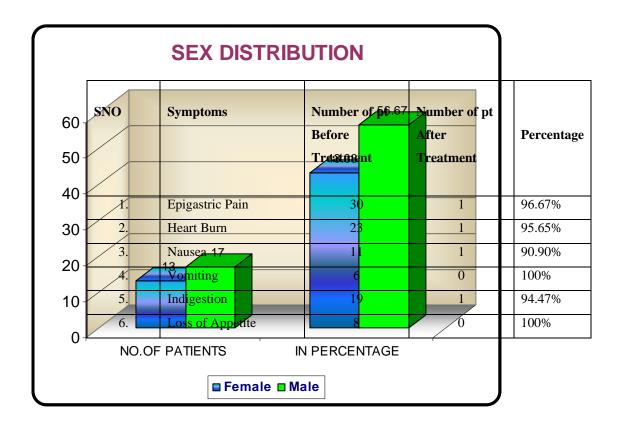


For the clinical study of kariuppu parpam in gunmam. 30 patients were selected.

According to age wise distribution 30% were in 20-30 yrs, 40% were in 30-40 yrs, 13.33% were in 40-50 yrs, 16.67% were in 50-60 yrs.

Table no: 4 SEX DISTRIBUTION

S.No	SEX	PERCENTAGE
1.	Female	43.33%
2.	Male	56.67%

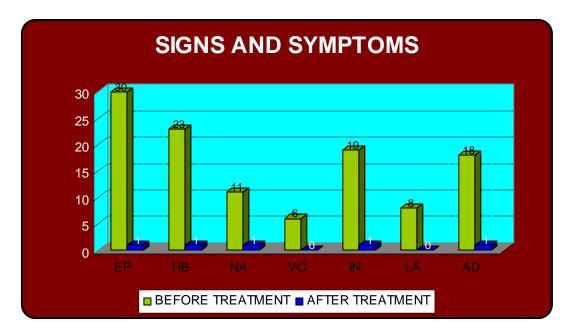


According to sex wise distribution 43.33% were in female, 56.67% were in male.

RESULTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Improvement showing signs and symptoms before and after treatment

7.	Abdominal Discomfort	18	1	94.44%



From the clinical study 96.67% of patients get relieved from epigastric pain, 95.65% get relieved from Heart burn, 90.90% patients get relieved from nausea, 100% patients get relieved from vomiting, 94.74% patients get relieved from indigestion, 100% patients get relieved from loss of appetite, 94.44% get relieved from abdominal discomfort and no adverse effects were observed. From the cliical and stastical analysis, it is proved that the drug kariuppu parpam is staistically significant.

GUNMAM (PEPTIC ULCER) - BLOOD INVESTIGATION – BEFORE TREATMENT

S.No	OP/IP No	Hb	TC	DC	ESR	Blood				UR	INE
		gm%	Cells/			Sugar	Urea	Crea	CHO		Deposit

			cu.mm	P%	L%	E%	M%	½ hr	1hr	(R)	Mg%	Mg%	Mg%	Alb	Sug	Pus	Epi
								mm	mm	mg/dl						Cells	Cells
1	AG2220	13.5	8150	60	35	4	1	9	12	104	28	0.6	180	Nil	Nil	6-8	1-2
2	A2938	12.6	6800	52	40	2	-	14	30	84	27	0.8	135	Nil	Nil	3-5	1-2
3	742	10.6	8000	50	43	5	-	24	48	128	23	0.7	176	Nil	Nil	6-8	1-6
4	AG1539	8.7	4500	50	48	2	-	5	10	95	24	0.8	195	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3
5	AF8247	15.6	6000	50	47	2	-	3	3	123	17	0.7	184	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
6	AG3930	12.5	7800	54	42	3	1	9	18	96	18	0.5	197	Nil	Nil	2-4	4-6
7	AG1910	15	9800	60	35	5	-	10	22	160	21	0.6	160	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
8	AG4064	13.1	8800	60	38	2	-	5	10	61	23	0.5	159	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
9	AG4225	13.5	6000	53	45	2	-	2	5	94	17	0.6	190	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3
10	AG4262	16	6100	50	47	3	-	10	20	88	22	0.8	170	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
11	AG6445	13.1	7900	50	45	5	-	2	4	60	13	0.6	160	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
12	AG4306	12.2	8200	52	46	2	-	4	10	86	21	0.7	158	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
13	AG6441	12.6	7900	54	40	4	-	4	8	74	13	0.8	178	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
14	N9335	11	5600	50	48	2	-	6	15	99	18	0.5	175	Nil	Nil	3-4	1-2
15	AG8625	13.1	6200	52	47	1	-	3	6	70	18	0.7	113	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-3
16	AG4055	12	8400	54	42	3	-	4	8	100	32	0.7	178	Nil	Nil	1-3	1-2
17	AG9408	10.6	6800	55	42	3	-	1	8	118	18	0.6	172	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
18	AG7238	15.2	7500	56	42	2	-	11	34	91	26	0.8	169	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
19	AG2611	13	6900	53	40	6	1	15	33	64	28	0.7	136	Nil	Nil	6-8	1-2
20	755	10.7	5500	50	42	3	-	6	12	128	24	0.7	185	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3
21	AH172	14	8500	59	38	3	-	6	12	109	21	0.6	187	Nil	Nil	2-4	1-2
22	AH459	12.6	6900	56	40	4	-	10	12	110	26	0.8	183	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
23	AH1717	12.1	4900	53	43	4	-	4	8	92	20	0.7	146	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-2
24	AH1424	9	8900	54	41	3	2	12	24	72	25	0.9	178	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
25	AH3803	12.6	6800	56	38	4	2	4	8	120	17	0.6	190	Nil	Nil	3-4	2-3
26	AG9003	15.5	8800	54	42	2	2	3	6	102	17	0.7	118	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-4
27	AI8835	13.5	7900	54	41	5	-	12	24	86	21	0.7	176	Nil	Nil	2-4	4-6
28	AG5213	12.1	6200	55	42	3	-	5	10	125	18	0.6	167	Nil	Nil	3-4	2-3
29	AG3487	13.1	9600	50	41	7	-	5	11	119	30	0.5	180	Nil	Nil	1-2	0-1
30	875	12.5	7600	57	37	6	-	19	38	117	34	0.7	170	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-4

