

**AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS
INCLUDING LINE OF TREATMENT AND DIETARY REGIMEN OF
KARAPPAN PITHAM [EOSINOPHILIA]**

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DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled “**An Observational Study on Siddha Diagnostic Tools including line of treatment and dietary regimen of KARAPPAN PITHAM [EOSINOPHILIA]**” by me under the guidance of **Dr. S. K. Sasi M.D(S) Associate Professor, HOD, Department of Noi Naadal (PG)**, Government Siddha Medical College, Arumbakkam, Chennai-106 and the dissertation has not formed the basis of the award of any degree, diploma, fellowship or other similar title.

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DECLARATION BY THE GUIDE

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This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “**An Observational study on Siddha Diagnostic Tools including line of treatment and dietary regimen of KARAPPAN PITHAM [EOSINOPHILIA]**” is a bonafide work carried out by **Dr. P. PRASATH** under the guidance of **Dr. S. K. Sasi M.D(S) Associate Professor**, Post graduate - Department of Noi Naadal, Govt. Siddha Medical College, Arumbakkam, Chennai-106.

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INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION:

Siddha system of medicine is one of the most ancient traditional systems of medicine in the world. It is mainly practiced in South India especially in the states of Tamilnadu and Kerala.

“Siddha” is the tamil word derived from “Chit” or “Siddhi” which means “perfection” or “heavenly bliss” or “an object to be attained”. Siddha system of medicine is the first system to emphasis health as the perfect state of physical, mental, social and spiritual components of human beings, to promote the longevity of life and to achieve eternity of life.

The exponents of Siddha system of medicine are called Siddhars, who were the pillars of Siddha system of medicine. They were eighteen in numbers, who were the superhuman beings with tremendous powers. They conquer the whole world with the eight great supernatural powers called “Astama Siddhis”, including Anima, Mahima, Karima, Lagima, Praapthi, Prakamiyam, Vasithuvam and Easathuvam.

By God’s grace, these great Siddhars gave 64 arts (Kalaigal) to the world,s that include Yogam, Medicine, Astrology, Psychology, etc,. All the human activities are based upon those 64 Kalaigal (arts) only.

Agasthiyar, the founder of Siddha medicine and the Guru of all other Siddhars, was the first to describe Physiology, pathology and Pharmacology related to Siddha system of medicine.

According to Siddha system of medicine, the basic principle for a physician to treat a disease is,

“நோய்நாடி நோய்முதல் நாடி அதுதணிக்கும்
வாய்நாடி வாய்ப்பச் செயல்”

- திருக்குறள்

The Siddha system is mainly based on the relationship between the universe and (macrocosm) and human body (microcosm). Any change in the universe reflects in the human body. These two are interlinked through the five basic principles which are called Panchaboothas.

“அண்டத்தில் உள்ளதே பிண்டம்
பிண்டத்தில் உள்ளதே அண்டம்
அண்டமும் பிண்டமு மொன்றே
அறிந்து தான் பார்க்கும் போதே”

- சட்டமுனி ஞானம்

According to Siddha medical science, the theory of Panchabootha panchikaranam explains the human body is a conglomeration with the universe which consists of five basic elements Prithvi (Soil), Appu (Water), Theyu (Fire), Vaayu (Air) and Aahayam (Space) and

with Uyir thathukkal that includes Vali (Vaatham), Azhal (Pitham) and Iyyam (Kabam) and also with Udal thathukkal that includes Saaram, Senneer, Oon, Kozhuppu, Enbu, Moolai and Sukkilam/Suronitham.

A suitable proportion of these five elements in combination with another are responsible for the different structures and functions of the body matrix. From Panchabootham, dasanaadigal obtain energy which is regulated by dasavaayukkal and it gives energy to 64 kalaigal in our human body. So, any block in this system will results in a diseased condition.

The functional unit of human body (Uyir thathukkal) and the structural unit of human body (Udal thathukkal) are essential for the maintenance of health. Any derangement in the functional and structural unit of human body leads to disease.

மிகினும் குறையினும் நோய்செய்யும் நூலோர்
வளிமுதலா எண்ணிய மூன்று

- திருக்குறள்

Siddhars have classified the diseases into 4448 types. Yugi munivar classified the diseases based on the causes, signs and symptoms.

Diagnosis of the Disease is much more important than the treatment in our Siddha system of medicine. This is explained as “We may have a divine solution, but it is absolutely useless when we don’t know the absolute diagnosis and the severity of the illness”, in the following poetry,

“மதித்திடற் கருமை வாய்ந்த
மாண்பரி கார மெல்லாந்
துதித்திட வுணர்ந்தா னேனுந்
துகளறப் பிணியின் றன்மை,
பதித்திட வுணரா னாகிற்
பயனுறா னாக லானே,
விதித்திடு பிணித்திறத்தை
விளம்புது முதற்கண் மன்னோ”

- சிகிச்சா ரத்ன தீபம்

In Siddha system of medicine, the diagnosis of the disease is assessed by Siddha diagnostic tools (Eight-fold examination also called Enn vagai thervu).

“நாடிப்பரிசம் நாநிறம் மொழிவிழி
மலம் மூத்திச்ரமிவை மருத்துவராயுதம்”

- பதினெண் சித்தர் நாடி நூல்

“மெய்க்குறி நிறந்தொனி விழிநாவிருமலம் கைக்குறி”

- தேரையர்

Among the eight Siddha diagnostic tools, Naadi (Pulse diagnosis) is told as the first and primary diagnostic tool, because it is not only helpful in diagnosing the diseases but also for the manifestation of early diagnosis of a disease and its prevention. Naadi of a patient is assessed when the patient is unconscious or disoriented.

By observing the eight Siddha diagnostic tools along with other Siddha diagnostic tools such as, Manikkadai nool (measuring wrist circumference), Panchapatchi sasthanam (study of comparison of various sound produced in the human body with that of five patches, when the body is affected from any disease) and Maruthuva jothidam (medical astrology) better diagnosis and prognosis of the disease are identified.

Based on the diagnosis, the line of treatment and dietary regimen are framed

“நோயறிந்து நோய்முதல் நோக்கறிந்து நோயுதவு
தாயறிந்து நீக்கும் வகையறிந்து – காயநிலை
நொந்தழியா வண்ணம் மருந்து செய்விப்பாரே
தந்தை யென்னும் நற்பண்டிதர்”

- தேரையர் வெண்பா

Food is the basic building material of the human body and is based on six tastes which is a combination of panchaboothas and is responsible for metabolic transformations, life activities, mental and spiritual development of individual.

In Siddha system of medicine, the choice of the drug was based on the Suvai, Veeriyam and Vipaakam. The Derangement of these three thosas (vaatha, pitha and kabha) is reverted to normal state by administering a diet of a particular taste.

KARAPPAN PITHAM is one among the 42 types of Pitham as mentioned by Yugi muni. The study reveals that the prevalence for Karappan pitham (Eosinophilia) is high in rural population. There is a study conducted in a rural hospital of India, in that there are 10.7% of patients visited to hospitals have eosinophilia. Among them, 62% of patients had mild eosinophilia while 27% of patients are moderately eosinophilic and 11% had severe eosinophilia. And among them, 71.2% were males while the rest 28.8% were females. And age group of patients varied from 3 years to 74 years. The chief complaints of the patients were related to cough, itching, rashes, breathlessness and wheezing. And other symptoms were diarrhoea, joint pain and numbness.

The study of etiology, aggravating factors, course of disease, prognosis, line of treatment and diet of Karappan pitham and to diagnose this disease through Siddha diagnostic parameters which is studied during the research work, brings effective diagnosis in patients.

The outcome of the study will be helpful to Medical practitioners in early diagnosis of the disease, “KARAPPAN PITHAM”.

***AIM AND
OBJECTIVES***

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVE

2.1. AIM:

To evaluate Naadi, Sparisam, Niram, Malam, Moothiram i.e., Neerkuri and Neikuri in patients of **Karappan Pitham**.

2.2. OBJECTIVE:

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

To elucidate Naadi, Sparisam, Niram, Malam, Neerkuri and Neikuri in patients of **Karappan Pitham**.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

- To elucidate Naa, Mozhi, Vizhi and Manikkadai nool in patients of **Karappan Pitham**.
- To elucidate the collection of Yakkai, Jothidam and Panchapatchi Sasthiram in patients of **Karappan Pitham**.
- To elucidate the line of treatment and dietary regimen of **Karappan Pitham**.

***REVIEW OF
SIDDHA LITERATURE***

3. REVIEW OF SIDDHA LITERATURE:

KARAPPAN PITHAM:

Karappan pitham is one of the Pitha influenced disease and is one of the forty two types of Pitham due to increased Pitha humour in the body.

பித்த நோய்கள் (PITHA DISEASES):

Pitha diseases are caused due to increased Pitha humour in the body. It produces symptoms like excessive salivation, nausea, giddiness and change in viscosity of the blood.

நோய் வரும் வழி (AETIOLOGY):

According to **Yugi vaidhya cinthamani**,

மகிழ்ந்துமே பித்தந்தான் வருகும் வாறு
 மசதேவர் தமைப்பணிய மாட்டா தார்க்கும்
 மகிழ்ந்துமே குருவடியை வணங்கா தார்க்கும்
 மாதாவின் மனமகிழா மார்க்கத் தார்க்கும்
 மகிழ்ந்துமே தந்தையைவஞ் சித்த பேர்க்கும்
 மதாலயங்கள் தொழுதிடா மார்க்கத் தார்க்கும்
 மகிழ்ந்துசிவ திரவியத்தை யபகரித் தோர்க்கும்
 மாபா தகர்க்குவந்து மருவும் பாரே.

மருவுமே புளிப்புஉரைப் புலுப்பு மிஞ்சல்
 மனதிலே துக்கங்கள டைத லாலு
 நெருவுமே நெருப்புவெய்யில் கோபந் தன்னில்
 நித்திரைதா னில்லானல் விருத்தி ருக்கில்
 அருவுமே அக்கினியிற் பொசிக்கா விட்டால்
 அதிகமாய்ப் பெண்போக மனுப வித்த
 நருவுமே நாபிக்கு மேலே நின்று
 நாடியே கண்டமட்டாயி ருக்கும் பாரே.

புளிப்பு, காரம், உப்புள்ள பண்டங்களை அளவுக்கு மிஞ்சி உட்கொள்ளுவதாலும், மனதில் துயர்க்கொள்ளுவதாலும், நெருப்பு, வெய்யில் இவற்றில் மிகுதியாய் ஈடுபடுவதாலும், அடிக்கடி சினம் கொள்வதாலும், தூங்காது விழித்திருந்தாலும், வேகாப் பொருட்களை உண்பதாலும், பெண்கலவி மிகுதியாலும், வெப்பமானது உந்தியிலிருந்து எழுந்து கழுத்துவரை பாய்ந்து அழல் குற்றத்தைப் பெருக்கும்.

According to **Dhanvanthiri vaithiyam**,

அகலாநித் திரையினாலும் அதிசங்க மோகத்தாலும்
 தகாதவெம் பசியினாலுந் தருவிட மேற்கையாலும்

பகாதவன் கிலேசத்தாலும் பயித்திய பதார்த்தத்தாலும்
சிகரதாங் காய்கையாலுஞ் சேர்ந்திடும் பித்தந்தானே

இருமல மடக்கையாலு மொருமல மிழைகையாலும்
வரும் வெயிற் பெருக்கையாலு மனமுறு கோபத்தாலுஞ்
சுரமது தரிக்கையாலுஞ் சுடுபிண நாற்றதாலுந்
திரவியங் கெடுகையாலுஞ் சேர்ந்திடும் பித்தந்தானே

நித்திரை தவிர்த்தாலாலும் நெடுநேரம் நிற்கையாலும்
குத்திர விதத்தினாலும் கொம்பனார் மருந்தீட்டாலும்
சுத்தியில் லாதேகொண்ட அவுஷத தோஷத்தாலும்
பித்தமே பிரகோபித்துப் பெருந்துயர் செய்யுங்கானே.

தூக்கமின்மையாலும், பெண்கலவி மிகுதியாலும், நஞ்சுப் பொருட்களை
உட்கொள்ளவதாலும், துயர் கொள்வதினாலும், நெருப்பு வெய்யில் இவற்றில்
மிகுதியும் ஈடுபடுவதாலும், அதிக கோபம் கொள்ளுவதாலும், சுரம் மிக காய்வதாலும்,
பிண நாற்றத்தாலும், தூக்கத்தைத் தவிர்த்தலாலும், நீண்ட நேரம் நிற்பதாலும்,
மருந்தீட்டாலும் அழல் குற்றம் பெருகும்.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF PITHA DISEASES:

According to **Sikicharathna deepam by Thirumoola nayanaar,**

பகுத்திடிற் பித்தம் பலபல சிந்தையாம்
வகுத்திடும் வாந்தியும் வாய்நீர் மிகவூறும்
மகுத்திடு மேனியில் மாட்டி யெரிப்பேறும்
மிகுந்து வனிக்கு மிகவிடங் கைக்குமே.

- திருமுல நாயனார் (ப.எண் – 20)

பித்தம் அதிகரித்து வாந்தி, வாய் நீரூறல், உடல் முழுவதும் எரிச்சல்,
வாயில் கைப்புச்சுவைத் தோன்றல் ஆகிய குறிகுணங்கள் காணும்.

According to **Dhanvanthri vaidhiyam,**

பித்ததின் குணங்கடன்றிற் பிரதான பித்தமாகில்
மெத்தவே கடுத்துளைத்து மேனியுங் கருகிக் காட்டும்
பத்தியமாகக் கொண்ட அன்னமும் பகையதாகும்
குத்தியே அழன்று நொந்து குணயீன மாகுந்தானே.

- தன்வந்திரி வைத்தியம் (ப.எண் – 62)

பித்தக்குற்றமானது அதிகரித்து தேகம் கடுத்தல், தோல் கருநிறமடைதல், உண்ணும் உணவில் விருப்பமின்மை, உடல் முழுவதும் குத்தல் கானும்.

பித்த நோயின் வகைகள் (CLASSIFICATION OF PITHA DISEASES):

According to **Yugi vaithya cinthamani**, there are forty two types of Pitha diseases.

நாட்டினேன் பித்ததின் பெயரைத் தானும்
 நாற்பத்தி ரண்டான குணாகு ணங்கள்
 ஆட்டினே னாவுருபித் தம்தன் னோடு
 அமலகபித் தம்உன் மாத பித்தம்
 தாட்டினேன் தமந்தபித்தம் வாதபித்தம்
 நனித்ததோர் வன்னிபித்தஞ் சேட்ப பித்தம்
 தூட்டினேன் சுரோணிதபித்தம் விகார பித்தம்
 துடியான விரணபித்தந் தொகையைக் கேளே.

துகையான வுரத்தபித்த மிரத்த பித்தஞ்
 சுழிகாசப் பித்தமோடு சுவாசப் பித்தம்
 வுகையான சேட்பபித்தங் கரும்பித் தந்தான்
 மாகரப்பான் பித்தட சீரண பித்தம்
 அகையான வருசி பித்தந் தான்
 அழல்லெரிவித்தன் பித்தந்மோடி பித்தவிஷம்
 முகையான அதிசாரப் பித்தந் தானும்
 மூலபித்த முதரபித்த முறைமை யாமே

முறைமையாங் கண்டபித்த மோடு பித்தம்
 மூடுபித்தம் நடுக்குப்பித்தங் கபால பித்தம்
 தறமையாஞ் சத்திபித்தந் தாக பித்தம்
 தருக்கான விக்கல்பித்தம் யபித் தந்தான்
 திறமையாந் திமிர்பித்தம் வலிபித்த மோடு
 சீதபித்தங் கிருமிபித்த மசாத்ய பித்தம்
 மறமையாம் மார்க்கபித்த மருத்தீடு பித்தம்
 வகையது நாற்பத்திரண்டு மகிழ்ந்து பாரே.

பித்த நோயின் வகைகள்:

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ஆவுரு பித்தம் | 2. ஆமில பித்தம் | 3. உன்மாத பித்தம் |
| 4. தமத்த பித்தம் | 5. வாத பித்தம் | 6. வன்னி பித்தம் |
| 7. சிலேத்தும பித்தம் | 8. சுரோணித பித்தம் | 9.விகார பித்தம் |
| 10. விரண பித்தம் | 11. உரத்த பித்தம் | 12. இரத்த பித்தம் |
| 13. காச பித்தம் | 14. சுவாச பித்தம் | 15. செம் பித்தம் |

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 16. கரும் பித்தம் | 17. கரப்பான் பித்தம் | 18. அசீரண பித்தம் |
| 19. அருசி பித்தம் | 20. எரி பித்தம் | 21. அழல் பித்தம் |
| 22. துடி பித்தம் | 23. விட பித்தம் | 24. அதிசார பித்தம் |
| 25. மூல பித்தம் | 26. உதிர் பித்தம் | 27. கண்ட பித்தம் |
| 28. ஓடு பித்தம் | 29. மூடு பித்தம் | 30. நடுக்கு பித்தம் |
| 31. கபால பித்தம் | 32. சர்த்தி பித்தம் | 33. தாக பித்தம் |
| 34. விக்கல் பித்தம் | 35. சய பித்தம் | 36. திமிர் பித்தம் |
| 37. வலி பித்தம் | 38. சீத பித்தம் | 39. கிருமி பித்தம் |
| 40. அசாத்திய பித்தம் | 41. மருந்தீடு பித்தம் | 42. மார்க்க பித்தம் |

In other Siddha literature, Pitha diseases were classified into various types. There were **48 types** of Pitha diseases given the **Agasthiyar Rathina Surukkam – 500** and in **4448 Viyadhigal**. And in **T.V.Sambasivam Pillai Tamil Agarathi**, **48 types** of Pitha diseases were classified.

According to **Vaithiya Cinthamani (Sikicha Rathna Deepam – Part II)**, **42 types** of Pitha diseases were mentioned.

According to **Dhanvanthri Vaidhiyam, Anuboga Vaidhiya Deva Ragasiyam, Jeeva Rakshamirtham, Boger Vaidhiyam – 700, Theriyar Vaidhiya Kaviyam - 1500**, **40 types** of Pitha diseases were mentioned.

According to **Agasthiyar Aayul Vedham - 1200**, there were 40 types of Pitha diseases.

“வாதந்தா னெண்பதுவும் வண் பித்த நாற்பதுவுங்”

- அகத்தியர் ஆயுள் வேதம் - 1200

According to **Agasthiyar Rathina Surukka Naadi**, Pitha diseases were classified into **48 types**.

“படுக்கவே பித்தமது நாற்பத்தி எட்டு”

- அகத்தியர் இரத்தின சுருக்க நாடி

According to **Agasthiyar - 2000**, there were **40 types** of Pitha diseases.

“ஒன்றாரை யீரேழ் நூறில் இணங்கு மெண்பத்தி மூன்று

நுன்று சேர் பித்த ரோகம்”

- அகத்தியர் 2000

TABLE – 3.1

S.NO	NAME OF THE SIDDHA TEXT	TYPES
1.	Yugi Vaidhiya Cinthamani	42
2.	Sikicha Rathna Deepam(Part – II)	42
3.	4448 Viyathigal	48
4.	Agasthiyar Rathina Surukkam – 500	48
5.	Agasthiyar – 2000	40
6.	Agasthiyar Aayul Vedham – 1200	40
7.	Dhanvanthiri Vaidhiyam	40
8.	T.V.Sambasivam Pillai Tamil Agarathi	48
9.	Bogar Vaidhiyam – 700	40
10.	Anuboga Vaidhiya Deva Ragasiyam	40
11.	Jeeva Rakshamirtham	40
12.	Theraiyar Vaidhya Kaviyam – 1500	40

SEASON INFLUENCING PITHA HUMOUR:

According to **Yugi Vaidhiya Cinthamani**,

இருக்குமே பித்தம்வர்த் திருக்குங் காலம்
ஏதோவென்னி லாவணியும் கன்னி தானும்
அருக்குமே யைப்பசிகார்த்தி திகைக்கு மெத்த
வாட்சியா யெழுத்துமே பொங்கிக் காணும்
தருக்குமே சமிக்கின்ற காலந் தானே
தனியான மார்கழியிற் றறயிற் றானும்
பருக்குமே பைங்குனி மேடந் தானும்
பெருகுமே சரீரமெங்கும் பித்தந் தானே.

- யுகி வைத்திய சிந்தாமணி

“விடமீனமுதல் மிதுனம் பித்த மாகும்
விரைகமழ் பைங்குனி ஆனியதுவே யாகும்” என்பதால்

- ஆவணி, புரட்டாசி, அழல் குற்றம் தன்னிலை வளர்ச்சியாகும்.
- ஐப்பசி கார்த்திகையாகிய இம்மாதங்களில் அழல் குற்றம் தன்னளவில் மிகுந்து பொங்கி எழும்.
- மார்கழி, தை இம்மாதங்களில் தணியும். மீண்டும் பங்குனி, சித்திரை இம்மாதங்களில் பெருகி உடல் முழுமையும் பரவும்.

“மீனமுத லானி வீறுகொள் மந்திரி” என்பதால்

- பங்குனி முதல் ஆனி வரை இந்நான்கு மாதங்களில் பித்தம் மீறி நிற்கும்.

TABLE - 3.2

Seasons aggravating Pitha humour which leading to Pitha diseases	
Aavani, Purattasi (Aug 16 – Oct 15)	Thannilai Valarchi
Ipapasi, Karthigai (Oct 16 – Dec 15)	Vetrunilai Valarchi
Panguni, Chithirai (Mar 16 – May 15)	Udal Muzhuvathum Paraval
Seasons subsides Pitha Humour and comes to normal	
Margazhi, Thai (Dec 16 – Feb 15)	Thannilai Adaithal

3.1. SIDDHA PHYSIOLOGY:

SUHARNA NILAI (PHYSIOLOGY) IN SIDDHA MEDICINE:

According to Siddha system, the evolution of universe and the living beings are by same phenomenon (Panchabootha panchikaranam). Panchaboothas are the most fundamental properties of physical creation. The human body and the universe are constituted by the combination of panchaboothas.

The first element is Aagayam (Space) and is evolved from Oungaram, from that Vayu (Air), Theyu (Fire), Appu (Water), Prithivi (Earth) are formed. Each of the elements cannot act independently and they can act in coordination with other four elements. Any change in the universe reflects in the human body.

உலகம் பஞ்ச பூதம்:

“நிலம் நீர் தீவளி விசும்போடைந்தும்
கலந்தமயக் கமுலகம் இது”

- தொல்காப்பியம்

தேக பஞ்ச பூதம்:

“பாரப்பா பூதமைந்து மண்நீர் தேயு
பரிவாயு வாகாய மைந்தி னாலே
சேரப்பா சடமாச்சு மண்ணின் கூறு
செறிமயிர்தோல் என்பிறைச்சி நரம்பைந் தாகும்
நேரப்பா அப்புவின்கூ றுதிர மச்சை
நீர்முளை சுக்கில மோடைந் தாகும்
காரப்பா தேயுக்கூறு பயமாங் காரங்
கடுஞ்சோம்பல் நித்திரைமை துனங்க ளஞ்சே”

- சதக நாடி

BASIC PRINCIPLES:

According to Siddha system of medicine, “Thathuvam” is considered as a science that deals with basic functions of the human body. Siddhars described 96 thathuvams as the basic constituents of human body.

UYIR THATHUKKAL:

The Physiological units of the human body are Vali (Vaatham), Azhal (Pitham) and Iyyam (Kabam). They are also called as the life forces or humours. These three humours are in equilibrium in the ratio of 1:1/2:1/4 mathirai in an healthy state. These humours are formed by combination with five elements (Panchboothas).