GUNAM (PEPTIC ULCER) - BLOOD INVESTIGATION – AFTER TREATMENT

S.No	OP/IP No	Hb	TC]	DC .		ESR		Blood					UR	RINE	
		gm%	Cells/							Sugar	Urea	Crea	СНО				osit
			cu.mm	P%	L%	E%	M%	½ hr	1hr	(R)	Mg%	Mg%	Mg%	Alb	Sug	Pus	Epi
								mm	mm	mg/dl						Cells	Cells
1	AG2220	13.6	7200	56	42	02	-	5	11	89	24	0.6	180	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3
2	A2938	10.6	6800	52	45	03	-	12	18	98	21	0.8	135	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
3	742	11	8000	50	43	05	-	14	24	118	25	0.7	176	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
4	AG1539	10.3	7900	62	34	04	-	20	25	96	30	0.8	195	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
5	AF8247	13.5	6100	53	42	05	-	13	23	88	15	0.7	184	Nil	Nil	1-3	1-3
6	AG3930	11.7	7200	56	38	04	02	9	20	93	16	0.5	197	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
7	AG1910	12.5	7100	57	36	07	-	13	21	94	18	0.6	160	Nil	Nil	1-3	1-2
8	AG4064	13.4	6300	56	38	04	02	2	4	86	17	0.5	159	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-5
9	AG4225	13.5	8000	54	42	04	-	4	8	99	16	0.6	190	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-4
10	AG4262	15.5	7800	50	45	03	02	22	44	122	11	0.8	170	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
11	AG6445	11	6800	53	45	02	-	14	24	100	20	0.6	160	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-4
12	AG4306	10.5	7300	51	42	07	-	13	22	113	18	0.7	158	Nil	Nil	1-3	2-3
13	AG6441	12.9	8000	58	42	02	-	13	28	110	17	0.8	178	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-4
14	N9335	12.2	7300	56	38	04	02	10	20	107	30	0.5	175	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
15	AG8625	14.5	6800	58	38	04	-	2	4	76	23	0.7	113	Nil	Nil	1-4	1-2
16	AG4055	15	6100	50	46	04	-	12	25	94	19	0.7	178	Nil	Nil	2-3	1-3
17	AG9408	10	7000	51	46	03	-	11	23	100	16	0.6	172	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-4
18	AG7238	12.1	5900	52	42	05	01	12	21	97	17	0.8	169	Nil	Nil	1-3	2-3
19	AG2611	11.3	6300	57	40	03	-	7	14	102	15	0.7	136	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-4
20	755	10	6200	52	45	03	-	10	12	112	26	0.7	185	Nil	Nil	2-3	2-3
21	AH172	11.2	5800	50	45	05	-	8	16	101	19	0.6	187	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
22	AH459	10.8	7200	55	42	02	01	7	12	95	16	0.8	183	Nil	Nil	2-4	2-3
23	AH1717	12.3	6700	51	43	05	01	13	19	98	21	0.7	146	Nil	Nil	2-5	2-3
24	AH1424	14.1	7400	53	40	07	-	15	30	96	17	0.9	178	Nil	Nil	2-4	1-4
25	AH3803	13.5	6600	51	42	07		22	28	78	23	0.6	190	Nil	Nil	1-3	2-3
26	AG9003	9.8	6400	50	46	03	01	4	10	126	18	0.7	118	Nil	Nil	1-2	1-2
27	AI8835	13	7500	56	40	04	-	10	20	102	25	0.7	176	Nil	Nil	2-4	3-4
28	AG5213	12.6	7300	58	40	02	-	11	23	108	20	0.6	167	Nil	Nil	1-3	2-3
29	AG3487	11.8	6700	52	45	03	-	15	28	96	21	0.5	180	Nil	Nil	1-4	1-2
30	875	12.3	7100	51	44	05	-	6	15	98	16	0.7	170	Nil	Nil	1-2	2-3

GUNMAM (PEPTIC ULCER) - IMPROVEMENT REPORT

S.No	OP/IP No	AGE	SEX	Ep BT	Ep AT	Hb BT	Hb AT	Na BT	Na AT	Vo BT	Vo AT	In BT	In AT	La BT	La AT	Ad BT	Ad AT
1	AG2220	30	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
2	A2938	38	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
3	742	31	F	+	-	+	_	+	1	_	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
4	AG1539	38	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
5	AF8247	38	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
6	AG3930	51	F	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
7	AG1910	39	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
8	AG4064	28	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
9	AG4225	44	M	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
10	AG4262	39	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
11	AG6445	35	M	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	1	-
12	AG4306	40	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	1	-
13	AG6441	40	M	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
14	N9335	60	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
15	AG8625	27	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
16	AG4055	30	F	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-
17	AG9408	25	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	AG7238	23	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
19	AG2611	31	M	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
20	755	50	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
21	AH172	29	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
22	AH459	25	F	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
23	AH1717	29	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
24	AH1424	40	F	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
25	AH3803	38	F	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
26	AG9003	54	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+		-	-	-	-
27	AI8835	56	M	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
28	AG5213	43	M	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
29	AG3487	47	F	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
30	875	56	F	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

^{*} Ep – Epigastric Pain * Hb – Heart burn * Na – Nausea * Vo – Vomiting * In – Indigestion * La – Loss of Appetite * Ad – Abdominal Discomfort.

DISCUSSION

The drug kariupu parpam was selected to find its efficacy in the management of gunmam.

The literary evidence from the text, Anuboga vithiya navaneetham part-3 strongly support the anti-ulcer activity of the drug.

Bio-chemical analysis of the drug kariuppu parpam reveals the presence of slphate, copper, sodium, chloride, magnesium, zinc, calcium, phosphate.

COPPER:

Copper complexs such as copper aspirinate and copper tryptophate, markedly increase healing rate of ulcers and wounds.copper complexes heal gastric ulcer five days sooner than other reagents. In siddha text, copper is called as "Gunmakalan" which it cures gunmam (peptic ulcer). From above the inference it is proved that copper helps in healing peptic ulcer.

ZINC:

It uses in the treatment of peptic ulcer as it is useful for the repair of damage tissues and has shown protective properties against stomach ulceration.

MAGNESIUM:

Magnesium hydroxide is a more effective antacid than aluminium. It is nonabsorbable antacid so, it is always preferred. It neutralizes the acid.

SULPHATE:

Sulphur is known as healing mineral, protamine sulphate accelerates gastric ulcer healing through a mucosal nitric oxide depedent pathways, acid inhibition properties contributes in part to the ulcer healing action of protamine sulphate.

CALCIUM:

Calcium in the form of calcium carbonate is an antacid. It is an absorbable antacid, which neutralizes the stomach acid.

ACUTE TOXICITY STUDY OF KARIUPPU PARPAM:

In the acute toxicity studies no mortality is occurred up to the leval of 4000mg/kg. It proves that the above drug is having wide safety margin.

ANTI-ULCER ACTIVITY:

- The present study shows that kariuppu parpam have a significant antiulcer activity as evident from significant decrease in ulcer index in experimently induced gastric ulcer model.
- In pylorus ligation- induced gastric ulceration model a significant decrease in TAO
 was observed. The effect of an agent on mucin activity is reflected by its effect on
 TC/RR ratio.
- In this model decrease TAO and increased musin activity caused by kariuppu parpam may explain the anti-ulcer action.

SIDDHA ASPECT:

According to Siddha aspect ,Gunmam is caused by derangement of vadha kutram ,so

"வாதமேலிட்டால் மதுரம் புளியுப்பு சேதமுறச் செய்யும் சிறையம் ஓதக்கேள் காரந் துவர்கசப்புக் காட்டும் சுவையெல்லாம் சாரப் பரிகாரஞ் சாற்று".

ARUSUVAI	IMBOOTHAM	THIRIDHODAM
Uvarppu	Appu+Theyu	Pitham viruthi
		Iya viruthi

The compound drug consists of Uvarppu, kaippu, with this the excess valikutram can be controlled and it can be mainted by altering pitha kutram.

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT:

For the clinical study of kariuppu parpam in gunmam. 30 patients were selected.

According to age wise distribution 30% were in 20-30 yrs, 40% were in 30-40 yrs, 13.33% were in 40-50 yrs, 16.67% were in 50-60 yrs.

According to sex wise distribution 43.33% were in female, 56.67% were in male.

From the clinical study 96.67% of patients get relieved from epigastric pain, 95.65% get relieved from Heart burn, 90.90% patients get relieved from nausea, 100% patients get relieved from vomiting, 94.74% patients get relieved from indigestion, 100% patients get relieved from loss of appetite, 94.44% get relieved from abdominal discomfort and no adverse effects were observed.