“வாதமாய்ப் படைத்துப் பித்த வன்னியாய்க் காத்துச் சேட்ப

சீதமாய்த் துடைத்து பாராந் தேகத்திற்குடியா மைந்து”

- தேரையர் மருத்துவ பாரதம்

- வாதம் = வளி + விண் = படைத்தல்
- பித்தம் = தீ = காத்தல்
- கபம் = மண் + நீர் = அழித்தல்

FORMATION OF UYIR THATHUKKAL:

உயிர்தாதுகளின் தோற்றம்

“இருப்பான நாடி ஏழுபதோ டீரா
 ஈரமான தேகத்தில் ஏலப் பெருநாடி
 ஒக்கதசமத் தொழிலை ஊக்கதச வாயுக்கள்
 தக்கபடி என்றே சாரும்
 சாருந்தச நாடிதன்னில் மூலம் மூன்று
 பேருமிடம் பிங்கலையும் பின்னலுடன் மாறும்
 உரைக்கவிரற் காற்றொட் டுணத்துமே நாசி
 வரைச்சுழியோ மையத்தில் வந்து
 வந்தகலை மூன்றில் வாயுவா மபானனுடன்
 தந்த பிராணன் சமானனுக்குஞ் சந்தமறக்
 கூட்டுறவு ரேகித்தல் கூறும்வாதம் பித்தம்
 நாட்டுங் கபமேயாம் நாடு”

- கண்ணுசாமியம்

தேகத்திலுள்ள மூன்று மூலாதார நாடிகளாகிய இடகலை, பிங்கலை, சுழிமுனை நாடிகள், நாசித்துவாரத்தின் வழியாய் பிராணவாயுவை இயக்கும்போது மூன்று வாயுகளோடு (அபானன், பிராணன், சமானன்) முறையே இணைந்து தொழில்புரிந்து வாதபித்த கபத்தை பிறப்பிக்கும்.

- வாதம் = இடகலை + அபானன்
- பித்தம் = பிங்கலை + பிராணன்
- கபம் = சுழிமுனை + சமானன்

Different forms and types of Vaatham, Pitham and Kabam are,

- Vaatham = 10 types
- Pitham = 5 types
- Kabam = 5 types

I. VALI (VAATHAM):

The term “vaatham” denotes vayu, pain, dryness and flatulence. Vaatham is responsible for respiration and control of all movements.

TABLE – 3.3

Location	Abaanan, faeces, Idakalai, Pelvic bone, spermatic cord, skin, nerves, joints, hairs and muscles.
Characters	It governs the other two basic elements and responsible for all physical process in general. For this reason, disturbance in vaatha tend to have more severe implication than the other two humors and other affect the mind as well as entire physical body and also responsible for respiration.
Functions	Pain in the whole body, twitching, pricking pain, inflammation, reddish complexion, roughness of skin, hardness of limbs, astringent sense of taste in the mouth, constipation, oliguria, blackish discolouration of skin, stool, urine and muddy conjunctiva.

குணங்கள்		எதிர்குணங்கள்	
1. Dry	-	வறட்சி	1. Unctuous - பசுமை
2. Cold	-	குளிர்ச்சி	2. Hot - அக்னி
3. Light	-	இலகு	3. Solid - கெட்டி
4. Rough	-	கடினம்	4. Soft - மிருது
5. Unstable	-	அசைத்தல்	5. Stable - ஸ்திரம்
6. Subtle	-	அணுத்துவம்	6. Heavy - பளுவு

வாதத்தின் 10 பிரிவுகள்

According to Periya Gnana Kovai,

1. உயிர்க்காற்று (பிராணன்)
2. மலக்காற்று (அபானன்)
3. தொழிற்காற்று (வியானன்)
4. ஒலிக்காற்று (உதானன்)
5. நிரவுக்காற்று (சமானன்)
6. விழிக்காற்று (நாகன்)
7. இமைக்காற்று (கூர்மன்)
8. தும்மல் காற்று (கிருகரன்)
9. கொட்டாவி காற்று (தேவதத்தன்)
10. வீங்கல் காற்று (தனஞ்செயன்)

1. UYIR KAATRU (PRAANAN): This is responsible for the respiration of the tissues, controlling knowledge, mind and five sense organs and digestion of the food taken in.

2. MALAKKAATRU (ABAANAN): It lies below the umbilicus. It is responsible for the downward expulsion of stools and urine, ejaculation of semen and menstruation.

3. THOZHIL KAATRU (VIYAANAN): This is responsible for the motor and sensory function of the entire body and the distribution of nutrients to various tissues.

4. OLI KAATRU (UTHAANAN): It originates at Utharakini. It is responsible for digestion, absorption and distribution of food. It is responsible for all the upward movements.

5. NIRAVU KAATRU (SAMAANAN): This is responsible for the neutralization of the other 4 Valis i.e. Piraanan, Abaanan, Viyaanan and Uthaanan. Moreover it is responsible for the nutrients and water balance of the body.

6. **VIZHI KAATRU (NAAGAN)**: It is a driving force of eye balls responsible for movements.
7. **IMAI KAATRU (KOORMAN)**: It is responsible for the opening and closing of the eyelids and also vision. It is responsible for yawning.
8. **THUMMAL KAATRU (KIRUGARAN)**: It is responsible for the salivation of the tongue and also nasal secretion. Responsible for cough and sneezing and induces hunger.
9. **KOTTAVI KAATRU (DEVATHATHHAN)**: This aggravates the emotional disturbances like anger, lust, frustration etc. As emotional disturbances influence to a great extent the physiological activities, it is responsible for the emotional upsets.
10. **VEENGAL KAATRU (DHANANCHEYAN)**: Expelled three days after the death by bursting out of the cranium. It is responsible for edema, plethora and abnormal swelling in the body in the pathological state. Dhanancheyan will occupy the places where the praanan reduced.

II. AZHAL (PITHAM):

TABLE – 3.4

Location	Piraana vayu, bladder, moola agni, Heart, Umbilical region, abdomen, sweating, saliva, blood, eyes and skin.
Characters	It governs digestion, heat, visual perception, hunger, thirst, luster, complexion, understanding, intelligence courage, softness of the body.
Functions	Acidity, burning sensation in the throat, stomach, yellowish discolouration of skin, eye, urine, sense of defaecation, profuse sweating, dizziness etc.

குணங்கள்		எதிர்குணங்கள்	
1. Hot	- அக்கினி	1. Cold	- குளிர்ச்சி
2. Mobile	- அசையுந்தன்மை	2. Immobile	- நிலைத்திருத்தல்
3. Acute	- குருரம்	3. Harmless	- சாந்தம்
4. Liquid	- சலரூபம்	4. Solid	- கெட்டி
5. Acid	- புளிப்பு	5. Sweet	- இனிப்பு
6. Pungent	- காரம்	6. Bitter	- கசப்பு

பித்ததின் 5 பிரிவுகள்

According to Maruthuva Thani Paadal,

1. ஆக்கனல் (அனற்பித்தம் / பாசக பித்தம்)
2. வண்ண எரி அனல் (இரஞ்சக பித்தம்)
3. ஒள்ளொளித்தீ (பிராசக பித்தம்)
4. நோக்கனல் (ஆலோசக பித்தம்)
5. ஆற்றலங்கி அனல் (சாதக பித்தம்)

1. **AAKKANAL (ANALA PITHAM OR PAASAGA PITHAM)**: It lies between stomach and intestine. It helps in digestion and dries up the moist ingested substance.

2. VANNA ERI ANAL (RANJAGA PITHAM): It lies in the stomach. It gives colour to the cheme and blood. It improves blood.

3. OLLOLI THEE (PRASAGA PITHAM): It lies in skin. It gives colour, complexion and brightness to the skin.

4. NOKKANAL (AALOSAGA PITHAM): It lies in eyes. It is responsible for vision.

5. AATRALANGI ANAL (SAATHAGA PITHAM): It lies in joints. It gives energy to the joints for various activities of the body.

III. IYYAM (KABAM):

Kabam is life representation of Appu and Mann pootham. It is responsible for maintenance of body structure and also responsible for the defence mechanism.

TABLE – 3.5

Location	Samaanan. Suzhumunai, Vinthu, head, fat, bone marrow, blood, nose, colon, joints, chest, tongue etc.
Characters	It governs stability, lubrication, holding together of the joints, ability to cope with hunger, thirst, worry, heat ect.
Functions	Fair complexion, itching, dullness, cold, heaviness, loss of sensation. sweetness in mouth, indigestion etc.

குணங்கள்		எதிர்குணங்கள்	
1. Unctuous	- ஈரம்	1. Hot	- உட்டிணம்
2. Sweet	- இனிப்பு	2. Pungent	- காரம்
3. Heavy	- பளுவு	3. Light	- இலகு
4. Cold-	- குளிர்ச்சி	4. Dry	- வறட்சி
5. Soft	- மிருது	5. Rough	- கடினம்
6. Immobile	- அசைவின்மை	6. Mobile	- அசைதல்
7. Viscid	- வழுவழப்பு	7. Sandy	- கரகரப்பு

கபத்தின் 5 பிரிவுகள்

According to Maruthuva Thani Paadal,

1. அளியையம் (அவலம்பகம்)
2. நீர்ப்பியையம் (கிலேதகம்)
3. சுவைகாணையம் (போதகம்)
4. நிறைவையம் (தற்பகம்)
5. ஒன்றியையம் (சந்திகம்)

1. ALI IYYAM (AVALAMBAGAM): Its lies in heart. It controls all other types of iyyam.

2. NEERPI IYYAM (KILETHAGAM): It lies in stomach. It gives moisture and softness to the ingested food.

3. SUVAIKAAN IYYAM (BOTHAGAM): It lies in tongue. It is responsible for the sense of taste.

4. NIRAIVAIYYAM (THARPAGAM): It lies in head. It gives coolness to heads and eyes.

5. ONDRI IYYAM (SANTHIGAM): It lies in joints. It is responsible for the movements of joints by giving lubrication.

UDAL THATHUKKAL:

There are seven physical constituents situated in the body. It maintains the function of different organs, systems and vital parts of the body. They play a very important role in the development and nourishment of the body.

The Udal kattukkal are also part of the biological protective mechanism with the help of the agni, they are responsible for the immune mechanism. When one thathu is defective, it affects the successive thaathu, as each thaathu receives its nourishment from the previous thaathu.

According to “**Thirumoolar Thirumanthiram**”,

“ரசம் உதிரம் இறைச்சி தோல் மேதை
மருவிய வத்தி வாழும் பொடு மச்சை
பரவிய சுக்கிலம் பாழாம் உபாதி
உருபம் லாறுடல் ஒன்றெனலாமே”

- திருமந்திரம்

The seven Udal kattukkal are as follows,

1. சாரம்
2. செந்நீர்
3. ஊன்
4. கொழுப்பு
5. என்பு
6. மூளை
7. சுக்கிலம்/சுரோணிதம்

1. SAARAM – CHYLE: It contains nutrients from digested food which enriches the blood and nourishes all the tissues, organs and systems.

2. CHENNEER – BLOOD: It governs oxygenation in all tissues in vital organs. It is responsible for the nourishment, strength and colour of the body.

3. OON – MUSCLE: It gives shape to the body as needed for the physical activity by covering the bones. It performs the movements of the joints and maintains the physical strength of the body.

4. KOZHUPPU – FAT: It maintains the lubrication of joints and other parts of the body which also gives energy to the body.

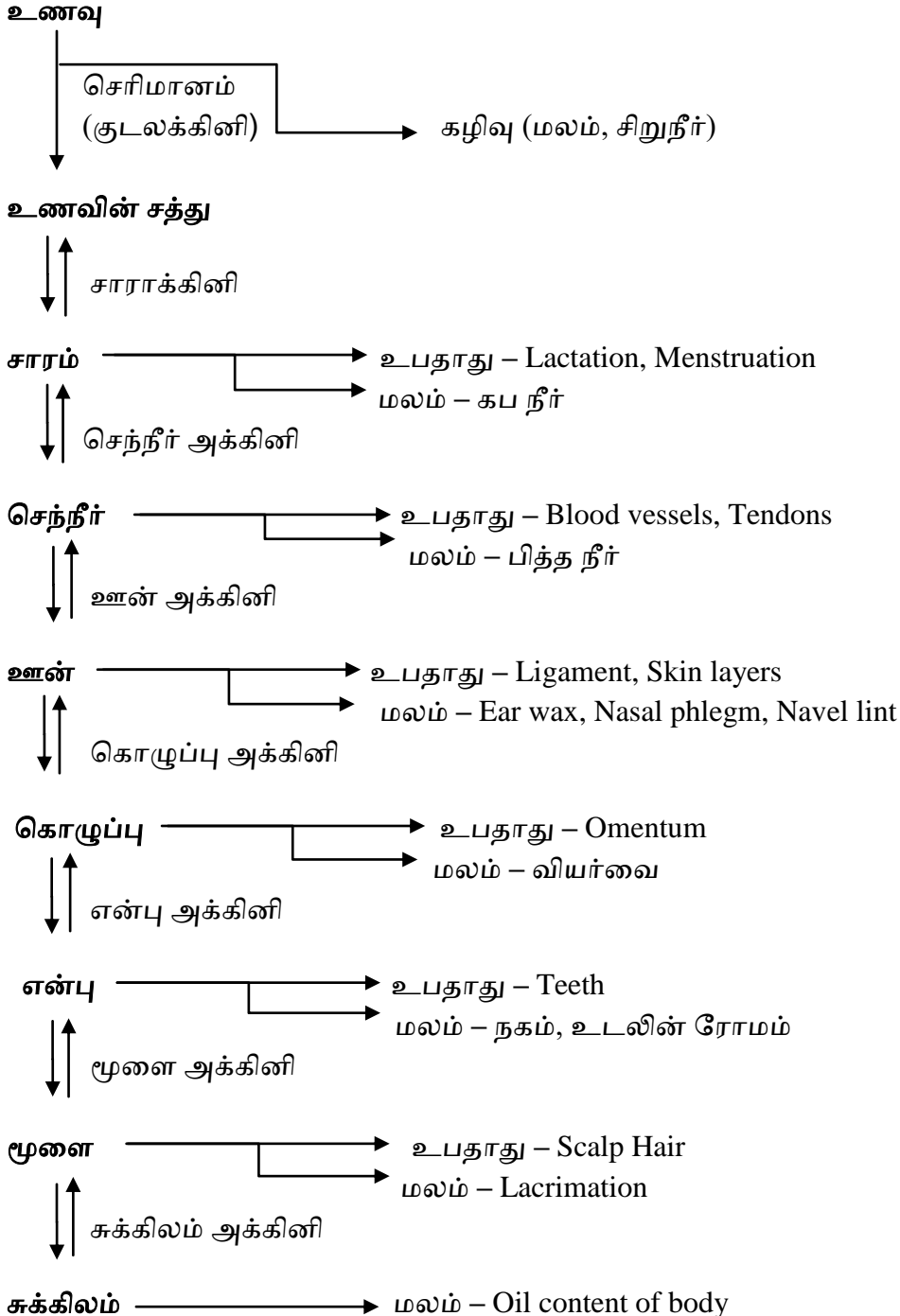
5. ENBU – BONE: It support and protect the organs which maintains the posture and movement of the body.

6. MOOLAI – BONE MARROW: It occupies the bone marrow and nourishes the bone, which gives strength and softness.

7. SUKKILAM (OR) SURONITHAM – SPERM (OR) OVUM: It is responsible for reproduction.

PROCESS OF UDAL THATHUKKAL IN DIGESTION:

ஏழு உடற்கட்டுகள் நன்றாக இருக்க குடல் அக்கினி நன்றாக இருக்க வேண்டும். குடலக்கினி கூடுதல் குறைதலுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு உணவு உட்கொள்ளல் வேண்டும். உடற்கட்டுகளின் அளவில் குறைந்தால் உபதாது அல்லது மலத்தின் அளவு அதிகரிக்கலாம்.



THINAI:

TABLE – 3.6

S.No.	Thinai	Land	Humors
1.	Kurinchi	Mountain and its surroundings (Hilly terrain)	Kabam
2.	Mullai	Forest and its surroundings (Forest ranges)	Pitham
3.	Marutham	Farm land and its surroundings (Cultivable lands)	All three humors are in equilibrium
4.	Neithal	Sea shore and its adjoining areas (Coastal belt)	Vatham
5.	Paalai	Desert and its surroundings (Arid zone)	All three humors are affected.

KAALAM:

In Siddha system of medicine Sidhars have classified a year into six seasons, called Perum pozhudhugal, each having two months.

PERUM POZHUGHUGAL:

A year is divided into six seasons. They are as follows:

- Kaar kaalam – Monsoon season (August 16 – October 15)
- Koothir kaalam – Postmonsoon season (October 16 – December 15)
- Munpani kaalam – Early winter season (December 16 – February 15)
- Pinpani kaalam – Late winter season (February 16 – April 15)
- Illavenil kaalam – Early summer season (April 16 – June 15)
- Mudhuvanil kaalam – Late summer season (June 16 – August 15)

SEASONAL CHANGES OF MUKKUTRAM:

TABLE – 3.7

S. No.	Kuttram	Thannilai valarchi	Vaetrunilai valarchi	Thannilai adaidhal
1.	Vaadham	Mudhuvaenirkaalam	Kaarkaalam	Koodhirkaalam
2.	Pitham	Kaarkaalam	Koodhirkaalam	Munpanikaalam
3.	Kabam	Pinpanikaalam	Elavaenirkaalam	Mudhuvaenirkaalam

KOSAM – 5:

1. ANNAMAYA KOSAM (PARU UDAMBU): It is formed by 7 Udal thathukkal

2. PRANAAMAYA KOSAM (VALI UDAMBU): It is formed by the combination of Pranaan and Kanmenthiriyam.

3. MANOMAYA KOSAM: It is formed by the combination of Manam and Gnanenthiriyam.

4. VIGNAANAMAYA KOSAM: It is formed by the combination of Buthi and Gnanenthiriyam.

5. AANANTHAMAYA KOSAM: It is formed by the combination of Pranavayu and Suluthi.

MANDALAM – 3:

1. THEE MANDALAM or FIRE ZONE: It lies in between Moolaadhaaram and Naabi.
2. GNAYIRU MANDALAM or SOLAR ZONE: It lies in between Thummi and Naabi.
3. THINGAL MANDALAM or LUNAR ZONE: It lies in between Utchi and Thummi.

YAKKAI (SOMATIC TYPES):

TABLE – 3.9

S.No.	Characters	Vatha constitution	Pitha Constitution	Kaba Constitution
1.	Build and appearance	Lean and lanky, lengthy built	Moderate build	Short, uniform thickness, broad build
2.	Skin colour and Complexion	Dark and light admixed complexion. Dry skin	Red and Yellow. Wrinkles and shiny	Yellowish white, Fleshy, flappy and shiny
3.	Bones and Joints	Cracking sound of joints on walking with prominent joints	Thin covering of bones and joints by soft tissue	Plumpy joints and limbs
4.	Hair and eyelashes	Split hair and dark eyelashes	Sparse hair with graying	Dark and Dense hair
5.	Appearance of Eyes	Lengthy Eyes	Easily suffering eyes due to heat and alcohol	Sparkling eyes
6.	Vision	Long sight	Short sight	Clear sight
7.	Voice	Clear and high pitched voice	Clear and medium pitched voice	Husky and unclear. Low pitched voice
8.	Tongue	Lengthy, sharp ended tongue with black patches	Medium and yellow or red coloured	Blunt, thick tongue with white coated
9.	Appetite	Scant appetite for cold food items	Increased appetite and intolerance to hunger, thirst, heat	Less appetite and tolerant to hunger, thirst, heat
10.	Taste	Desire for pungent, salt, sweet, heat	Desire for bitter, sweet, astringent	Desire for sour, bitter, astringent
11.	Sleep	Sleeping with half closed eyes	Medium sleep	Deep sleep
12.	Dreams	Flying in dreams around the hills, sky. Walking around the dense forest.	Seeing like yellow colour flowers, fire, sun, thunder.	Seeing the cooling places like tolus in the pond
13.	Strength	Poor strength	Medium strength	Immense strength
14.	Character	Unstable mind, change of mood according to situation	Medium, discipline, Good habits, Eagerness	Stable mind. Discipline and increased knowledge
15.	Knowledge	Oscillation mind	Brilliance	Genius
16.	Sexual activity	Loss of libido	Desire in sexual activity	Loss of libido

3.2. SIDDHA PATHOLOGY

KUGARNA NILAI (PATHOLOGY) IN SIDDHA MEDICINE:

உடலின் உணவாதிச்செயல்களால் முக்குற்றங்களும் மிகுதி/குறைவு படுவதினால் உடற்தாது, உயிர்தாதுவில் ஏற்படும் மாற்றங்களின் காரணகாரியமே “நோய்” எனப்படும். இதனையே பிணி, வியாதி, வினை, தாதுதோட வேறுபாடு, அசவுக்கியம் என்பர்.

நோய் உண்டாவதற்கு காரணம்:

- 1) ஒழுங்கற்ற ஆகாரத்தினால் ஏழு உடற் தாதுக்களாலான சரீரத்திற்கு நோய் வரும்.
- 2) வளி, அழல், ஐயம் மிகுதல், குறைதலுக்குக் காரணமான தொழில் செய்தாலும் நோய் வரும்.
- 3) சரீரத்திற்கு அன்னியமான வாதம், பித்தம், கபம் போன்ற ஆகாரச்சத்துக்கள் அளவுக்கு மிஞ்சியும், குறைந்தும் உட்சென்றாலும் நோய் வரும்.

இவை அளவுக்கு மிஞ்சியிருப்பின், தேகத்திலுள்ள மூன்று சக்திகள் அதனுடன் போராடி அன்னியமான மிகுதியை வெளிப்படுத்த முயலும். அவை பலவீனப்பட்டிருப்பின் எளிதில் போக்கியும், மிகுந்திருப்பின் சப்த தாதுக்களின் தொழிலை மாறுபடச் செய்தும் மிகுந்தும் குறைந்தும் போகும். அப்போது தேகத்தின்கண் உண்டாகும் குணங்களின் காரியமே “நோய்” எனப்படும்.

இதனை தெய்வப்புலமை திருவள்ளுவநாயனார்,
 “மிகினும் குறையினும் நோய்செய்யும் நூலோர்
 வளிமுதலா வெண்ணிய மூன்று”

- திருக்குறள்

உணவு பொருள்களை வேண்டிய அளவு கொள்ளாது அளவு கடந்து உண்ணல் அல்லது சிறு உணவு கொள்ளல் மற்றும் தன் வன்மைக்கு மிகுந்து உழைத்தல், சோம்பிக்கிடத்தல் இவற்றால் வளி, அழல், ஐயம் மூன்றும் மிகுந்தேனும் குறைந்தேனும் பிணிக்கப்பட்டு நோய் உண்டாகும்.

QUANTITATIVE CHANGES OF UYIR THATHUKKAL:

TABLE – 3.10

S. No	Humour	Increased features	Decreased features
1.	Vali (Vaatham)	Wasting, blackish discoloration, affinity to hot foods, tremors, distended abdomen, constipation, weakness, insomnia, weakness in sense organs, giddiness and laziness.	Body pain, feeble voice, and diminished capability of the brain, decreased intellectual quotient, syncope and increased kabha condition.
2.	Azhal (Pitham)	Yellowish discoloration of conjunctiva, skin, urine and faeces, polyphagia, polydypsia, dyspepsia, burning sensation all over the body and decreased sleep.	Loss of appetite, cold, pallor and features of increased kabham.
3.	Iyyam (Kabham)	Loss of appetite, excessive salivation, diminished activity, heaviness, pallor, cold, decreased physical constituents, dyspnoea, flatulence, cough and excessive sleep.	Giddiness, dryness of the joints and prominence of bones. Profuse sweating in the hair follicles and palpitation.