From the cliical and stastical analysis, it is proved that the drug kariuppu parpam is staistically significant.

SUMMARY

The drug kariuppu parpam has been selected for this study to evaluate its efficacy in the management of "Gunmam".

The litery evidence strongly supports the anti-ulcer activity of kariuppu parpam in the management of "Gunmam".

Bio-chemical analysis of the drug reveals the presence of sulphate, copper, zinc, calcium, magnesium, chloride, sodium and alkaloid, presence of reducing sugar.

The acute toxicity study shows that the drug is very safe and no significant adverse effects up to dose level to 4000 mg/kg.

The pharmacological study shows that the drug has significant anti-ulcer activity at the dose of 400mg/kg.

From the clinical study, the drug kariuppu parpam is more effective in gunmam. The ingredients of drug kariuppu parpam is easily available in all seasons and method of preparation is easily and cost effective.

CONCLUSION

From the pharmacological studies and literature evidences and based on the observation of their study, it is concluded that the drug kariuppu parpam has got and Anti- ulcer activity, so it can be given in the management of gunmam.

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Author Dr. M. shanmuga velu, H.P.I.M,

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Noi illaneri

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Author – Vaithya vithvamani C. Kannusamy pillai,

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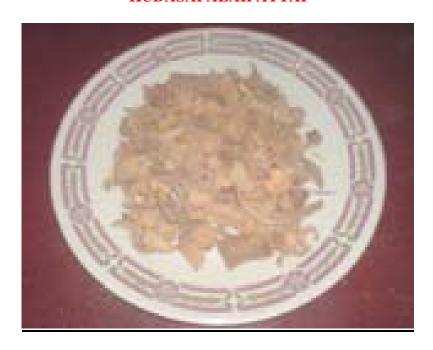
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KUDASAPALAIPATTAI



PURIFIED KUSAPALAIPATTAI CHOORANAM



BEFORE TREATMENT



AFTER TREATMENT



KARIUPPU BEFORE PURIFICATION



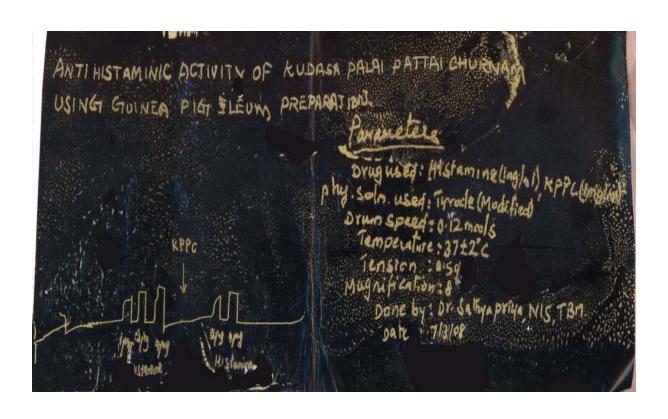
KARIUPPU AFTER PURIFICATION



KARIUPPU PARPAM



ANTI-HISTAMINIC ACTIVITY



ANTI – ULCER ACTIVITY REPORT





BEFORE TREATMENT REPORT



BILLROTH INSTITUTE OF GASTROENTEROLOGY (Centre of Excellence for Gastrointestinal & Liver Diseases)

BILLROTH HOSPITALS

43, Lakshmi Talkies Road, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai - 600 030 E-mail: drvjegan@hotmail.com Tel: 26440020, 26441777, 26442090, 2644070 Telefax: 26442999

ADVANCED VIDEO GASTHOSCOPY, COLONOSCOPY, E.R.C.P., LAPAROSCOPY & LASER CENTRE

Patient 's Name : MR SRIDHAR

Age: 38 Years Sex: M(OP)

Referred by : Dr.K.Sathiyapriya, M.D(S).,



OESOPHAGO - GASTRO - DUODENOSCOPY - REPORT

OESOPHAGUS : Normal

O-G JUNCTION : AT 38 cms.

STOMACH

FUNDUS

: Normal

BODY

: Inflamed.

ANTRUM

: Normal

PYLORUS

: Normal

SENSTALISMONDO.

DUODENUM

I PART

: Normal

II PART

: Normal

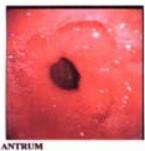


IMPRESSION/CONCLUSION: GASTRITIS.

BODY

FUNDUS





DR. V. HEMA NJAYALAKSHMI, DCH., DNBIPAERI, D.M., GASTROENTEROLOGIST



D2

AFTER TREATMENT REPORT



The Best Hospital Private Limited

9, VELLALA STREET, KODAMBAKKAM, CHENNAI - 600 024.

DEPARTMENT OF GASTROENTEROLOGY

UPPER G.I.SCOPY REPORT

NAME: MR SRIDHAR

Refd. By: DR.K. SATHIYAPRIYA M.D. (S).,

ID No. : 169

AGE: 38 SEX: MALE



DUODENUM III PART

OESOPHAGUS : Normal

O-G JUNCTION: AT 38 cms

STOMACH

FUNDUS : Normal

BODY : Normal

ANTRUM : Normal

PYLORUS : Normal

DUODENUM

I PART : Normal

II PART : Normal



DUODENUM II PART



ANTRUM

IMPRESSION: Normal study.

DATE: 18 - Mar - 08



EID



OFSODUAGE

Dr. P. RAJA SAMBANDAM, MD.DM.,

GASTRO ENTEROLOGIST



RODY

AN OPEN CLINICAL TRIAL OF *KUDASAPALAI PATTAI CHOORANAM*FOR THE TREATMENT OF *KARAPPAN* (ECZEMA)- A PILOT STUDY FORM I-SELECTION PERFORMA

1. OP/IP No:	_ 2.BED No:_	3.S.No:	
4. NAME:	5.AGE:	Yrs 6.GENER:	
a) Nationality : b) Religion :			
7. DATE OF ADMISSION TO T	THE TRIAL		
8. OCCUPATION:			
9. POSTAL ADDRESS:			
10. COMPLAINS & DURATION	N:		
11. HISTORY OF PRESENT ILI	LNESS:		
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
12. PAST HISTORY:			•••••
	•••••		•••••
13. FAMILY HISTORY:			

14. MENSTRUAL HISTORY: Normal(1 Abnormal(2) Not applicable(3)							
15. SOCIAL HISTORY: Low socio economic (1)		Middle class (2) Higher class (3)					
HABITS: 16. Smoker		Yes(1) No(2)					
17. Alcoholic							
18. Betel nut chewer							
19. Non-Vegetarian							
GENERAL EXAMINATIO	N:						
20. a) Built and nutrition							
20. b) Body weight (kg)							
21. Body temperature (F)	:						
22. Blood Pressure (mmHg)	:						
23. Pulse Rate/min	:						
24. Heart Rate/min	:						
25. Respiratory Rate/min	:						
		Yes (1) No(2)					
26. Pallor	:						
27. Jaundice	:						
28. Clubbing	:						
29. Cyanosis	:						
30. Pedal Oedema	:						
31. Lymphadenopathy	:						

32. Jugular venous pulsesation :

CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF SKIN:									
33. ANATOMICA	AL LOCATION								
34. COLOUR -Normal Hyperpigmented Hypopigmented									
35. SIZE OF THE LESION (Length cm):									
36. SHAPE:	Irregular	Round Dispersed							
37. PRURITUS:	Present	Absent							
38. SWELLING:	Present	Absent							
39. ERYTHEMA:	Present	Absent							
40. DEPIGMENTA	40. DEPIGMENTATION OF SKIN								
	Present	Absent							
41. SENSATION									
	Normal	Paraesthesia Numbnes Numbnes							
	Painful	Burning Pricking							
42. SCALING:	Present -	Absent							
43. CRUSTING:	Present -	Absent							
44. OOZING:	Present	Absent							
45. MACULES:	Present	Absent							
46. PAPULES:	Present	Absent							
47. VESICLES:	Present	Absent							
48. PUSTULES:	Present	Absent							
49. PALPATION:									

Smooth

Cold

Rough ____

Normal

Warm

EXAMINATION OF VITAL ORGANS:

	Normal (1)	Abnormal (2)
50. CNS		
51. CVS		
52. RS		
53. ABDOMEN		
54. NILAM:		
1.Kurinji	2.Mullai	3.Marutham 4.Neithal 5.Palai
55. KALA IYALBU	:	
1.Karkaalam	2.Koothirkaalam	3.Munpanikaalam
4.Pinpanikaalam] 5.Illavenilkaalan	6.Muthuvenilkaalam
56. UDAL IYALBU	:	
1.Vadam 2.Pit	ham 3.Kaba	m 4.Vathapitham 5.Vathakabam
6.Pithavadam	7.Pithakabam	8.kabavadham 9.Kabhapitham
57.GUNAM:		
1. Sathuvam□	2.Rasatl	ham 3.Thamasam
AYMPORIGAL:	Normal(1) At	ffected(2)
58. Mei		
59. Vaai		
60 Kan		
61. Mookku		
62. Sevi		
KANMENTHIRIUM	I / KANMAVEDAY	YAM
63. Kai	Normal(1) af	fected(2)

64 Kaal		
65. Vaai		
66. Earuvai		
67 Karuvai		
UYIR THATHUKKA	L:	
VATHAM:		
68 Pranan	Normal (1)	affected (2)
69 Abanan		
70.Viyanan		
71.Uthanan		
72.Samanan		
73.Nagan		
74.Koorman		
75.Kirukaran		
76.Devathathan		
77.Dhananjeyan		
PITTHAM:		
78.Anar pittham	Normal (1)	affected (2)
79.Ranjagam		
80.Sathagam		
81.Alosagam		
82.Prasagam		
KABAM:		
83.Avalambagar	Normal (1)	affected (2)
84.Kilethagam		