QUANTITATIVE CHANGES OF UDAL THATHUKAL:

TABLE – 3.11

S.No.	Udal kattukkal	Increased features	Decreased features
1.	Saaram	Loss of appetite, excessive salivation, diminished activity, heaviness, pallor, cold, decreased physical constituents, dyspnoea, flatulence, cough & excessive sleep.	Dryness of skin, tiredness, loss of weight, lassitude and irritability while hearing louder sounds.
2.	Chenneer	Boils in different parts of the body, splenomegaly, tumours, pricking pain, loss of appetite, haematuria, hypertension, reddish eye and skin, leprosy and jaundice.	Affinity to sour and cold food, nervous, debility, dryness and pallor.
3.	Oon	Tubercular adenitis, venereal diseases, extra growth around neck, cheeks, abdomen, thigh and genitalia.	Lethargic sense organs, pain in the joints, muscle wasting in mandibular region, gluteal region, penis and thighs.
4.	Kozhuppu	Identical feature of increased flesh, tiredness, dyspnoea on exertion, extra musculature in gluteal region, external genitalia, chest, abdomen and thighs.	Loins pain, splenomegaly and emaciation.
5.	Enbu	Excessive ossification and dentition.	Joint pain, falling of teeth, falling and splitting of hairs and nails.
6.	Moolai	Heaviness of the body and eyes, swollen interphalangeal joints, oliguria and non-healing ulcers.	Osteoporosis & Blurred vision.
7.	Sukkilam (or) Suronitham	Increased sexual activity, urinary calculi.	Dribbling of sukkilam/suronitham or senner during coitus, pricking pain in the testis & inflammed and contused external genitalia.

3.3. REVIEW OF KARAPPAN PITHAM:

KARAPPAN PITHAM

Karappan pitham is one of the Pitha influenced disease and it is one of the 42 types of Pitha disease, which is due to increased Pitha humour in the body

கரப்பான் பித்தம்

“வளப்பமாய்ச் சரீரமெல்லாஞ் சொறியுண் டாகி
வருத்தமிக வாகியே கட்டி கட்டும்
குளப்பமாய் வயிறுதான் பேதி யாகும்
குமறலா யிருமியே யிழுத்துக் கொள்ளும்
இளப்பமாய் கால்தானும் பலக்கே டாகும்
இடுப்பிலே வலியுண்டாய்த் திமிருண் டாகும்
களப்பமாய்க் கருகியே மேனி யெல்லாம்
கன்றுகரப் பான்பித்தங் கண்டி டாயே”

- யூகி வைத்திய சிந்தாமணி

(பாடல் எண்: 356; பக்கம் எண்: 116)

உடல் முழுவதும் அரிப்பு உண்டாகி, வலியுடன் கூடிய கட்டிகள் தோன்றும். வயிறு இரைந்து, கழிச்சல் வாந்தியாகும். இருமல் மற்றும் இரைப்பு உண்டாகி கொள்ளும். கால்களில் பலக்கேடு உண்டாகும். இடுப்பில் வலி மற்றும் உணர்வின்மை ஏற்படும். உடல் சோர்வடைந்து காணும். மேற்கண்ட குறிகுணங்கள் கரப்பான் பித்தம் எனும் நோயில் காணலாம் என யூகி முனி கூறியுள்ளார்.

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF KARAPPAN PITHAM:

- Itching all over the body.
- Rashes present with itching and pain.
- Frequent diarrhoea.
- Cough with wheezing and mild expectoration.
- Weakness present in lower limbs.
- Pain in the hip joint with numbness.
- General body tiredness.

ETIOPATHOGENESIS OF KARAPPAN PITHAM:

உணவு மற்றும் செயல் மாறுபாடுகள்		
<p>அகக்காரணங்கள்</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • அடிக்கடி சினம் கொள்ளுதல்; • வயிறு நிறைய உண்டப்பின் யோக நிலையில் நின்றல். 	<p>புறக்காரணங்கள்</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • அழுகிய மீன், நத்தை, சிப்பி முதலிய உண்ணல்; • நெருப்பு, வெய்யில் ஆகியவற்றில் மிகுதியும் ஈடுபடுதல். • புளிப்பு, கார்ப்பு, உப்பு ஆகிய சுவைகளை அதிகளவில் புகித்தல். 	<p>கன்மக்காரணங்கள்</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • பெண் போகம் மிகுதியாலும்; • தாய் தந்தை வழியாலும்
உயிர்த்தாதுக்களில் ஏற்படும் மாறுபாடுகள் (தன்னளவில் மிகுந்த பித்தக்குற்றம் வாதக்குற்றத்தினை அதிகரித்து பின்னர் கபக்குற்றத்தினை குறைக்கச் செய்யும்)		
<p>வாதம் ↑</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • உயிர்க்கால் (இரைப்பு) • கீழ்க்கால் (கழிச்சல்) • மேல்க்கால் (இருமல்) • பரவுக்கால் (உடல் முழுவதும் அரிப்பு) • நடுக்கால் (உடல் சோர்வு) 	<p>பித்தம் ↑</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ஒள்ளொளித்தீ (தோலில் அரிப்பு, படை) • வண்ண எரி (கட்டிகள் உண்டாகும்) • ஆற்றலங்கி (உடல் சோர்வு) 	<p>கபம் ↓</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ஒன்றியையம் (கால்களில் பலக்கேடு, உணர்வின்மை, இடுப்பில் வலி) • அளியையம் (உடல் சோர்வு)
உடற்தாதுக்களில் ஏற்படும் மாறுபாடுகள் (உயிர்த்தாதுக்களில் ஏற்பட்ட மற்றத்தினைத் தொடர்ந்து உடற்தாதுக்களில் குறைகுணங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி இந்நோயை ஏற்படுத்தும்)		
<p>சாரம் ↓ : உடல் சோர்வு, தோல் சுரகரப்பு</p> <p>செந்நீர் ↓ : உடல் வன்மைக் குறைதல், கட்டிகள் உண்டாதல்</p> <p>ஊன் ↓ : உடல் சோர்வு, கீல்களில் நோய்</p> <p>கொழுப்பு ↓ : இடுப்பில் வலி</p> <p>என்பு ↓ : என்பு சந்துகளில் நோவு</p> <p>மூளை ↓ : என்புகளில் துளைவிழுதல், கால்களில் உணர்வின்மை</p>		

CHANGES IN MUKKUTRAM:

Due to internal causes like increased anger, anxiety, stress, insomnia and external causes like increased intake of salt, sour and pungent taste, there are some changes in both Uyir thathukkal as well as in Udal thathukkal in our body.

CHANGES IN UYIR THATHUKKAL:

Increased Pitham results in increasing Vaatham, while decreasing Kabam.

Increased Pitham leads to,

- **OLLOLI THEE (PRASAGA PITHAM)** – macular patches with itching in the skin.
- **VANNA ERI (RANJAGA PITHAM)** – follicular lesions and hyperpigmented or erythematous macules present in skin.
- **AATTRAL ANGI (SAATHAGA PITHAM)** – general body tiredness.

Increased Vaatham leads to,

- **UYIRKKAAL (PRANAN)** – cough with mild expectoration and wheezing.
- **KEEL NOKKUKKAAL (ABANAN)** – diarrhoea.
- **MAEL NOKKUKKAL (UTHANAN)** – cough.
- **PARAVU KAAL (VIYANAN)** – itching all over the body.
- **NADUKKAL (SAMANAN)** – general body tiredness.

Decreased Kabam leads to,

- **ALI IYYAM (AVALAMBAGAM)** – general body tiredness.
- **ONDRI IYYAM (SANTHIGAM)** – weakness and numbness in both lower limbs.

CHANGES IN UDAL THATHUKKAL:

In Udal thathukkal,

- **SAARAM ↓** – general body tiredness, dryness of the skin.
- **CHENNEER ↓** – general body tiredness, follicular lesions in skin.
- **OON ↓** – pain in hip joint, general body tiredness.
- **KOZHUPPU ↓** – pain in hip joints, weakness in lower limbs.
- **ENBU ↓** – pain in hip joints, numbness in lower limbs.
- **MOOLAI ↓** – weakness and numbness in lower limbs.

Affected Uyir thathukkal and Udal thathukkal leads to the disease, “KARAPPAN PITHAM”

MODERN ASPECTS

5. MORDERN ASPECTS

KARAPPAN PITHAM:

Karappan Pitham, one of the 42 types of Pitha diseases given in the Siddha text Yugi vaidhiya cindamani, is closely related to a modern disease called **Eosinophilia**, which is a haematological disorder due to increased eosinophil count.

BLOOD:

Blood is a body fluid in humans and other animals that delivers necessary substances such as nutrients and oxygen to the cells and transports metabolic waste products away from those cells.

Medical terms related to blood often begin with **hemo-** or **hemato-** (also spelled **haemo-** or **haemato-** respectively) from the greek word **haima** which means blood. In terms of anatomy and histology, blood is considered a specialized form of connective tissue, given its origin in the bones and the presence of potential molecular fibres in the form of fibrinogen.

CONSTITUENTS OF BLOOD:

In mammals, blood accounts for 7% of the human body weight, with the average density around 1060 kg/m³. The average adult has a blood volume of roughly 5 litres, which is composed of plasma and several kinds of cells. These blood cells (which are also called “corpuscles” or “formed elements”) consist of erythrocytes (red blood cells or RBCs), leukocytes (white blood cells or WBCs) and thrombocytes (platelets). By volume, RBCs constitute about 45% of whole blood, the plasma about 54.3% and WBCs about 0.7%.

One micro litre of blood contains,

- RBCs: 4.7 – 6.1 million cells in males and 4.2 – 5.4 million cells in females.
- WBCs: 4000 – 11000 cells
- Platelets: 2 – 5 lakhs cells

Blood plasma is about 2.7 – 3.0 litres in an average human. The pH of the blood is regulated to stay within the narrow range of 7.35 – 7.45.

WHITE BLOOD CELLS:

All WBCs are nucleated, which distinguishes them from RBCs and platelets. Leukocytes are classified either by structure (granulocytes and agranulocytes) or by cell lineage (myeloid cells and lymphoid cells). Granulocytes can be further divided into neutrophils, eosinophils and basophils, while agranulocytes can be divided into lymphocytes and monocytes, based upon their physical and functional characteristics.

Normal range of differential count of WBC:

- Neutrophils: 40 – 70%
- Lymphocytes: 20 – 40%
- Eosinophils: 1 – 6%
- Basophils: 0 – 1%
- Monocytes: 2 – 1%

EOSINOPHILS:

Eosinophils are a variety of WBCs and one of the immune system components responsible for combating multicellular parasites and certain infections. Along with mast cells and basophils, they also control mechanisms associated with allergy and asthma. They are granulocytes that develop during hematopoiesis in the bone marrow before migrating into blood, after which they are terminally differentiated and do not multiply.

EOSINOPHILIA:

Normal range of eosinophils in human is 1 – 6%, while the Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) is about 30 – 350/ μ L. If the AEC exceeds 500/ μ L, the condition is called Eosinophilia.

Several causes are known, with the most common being some form of allergic reaction or parasitic infection. Diagnosis of eosinophilia is via a complete blood count (CBC), but diagnostic procedures directed at the underlying cause vary depending on the suspected conditions. An AEC is not generally needed if the CBC shows marked eosinophilia.

SYMPTOMS OF EOSINOPHILIA:

The symptoms of eosinophilia are those of the underlying condition. For example,

- Eosinophilia due to asthma is marked by symptoms such as wheezing and breathlessness.
- Eosinophilia due to parasitic infections may lead to abdominal pain, diarrhoea, vomiting, fever, cough and rashes.
- Eosinophilia due to medical reactions gives rise to skin rashes after taking a new drug.
- Rarer symptoms of eosinophilia can include weight loss, night sweats, lymph node enlargement, other skin rashes, and numbness and tingling due to nerve damage.

ETIOLOGY OF EOSINOPHILIA:

Eosinophilia can be idiopathic (primary) or, more commonly, secondary to another disease. In the Western World, allergic or atopic diseases are the most common causes, especially those of respiratory or integumentary systems. In the developing world, parasites are the most common cause. A parasitic infection of nearly any bodily tissue can cause eosinophilia.

Diseases that feature eosinophilia as a sign include:

- Allergic disorders (Asthma, Hay fever, Drug allergies, Pemphigus, Dermatitis herpetiformis)
- IgG4 – related disease
- Parasitic infections
- Addison's disease and stress-induced suppression of adrenal gland function.
- Some forms of malignancies (ALL, CML, Eosinophilic leukemia, Clonal eosinophilia, Hodgkin lymphoma, some forms of NHL, Systemic mastocytosis)
- Systemic autoimmune diseases (SLE, Eosinophilic fasciitis, Eosinophilic myositis)
- Eosinophilic myocarditis, Eosinophilic esophagitis, Eosinophilic gastroenteritis

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections
- Congenital disorders (Familial eosinophilia, Hyperimmunoglobulin E syndrome, Idiopathic Hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES)).

Allergic reactions to drug are a common cause of eosinophilia, with manifestations ranging from diffuse macula-papular rash, to severe life-threatening drug reactions with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS). Drug that has allopurinol, NSAIDs, some antipsychotics and certain antibiotics also been implicated in high doses leads to eosinophilia.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY:

IgE mediated eosinophil production is induced by compounds released by basophils and mast cells, inducing eosinophil chemotactic factor of anaphylaxis, leukotriene B4 and serotonin mediated release of eosinophil granules occur, complement complex (C5-C6-C7), interleukin 5, and histamine (through this has a narrow range of concentration).

Harm resulting from untreated eosinophilia potentially varies with cause. During allergic reaction, the release of histamine from mast cells causes vasodilation which allows eosinophils to migrate from blood and localize in affected tissues. Accumulation of eosinophils in tissues can be significantly damaging. Eosinophils, like other granulocytes, contain granules (or sacs) filled with digestive enzymes and cytotoxic proteins which under normal conditions are used to destroy parasites but in eosinophilia these agents can damage healthy tissues. In addition to these agents, the granules in eosinophils also contain inflammatory molecules and cytokines which can recruit more eosinophils and other inflammatory cells to the area and hence amplify and perpetuate the damage. This process is generally accepted to be the major inflammatory process in the pathophysiology of atopic or allergic asthma.

DIAGNOSIS:

Diagnosis is by complete blood count (CBC). However, in some cases, a more accurate absolute eosinophil count may be needed. Medical history is taken, with emphasis on travel, allergies and drug use. Specific test for causative conditions are performed, often including chest X-ray, urinalysis, liver and kidney function tests, and serological tests for parasitic and connective tissue diseases. The stool is often examined for traces of parasites (i.e. eggs, larvae, etc.) though a negative test does not rule out parasitic infection; for example, trichinosis requires a muscle biopsy. Elevated serum B₁₂ or low white blood cells alkaline phosphatase, or leukocytic abnormalities in a peripheral smear indicates a disorder of myeloproliferation. In cases of idiopathic eosinophilia, the patient is followed for complications. A brief trial of corticosteroids can be diagnostic for allergic causes, as the eosinophilia should resolve with suppression of the immune over-response. Neoplastic disorders are diagnosed through the usual methods, such as bone marrow aspiration and biopsy for the leukemias, MRI/CT to look for solid tumors, and tests for serum LDH and other tumour markers.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR EOSINOPHILIA:

- Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC)
- Immunoglobulin E (IgE)

EXCLUSION OF EOSINOPHILIA:**1. LOFFLER SYNDROME:**

Loffler's syndrome is a disease in which eosinophils accumulate in the lung in response to a parasitic infection. The symptoms include abdominal pain with cramping, frequent diarrhoea, skin rashes, breathlessness, cough, fever and fatigue.

2. EOSINOPHILIC – MYALGIA SYNDROME:

Eosinophilic – myalgia syndrome (EMS) is an incurable and sometimes fatal flu-like neurological condition linked to the ingestion of dietary supplement L-tryptophan. The risk of developing EMS increases with larger doses of tryptophan and increasing age. Some research suggests that certain genetic polymorphisms may be related to the development of EMS. The presence of eosinophilia is a core feature of EMS, along with unusually severe myalgia (muscle pain).

3. ANGIOLYMPHOID HYPERPLASIA WITH EOSINOPHILIA:

Angiolymphoid Hyperplasia with Eosinophilia (ALHE) is a rare, uncommon, vasoproliferative and benign vascular tumour whose aetiology remains uncertain. It is an idiopathic condition that manifests in adults as isolated or grouped papules, plaques, or nodules in the skin of head and neck.

***MATERIALS AND
METHODS***

5. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

5.1. MATERIALS:

The observational study on **Karappan Pitham** was carried out in the out patients in post graduate department of Noi Naadal at Aringnar Anna Government hospital for Indian medicine and Homoeopathy (AAGHIM), Chennai - 106.

100 cases with clinical signs and symptoms of Karappan Pitham of both sexes of different ages were studied under the guidance of faculties of post graduate department of Noi Naadal.

SELECTION OF PATIENTS:

The observational study was done in 120 cases, Out of that, 100 cases were selected on the basis of clinical symptoms indicated in the Siddha text.

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION:

1. Age: Both Children and Adults
2. Sex: Both male and female
3. Patients having Eosinophil count above 6%
4. Patients having Absolute Eosinophil count (AEC) above 500/ μ L
5. Patients with Symptoms like,
 - Itching all over the body.
 - Rashes present with itching and pain.
 - Frequent diarrhoea.
 - Cough with wheezing and mild expectoration.
 - Weakness present in lower limbs.
 - Pain in the hip joint with numbness.
 - General body tiredness.

CRITERIA FOR EXCLUSION:

1. Pregnant women and lactating women
2. HIV patients.
3. Patients having normal Eosinophil count.
4. Patients having normal Absolute Eosinophil count (AEC).
5. Symptoms associated with
 - Loffler's syndrome
 - Eosinophilic – myalgia syndrome
 - Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia

5.2. METHODOLOGY:

STUDY DESIGN: Observational type of study

STUDY ENROLLMENT:

- In the study, patients reporting at the P.G - Noi Naadal O.P.D of Aringar Anna Government Hospital for Indian medicine and Homoeopathy (AAGHIM), Arumbakkam, Chennai-106. With the clinical symptoms of “Karappan Pitham” will be referred to the Research group. Those patients will be screened using the screening proforma and examined clinically for enrolling in the study based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Based on the inclusion criteria the patients will be included first and excluded from the study on the same day if they hit the exclusion criteria.
- The patients who are to be enrolled would be informed about the study and the objectives of the study in the language and terms understandable for them.
- After ascertaining the patient’s willingness, a written informed consent would be obtained from them in the consent form.
- All these patients will be given unique register card in which patients Register number of the study, Address, Phone Number and Doctors Phone Number etc., will be given, so as to report to research group easily if any complication arises.
- Complete clinical history, complaints and duration, examination findings all would be recorded in the prescribed proforma in the history and clinical assessment forms and lab investigation forms.

INVESTIGATIONS DURING THE STUDY:

The patients will be subjected to basic laboratory parameters during the study.

Blood:

- Total WBC count
- Differential count
- Erythrocyte sedimentation rate
- Haemoglobin estimation
- Blood Sugar [F, PP/R]
- Blood urea
- Serum cholesterol

Urine:

- Albumin
- Sugar
- Deposits

OTHER SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS:

- Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC)
- Immunoglobulin E (IgE)

TREATMENT DURING THE STUDY:

Normal treatment procedure followed in Aringar Anna Government Hospital for Indian medicine and Homoeopathy (AAGHIM), Chennai - 106 will be prescribed to the study patients and the treatment will be provided at free of cost.

STUDY PERIOD:

- Total Period : 12 Months
- Recruitment for the study : 9 Months
- Data entry analysis : 2 Months
- Report preparation and submission : 1 month

DATA MANAGEMENT:

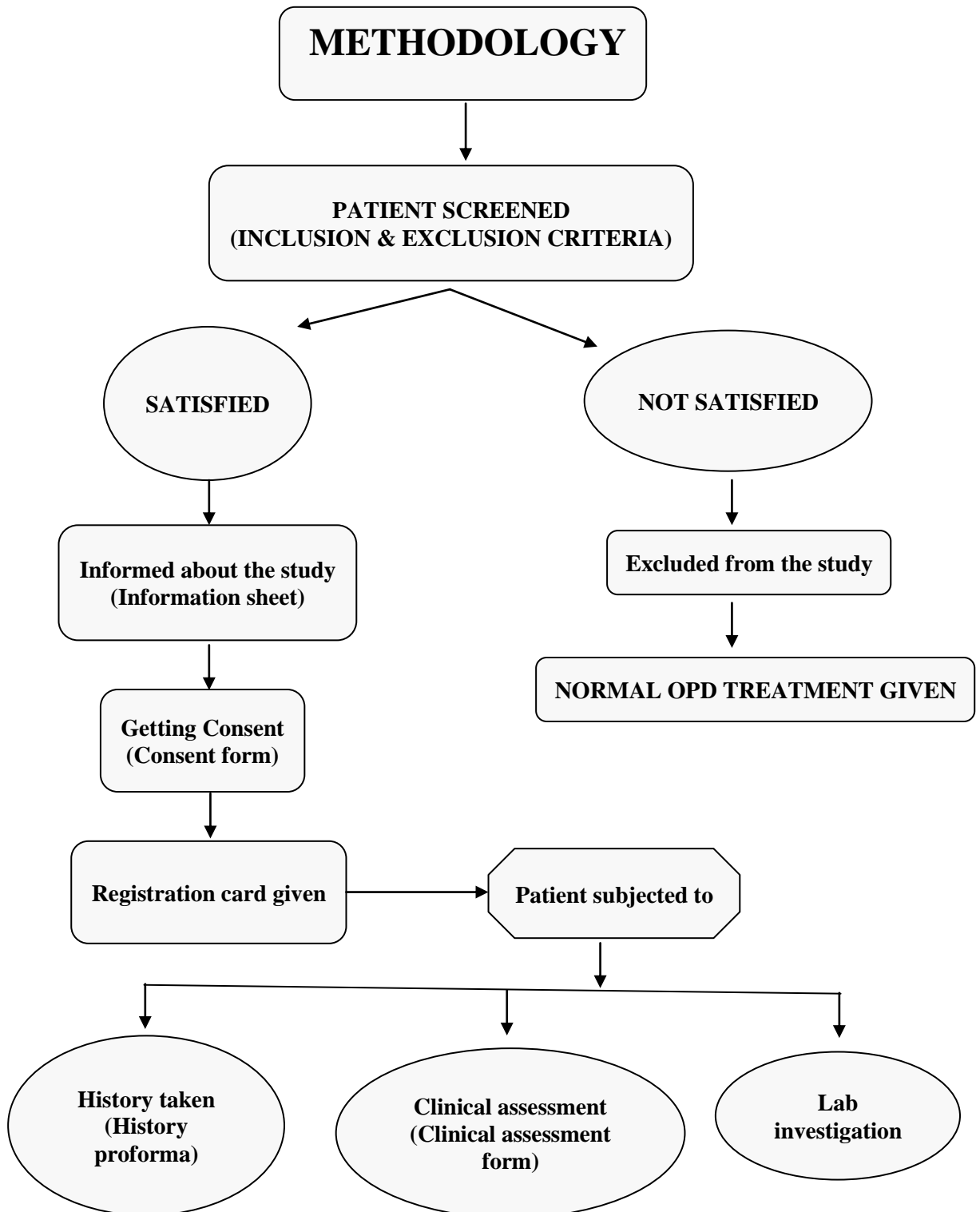
- After enrolling the patient in the study, a separate file for each patient will be opened and all forms will be filled in the file. Study Number and Patient Number will be entered on the top of file for easy identification and arranged in a separate rack at the concerned O.P.D unit. Whenever study patient visits O.P.D during the study period, the respective patient file will be taken and necessary recordings will be made at the assessment form or other suitable form.
- The screening forms will be filed separately.
- The Data recordings will be monitored for completion and adverse event by H.O.D and Faculty of the department. Any missed data found in during the study, it will be collected from the patient, but the time related data will not be recorded retrospectively.
- All collected data will be entered using MS access / excel software.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

All collected data will be entered into a computer using MS access / MS excel software by the investigators. Descriptive analysis will be made and necessary tables / graphs generated to understand the profile of patients included in the study.

OUTCOME OF THE STUDY:

- Cost effective and early diagnosis
- It helps to promote the Siddha diagnosing methods.
- It is very useful for remote areas.



***SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC
METHODOLOGY***

6. SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC METHODOLOGY:

REVIEW OF SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES:

The diagnostic procedure in Siddha system is unique as it is made purely on the basis of clinical acumen of the physician.

6.1. ENN VAGAI THERVUGAL:

Various aspects of Siddha, regarding “Enn vagai thervugal”

“நாடிப்பரிசம் நாநிறம் மொழிவிழி
மலம் மூத்திரமிவை மருத்துவராயுதம்”

- பதினெண் சித்தர் நாடி நூல்

“மெய்க்குறி நிறந்தொனி விழிநாவிருமலம் கைக்குறி”

- தேரையர்

As per sage Therayar, the eight methods of diagnosis are Naadi (pulse), Naa (tongue), Niram (color), Mozhi (voice), Vizhi (eyes), Malam (faeces), Neer (urine) and Sparisam (touch and palpation).

“பாரீர்நாடி யறிந்து உணர்ந்து பரமன் செயலும் பிணிமுறையும்
நீரேயோடு மலசலமும் நிறமுங் குணமு முகக்குறியும்
சாரே யிணங்குங்குழல் மடவீர்காலன் நேகம் வயதிளமை
தேரேயறியுமுகநாடி நெறிங்குறியுஞ் செறியுஞ் சொல்வோமே”

- பதினெண் சித்தர் நாடி சாஸ்திரம்

As per sage Agasthiyar, Naadi (pulse), Malam (stools), Salam (urine), Niram (complexion), Gunam (character), Mugakuri (facies), Thegam (constitution) and Vayathu (age) are the eight Siddha diagnostic tools

அட்டவிதப் பரிட்சை

தொகுக்கலுற்ற அட்டவிதப் பரிட்சைதன்னை
துலக்கமுறும் பண்டிதரேதெளிவதாகப்
பகுக்கரியநாடியைநிபிடித்துப் பாரு
பகர்கின்றவார்த்தையைப்பார் நாவைப்பாரு
வகுக்கரியதேகமதைத் தொட்டுப் பாரு
வளமானசிரத்தின் நிறத்தைப் பாரு
சகிக்கரியமலத்தைப்பார் சலத்தைப் பாரு
சார்ந்தவிழிதனைப்பார்த்துத் தெளிவாய்க் காணே

- கண்ணுசாமி பரம்பரை வைத்தியம்.

1. நாடித் தேர்வு (PULSE EXAMINATION):

The ‘Pulse Diagnosis’ is unique in Siddha Medicine, which was then introduced to other Indian Systems of Medicine later. The pulse should be examined in the Right hand for male and the left hand for female. The pulse can be recorded at the radial artery. Naadi examination is executed in two schools of thoughts, which are, through assessment Naadi is confirmed by other seven Siddha diagnostic tools and vice versa.

Naadi is nothing but, the vital energy that sustains the life with in our body. Naadi plays a most important role in Ennvagaithervu and it has been considered as foremost thing in assessing the prognosis and diagnosis of various diseases. Any variation that occurs in the three humors is reflected in the naadi. These three humors organize, regularize and integrate basic functions of human body. So, Naadi serves as a good indicator of all ailments.

நாடிப் பார்க்கும் வகை:

“இடுமென்ற நாடிகள்பார்க்கும் வகையைக் கேளு
என்னவென்றால் நடுவிரல் நீவிப் பின்னே
அடுமென்ற அடுத்தவிரல் மோதிரமாம் விரலை
அப்பனே இழுத்த பின்புசுண்டு விரலிளுத்து
உடுமென்ற தூண்டு விரலிளுத்து அப்பால்
உத்ததொரு அங்குட்ட விரலைநீவிக் கரத்தில்
படுமென்ற சீயோதி அங்குல மோதள்ளி
பார்தடவி மூன்றுதரம் சரம்பார்க்கும் வகையை
வகைஎன்ன வாதமது ஒன்னரையாம் பித்தம்
வளமையென்று அய்யங்கால் வளமாய் நிற்கில்
பகையில்லை நாடிகளுந் தொந்த மில்லை
பண்பான் சுகரொசருபக் கூறு சொன்னேன்”

- அகத்தியர் கனகமணி 100

“கரிமுக னடியை வாழ்த்திக் கைதனி னாடிபார்க்கில்
பெருவிர லங்குலத்திற் பிடித்தடி நடுவே தொட்டால்
ஒருவிர லோடில் வாத முயர்நடு விரலிற் பித்தந்
திருவிரல் மூன்றி லோடிற் சேத்தும நாடியாமே”

- வைத்திய இரத்தினச் சுருக்கம்

Naadi is felt by,

- Vali (Vaatham) naadi – Tip of index finger
- Azhal (Pitham) naadi – Tip of middle finger
- Iyyam (Kabham) naadi – Tip of ring finger

மூவகையும் மாத்திரை அளவும்:

“வழங்கிய வாதம் மாத்திரை ஒன்றாகில்
வழங்கிய பித்தம் தன்னில் அரைவாசி
அழங்கும் கபந்தான் அடங்கியே காலோடில்
பிழங்கிய சீவற்குப் பிசுகொன்று மில்லையே”

- குணவாகட நாடி

The pulse is measured in wheat/grain expansible heights. The normal units of pulse diagnosis are,

- Vali (Vaatham) naadi – 1 maathirai
- Azhal (Pitham) naadi – ½ mathiarai
- Iyyam (Kabam) naadi – ¼ mathirai

2. ஸ்பரிசத் தேர்வு (EXAMINATION OF TOUCH):

“நேயமுடன் வாதத்தின் தேகந் தானும்
நேர்மையாய்க் குளிர்ந்துசில விடத்திலே தான்
முாய முடனுட்டணமுந் துடிதுடிப்பு
மருவுதலாம் பித்தத்தின் தேகந் தானும்
தோயவே வுஷ்ணமதாயிருக்குந் தெளிவாய்
சேத்துமத்தின் தேகமது குளிர்ந்திருக்கும்
பாயதொந்த தேகமதுபலவாறாகும்
பரிந்துதொட்டுத் தேகத்தைப் பார்த்துப் பேசே”

- கண்ணுசாமி பரம்பரை வைத்தியம்

The deranged kutram can be calculated depend upon the following touch examination of skin,

- Vali (Vaatham) udalanan – hot or cold
- Azhal (Pitham) udalanan – hot
- Iyyam (Kabam) udalanan – chillness
- Thondam (Thrithodam) udalanan – moderate temperature

3. நாத் தேர்வு (TONGUE EXAMINATION):

“பலமான ருசியறியும் நாவின் கூற்றைப்
பகர்கின்றேன் வாதரோகி யின்றன் நாவு
கலமாக வெடித்து கறுத்திருக்கு முட்போல்
கண்டு கொள்வாய் பித்தரோகியின்றன் நாவு
நலமுற சிவந்து பச்சென் றிருக்கும்
நட்பிலா சிலேத்துமரோகி யின்றன் நாவு
தலமத னிலுற்ற முதியோர்கள் சொன்ன
தன்மையடி தடித்து வெளுத்திருக்கும் பாரே”

- கண்ணுசாமி பரம்பரை வைத்தியம்

The derangement kutram will be calculated depend upon the following tongue examination,

- Vali (Vaatham) tongue – fissured with black patches
- Azhal (Pitham) tongue – red in colour
- Iyyam (Kabam) tongue – pallor
- Thondam (Thrithodam) tongue – mixed characters of the above three

4. நிறத் தேர்வு (EXAMINATION OF COMPLEXION):

“முன்றாகும் வாதபித்த சிலேத்து மத்தால்
மிகுந்தமுறத் தொந்தித்த ரோகி தேகம்

தோன்றாத சீதள வுஷ்ணங் காலமுன்றுந்
 தொகுத்தேன்யான் திரேகத்தி நிறத்தைக் கேளு
 ஊன்றார வாதவுடல் கறுத்துக் காணும்
 ஊரியபித்த முடல் சிவப்புப் பசுமைகாணும்
 போன்றாத வையவுடல் வெண்மை தோன்றும்
 பொருந்துந்தொந்த ரோகவுடற் கிவற்றை யொக்கு”

- கண்ணுசாமி பரம்பரை வைத்தியம்

The derangement kutram will be calculated depend upon the following examination of complexion,

- Vali (Vaatham) udalinan – colour of the body will be dark
- Azhal (Pitham) udalinan – colour of the body will be yellow
- Iyyam (Kabham) udalinan – colour of the body will be fair or white
- Thondam (Thrithodam) udalinan – mixed features of the above three

5. மொழித் தேர்வு (VOICE EXAMINATION):

பார்ப்பதுதான் வாதரோகியின்றன் வார்த்தை
 பக்குவமாய் சமசத்தமாயிருக்கும்
 சேர்ப்பதுதான் பித்தரோகியின்றன் வார்த்தை
 சேப்பக்கேள் பெலத்துமேயுறத்திருக்கும்
 ஏற்பதுதான் ஐயரோகியின்றன் வார்த்தை
 ஏளிதாகச் சிறுத்திருக்குமியல்பிதாகும்
 தேசற்கவேயிபமுன்றுந் தொந்தமாகில்

- கண்ணுசாமி பரம்பரை வைத்தியம்

The derangement kutram will be calculated depend upon the following voice examination,

- Vali (Vaatham) udalinan – normal voice (sama ozhi)
- Azhal (Pitham) udalinan – high pitched voice (uratha ozhi)
- Iyyam (Kabham) udalinan – low pitched voice (thazhtha ozhi)
- Thondam (Thrithodam) udalinan – mixed features of the above three

6. விழித் தேர்வு (EYE EXAMINATION):

“உண்மையாய் கண்கள்குறிப் பதைக்கேள் வாதம்
 உற்றவிழிகறுத்துநொந்துநீருங் காணும்
 தண்மையிலாப் பித்தரோகியின்றன் கண்கள்
 சார்பாகப் பசுமைசிவப் பேறுங் காணும்
 வண்மையிலாவையரோகிவிழிகள் தானும்
 வளமானவெண்மைநிறமேதாநாதம்
 திண்மையிலாத் தொந்தரோகியின்றன் கண்கள்
 தீட்டுவாய் பலநிறமென் றறையலாமே”

- கண்ணுசாமி பரம்பரை வைத்தியம்

The derangement kutram will be calculated depend upon the following eye examination,

- Vali (Vaatham) eye – tears are dark and excessive
- Azhal (Pitham) eye – tears are yellow in colour

- Iyyam (Kabham) eye – tears are white in colour
- Thondam (Thrithodam) eye – tears are multicoloured

7. மலத் தேர்வு (STOOL EXAMINATION):

“மேவுவாதமுடையவர் மெய்மலம்
 சீவிதாகக் கறுத்திடுஞ் செம்மியே
 பாவையேபித்தத் தோர்மலம் பார்த்திடில்
 ஆவியேயெழுமன்னிறமஞ்சளே
 மூன்றுஞ் சேற்பனத் தார்மலம் வீழ் குறி
 வின்னதீர்விழும்வெளுப் போங்கியே
 சொன்னகுணமின்றிமுத் தொந்தத்தே
 நின்றிடில் மூன்றுநிறமலமெய்துமே”

- கண்ணுசாமி பரம்பரை வைத்தியம்

The derangement kutram will be calculated depend upon the following stool examination,

- Vali (Vaatham) udalanan – hard and black coloured stool
- Azhal (Pitham) udalanan – hot and red coloured stool
- Iyyam (Kabham) udalanan – cool and watery coloured stool
- Thondam (Thrithodam) udalanan – multicoloured stool

8. மூத்திரத் தேர்வு (URINE EXAMINATION):

“ஓங்கிய வாதத்தோர்க்கு நீர்விழுங் குணந்தா நுரைக்கிற
 பூங்கொடி கறுத்துநொந்து சிறுத்துடன் பொருமி வீழும்
 பாங்குடன் பித்தத்தோர்க்கும் பசியநீர் சிவந்து காட்டி
 ஏங்கவே கறுக்கதாக எரித்துடன் கடுத்து வீழும்:
 வீழுமே சிலேற்பனத்தோர் நீர்க்குணம் விளம்பக் கேளாய்
 நாளுமே வெளத்துறைந்து நலம்பெற வீழுங் கண்டாய்
 வாள்திழி மானேதொந்த ரோகமா னிடர்க்குத் தானே
 தானுநீர் பலநிறந்தா னெனவே சாற்றி னோமே”

- கண்ணுசாமி பரம்பரை வைத்தியம்

The derangement kutram will be calculated depend upon the following urine examination,

- Vali (Vaatham) udalanan – urine will be black in colour and less in quantity
- Azhal (Pitham) udalanan – urine will be red or yellow in colour with burning sensation
- Iyyam (Kabham) udalanan – urine will be white in colour and foamy in appearance
- Thondam (Thrithodam) udalanan – urine will be multicoloured

நிறக்குறி நெய்க்குறியின் இலக்கணம்:

“அருந்துமாறிரதமும் அவிரோதமதாய்
 அ.கல் அலர்தல் அகாலவூன்தவிர்ந்தழற்
 குற்றளவருந்திஉறங்கிவைகறை
 ஆடிகலசத் தாவியேகாதுபெய்
 தொருமுகூர்த்தக் கலைக்குட்படுநீரின்
 நிறக்குறிநெய்க்குறிநிருமித்தல் கடனே”

- தேரையர்

Theraiyar, one of the renowned authors of Siddha medicine described urine examination and stages of health. He had explained about the colour and consistency of urine in vitiated humour and disease. He also emphasized the spreading nature of a single drop of oil on the surface of urine indicating the imbalance of specific humour and prognosis of a disease. Normal urine is straw coloured and odourless. The time of the day and food taken will have an impact on the colour of the urine.

Colour of the urine also indicates some symptoms as follows,

- Yellow colour (similar to straw soaked in water) – indigestion
- Lemon colour – good digestion
- Reddish yellow colour – heat in body
- Red or flame colour (similar to flame of forest) – excessive heat in body
- Saffron colour – extreme heat in body

Colour of the urine also indicates the prognosis of the disease as follows,

- Ruby red or milky white coloured urine indicates poor prognosis
- Honey coloured urine indicates slow prognosis
- Golden yellow coloured urine indicates Good prognosis

நெய்க்குறியின் சிறப்பு:

“ஐக்குறி கொடுவட வானிழ லமர்ந்தோர்
ஐக்குறி தெரித்த நங்கடவுளைத் துதித்தே
மெய்குறி நிறந்தொணி விழிநா இருமலம்
கைக்குறி முழுவதூடங் கற்றார் தம்மினும்
பொய்க்குறி மெய்க்குறி புகலு மெவர்க்கும்
நெய்குறி அதனை இந்நீணீலத் துரைப்பாம்”
- தேரையர்

எண்ணெய் விட்டுப் பார்க்கும் நீரின் விதி:

“நிறக்குறிக் குறைத்த நிருமான நீரிற்
சிறக்க வெண்ணெய்வோர் சிறுதுளி நடுவிடுத்
தென்றுறத் திறந்தொலி ஏகாதமைத்ததி
னின்றதிவலை போம் நெறிவிழியறிவும்
சென்றது புகலும் செய்தியை யுணரே”
- தேரையர்

The spreading pattern of oil drop is the indication of Vali, Azhal and Iyyam diseases

- Aravu (Snake Pattern of spread) indicates Vali (Vaatham)
- Mothiram (Ring Pattern of spread) indicates Azhal (Pitham)
- Muthu (Pearl Pattern of spread) indicates Iyyam (Kabham)

In Neikkuri analysis, the rapid spread of oil drop, Pearl beaded and Sieve type of spreading pattern indicates Asathiyam (incurable) state of a disease. So, we can assess the prognosis of the disease and its treatment by using Neikkuri technique.

6.2. MANIKKADAI NOOL ALAVU (WRIST CIRCUMETRIC SIGN)

- Agathiyar soodamani kayaru soothiram

“கமலக்கைமணிக்கையில் கயறு சூத்திரம்
விமலனேநோக்கியேவேடமாமுனி
திமிலாம் பிணியதுசேரச் செப்பியே
அமலனாமுனிக்குமுன்னருளிச் செய்ததே”

- பதினென் சித்தர் நாடி நூல்

According to the Pathinen Siddhar Naadi nool, Manikkadai nool is also helpful in diagnosis. This manikkadai nool is a parameter to diagnose the disease by measuring the circumference of the wrist by means of a thread and then dividing the measured circumference with the patient's finger. By this measurement the disease can be diagnosed.

MEASUREMENT OF MANIKKADAI NOOL AND ITS INFERENCE

TABLE 6.1

MEASUREMENT OF MANIKKADAI	INFERENCE
10 fbs	Pricking pain in chest and limbs, gastritis and ulcer may occur.
9 ¾ fbs	Fistula, venereal swelling, carbuncle, dry cough may occur. Within one year, splenomegaly will occur.
9 ½ fbs	Anaemia, increased body heat, burning sensation of eye, fever, venereal diseases (mega noi), anorexia and weight loss may occur.
9¼ fbs	Burning sensation of eye, painful oliguria, insomnia and sinusitis may occur.
9 fbs	Pricking pain in the ear, impaired hearing, pain around waist, pain in both thighs and difficulty in walking may occur.
8¾ fbs	Increased body heat, skin rashes due to insect bite, tumour like pricking pain in the abdomen, cataract and sinusitis may occur.
8½ fbs	Leucorrhoea, Venereal disorder and infertility will occur
8¼ fbs	Stout and painful body, Headache, sinusitis, leucorrhoea, toxins induced cough, head disorders within one year may occur.
8 fbs	Abdominal discomfort, indigestion, gastritis, anorexia, sinusitis and throat pain.
7¾ fbs	Haemorrhoids, burning sensation of limbs, tremors in head and numbness occur. Within 2 years, cervical adenitis followed by epistaxis may occur.
7½ fbs	Osteoporosis, abdominal discomfort, burning sensation in the face and eyes, increased body temperature may occur. Within 6 days pain in lower limbs and tumours in thighs may occur.

7¼ fbs	Lumbar pain, increased heat (pitham) in head, anaemia, dropsy, burning sensation in limbs and insomnia may occur.
7 fbs	Heat (pitham) ascends to head, hematemesis, phlegm, abscess, burning sensation of limbs and constipation may occur.
6¾ fbs	Testicular disorder, redness of eye, giddiness may occur. Within 3 years, anuria, pain in limbs, sweating in face may occur.
6½ fbs	Thirst, anorexia, pricking pain, increased body heat and pain (vaatham) may occur.
6¼ fbs	Diarrhoea, belching, insomnia, vomiting and mucous dysentery may occur.
6 fbs	Reduced weight, phlegm in chest, fainting may occur. It results in death.
5¾ fbs	Delirium, dizziness, loss of consciousness may occur. It results in death, if the patient even takes gruel diet.
5½ fbs	Severity of illness is increased. Toxins spread to the head. Tooth darkens. Patient may die within 10 days.
5¼ fbs	Patient seems to be sleepy and death results on the next day.
5 fbs	Pallor and dryness of the body may occur. Phlegm engorges the throat leads to death.
4¾ fbs	Fatigue, dryness of tongue and tremors may occur. Patient may die within 7 days.
4½ fbs	Dropsy and shrunken eyes may present and death results within 9 days.
4¼ fbs	Tremors, weakness of limbs and darkening of face, tachypnea may occur. Finally, death may occur within 2 days.
4 fbs	Fatigue with pedal oedema will be present. Patient will die in 5 days.

NOTE: When the MANIKKADAI ALAVU ranged between 5 ¾ fbs and 4 fbs, the severity of the illness will be increased which leads to death.

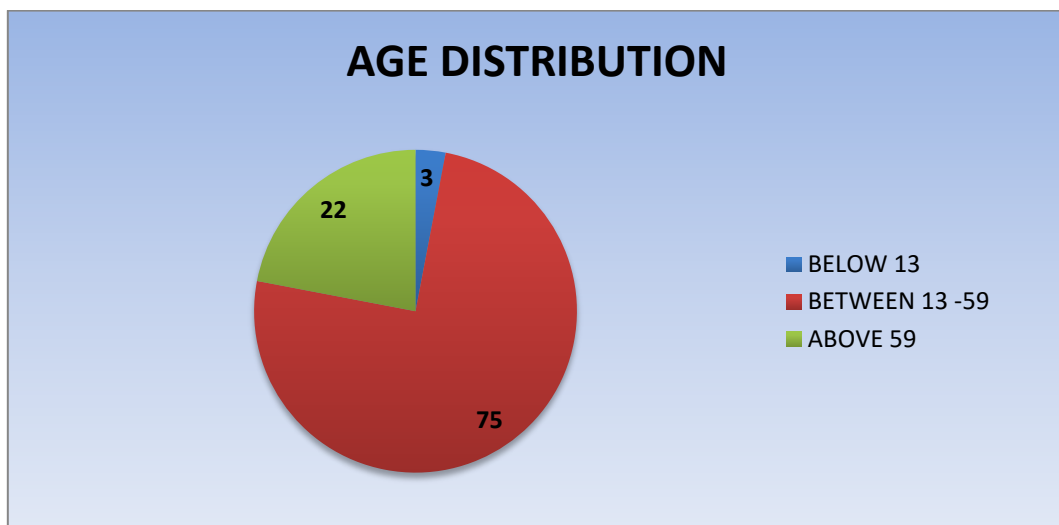
OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

7. OBSERVATION AND RESULTS:

7.1. DISTRIBUTION OF AGE:

TABLE – 7.1

S. No.	Age	No. of Cases	Percentage
1.	Below 13 yrs	3	3%
2.	Between 13 – 59	75	75%
3.	Above 59yrs	22	22%



OBSERVATION:

Among the 100 cases, 3% of cases were below 13 years old, 75% of cases were between 13 to 59 years old and 22% of cases were above 59 years old.

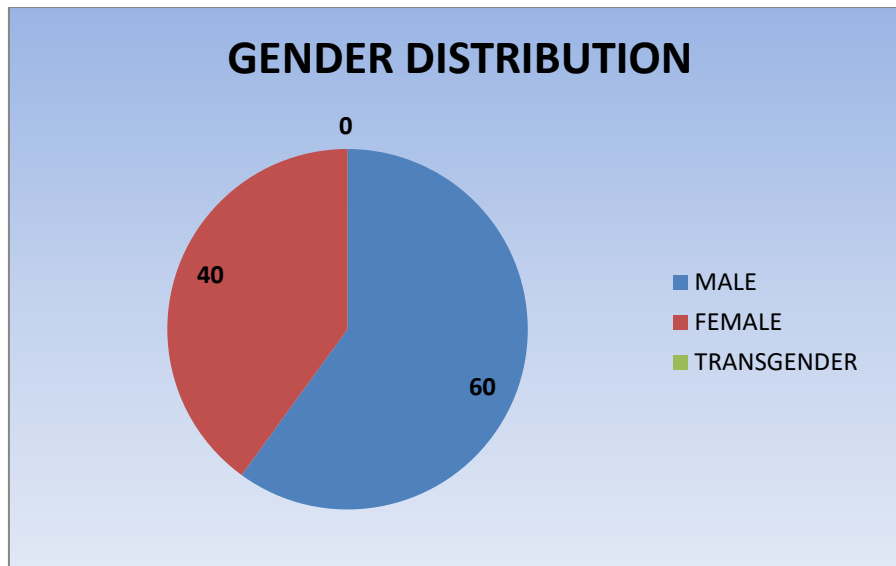
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 75% of cases were between 13 to 59 years old.

7.2. DISTRIBUTION OF GENDER:

TABLE – 7.2

S. No.	Sex	No. of Cases	Percentage
1.	Male	60	60%
2.	Female	40	40%
3.	Transgender	NIL	0%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 60% of cases were males; 40% of cases were females and there were no transgender case noted.