	85.Pothagam		
	86.Tharpagam		
	87.Santhegam		
UDAL	THATHUKKA		offeeted (2)
	88. Saaram	Normal (1)	affected (2)
	89.Senneer		
	90.Oon		
	91.Kozhuppu		
	92.Eanbu		
	93Moolai		
	94.Sukkilam/ Suronitham		
ENVA	GAI THERVU	GAL:	
		 Normal (1)	affected (2)
	96.Naa		
	97. Niram		
	98.Mozhi		
	99.Vizhi		
	100.Sparisam		
Malan	n: No 101. Niram 102. Nurai	ormal (1)	affected (2)
	103. Kirumi		
	104. Kalappu		
	105. Erugal		
	106. Elagal		

Mootheram: Neerkuri:		
107. Niram	Normal (1)	affected (2)
108.Manam		
109. Eadai		
110.Nurai		
111.Enjal		
Neikuri: Va	tha neer(1)	Pitha neer(2 Kaba neer(3)
LAB INVESTIGA BLOOD: 112. TC (Cells/Cu		
DC (%)- 113.N-	114.L	L- 115M- 116.E - 117.B-
ESR (mm)- 118. 1	/2 hr-	119.1 hr-
120. Hb (gm%)-		
Blood Sugar (gm 121.Fasting	%)	122.Post Prandial
123.Randam		
124.Blood Urea(m	g%)	
125.Blood Cholest	erol(mg%)	
URINE: 126.Albumin	Present ((1) Absent (2)
127.Sugar		
Deposit 128.Pus cel	Present (1	1) Absent (2)

129.Epitheli	ial cells -		•••••
130.Red cel	ls - 🗆		
131.Casts/C	rystal -		
MOTION:	Proceed (1)	Absort (2)	
MOTION:	Present (1)	Absent (2)	
132.Ova	-		
133.Cyst	- 🗆		
134.Occult blood	- 🗆		
135.Pus cells	- 🖂		
146.Admitted to tra	il: (1) Yes 🗀	(2) No	
147.If yes, a) S.No:	149.IP:	OP:	
148.Drugs issued fo	or O.P.Patients:		
1.No.of pac	cks:		
149Date:		Signature of i	nvestigator
150.Station:		Signature of	Doctor

AN OPEN CLINICAL TRIAL OF *KUDASAPALAI PATTAI CHOORANAM* FOR THE TREATMENT OF *KARAPPAN* (ECZEMA)- A PILOT STUDY

FORM II-ASSESSMENT PERFORMA

1. OP/IP No:		2.BE	ED No:	3.S.No:	
4. NAME:					
5. DATE OF ADI	MISSION:]
6. DATE OF ASS	ESSMENT:]
7. DAY OF ASSE	ESSMENT:				
CLINICAL ASS	ESSMENT CHA	ART:			
8. ANATOMICA	L LOCATION				
9. COLOUR	Normal	Hyperpigm	ented	Hypopign	nented
10. SIZE OF THE	E LESION (Lengt	h cm):			
11. SHAPE:	Irregular —	Round [Dispers	sed	
12. PRURITUS:	Present	Absent [
13. SWELLING:	Present	Absent			
14. ERYTHEMA:	Present	Absent [
15. DEPIGMENTA	TIOPN OF HAIR				
	Present -	Absent _			
16. SENSATION					
	Normal	Paraesthes	ia 🔲	Numbness	
	Painful -	Burning		Pricking	
17. SCALING:	Present	Absent			
18. CRUSTING:	Present -	Absent			

19. OOZING:	Present	Absent				
20. MACULES:	Present	Absent				
21. PAPULES:	Present	Absent				
22. VESICLES:	Present	Absent				
23. PUSTULES:	Present	Absent				
24. PALPATION:	Normal	Smooth		Rough		
	Warm	Cold				
25.PIGMENTAT	ION: Present		Absent			
						••••
26.Naadi						• • • •
LAB INVESTIG BLOOD: 27. TC (Cells/Cu	ATION :(Only on	Day 1, 21	land Day 4	18)		
DC (%) 28.N-	29.L-		30.M-	31.E -	32.B-	
ESR (mm) 33.1/2	hr-	34.1 hr-				
35. Hb (gm %)-						
Blood Sugar(gm) 36.Fasting	0%)		37.Post Pr	andial		
38.Randam						
39.Blood Urea(mg	g%)					
40.Blood Cholesto	erol(mg%)					
URINE: 41.Albumin	Present (1)	Abs	ent (2)			
42.Sugar						
Deposit	Present (1)	2 Abso	ent (2)			

43.Pus cells	-		
44.Epithelia	l cells -	<u> </u>	
45.Red cells	_ 🗆	<u> </u>	
46.Casts/Cry	ystal - 🗀	<u> </u>	
MOTION: 47. Ova	Present (1)	Absent (2)	
48. Cyst	-		
49. Occult blood-			
50. Pus cells -			
51. NEERKURI			
52. NEIKURI:	Vatha neer(1)	Pitha neer(2)	Kaba neer(3)
53. RESULT:	Cured	Improved	No change
FOR O.P.PATIEN 54. Drugs returned 1. No of p			
55. Drugs issued: 1. No. of p	oack		
56. ENVAGAI TH	IERVUGAL		
Naa Niram Mozhi Vizhi Malam Neer Naadi Sparism		G.	
57. Date: 58. Station:		_	ature of investigator Signature of Doctor

A CLINICAL TRIAL OF SIDDHA DRUG KUDASAPALAIPATTAI CHOORANAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF KARAPPAN (ECZEMA) - A PILOT STUDY

CONSENT FORM

CERTIFICATE BY INVESTIGATOR

I certify that I have disclosed all details about the study in the terms readily understood by the patient.

Date:	
g:	Signature:
Station:	Name:
	CONSENT BY PATIENT
clinical trial, and the nature of	satisfaction, by the attending physician, the purpose of the f the drug treatment and follow-up including the laboratory ed to monitor and safeguard my body functions.
	r of choice, hereby give my consent to be included as a Kudasapalaipattai chooranam on Karappan.
Date:	Signature:
Station:	Name:
	Signature of witness:
Date:	Name:
Station:	Relationship:

AN OPEN CLINICAL TRIAL OF KARIUPPU PARPAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF GUNMAM(PEPTIC ULCER) - A PILOT STUDY

FORM I-SELECTION PERFORMA

1. OP/IP No:	2.BED No:	3.S.No:	
4. NAME:	5.AGE:	Yrs 6.GENER:	
a) Nationality : b) Religion :			
7. DATE OF ADMISSION TO	THE TRIAL		
8. OCCUPATION:			
9. POSTAL ADDRESS:			
10. COMPLAINTS & DURAT			
11. HISTORY OF PRESENT I	ILLNESS:		
12. PAST HISTORY:			
13. FAMILY HISTORY:			
14 MENSTRIJAI HISTORV:	Normal(I Abnorm	al(2) Not applie	vahla(3)

15. SOCIAL HISTORY: Low socio economic (1)		□ Middle	class (2)	Higher class (3)
HABITS: 16. Betel nut chewer		Yes(1)	No(2)	
17. Tea /Coffee				
18. Non-Vegetarian				
19. Alcoholic				
20. Smoker /Tobacco				
GENERAL EXAMINATIO)N:			
21 a) Built and nutrition				
b) Body weight (kg)	:			
22. Body temperature (F)	:			
23. Blood Pressure (mmHg)	:		/	
24. Pulse Rate/min	:			
25. Heart Rate/min	:			
26. Respiratory Rate/min	:			
		Yes (1)	No(2)	
27. Pallor	:			
28. Jaundice	:			
29. Clubbing	:			
30. Cyanosis	:			
31. Pedal Oedema	:			
32. Lymphadenopathy	:			
33. Jugular venous pulsesation	:			

EXAMINATION OF VITAL ORGANS:

	Nor <u>mal</u> (1)	Abnormal (2)
34.Stomach		
35.Liver		
36.Spleen		
37.Kidney		
38. Lungs		
39. Heart		
40.Brain		
CLINICAL EXAM	INATION	
SIGNS AND SYMP	roms y	Yes No
41. EPIGASTRIC PA	.IN 🗆	
42. HEART BURN		
43. NAUSEA		
44. VOMITING		
45. INDIGESTION		
46. ABDOMINAL DIS	COMFORT [
SIDDHA SYSTEM EX	AMINATION	
AYMPORIGAL:	Normal(1)	Affortad(2)
1	Normal(1)	Affected(2)
47. Mei		
48. Vaai		
49. Kan		
50. Mookku		
51. Sevi		

KANMENTHIRIUM / KANMAVEDAYAM

	Normal(1)	affected(2)
52. Kai		
53 Kaal		
54. Vaai		
55. Earuvai		
56. Karuvai		
57. NILAM:		
1.Kurinji 🗀	2.Mullai	3.Marutham 4.Neithal 5.Palai
58. PARUVA KAA	LAM	
1.Karkaalam	2.Koothirkaal	am 3.Munpanikaalam
4.Pinpanikaalam	5.Elavenilkaa	lam 6.Muthuvenilkaalam
59 YAKKAI:		
1.Vathan 2.P	itham 3.Ka	abam 4.Vathapitham 5.Vathakabam
6.Pithavadam	7.Pithakabam	8.kabavadham 9.Kabhapitham
60 .GUNAM:		
1. Sathuvam□	2.Ra	satham 3.Thamasam
UYIR THATHUKK VATHAM:	AAL:	
61. Pranan	Normal (1)	affected (2)
62. Abanan		
63.Viyanan		
64. Uthanan		
65.Samanan		