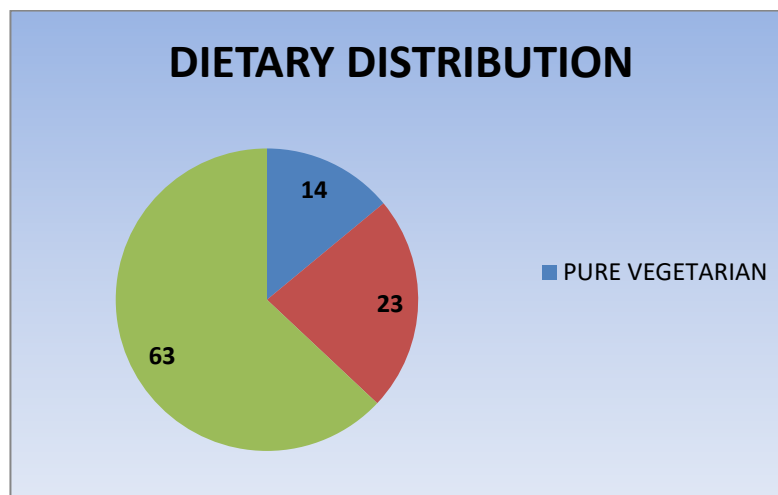
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 60% of cases were males.

7.3. DISTRIBUTION OF DIET:

TABLE – 7.3

S. No.	Diet	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Pure vegetarian	14	14%
2.	Vegetarian with eggs	23	23%
3.	Mixed diet	63	63%



OBSERVATION:

Among 100 cases, 14% of cases were pure vegetarian while 23% of cases were taking eggs and 63% of cases were taking mixed diet.

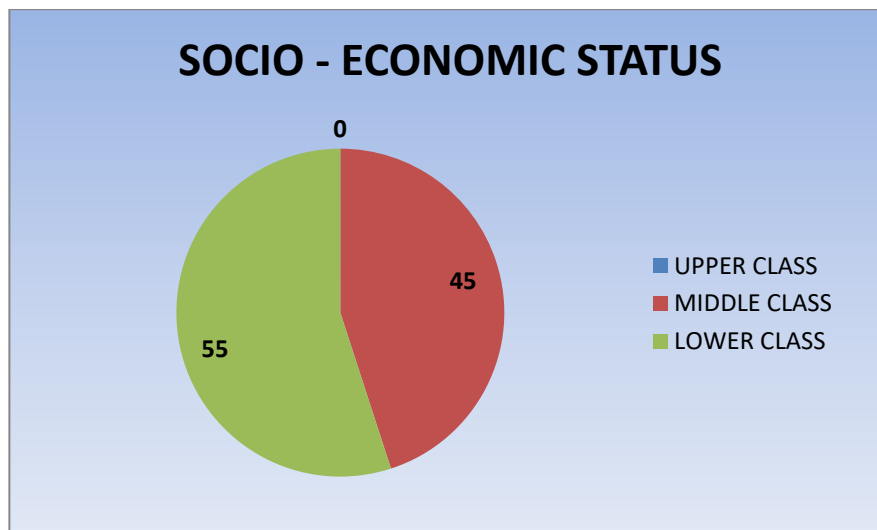
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 63% of cases were taking mixed diet.

7.4. DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIO - ECONOMIC STATUS:

TABLE – 7.4

S. No.	Socio - economic status	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Upper class	0	0%
2.	Middle class	45	45%
3.	Low class	55	55%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 55% of cases were lower class patients while 45% of cases were middle class patients and there were no upper class patients noted.

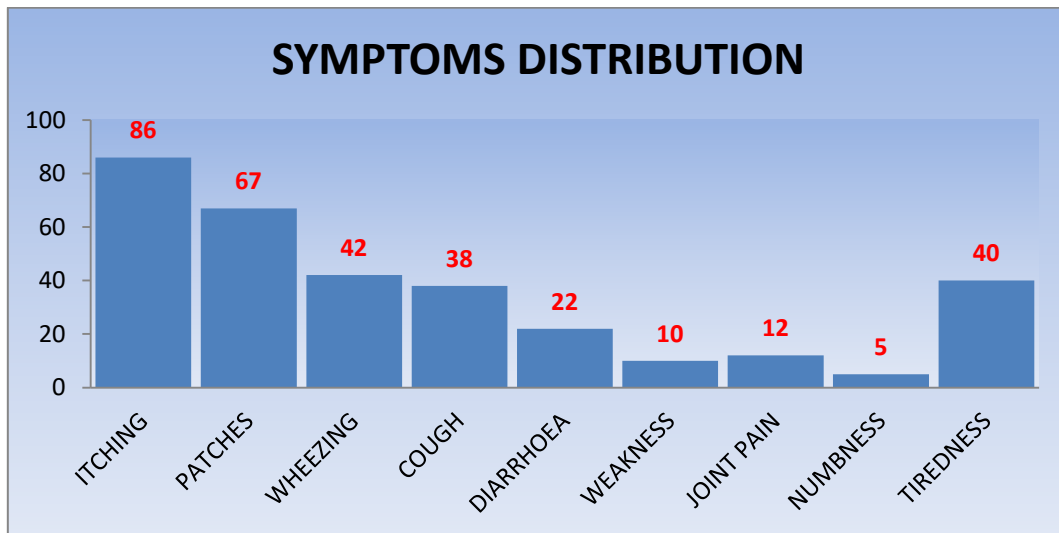
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 55% of cases were lower class patients.

7.5. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY SYMPTOMS:

TABLE – 7.5

S. No.	Symptoms	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Itching	86	86%
2.	Patches	67	67%
3.	Wheezing	42	42%
4.	Cough	38	38%
5.	Diarrhoea	22	22%
6.	Weakness	10	10%
7.	Joint pain	12	12%
8.	Numbness	5	5%
9.	Tiredness	40	40%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 87% cases had itching; 67% cases had Rashes or Patches; 42% cases had Wheezing; 40% cases had Tiredness; 38% cases had cough; 22% cases had diarrhoea; 12% had Joint pain; 10% cases had weakness and 5% cases had Numbness.

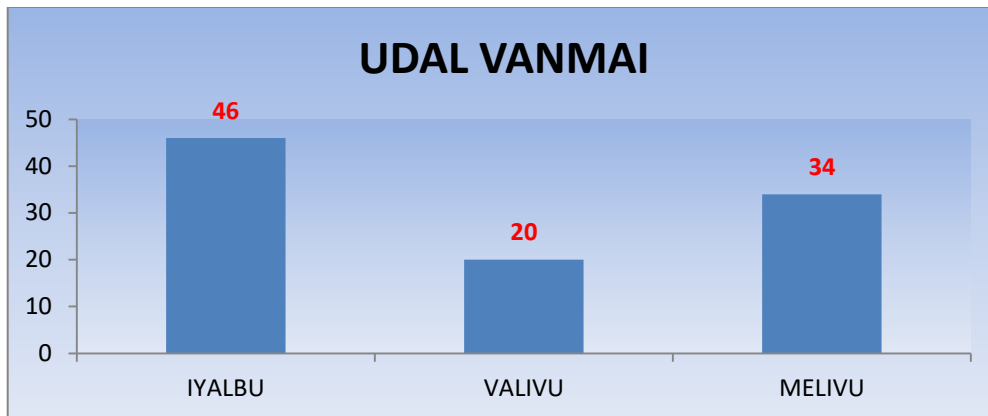
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 87% cases had Itching; 67% cases had Rashes or Patches and 42% cases had Wheezing.

7.6. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY UDAL VANMAI:

TABLE – 7.6

S. No.	Udal Vanmai	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Iyalbu	46	46%
2.	Valivu	20	20%
3.	Melivu	34	34%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 46% of cases were Iyalbu, 20% of cases were Valivu; 34% of cases were Melivu as their udal vanmai.

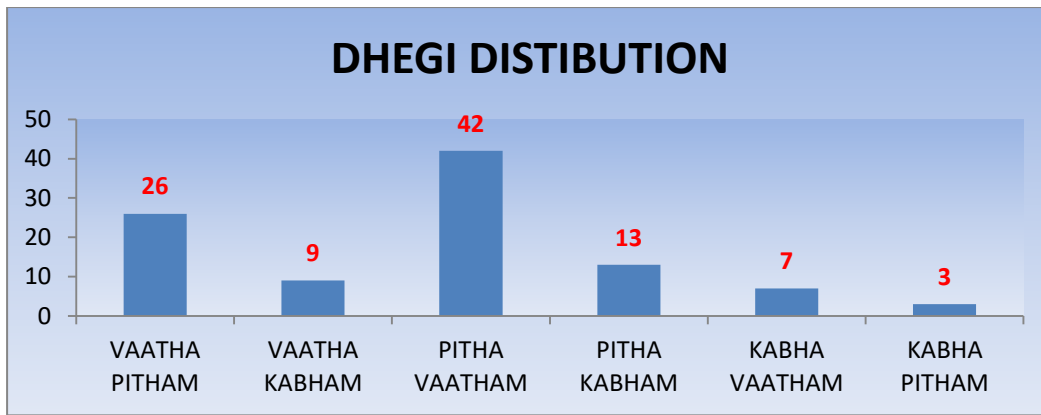
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 46% of cases had Iyalbu udal vanmai.

7.7. DISTRIBUTION OF DHEGI

TABLE – 7.7

S. No.	Dhegi	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Vaatha Pitham	26	26%
2.	Vaatha Kabham	9	9%
3.	Pitha Vaatham	42	42%
4.	Pitha Kabam	13	13%
5.	Kabha Vaatham	7	7%
6.	Kabha Pitham	3	3%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 42% of cases were Pitha Vaatham; 26% of cases were Vaatha Pitham; 13% of cases were Pitha Kabham; 9% of cases were Vaatha Kabham; 7% of cases were Kabha Vaatham and 3% of cases were Kabha Pitham as their dhegi.

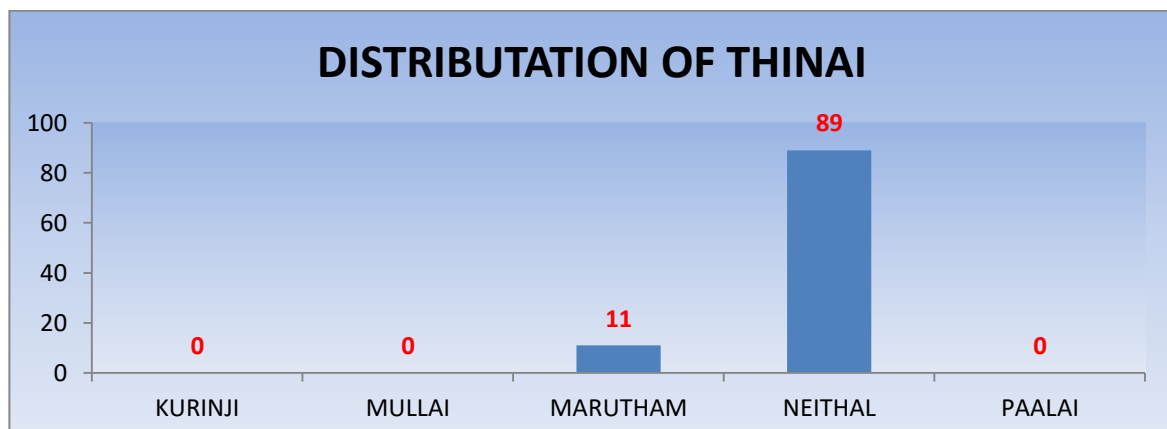
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 42% of cases were Pitha Vaatha dhegi.

7.8. DISTRIBUTION OF THINAI

TABLE - 7.8

S. No.	Thinai	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Kurinji	NIL	0%
2.	Mullai	NIL	0%
3.	Marutham	11	11%
4.	Neithal	89	89%
5.	Paalai	NIL	0%



OBSERVATION:

Among 100 cases, 89% of cases were from Neithal nilam while 11% of cases were from Marutha nilam.

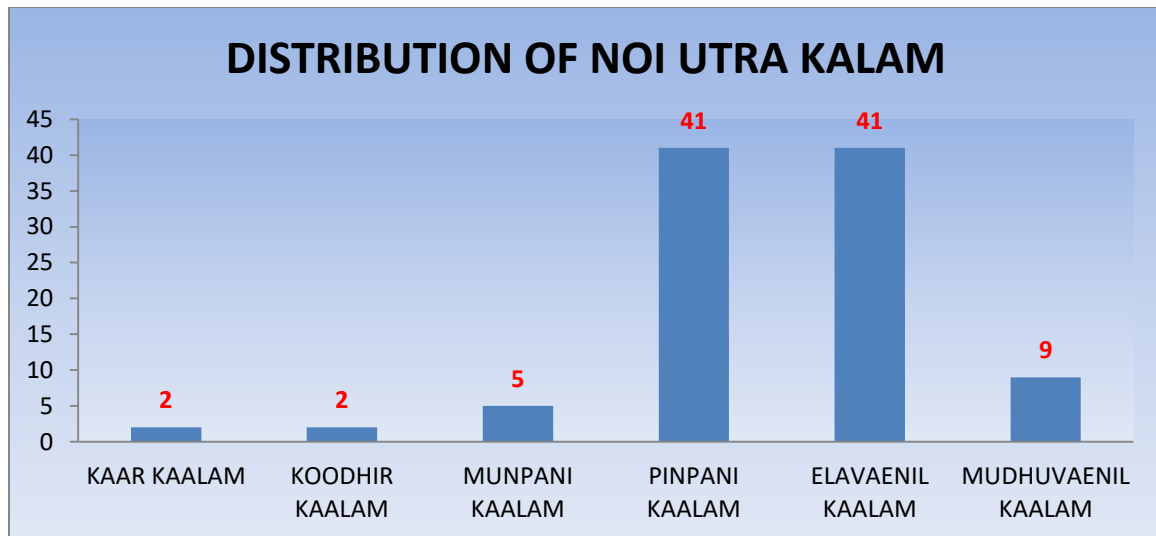
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 89% of cases were from Neithal nilam.

7.9. DISTRIBUTION OF NOI UTRA KAALAM:

TABLE – 7.9

S. No.	Noi utra kaalam	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Kaar Kaalam	2	2%
2.	Koodhir Kaalam	2	2%
3.	Munpani Kaalam	5	5%
4.	Pinpani Kaalam	41	41%
5.	Elavaenir Kaalam	41	41%
6.	Mudhuvaenir Kaalam	9	9%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 41% of cases came in Pinpani kaalam and Elavaenir kaalam each; 9% of cases came in Mudhuvaenir kaalam; 5% of cases came in Munpani kaalam; 2% of cases came in Kaar kaalam and Koothir kaalam each.

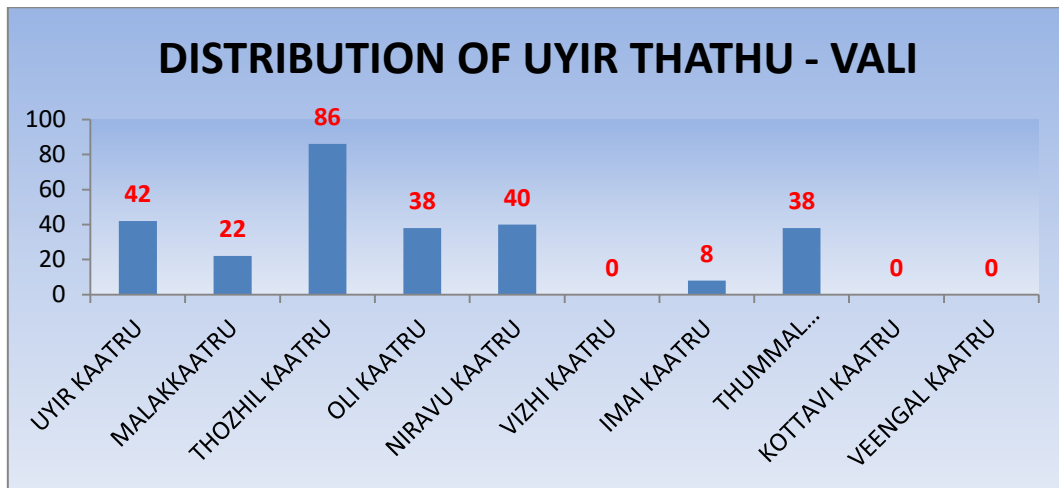
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 41% of cases came in Pinpani kaalam and Elavaenir kaalam each.

7.10. DISTRIBUTION OF UYIR THATHU - VALI (VAATHAM):

TABLE – 7.10

S. No.	Vali (Vaatham)	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Uyir Kaatru (Praanan)	42	42%
2.	Malakkaatru (Abaanan)	22	22%
3.	Thozhil Kaatru (Viyaanan)	86	86%
4.	Oli Kaatru (Uthaanan)	38	38%
5.	Niravu Kaatru (Samaanan)	40	40%
6.	Vizhi Kaatru (Naagan)	NIL	0%
7.	Imai Kaatru (Koorman)	8	8%
8.	Thummal Kaatru (Kirugaran)	38	38%
9.	Kottavi Kaatru (Devathaththan)	NIL	0%
10.	Veengal Kaatru (Dhanancheyan)	NIL	0%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 86% cases of Thozhil Kaatru (Viyanan); 42% of cases had Uyir Kaatru (Praanan); 40% of cases had Niravu Kaatru (Samaanan); 38% of cases had both Oli Kaatru (Uthanan) and Thummal Kaatru (Kirukaran); 22% of cases had Mala Kaatru (Abaanan) were affected.

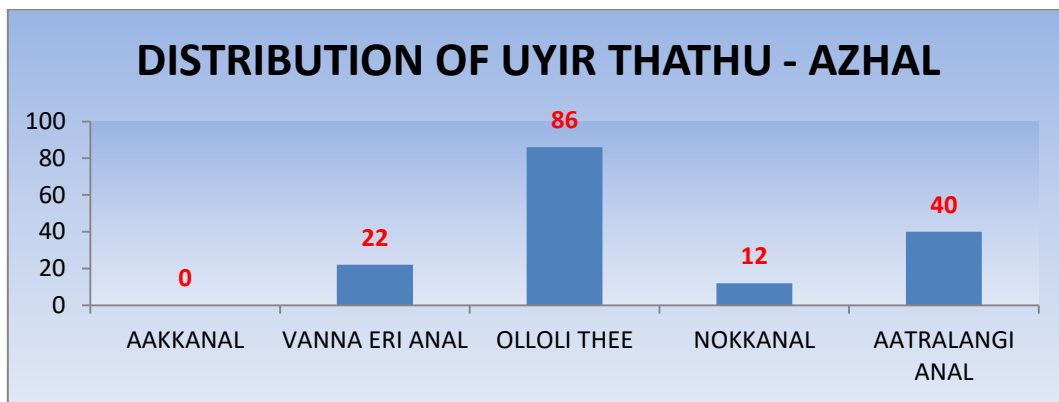
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, in 86% of cases, Thozhil Kaatru (Viyanan) was affected.

7.11. DISTRIBUTION OF UYIR THATHU – AZHAL (PITHAM):

TABLE – 7.11

S. No.	Azhal (Pitham)	No. of Cases	Percentage
1.	Aakkanal (Paasagam or Analagam)	NIL	0%
2.	Vanna Eri Anal (Ranjagam)	22	22%
3.	Olloli Thee (Prasagam)	86	86%
4.	Nokkanal (Aalosagam)	8	8%
5.	Aatralangi Anal (Saathagam)	40	40%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 86% of cases had Olloli Thee (Prasagam); 40% of cases had Aatralangi Anal (Saathagam); 22% of cases had Vanna Eri Anal (Ranjagam) and 12% of cases had Nokkanal (Aalosagam) were affected.

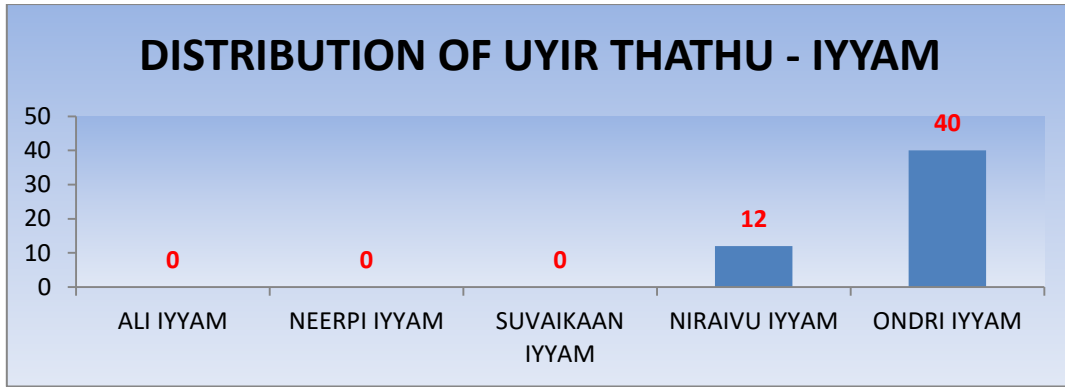
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, in 86% of cases, Olloli Thee (Prasagam) was affected.

7.12. DISTRIBUTION OF UYIR THATHU – IYYAM (KABHAM):

TABLE – 7.12

S. No.	Iyyam (Kabam)	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Ali Iyyam (Avalambagam)	0	0%
2.	Neerpi Iyyam (Kilethagam)	0	0%
3.	Suvaikaan Iyyam (Bothagam)	0	0%
4.	Niraiyu Iyyam (Tharpagam)	12	12%
5.	Ondri Iyyam (Sandhigam)	40	40%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 40% of cases had Ondri Iyyam (Sadhigam) and 12% of cases had Nirau Iyyam (Tharpagam) were affected.

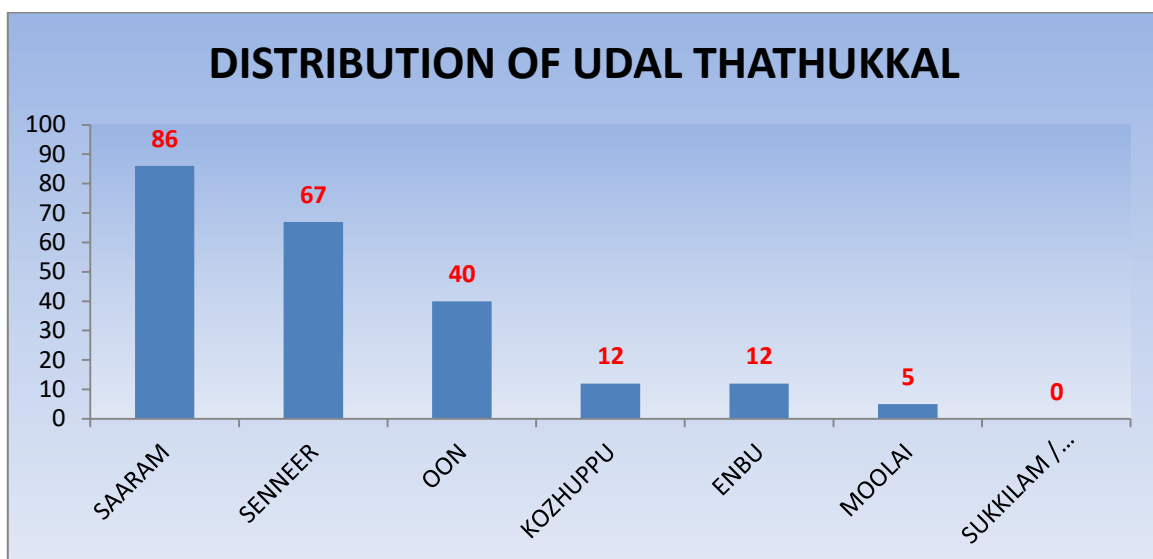
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, in 40% of cases, Ondri Iyyam (Sandhigam) was affected.

7.13. DISTRIBUTION OF UDAL THATHUKKAL:

TABLE – 7.13

S. No.	Udal Thathukkal	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Saaram (Chyle)	86	86%
2.	Senneer (Blood)	67	67%
3.	Oon (Muscle)	40	40%
4.	Kozhuppu (Fat)	12	12%
5.	Enbu (Bone)	12	12%
6.	Moolai (Bone marrow)	5	5%
7.	Sukkilam / Suronitham (Sperm / Ovum)	NIL	0%



OBSERVATION:

Among 100 cases, 86% of cases had decreased Saaram; 67% of cases had decreased Senneer; 40% of cases had decreased Oon; 12% of cases had decreased Kozhuppu and Enbu each and 5% of cases had decreased Moolai.

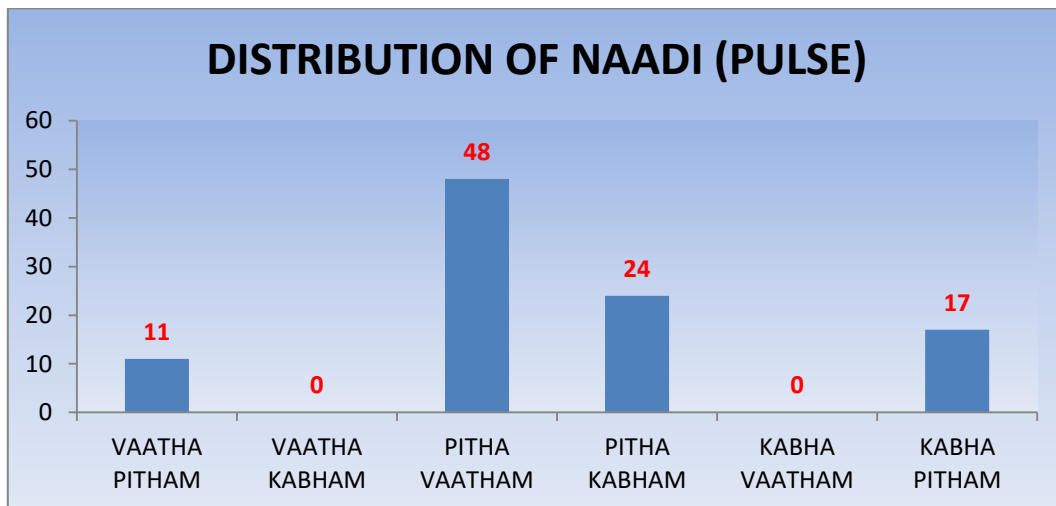
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 86% of cases had Saaram kurai kunam.

7.14. DISTRIBUTION OF NAADI (PULSE):

TABLE – 7.14

S. No.	Naadi (Pulae)	No. of cases	Percentage
1	Vaatha Pitham (VP)	11	11%
2	Vaatha Kabham (VK)	NIL	0%
3	Pitha Vaatham (PV)	48	48%
4.	Pitha Kabham (PK)	24	24%
5.	Kabha Vaatham (KV)	NIL	0%
6.	Kabha Pitham (KP)	17	17%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 48% of cases had Pitha Vaatha naadi; 24% of cases had Pitha Kabha naadi; 17% of cases had Kabha Pitha naadi and 11% of cases had Vaatha Pitha naadi.

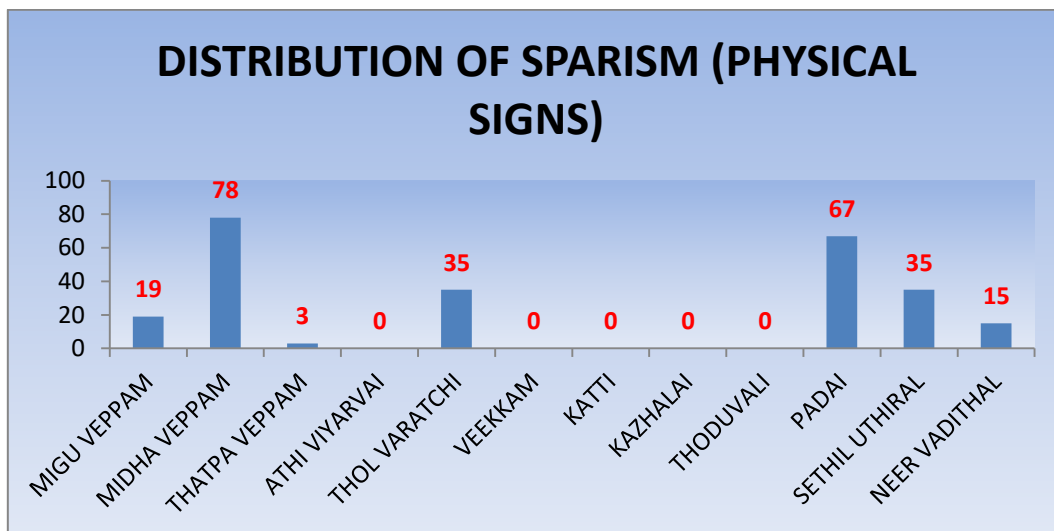
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 48% of cases had Pitha Vaatha Naadi.

7.15. DISTRIBUTION OF MEIKURI – SPARISAM (PHYSICAL SIGNS):

TABLE – 7.15

S. No.	Sparisam (Physical signs)	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Migu veppam (Hyperthermia)	19	19%
2.	Midha veppam (Normal)	78	78%
3.	Thatpa veppam (Hypothermia)	3	3%
4.	Athi viyarvai (Excessive sweating)	NIL	0%
5.	Thol varatchi (Dryness of skin)	35	35%
6.	Veekkam (Swelling)	NIL	0%
7.	Katti (Abscess)	NIL	0%
8.	Kazhalai (Tumour)	NIL	0%
9.	Thoduvali (Tenderness)	NIL	0%
10.	Padai (Patches)	67	67%
11.	Sethil uthiral (Scaling)	35	35%
12.	Neer vadithal (Oozing)	15	15%

**OBSERVATION:**

- Regarding Temperature, among 100 cases, 19% of cases had Migu veppam; 78% of cases had Midha veppam and 3% of cases had Thatpa veppam.
- Among 100 cases, 35% of cases had dryness of skin; 67% of cases had patches, 35% of cases had scaling and 15% of cases had oozing.

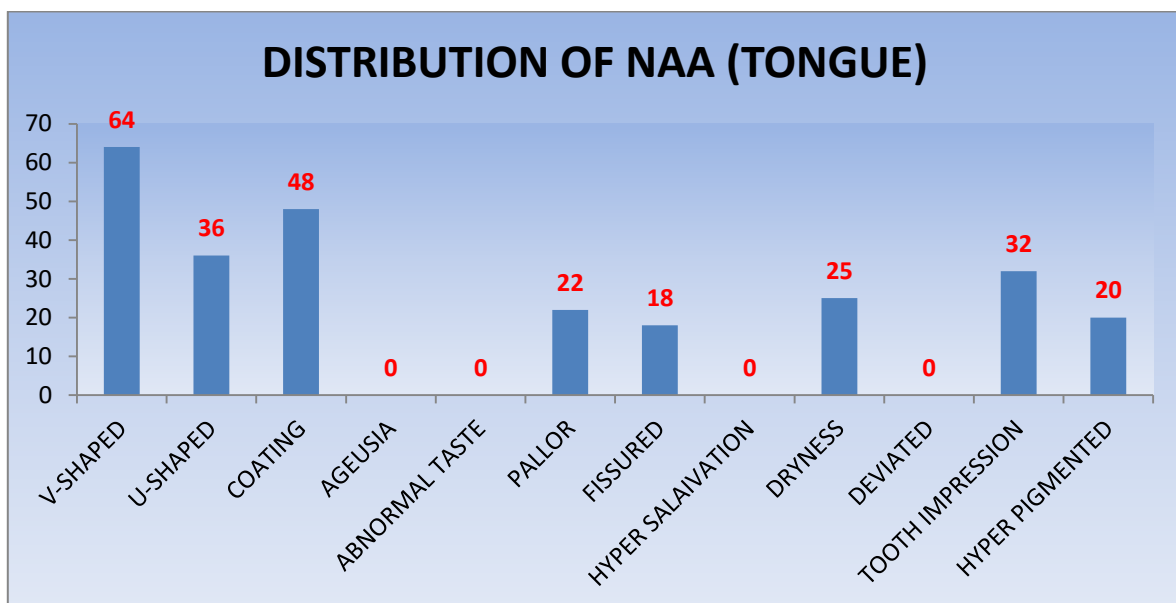
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 78% of cases had Midha veppam and 67% of cases had patches.

7.16. DISTRIBUTION OF NAA (TONGUE):

TABLE – 7.16

S. No.	Naa	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	“V” shaped tongue	64	64%
2.	“U” shaped tongue	36	36%
3.	Naavil maa padithal (Coating)	48	48%
4.	Naavil suvainmai (Ageusia)	NIL	0%
5.	Naavil veru suvai (Abnormal taste)	NIL	0%
6.	Naa veluppu (Pallor)	22	22%
7.	Naa vedippu (Fissure)	18	18%
8.	Vaai neer ooral (Hyper salivation)	NIL	0%
9.	Naa varatchi (Dryness)	25	25%
10.	Vaai konal (Deviations)	NIL	0%
11.	Parkalin pathivu (Tooth impression)	32	32%
12.	Karumpulligal (Hyper-pigmentation)	20	20%



OBSERVATION:

- Regarding shape of tongue, among 100 cases, 64 cases had V-shaped tongue while the rest 36% of cases had U-shaped tongue.
- Among 100 cases, 48% of cases had coated tongue; 22% of cases had pallor tongue; 18% cases have fissured tongue; 25% of cases had dryness of tongue; 32% of cases had tooth impression on tongue's margin; 20% of cases had hyper-pigmented dots.

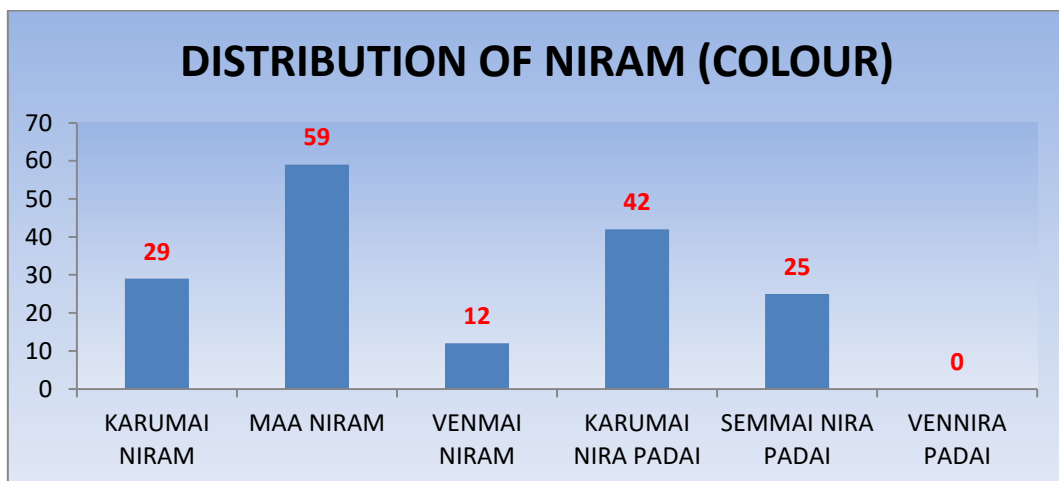
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 64% of cases had V-shaped tongue; 48% of cases had coated tongue.

7.17. DISTRIBUTION OF NIRAM (COLOUR):

TABLE – 7.17

S. No.	Niram (Colour)	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Karumai niram	29	29%
2.	Maa niram	59	59%
3.	Venmai niram	12	12%
4.	Karumai nira padai	42	42%
5.	Semmai nira padai	25	25%
6.	Venmai nira padai	NIL	0%

**OBSERVATION:**

- Regarding skin colour, among 100 cases, 29% of cases were Karumai niram; 59% of cases were Maa niram and 12% of cases were Venmai niram.
- Regarding colour of the patches, among 100 cases, 42% of cases had Karumai nira padaigal; 25% of cases had Semmai nira padai.

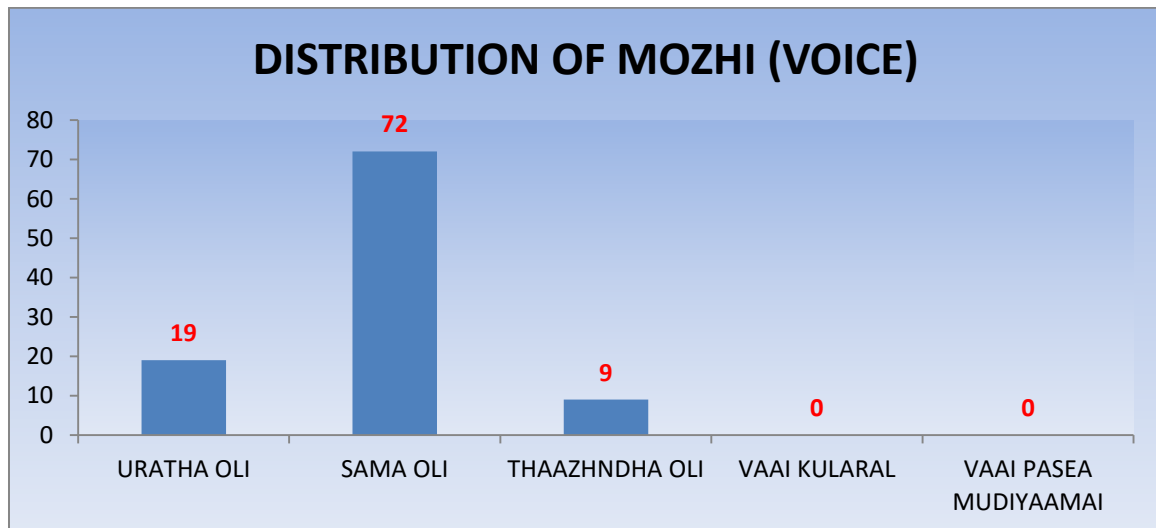
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 59% of cases were Maa niram and 42% of cases had Karumai nira padaigal.

7.18. DISTRIBUTION OF MOZHI (VOICE):

TABLE – 7.18

S. No.	Mozhi (Voice)	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Uratha oli (High pitched)	19	19%
2.	Sama oli (Medium pitched)	72	72%
3.	Thaazhdha oli (Low pitched)	9	9%
4.	Vaai kularal (Slurring)	NIL	0%
5.	Vaai paesa musiyaamai (Dumb)	NIL	0%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 19% of cases had high pitched voice; 72% of cases had medium pitched voice and 9% of low pitched voice.

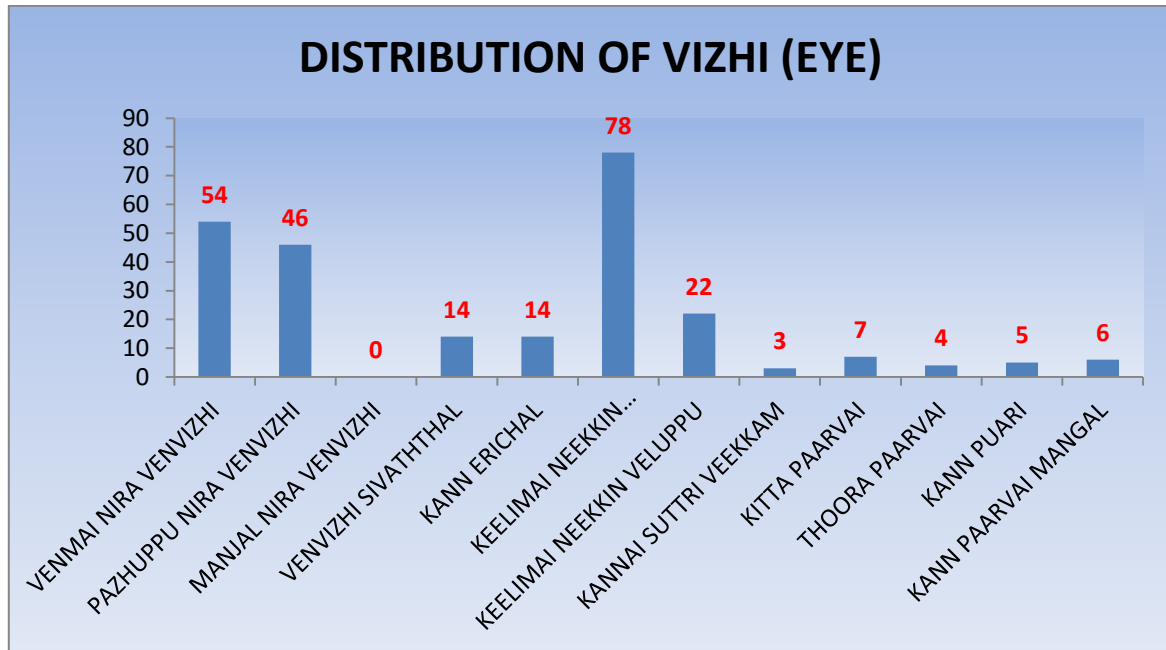
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 72% of cases had medium pitched voice.

7.19. DISTRIBUTION OF VIZHI (EYE):

TABLE – 7.19

S. No.	Vizhi (Eye)	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Venmai nira venvizhi (Whitish eye)	49	49%
2.	Pazhuppu nira venvizhi (Brownish eye)	37	37%
3.	Manjal nira venvizhi (Yellowish eye)	0	0%
4.	Venvizhi sivaththal (Redness of eye)	14	14%
5.	Kann erichal (Burning sensation of eye)	14	14%
6.	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu (reddish lower eyelid)	78	78%
7.	Keelimai neekin veluppu	22	22%
8.	Kannai suthiri veekkam (Peri-orbital oedema)	3	3%
9.	Kitta paarvai (Myopia)	7	7%
10.	Thoora paarvai (Hyper-myopia)	4	4%
11.	Kann purai (Cataract)	5	5%
12.	Kann paarvai mangal (Blurred vision)	6	6%



OBSERVATION:

- Regarding colour, among 100 cases, 54% of cases had Venmai nira venvizhi; 46% of cases had Pazhuppu nira venvizhi and there were none had Manjal nira venvizhi.
- Among 100 cases, 14% of cases had Venzhi sivaththal as well as Erichal; 22% of cases had keelimai neekkin veluppu; 78% of cases had keelimai neekkin ilanjavuppu; 3% of cases had Kanni suttri veekkam; 7% of cases had Kitta paarvai; 4% of cases had Thoora paarvai; 5% cases had Kann purai and 3% of cases had Kann paarvai mangal.

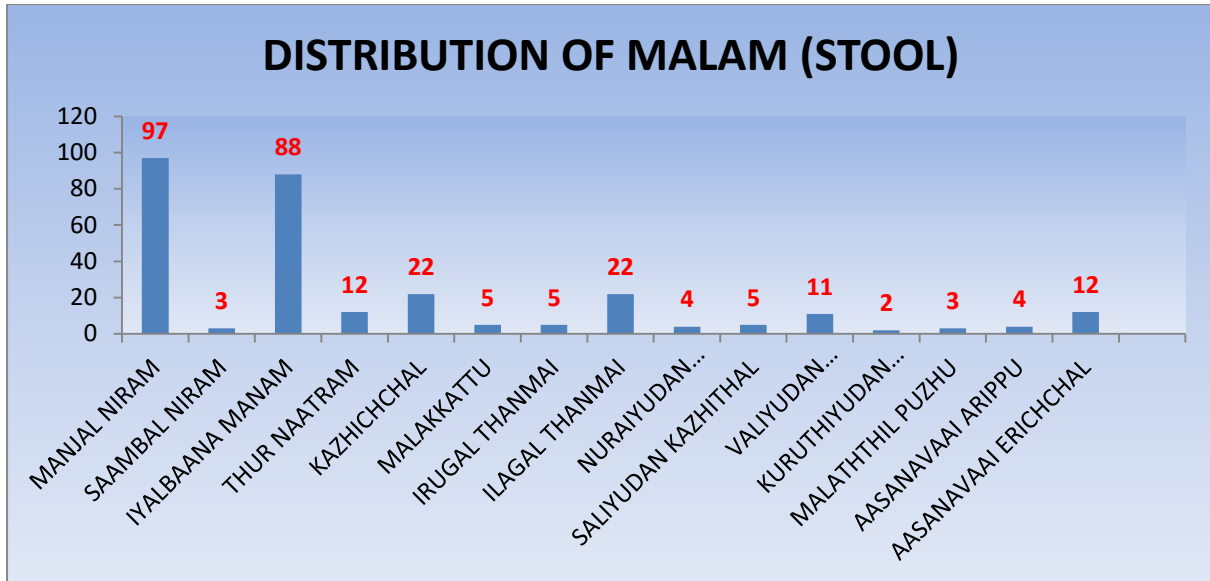
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 54% of cases had Venmai nira venvizhi; 46% of cases had Pazhuppu nira venvizhi.

7.20. DISTRIBUTION OF MALAM (STOOL):

TABLE – 7.20

S. No.	Malam (Stool)	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Manjal niram (Yellow coloured)	93	93%
2.	Saambal niram (Grey coloured)	4	4%
3.	Iyalbaana manam (normal odour)	88	88%
4.	Thur naatram (Unpleasant odour)	12	12%
5.	Kazhichchal (Increased frequency of stools)	22	22%
6.	Malakkattu (Constipation)	5	5%
7.	Irugal thanmai (Hard stool)	5	5%
8.	Ilagal thanmai (loose stool)	22	22%
9.	Nuraiyudan kazhithal (Forthy)	4	4%
10.	Saliyudan kazhithal (Mucous)	5	5%
11.	Valiyudan kazhichchal (Pain during defecation)	11	11%
12.	Kuruthiyudan kazhithal (Blood)	2	2%
13.	Malaththil pulu kaanal (Worm)	3	3%
14.	Aasanaavaai arippu (Anal itching)	5	5%
15.	Aasanaavaai erichchal (Burning defecation)	12	12%

**OBSERVATION:**

- Regarding colour of the stool, among 100 cases, 97% of cases had yellowish coloured stools while 3% of cases had greyish coloured stools.
- Regarding odour of the stool, among 100 cases, 88% of cases had normal odour, while 12% of cases had unpleasant odour.
- Among 100 cases, 22% of cases had diarrhoea with loose stools and 5% of cases had constipation with hard stools; 11% of cases had painful defecation; 4% of cases had stools with forth; 5% had stools with mucous; 2% of cases had stools with blood; 3% of cases had stools with worms; 5% of cases had anal itching and 12% of cases had burning defecation.

INFERENCE:

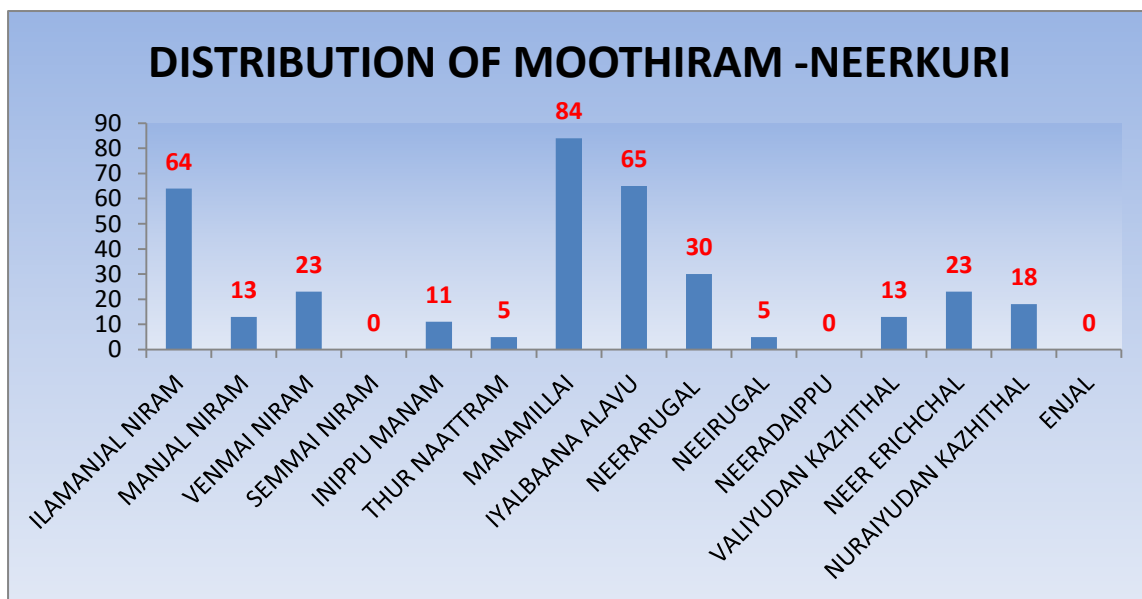
Among 100 cases, 97% of cases had yellowish coloured stools; 88% of cases had normal odour; 22% of cases had diarrhoea with loose stools.

7.21. DISTRIBUTION OF MOOTHIRAM (URINE) – NEERKURI:

TABLE – 7.21

S. No.	Moothiram (Urine) – Neerkuri	Patients	
		No. of cases	Percentage
1.	Ilamanjal niram (Pale yellow colour)	64	64%
2.	Manjal niram (Yellow colour)	13	13%
3.	Venmai niram (Whitish colour)	23	23%
4.	Semmai niram (Reddish colour)	NIL	0%
5.	Inippu manam (Fruity odour)	11	11%
6.	Thur naattram (Ammonia odour)	5	5%

7.	Manamillai (Odourless)	84	84%
8.	Iyalbaana alavu (Normal quantity) i.e. 5-6 times/day	65	65%
9.	Neerarugal (Polyurea) i.e. above 10 times/day	30	30%
10.	Neerirugal (Oliguria) i.e. below 3 times/day	5	5%
11.	Neeradaippu (Anuria)	NIL	0%
12.	Valiyudan kazhithal (Dysuria)	13	13%
13.	Neer erichchal (Burning micturation)	23	23%
14.	Nuraiyudan kazhithal (Froth)	18	18%
15.	Enjal (Deposits)	NIL	0%

**OBSERVATION:**

- Regarding colour of urine, among 100 cases, 64% of cases had pale yellowish coloured urine; 13% of cases had yellowish coloured urination and 23% of cases had white coloured urine.
- Regarding odour of urine, among 100 cases, 11% of had fruity odour; 5% of cases had ammonia odour urine; 84% of cases had odourless urine.
- Regarding quantity of urine, among 100 cases, 65% of urine had normal quantity; 30% of cases had polyurea; 5% of cases had oliguria.
- Among 100 cases, 13% of cases had dysuria; 23% of cases had burning micturation; 18% of cases had frothy urine.

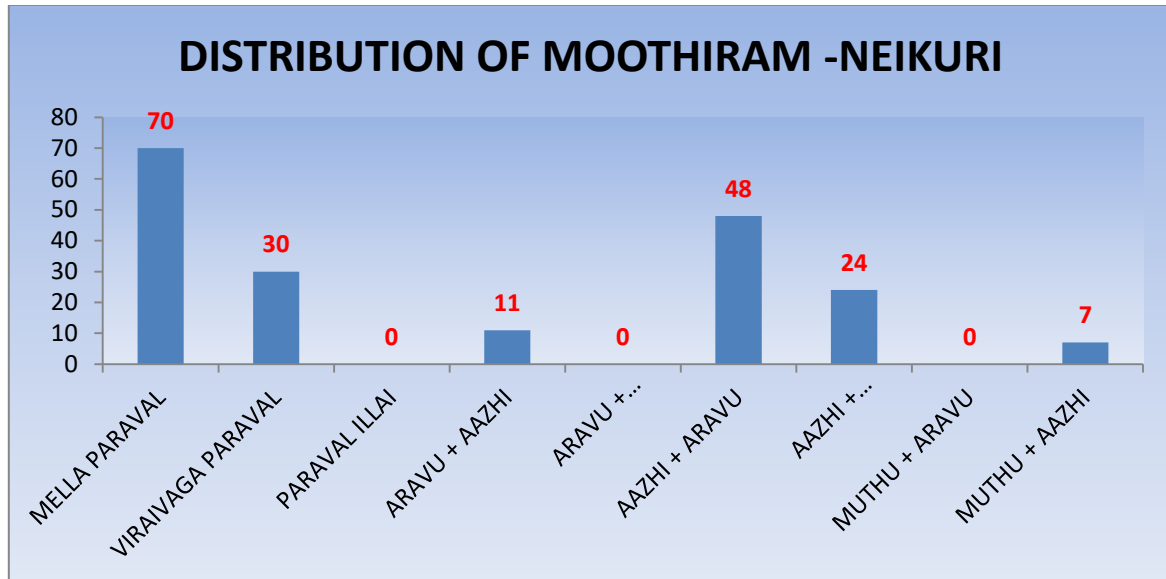
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 64% of cases had pale yellowish coloured urine; 84% of cases had odourless urine; 65% of urine had normal quantity; 23% of cases had burning micturation.

7.22. DISTRIBUTION OF MOOTHITAM (URINE) – NEIKURI:

TABLE – 7.22

S.No	Neikuri	No. of cases	Percentage
1	Mella paraval (Slow spread)	70	70%
2	Viraivaga paraval (Fast spread)	30	30%
3.	Paraval illai (No spread)	NIL	0%
3	Aravu + Aazhi (VP)	11	11%
4.	Aravu + Muthu/Salladaikkan (VK)	NIL	0%
5.	Aazhi + Aravu (PV)	48	48%
6.	Aazhi + Muthu/Salladaikkan (PK)	24	24%
7.	Muthu + Aravu (KV)	NIL	0%
8.	Muthu + Aazhi (KP)	17	17%

**OBSERVATION:**

- Regarding spreading nature of oil, among 100 cases, 70% of cases spread slowly while 30% of cases spread faster.
- Regarding kuttram, among 100 cases, 48% of cases had Pitha Vaatham; 24% of cases had Pitha Kabham; 17% of cases had Kabha Pitham and 11% of cases had Vaatha Pitham.

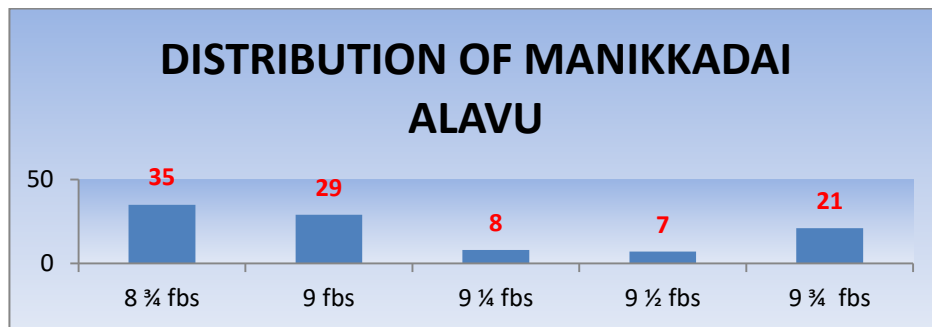
INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 78% of cases spread slowly and 48% of cases had Pitha Vaatha Neikuri.

7.23. DISTRIBUTION OF MANIKADAI ALAVU:

TABLE – 7.23

S. No.	Manikadai alavu	No. of cases	Percentage
1.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs	35	35%
2.	9 fbs	29	29%
3.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ fbs	8	8%
4.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fbs	7	7%
5.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs	21	21%

**OBSERVATION:**

Among 100 cases, 35% of cases had 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference; 29% of cases had 9 fbs wrist circumference; 21% of cases had 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference; 8% of cases had 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference and 7% of cases had 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fbs wrist circumference.

INFERENCE:

Among 100 cases, 35% of cases had 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference.

ENNVAGAI THAERUVU

TABULAR COLUMN – 7.24

S. No	Rg No	OP. No	Age / Sex	Thegi	Naadi	Sparisam	Naa	Niram	Mozhi	Vizhi	Malam	Moothiram		Manikkadai Nool (Fbs)
												Neerkuri	Neikuri	
1.	1	8808	30/F	KP	PV	Migu veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa varatchi	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanvivappu; Paluppu nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9
2.	2	2999	59/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa vedippu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai; Vennira sethil uthirthal	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanvivappu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
3.	3	3748	40/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanvivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; Vali; 3-5 murai/naal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
4.	4	3722	50/F	PK	PV	Thatpa veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa vedippu	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
5.	5	4639	37/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa varatchi	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanvivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¼

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

6.	6	8211	63/M	PV	VP	Migu veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	U-vadivam; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Thaazhnta oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aravu + Aazhi	8 ¾
7.	8	8426	48/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa varatchi	Maa niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; Elagal; Vali Kalicchal; 2-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
8.	9	8985	60/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Naa varatchi	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
9.	12	9048	68/M	PK	PK	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Paarvai mangal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Nurai	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ¼
10.	16	6510	45/M	PV	VP	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu;	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 8-10 murai/pagal; 3-4 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aravu + Aazhi	8 ¾
11.	18	8652	33/F	VP	PK	Migu veppam; Padai	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Sennira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

12.	20	5795	46/M	PV	KP	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Karumpulligal	Venmai niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; 3-5 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Nurai	Viraivaga paraval Muthu + Aazhi	9
13.	24	6552	22/M	PK	VP	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Sennira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Erugal; Malakkattu ; 1 murai/ 2 naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aravu + Aazhi	8 ¾
14.	25	96	75/M	VP	KP	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa varatchi	Karumai niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Muthu + Aazhi	9
15	26	839	55/F	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai	U-vadivam; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾
16.	27	1058	40/F	VK	KP	Migu veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal;	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Muthu + Aazhi	8 ¾
17.	28	8203	34/F	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

18.	29	9455	19/M	VP	PK	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Nurai; Kalicchal; 3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ¾
19.	30	4749	66/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Naa varatchi; Karumpulligal	Karumai niram	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
20.	31	5418	70/F	KV	VP	Thatpa veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa varatchi	Maa niram	Thaazhnta oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 8-10 murai/pagal; 3-5 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aravu + Aazhi	9
21.	33	5424	60/M	VK	KP	Migu veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Naa varatchi	Maa niram	Sama oli	Ilamanjal nira venvizhi; Kannimai veekkam	Manjal niram; Elagal; Nurai; Kalicchal; Vali; 3-5 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Vali; Thur manam	Mella paraval Muthu + Aazhi	8 ¾
22.	35	7123	38/F	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 1-2 murai/pagal; 1 murai/iravu; Nurai	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
23.	36	7969	61/M	KP	VP	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa varatchi; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasavaai erichchal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Thur manam; Erichchal	Viraivaga paraval Aravu + Aazhi	9

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

24.	37	8656	60/M	VP	KP	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Venmai niram	Uratha oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Muthu + Aazhi	8 ¾
25.	38	213	77/F	PV	KP	Migu veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Thaazhnta oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 7-8 murai/pagal; 2-3 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Virai vaga paraval Muthu + Aazhi	9
26.	39	424	34/M		PK	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Venmai niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Nurai; Kalicchal; Vali; 3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Thur manam	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾
27.	40	2771	48/M	PK	PK	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa varatchi; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Vali	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ¾
28.	41	2611	45/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	U-vadivam; Naa varatchi	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 1-2 murai/pagal; 1 murai/iravu	Virai vaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
29.	42	2930	47/M	VP	PV	Migu veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Erugal; Malakkattu ; 1 murai/ 2 naal	Manjal niram; 7-10 murai/pagal; 3-4 murai/iravu; Nurai	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

30.	43	4081	68/F	VK	PK	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Venmai niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Iru kangalilum purai; Paarvai mangal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Puzhu	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾
31.	44	4091	59/M	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Naa varatchi	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai arippu	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Vali	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ¾
32.	45	4668	25/F	VP	VP	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal; Arippu	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aravu + Aazhi	9
33.	46	4685	57/M	KV	KP	Midha veppam; Padai;	V-vadivam; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Thaazhntha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Thoora paarvai	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Mella paraval Muthu + Aazhi	8 ¾
34.	47	5599	51/F	KP	VP	Migu veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai arippu	Elamanjal niram; 6-8 murai/pagal; 2-4 murai/iravu; Thur manam	Viraivaga paraval Aravu + Aazhi	8 ¾
35.	48	5611	38/M	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Nurai; Vali	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

36.	49	5892	45/M	PK	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Venmai niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
37.	50	6069	50/F	PV	PV	Thatpa veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; 3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
38.	51	6440	43/M	KV	PK	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Naa varatchi; Karumpulligal	Maa niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Venvizhi sivaththal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾
39.	53	6979	53/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; Erugal; Malakkattu ; 1 murai/ 2 naal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/pagal; 1 murai/iravu; Nurai; Vali; Thur manam	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9
40.	54	8056	45/M	PV	KP	Migu veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Muthu + Aazhi	8 ¾
41.	55	7412	11/FC	PK	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam;	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Thaazhntha oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Saambal niram; Elagal; Nurai; Kalicchal; Vali;4-6 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Vali	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

42.	56	8940	43/F	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai.	U-vadivam;	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Puzhu	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Vali	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¼
43.	57	9098	47/M	VK	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Venmai niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; 2-5 murai/naal; Aasavaai arippu	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
44.	58	6247	47/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; 4-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 6-9 murai/pagal; 2-4 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9
45.	59	6257	18/F	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasavaai erichchal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Vali	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾
46.	60	6297	29/F	VP	PV	Migu veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Naa varatchi; Karumpulligal	Maa niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
47.	61	6305	65/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Thaazhnthali	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Nurai; Kalicchal; 2-4 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

48.	62	6314	47/M	KV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai	U-vadivam;	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjavappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Puzhu	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Nurai	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9
49.	63	6547	49/M	VP	KP	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjavappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; 3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 1-2 murai/pagal; 1 murai/iravu; Inppu manam	Mella paraval Muthu + Aazhi	9
50..	64	6590	62/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Venmai niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Kittapaarvai paathippu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 6-8 murai/pagal; 2-4 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
51.	65	6692	19/M	PK	PK	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjavappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; Elagal; Sali; Kalicchal; 3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾
52.	66	6751	10/MC	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam;	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Thaazhntha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjavappu	Saambal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
53.	67	6990	9/FC	VK	PV	Migu veppam; Padai	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Karumai niram; Semmai nira padai	Thaazhntha oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Venvizhi sivanthal	Saambal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

54.	68	1235	42/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa vedippui; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Kittapaarvai	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanavaai arippu	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraiyaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
55.	69	1247	49/F	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi; Padai	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Venvizhi sivathal; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 1-2 murai/pagal; 1 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Nurai	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
56.	70	1284	49/M	KV	VP	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Naa veluppu	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Venvizhi sivathal	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; Vali; 2-6 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 6-8 murai/pagal; 2-4 murai/iravu; Inppu manam	Viraiyaga paraval Aravu + Aazhi	9
57.	71	1304	49/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Erugal; Malakkattu ; 1 murai/ 2 naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
58.	72	1340	36/F	VP	PV	Migu veppam; Thol varatchi;	V-vadivam; Naa veluppu	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
59.	73	2493	57/M	PK	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Kannai sutra veekkam	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraiyaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

60.	74	9685	65/F	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Kittapaarvai	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ½
61.	75	9925	70/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Pazhuppu nira venvizhi; Thoora paavai; Kann purai	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Vali; Inppu manam	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9
62.	76	5021	39/F	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Padai	U-vadivam; Naa varatchi	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; 3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 1-2 murai/pagal; 1 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ¾
63.	77	5141	29/M	PV	PK	Migu veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾
64.	78	1021	64/F	VK	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Naa veluppu	Venmai niram	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Kannai suttri vekkam	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai arippu	Venmai niram; 6-9 murai/pagal; 1-3 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Nurai	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¼
65.	79	1102	70/M	PK	PK	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; Vali; 3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 6-7 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	8 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

66.	80	5412	45/F	PV	KP	Midha veppam; Padai	U-vadivam; Naa veluppu;	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kuruthi; Kalicchal; 4-6 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Inppu manam	Viraivaga paraval Muthu + Aazhi	9 ½
67.	81	5510	61/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu;	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
68.	82	5574	52/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Vali; Inppu manam	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
69.	83	5592	60/M	KV	PK	Midha veppam; Padai	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Thaazhnta oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Kittapparvai	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9
70.	84	5612	42/F	PV	VP	Migu veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa veluppu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aravu + Aazhi	8 ¾
71.	85	5887	45/F	PK	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karuma i nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Nurai	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ½

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

72.	86	5982	38/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai	V-vadivam;	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; Kuruthi;3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Inippu manan	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
73.	87	6012	19/F	VK	VP	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Naa veluppu; Maa padithal	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aravu + Aazhi	8 ¾
74.	88	6801	65/F	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa varatchi	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 6-9 murai/pagal; 1-3 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
75.	89	6842	35/F	VP	PV	Migu veppam; Padai	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
76.	90	3412	29/F	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Naa veluppu	Karumai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Kannai sutra veekkam	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9
77.	91	3451	40/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; Erugal; Vali Malakkattu ; 1 murai/ 2 naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Nurai; Vali; Inppu manam	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

78.	92	3477	40/M	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanrivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9
79.	93	3490	26/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Karumai niram	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
80.	95	3521	31/F	PK	PV	Migu veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Naa veluppu	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; ; Nurai; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ½
81.	96	5274	30/M	VK	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi;	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Venmai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanrivappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; Sali; Vali;3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Inppu manam	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
82.	98	7761	36/F	PV	KP	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Naa veluppu; Karumpulligal	Maa niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Muthu + Aazhi	9
83.	99	7795	42/F	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Karumai niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanrivappu; Pazhuppu nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

84.	101	8106	23/M	PK	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu	Karumai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viravaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
85.	102	9214	47/M	PV	KP	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Karumai niram	Thaazhnta oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Nurai	Mella paraval Muthu + Aazhi	9 ½
86.	103	9510	32/F	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Naa veluppu	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
87.	105	1101	72/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Karumai niram	Uratha oli	Iru kangalilum purai; Paarvai mangal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-8 murai/pagal; 1-3 murai/iravu; Nurai; Vali	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
88.	106	4321	45/F	PK	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Naa veluppu; Naa varatchi	Maa niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; Vali; 3-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Inppu manam	Viravaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
89.	107	4357	50/F	PV	PK	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Karumai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ½

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

90.	109	4362	68/F	PV	PK	Migu veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Karumpulligal	Karumai niram	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Kittapparvai	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ¾
91.	110	4497	49/M	VP	KP	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Muthu + Aazhi	9
92.	111	4911	29/F	VK	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Paluppu nira venvizhi; Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Nurai	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9
93.	112	5099	43/M	KV	PV	Midha veppam; Padai	V-vadivam;	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Erichchal	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Viraivaga paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¼
94.	113	5112	67/F	PV	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Naa vedippu; Karumpulligal	Karumai niram	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu; Iru kangalilum purai; Thoora parvai	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Nurai	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾
95.	114	838	46/M	VP	PK	Migu veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	U-vadivam; Maa padithal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal;	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Salladaikk an	9 ¾

96.	116	1502	58/M	PK	PV	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam;	Maa niram; Semmai nira padai	Uratha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Kittapaarvai	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Manjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¾
97.	117	1563	49/M	VP	PV	Midha veppam; Thol varatchi	U-vadivam; Naa varatchi	Karumai niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Thoorapparva i paathippu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; Sali; Vali;4-6 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Erichchal; Inppu manam	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	9 ¼
98.	118	1594	33/M	PV	KP	Midha veppam; Padai; Neer vadithal	V-vadivam; Maa padithal	Venmai niram; Karumai nira padai	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu	Manjal niram; Elagal; Kalicchal; 2-5 murai/naal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Muthu + Aazhi	8 ¾
99.	119	3446	49/M	PK	VP	Midha veppam; Padai; Sethil uthiral	V-vadivam; Karumpulligal	Maa niram; Karumai nira padai	Thaazhntha oli	Keelimai neekin ilanjivappu; Ilamanjal nira venvizhi	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal; Aasanaavaai erichchal	Elamanjal niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu; Nurai; Inppu manam	Mella paraval Aravu + Aazhi	9 ½
100.	120	3487	27/F	VP	PV	Migu veppam; Thol varatchi	V-vadivam; Maa padithal; Naa veluppu	Maa niram	Sama oli	Keelimai neekin veluppu	Manjal niram; 1-2 murai/naal	Venmai niram; 5-6 murai/pagal; 1-2 murai/iravu	Mella paraval Aazhi + Aravu	8 ¾

NOTE:

In Thegi and Naadi, VP denotes Vaatha Pitham; VK denotes Vaatha Kabham; PV denotes Pitha Vaatham; PK denotes Pitha Kabham; KV denotes Kabha Vaatham and KP denotes Kabha Pitham

JOTHIDAM AND PANJA PATCHI

TABULAR COLUMN – 7.25

S. No.	Reg No.	OPD No.	Age / Sex	D.O.B	T.O.B	Laknam	Raasi	Natchathiram	Visting Date	Visting Time	Pirai	Patchi (Bootham)		Kuttram
												Thuyil	Saavu	
1.	1	8808	30/F	07.02.88	07.30 AM	Kadagam	Viruchigam	Kaettai	03/07/18	11:08 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
2.	2	2999	59/M	07.09.59	07.55 AM	Thulaam	Viruchigam	Vishagam	18/07/18	09:30 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
3.	3	3748	40/M	17.11.78	02.36 AM	Midhunam	Viruchigam	Kaettai	20/07/18	10:45 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
4.	4	3722	50/F	15.06.68	02.30 AM	Viruchigam	Rishabam	Mirugasirisham	20/07/18	11:40 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
5.	5	4639	37/M	12.07.82	07.33 AM	Simmam	Maesham	Barani	24/07/18	10:00 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
6.	6	8211	63/M	22.07.55	06.30 AM	Rishabam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	25/07/18	09:10 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
7.	8	8426	48/M	28.08.70	04.47 AM	Meenam	Thulaam	Vishagam	06/08/18	10:10 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
8.	9	8985	60/M	03.04.58	07.49 AM	Magaram	Midhunam	Thiruvadhirai	06/08/18	10:40 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
9.	12	9048	68/M	12.12.45	01.23 AM	Simmam	Viruchigam	Kaettai	07/08/18	09:10 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
10.	16	6510	45/M	09.11.73	04.49 AM	Viruchigam	Simmam	Pooram	14/09/18	11:00 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
11.	18	8652	33/F	12.03.86	03.45 AM	Thulaam	Rishabam	Rohini	10/10/18	11:00 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
12.	20	5795	46/M	19.08.72	08.32 PM	Dhanusu	Meenam	Uthratthadhi	29/11/18	08:01 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
13.	24	6552	22/M	09.12.96	09.12 AM	Kadagam	Magaram	Avittam	30/11/18	11:15 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
14.	25	96	75/M	19.02.43	05.30 AM	Kadagam	Simmam	Magam	19/12/18	08:40 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
15.	26	839	55/F	05.06.63	07.45 AM	Thulaam	Kanni	Astham	08/01/19	09:30 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
16.	27	1058	40/F	27.09.78	08.26 AM	Viruchigam	Thulaam	Suvadhi	08/01/19	11:30 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
17.	28	8203	34/F	26.07.84	04.30 AM	Kadagam	Dhanusu	Moolam	31/01/19	08:30 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
18.	29	9455	19/M	16.11.99	10.15 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Poosam	10/02/19	07:40 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
19.	30	4749	66/M	16.02.52	02.30 AM	Maesham	Simmam	Magam	18/02/19	10:50 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
20.	31	5418	70/F	12.03.48	04.25 AM	Rishabam	Kanni	Chiththirai	20/02/19	08:00 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
21.	33	5424	60/M	31.10.58	12.10 PM	Simmam	Viruchigam	Kaettai	20/02/19	08:25 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
22.	35	7123	38/F	07.05.80	07.15 PM	Midhunam	Maesham	Barani	25/02/19	10:00 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
23.	36	7969	61/M	29.06.57	08.20 AM	Kumbam	Dhanusu	Uthradam	27/02/19	08:25 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
24.	37	8656	60/M	03.03.58	11.30 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	28/02/19	11:40 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
25.	38	213	77/F	05.03.41	06.40 PM	Kadagam	Kumbam	Sadhayam	04/03/19	07:50 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
26.	39	424	34/M	12.01.84	09.55 AM	Kadagam	Viruchigam	Vishagam	06/03/19	09:10 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV

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27.	40	2771	48/M	24.10.70	02.10 PM	Viruchigam	Viruchigam	Kaettai	14/03/19	09:03 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
28.	41	2611	45/M	16.05.73	10.20 PM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	14/03/19	11:00 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
29.	42	2930	47/M	15.02.71	06.20 PM	Kanni	Kadagam	Poosam	15/03/19	09:50 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
30.	43	4081	68/F	25.08.50	02.50 AM	Kadagam	Thulaam	Chiththirai	19/03/19	08:20 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
31.	44	4091	59/M	01.03.59	05.35 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	19/03/19	10:40 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
32.	45	4668	25/F	10.06.93	06.37 AM	Maesham	Kanni	Uthiram	20/03/19	10:10 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
33.	46	4685	57/M	08.04.61	03.30 PM	Kumbam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	20/03/19	11:00 AM	TP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
34.	47	5599	51/F	11.08.67	05.20 AM	Simmam	Kadagam	Poosam	23/03/19	10:00 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
35.	48	5611	38/M	22.05.80	11.10 AM	Viruchigam	Rishabam	Rohini	23/03/19	10:30 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
36.	49	5892	45/M	11.02.73	10.10 PM	Rishabam	Kadagam	Punarpoosam	25/03/19	07:50 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
37.	50	6069	50/F	15.01.68	03.45 AM	Maesham	Kadagam	Poosam	25/03/19	10:40 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
38.	51	6440	43/M	04.02.75	02.34 AM	Viruchigam	Kanni	Uthiram	26/03/19	10:00 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
39.	53	6979	53/M	13.01.65	10.20 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Poosam	27/03/19	11:00 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
40.	54	8056	45/M	18.01.73	08.10 PM	Meenam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	27/03/19	11:40 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
41.	55	7412	11/FC	15.01.07	07.30 PM	Kadagam	Maesham	Ashwini	02/04/19	11:00 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
42.	56	8940	43/F	16.02.75	05.20 PM	Maesham	Rishabam	Kaarthigai	03/04/19	09:00 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
43.	57	9098	47/M	13.01.71	07.45 PM	Viruchigam	Simmam	Magam	03/04/19	11:00 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV
44.	58	6247	47/M	07.02.71	04.00 PM	Viruchigam	Midhunam	Thiruvadhirai	08/04/19	09:25 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
45.	59	6257	18/F	11.01.00	03.30 AM	Midhunam	Rishabam	Rohini	08/04/19	10:04 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
46.	60	6297	29/F	17.03.89	12.05 AM	Thulaam	Kadagam	Punarpoosam	08/04/19	10:40 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
47.	61	6305	65/M	05.04.53	05.30 AM	Viruchigam	Kadagam	Poosam	08/04/19	11:00 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
48.	62	6314	47/M	08.02.71	11.55 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	08/04/19	11:40 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
49.	63	6547	49/M	03.04.69	04.30 AM	Maesham	Meenam	Revadhi	09/04/19	11:00 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	VP
50.	64	6590	62/M	18.02.56	07.45 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Punarpoosam	09/04/19	11:40 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	VP
51.	65	6692	19/M	24.03.99	11.45 AM	Meenam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	10/04/19	07:40 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
52.	66	6751	10/MC	19.02.08	11.30 PM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Poosam	10/04/19	08:50 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
53.	67	6990	9/FC	05.03.10	12.30 AM	Maesham	Kadagam	Aayiliam	10/04/19	09:15 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
54.	68	1235	42/M	10.03.76	06.35 PM	Kadagam	Midhunam	Mirugasiridam	15/04/19	07:35 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
55.	69	1247	49/F	18.01.69	08.30 PM	Maesham	Thulaam	Suvadhi	15/04/19	08:15 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
56.	70	1284	49/M	20.02.69	07.30 PM	Maesham	Kadagam	Poosam	15/04/19	09:11 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
57.	71	1304	49/M	01.03.69	10.30 PM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Punarpoosam	15/04/19	09:45 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV

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58.	72	1340	36/F	19.01.82	04.30 PM	Rishabam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	15/04/19	10:15 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
59.	73	2493	57/M	10.01.61	06.45 PM	Kadagam	Dhanusu	Moolam	16/04/19	08:10 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
60.	74	9685	65/F	03.05.54	06.25 AM	Rishabam	Meenam	Uthrattheadhi	17/04/19	11:00 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
61.	75	9925	70/M	04.09.49	05.30 PM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	18/04/19	10:45 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
62.	76	5021	39/F	17.03.80	06.40 AM	Kadagam	Meenam	Poorattaadhi	19/04/19	09:11 AM	TP	Mayil (Veli)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
63.	77	5141	29/M	31.02.90	11.45 AM	Viruchigam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	19/04/19	11:00 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV
64.	78	1021	64/F	03.01.55	10.30 PM	Maesham	Kanni	Chiththirai	20/04/19	09:45 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
65.	79	1102	70/M	04.04.49	06.30 PM	Maesham	Maesham	Barani	20/04/19	11:40 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV
66.	80	5412	45/F	21.03.73	07.40 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Poosam	22/04/19	07:45 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
67.	81	5510	61/M	06.02.58	10.30 PM	Viruchigam	Rishabam	Rohini	22/04/19	08:40 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
68.	82	5574	52/M	01.04.67	08.56 PM	Magaram	Kadagam	Aayilyam	22/04/19	09:40 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
69.	83	5592	60/M	10.02.59	07.45 AM	Viruchigam	Rishabam	Mirugasiridam	22/04/19	10:15 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
70.	84	5612	42/F	14.04.76	11.45 PM	Viruchigam	Kadagam	Punarpooam	22/04/19	11:05 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV
71.	85	5887	45/F	08.01.73	08.34 PM	Dhanusu	Kadagam	Aayilyam	24/04/19	09:00 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
72.	86	5982	38/M	09.03.80	09.30 AM	Kumbam	Kadagam	Poosam	24/04/19	10:45 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
73.	87	6012	19/F	14.02.99	08.50 PM	Simmam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	24/04/19	11:00 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV
74.	88	6801	65/F	03.02.54	01.10 AM	Kanni	Maesham	Barani	25/04/19	10:50 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
75.	89	6842	35/F	19.04.83	09.30 PM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	25/04/19	11:45 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
76.	90	3412	29/F	12.02.90	07.43 AM	Maesham	Viruchigam	Kaettai	29/04/19	08:40 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
77.	91	3451	40/M	16.01.78	11.30 AM	Maesham	Magaram	Avittam	29/04/19	09:15 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
78.	92	3477	40/M	31.01.78	05.54 PM	Kumbam	Viruchigam	Anusham	29/04/19	10:40 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
79.	93	3490	26/M	12.02.92	09.37 PM	Simmam	Viruchigam	Vishagam	29/04/19	11:00 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV
80.	95	3521	31/F	20.03.87	02.30 AM	Midhunam	Dhanusu	Pooradam	29/04/19	11:35 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV
81.	96	5274	30/M	23.04.89	05.50 PM	Kumban	Viruchigam	Kaettai	02/05/19	11:05 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
82.	98	7761	36/F	07.02.83	07.30 AM	Kadagam	Maesham	Barani	06/05/19	07:35 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
83.	99	7795	42/F	07.02.76	07.55 PM	Maesham	Dhanusu	Uthradam	06/05/19	10:05 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
84.	101	8106	23/M	17.01.95	02.36 PM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Ayilyam	07/05/19	09:45 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
85.	102	9214	47/M	15.03.71	02.30 PM	Meenam	Kadagam	Poosam	07/05/19	11:00 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
86.	103	9510	32/F	12.02.86	07.33 AM	Maesham	Midhunam	Mirugasiridam	08/05/19	11:15 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
87.	105	1101	72/M	22.01.47	06.30 AM	Kadagam	Viruchigam	Kaettai	10/05/19	11:00 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
88.	106	4321	45/F	28.01.73	04.47 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	13/05/19	08:40 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV

89.	107	4357	50/F	03.04.69	07.49 PM	Maesham	Kadagam	Poosam	13/05/19	10:15 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
90.	109	4362	68/F	12.02.51	01.23 AM	Midhunam	Thulaam	Chiththirai	13/05/19	11:18 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
91.	110	4497	49/M	09.01.69	04.49 PM	Thulaam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	14/05/19	10:03 AM	VP	Mayil (Veli)	Valluru (Thee)	PV
92.	111	4911	29/F	12.03.90	03.45 AM	Kadagam	Kanni	Uthiram	14/05/19	11:15 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
93.	112	5099	43/M	19.02.75	08.32 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	15/05/19	10:15 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
94.	113	5112	67/F	09.02.52	09.12 AM	Viruchigam	Kadagam	Poosam	15/05/19	11:02 AM	VP	Kozhi (Neer)	Mayil (Veli)	VK
95.	114	838	46/M	19.02.73	05.30 PM	Kadagam	Rishabam	Rohini	17/05/19	09:00 AM	VP	Valluru (Thee)	Aanthai (Vali)	VP
96.	116	1502	58/M	05.03.61	07.45 AM	Meenam	Kadagam	Punarpoosam	20/05/19	10:00 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV
97.	117	1563	49/M	27.04.69	08.26 PM	Kanni	Kadagam	Poosam	20/05/19	11:08 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
98.	118	1594	33/M	26.04.86	04.30 AM	Viruchigam	Kanni	Uthiram	20/05/19	11:00 AM	TP	Valluru (Mann)	Kaagam (Thee)	KP
99.	119	3446	49/M	16.01.70	10.15 AM	Kadagam	Kadagam	Aayilyam	27/05/19	09:00 AM	TP	Kaagam (Thee)	Mayil (Veli)	PV
100.	120	3487	27/F	16.02.92	02.30 AM	Maesham	Kadagam	Aayilyam	27/05/19	11:00 AM	TP	Aanthai (Neer)	Kozhi (Vali)	KV

NOTE:

In **Pirai** column, VP denotes Valarpirai and TP denotes Thaeipirai.

In **Kuttram** column,

- VP denotes Vaatha Pitham;
- VK denotes Vaatha Kabham;
- PV denotes Pitha Vaatham;
- KP denotes Kabha Pitham and
- KV denotes Kabha Vaatham.

OBSERVATION:

1. LAKNAM: Among 100 cases, 31 cases of Kadagam; 16 cases of Maesham; 15 cases of Viruchagam; 6 cases of Rishabam and Simmam each; 5 cases of Mithunam, Thulaam and Meenam each; 3 cases of Kanni; 2 cases of Dhanusu and Magaram each are noted.

2. RAASI: Among 100 cases, 43 cases of Kadagam; 12 cases of Viruchagam; 7 cases of Rishabam and Kanni each; 6 cases of Maesham; 5 cases of Thulaam and Dhanusu each; 4 cases of Midunam, Simmam and Meenam; 2 cases of Magaram; 1 case of Kumbam are noted.

3. NACHATHIRAM: Among 100 cases, 25 cases of Ayilyam; 13 cases of Poosam; 8 cases of Kaettai; 5 cases of Bharani, Rohini and KP Punarpoosam each; 4 cases of Mirugasiridam, Uthiram, Chiththirai and Vishagam each; 3 cases of Magam; 2 cases of Thiruvathirai, Swathi, Moolam, Uthiraadam, Avittam, Uthirattaadhi each; 1 case of Ashwini, Karthigai, Pooram, Astham, Anusham, Pooraadam, Sadhayam, Poorattaadhi each are noted.

4. PANJAPATCHI:

- Among 100 cases, 50 cases were in Valarpirai and 50 cases are in Thaeipirai.
- Among 100 cases, 40 cases had Pitha vaatha (PV) kuttram; 21 cases had Vaatha Pitha (VP) kuttram; 20 cases had Kabha Pitha (KP) kuttram; 10 cases had Vaatha Kabha (VK) kuttram and 9 cases had Kabha Pitha (KP) kuttram.

INFERENCE:

- Among 100 cases, 31 cases of Kadaga Laknam; 43 cases of Kadaga Raasi; 25 cases of Ayilya Natchathiram are noted.
- Among 100 cases, 50 cases were in Valarpirai and Thaeipirai each; and 40 cases had Pitha vaatha (PV) kuttram.

LAB INVESTIGATIONS

TABLE – 7.26

S. No.	Reg. No	OPD. No	Age/ Sex	BLOOD INVESTIGATIONS												URINE ANALYSIS		
				TC (Cells/ Cu.mm)	DC			ESR		HBG (gm%)	CHO (mg %)	Urea (mg%)	Sugar F/PP/R (mg %)	AEC (Cells/ μ L)	IgE (UI/ml)	Albumin	Sugar	Deposits
					P (%)	L (%)	E (%)	mm /30 min	mm /60 min									
1.	1	8808	30/F	9400	57	34	9	5	2	12	182	40	102/114	550	770	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	2	2999	59/M	7800	53	39	8	9	18	14.5	192	45	114/130	650	890	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	3	3748	40/M	8400	65	25	10	4	8	14.8	130	42	140	645	900	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	4	3722	50/F	6100	50	42	8	5	10	9.5	150	50	130	600	1200	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	5	4639	37/M	9700	65	27	8	7	15	15	170	42	106/120	560	1500	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	6	8211	63/M	9900	57	30	13	9	20	14.8	160	48	130/170	750	800	Nil	++	1-2 epithelial cells
7.	8	8426	48/M	10200	70	20	10	2	5	15.2	130	50	103/130	800	980	Nil	Nil	2-3 epithelial cells
8.	9	8985	60/M	9000	61	30	9	4	8	15	150	54	107	725	986	Nil	Nil	0-1pus cells
9.	12	9048	68/M	10100	48	40	12	3	6	14.6	150	53	115	770	789	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	16	6510	45/M	8400	57	35	8	6	12	14.4	120	43	125/155	600	856	Nil	++	1-2epithelial cells
11.	18	8652	33/F	7000	61	30	9	7	14	13.4	160	46	130	620	987	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	20	5795	46/M	8900	54	33	13	9	17	14.2	124	54	193	520	1098	Nil	Nil	Nil

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13.	24	6552	22/M	8800	60	30	10	6	12	14.8	130	48	110	545	1096	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	25	96	75/M	7200	65	26	9	4	9	15	160	40	76	560	1123	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	26	839	55/F	5100	55	27	15	8	16	13	120	50	76	790	987	Nil	Nil	2-3pus cells
16.	27	1058	40/F	11000	60	33	16	9	19	13.2	140	43	109	800	965	Nil	Nil	2-3epithelial cells
17.	28	8203	34/F	13500	63	22	15	3	6	12.5	140	47	67/104	650	969	Nil	Nil	2-10epithelial cells
18.	29	9455	19/M	10600	68	38	14	5	9	14	170	45	104/130	645	1002	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	30	4749	66/M	8900	54	37	9	4	8	15	130	48	104	640	768	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	31	5418	70/F	8000	59	25	16	6	12	13.2	170	45	115	650	876	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	33	5424	60/M	8700	51	39	10	8	9	14.8	150	48	148/174	755	987	Nil	+++	Nil
22.	35	7123	38/F	11000	70	20	10	7	14	12.8	132	49	110	550	1098	Nil	Nil	2-3 epithelial cells
23.	36	7969	61/M	9700	53	33	14	6	12	15.2	160	53	120	850	876	Nil	Nil	2-3epithelial cells
24.	37	8656	60/M	5300	55	30	15	4	8	14.6	190	54	176	745	987	Nil	Nil	0-1epithelial cells
25.	38	213	77/F	8400	65	26	9	3	6	13.8	120	57	108/120	600	567	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	39	424	34/M	6900	66	25	9	1	2	14	145	54	110	560	770	Nil	Nil	0-2epithelial cells
27.	40	2771	48/M	11200	44	48	8	4	8	14.8	120	45	84/110	750	890	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	41	2611	45/M	7400	58	26	16	5	10	14.6	134	53	110	800	900	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	42	2930	47/M	9400	55	30	15	6	12	15	130	57	130/160	725	1200	Nil	++	Nil
30.	43	4081	68/F	7000	60	24	16	7	14	12	130	48	112	770	1500	Nil	Nil	Nil

31.	44	4091	59/M	5100	60	30	10	8	16	14	104	49	120	600	800	Nil	Nil	1-3 epithelial cells
32.	45	4668	25/F	7600	60	28	12	9	18	8.2	196	60	107	620	980	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	46	4685	57/M	6600	50	37	13	5	10	15	133	45	94	520	986	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	47	5599	51/F	11000	56	46	8	3	6	12	104	43	114	545	789	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	48	5611	38/M	8200	55	30	15	8	16	14	130	43	98/104	560	856	Nil	Nil	Nil
36.	49	5892	45/M	8600	54	30	16	3	6	14.2	132	47	107/140	790	987	Nil	Nil	Nil
37.	50	6069	50/F	11000	60	30	10	10	20	12.8	188	50	110	800	1098	Nil	Nil	Nil
38.	51	6440	43/M	10400	51	40	9	12	24	14.6	194	45	65	850	1096	Nil	Nil	1-2 epithelial cells
39.	53	6979	53/M	7400	52	32	16	3	6	14.5	120	46	123/180	645	1123	Nil	++	0-1 epithelial cells
40.	54	8056	45/M	8200	58	26	16	12	24	15.2	198	48	112	940	987	Nil	Nil	2 epithelial cells ⁴⁵
41.	55	7412	11/FC	7400	59	27	14	14	28	14	134	42	103/130	750	965	Nil	Nil	Nil
42.	56	8940	43/F	8600	56	29	15	1	2	14.2	195	41	86/142	550	969	Nil	Nil	Nil
43.	57	9098	47/M	6600	59	26	15	12	24	14	167	54	103	650	1002	Nil	Nil	Nil
44.	58	6247	47/M	9400	54	37	9	14	28	14.5	150	56	110	545	768	Nil	Nil	Nil
45.	59	6257	18/F	8400	59	29	12	16	32	13.2	124	51	109	600	876	Nil	Nil	Nil
46.	60	6297	29/F	10400	62	30	8	12	24	12.8	104	50	102	560	987	Nil	Nil	0-1 epithelial cells
47.	61	6305	65/M	10900	65	27	8	8	16	14.6	108	47	130	750	1098	Nil	Nil	0-1 epithelial cells
48.	62	6314	47/M	9800	58	30	12	7	14	14.8	192	48	124/155	800	876	Nil	+++	1-2 epithelial cells
49.	63	6547	49/M	7900	50	36	14	9	20	15	108	50	120	725	987	Nil	Nil	1-2 epithelial cells

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

50.	64	6590	62/M	10100	56	39	15	5	11	15.6	110	54	94	770	567	Nil	Nil	0-1 epithelial cells
51.	65	6692	19/M	10800	65	20	15	6	12	14.2	102	40	93	600	770	Nil	Nil	0-1 epithelial cells
52.	66	6751	10/MC	6400	72	24	14	10	21	15	160	45	80	620	890	Nil	++	Nil
53.	67	6990	9/FC	6100	61	31	8	13	25	10	102	42	110/117	520	900	Nil	Nil	Nil
54.	68	1235	42/M	1100	70	22	8	16	30	15.6	186	50	80/139	545	1200	Nil	Nil	Nil
55.	69	1247	49/F	9400	65	20	15	2	5	9.5	122	42	130	560	1500	Nil	Nil	Nil
56.	70	1284	49/M	8600	62	30	8	5	10	12.2	140	48	103/140	790	800	Nil	Nil	Nil
57.	71	1304	49/M	40\f	65	22	13	4	8	14.6	113	50	260	800	980	Nil	Nil	Nil
58.	72	1340	36/F	7800	52	40	8	7	14	13.2	171	54	114	550	986	Nil	Nil	Nil
59.	73	2493	57/M	9600	60	24	16	3	6	15	130	53	122/155	645	789	Nil	++	3-4 epithelial cells
60.	74	9685	65/F	8100	66	12	12	2	4	12.5	193	43	20	940	856	Nil	Nil	1-2 epithelial cells
61.	75	9925	70/M	11000	81	20	9	12	24	14	176	46	103	850	987	Nil	Nil	0-1 epithelial cells
62.	76	5021	39/F	13000	52	30	28	13	26	12.8	172	54	90	550	1098	Nil	Nil	Nil
63.	77	5141	29/M	7900	56	34	10	2	4	14.8	160	48	92	950	1096	Nil	Nil	Nil
64.	78	1021	64/F	9700	72	18	10	4	8	8.5	184	40	104	645	1123	Nil	Nil	Nil
65.	79	1102	70/M	11800	49	40	11	6	12	12.5	176	50	98	600	987	Nil	Nil	Nil
66.	80	5412	45/F	8700	54	36	10	7	14	9.6	150	43	108	560	965	Nil	Nil	Nil
67.	81	5510	61/M	9700	54	20	16	8	16	15	120	47	120/170	750	969	Nil	+++	0-1 epithelial cells
68.	82	5574	52/M	13400	70	18	12	9	18	14.8	125	45	100/125	800	1002	Nil	Nil	0-3 epithelial cells

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

69.	83	5592	60/M	9900	57	26	17	7	14	14.6	188	48	103	725	768	Nil	Nil	0-1 epithelial cells
70.	84	5612	42/F	12600	59	28	13	6	12	8.4	192	45	102	770	876	Nil	+++	0-1 epithelial cells
71.	85	5887	45/F	10300	46	39	15	7	14	12.8	184	48	110	600	987	Nil	Nil	Nil
72.	86	5982	38/M	11400	64	20	16	8	16	14.5	134	49	130	620	1098	Nil	Nil	Nil
73.	87	6012	19/F	9400	64	21	15	6	12	7.2	198	53	104	520	876	Nil	Nil	Nil
74.	88	6801	65/F	6800	56	36	8	8	16	12.5	196	54	82	545	987	Nil	Nil	2-4 epithelial cells
75.	89	6842	35/F	10400	60	28	12	7	14	13	114	57	140/156	560	967	Nil	+	1-2 epithelial cells
76.	90	3412	29/F	11400	50	35	15	8	16	9.4	182	54	104	790	770	Nil	Nil	0-1 epithelial cells
77.	91	3451	40/M	10200	60	30	10	7	14	12	198	45	108	800	890	Nil	Nil	Nil
78.	92	3477	40/M	11400	58	28	14	6	12	14.8	194	53	98	950	900	Nil	Nil	Nil
79.	93	3490	26/M	11000	58	27	15	5	10	12.6	120	57	140	645	1200	Nil	Nil	Nil
80.	95	3521	31/F	11200	70	14	16	4	8	9.6	115	48	94	740	1500	Nil	Nil	Nil
81.	96	5274	30/M	9400	57	34	9	3	6	14.4	182	49	130/180	850	800	Nil	+	1-3 epithelial cells
82.	98	7761	36/F	7800	53	39	8	4	8	9.2	192	60	90/120	950	980	Nil	Nil	2-5 epithelial cells
83.	99	7795	42/F	8400	65	25	10	5	10	12.4	130	45	131	550	986	Nil	Nil	Nil
84.	101	8106	23/M	6100	50	42	8	6	12	14	150	43	125	945	789	Nil	Nil	Nil
85.	102	9214	47/M	9700	65	27	8	7	14	12.4	170	43	140	600	856	Nil	Nil	Nil
86.	103	9510	32/F	9900	57	30	13	5	10	10.8	160	47	120/140	560	987	Nil	+	Nil
87.	105	1101	72/M	10200	70	20	10	2	4	15.6	130	50	110/130	750	1098	Nil	Nil	Nil

88.	106	4321	45/F	9000	61	30	9	7	14	8.4	150	45	98/120	800	1096	Nil	Nil	Nil
89.	107	4357	50/F	10100	48	40	12	8	16	9.6	150	46	135	725	1123	Nil	Nil	Nil
90.	109	4362	68/F	8400	57	35	8	9	18	13	120	48	150	770	987	Nil	Nil	Nil
91.	110	4497	49/M	7000	61	30	9	12	24	14