66 .Nagan		
67 Koorman		
68Kirukaran		
69 .Devathathan		
70.Dhananjeyan		
PITTHAM:		
71.Anar pittham	Normal (1)	affected (2)
72.Ranjagam		
73Sathagam		
74.Alosagam		
75.Prasagam		
KABAM:		
76.Avalambaga	Normal (1) m	affected (2)
77.Kilethagam		
78.Pothagam		
79.Tharpagam		
80.Santhegam		
UDAL THATHUKKA	L:	
81. Saaram	Normal (1)	affected (2)
82.Senneer		
83.Oon		
84.Kozhuppu		
85.Eanbu		
86Moolai		
87.Sukkilam/ Suronitham		

ENVAGAI THERVUGAL:

88. Naa		 Normal (1)	affected (2)	
	89.Naa			
	90.Niram			
	91Mozhi			
	92Vizhi			
	93.Sparisam			
Malan	n: No 94. Niram	ormal (1)	affected (2)	
	95. Nurai			
	96 Kirumi			
	97. Kalappu			
	98. Erugal			
	99. Elagal			
Mooth	eram:			
Ne	erkuri: N 100. Niram	ormal (1)	affected (2)	
	1O1.Manam			
	102. Edai			
	103. Nurai			
	104 Enjal			
Ne	ikuri: Vatha	neer(1)	Pitha neer(2	Kaba neer(3)

LAB INVESTIGATION:

BLOOD: 105. TC (Cells/Cu mm)	
DC (%)- 106.P- 107.L-	108M- 109.E - 110.B-
ESR (mm)- 111. 1/2 hr- 113. Hb (gm%)-	112.1 hr-
Blood Sugar (gm %) 114.Fasting	115.Post Prandial
116.Randam	
117Blood Urea(mg%)	
118.Blood Cholesterol(mg%)	
URINE: Present (1) 119.Albumin	Absent (2)
120.Sugar	
Deposit Present (1) 121.Pus cells	Absent (2)
122.Epithelial cells -	<u> </u>
123.Red cells -	<u> </u>
124.Casts/Crystal -	<u> </u>
MOTION: Present (1)	Absent (2)
125.Ova -	
126.Cyst -	
127.Occult blood -	
128. Pus cells -	

ENDOSCOPY:	
129.Admitted to trail: (1) Yes 2) No	
130.If yes, a) S.No: 1470 P: IP:	
131.Drugs issued for O.P.Patients:	
1.No.of packs:	
132.Date:	
	Signature of investigator
133. Station:	Signature of Doctor

AN OPEN CLINICAL TRIAL OF "KARIUPPU PARPAM" FOR THE TREATMENT OF GUNMAM (PEPTIC ULCER) - A PILOT STUDY

FORM II-ASSESSMENT PERFORMA

1. OP/IP No:	2.BED No:	_3.S.No:
4. NAME:	_	
5. DATE OF ADMISSION:		
6. DATE OF ASSESSMENT:		
7. DAY OF ASSESSMENT:		
CLINICAL ASSESSMENT CHART:		
8. EPIGASTRIC PAIN		
9. HEART BURN		
10. NAUSEA		
11. VOMITING		
12. INDIGESTION		
13. ABDOMINAL DISCOMFORT		
14NAADI		
15.EN VAGAI THERVU		
NAA NIRAM MOZHI VIZHI MALAM NEER NAADI SPARISM		

LABORATORY INVESTIGATION :(ON 24th Day) BLOOD

16.TC (Cells/ cu mm)		
DC (%) 17.N-	18.L-	19.M- 20.E - 21.B-
ESR (mm) 22.1/2 hr-	23.	1 hr-
24. Hb (gm %)-		
Blood Sugar(gm%)		
25.Randam		
26Blood Urea(mg%)		
27Blood Cholesterol(mg%	o)	
URINE: 1 28.Albumin	Present (1)	Absent (2)
29.Sugar		
Deposit P 30.Pus cells -	Present (1)	Absent (2)
31.Epithelial cells -		<u> </u>
32.Red cells	_ 🗀	<u> </u>
33.Casts/Crystal -		
34 NEERKURI		
35. NEIKURI: Vatha	neer(1)	Pitha neer(2) Kaba neer(3)

36. RESULT:	Cured	Improved	No change
FOR O.P.PATIEN	NTS:		
37. Drugs returne	d:		
1. No of 1	packs:		
38. Drugs issued:			
1. No. of pack			
39. DATE.			
40 .STATION:			
			Signature of the investigator
			Signature of the Staff

A CLINICAL TRIAL OF SIDDHA DRUG KARIUPPU PARPAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF GUNMAM (PEPTIC ULCER) - A PILOT STUDY

CONSENT FORM

CERTIFICATE BY INVESTIGATOR

I certify that I have disclosed all details about the study in the terms readily understood by the patient.

Date:	
	Signature:
Station:	Name:
CON	SENT BY PATIENT
clinical trial, and the nature of the dre	etion, by the attending physician, the purpose of the ug treatment and follow-up including the laboratory nitor and safeguard my body functions.
I, exercising my free power of che subject in the clinical trial of <i>Kariupp</i>	pice, hereby give my consent to be included as a u parpam on Gunmam.
Date:	Signature:
Station:	Name:
	Signature of witness:
Date:	Name:
Station:	Relationship: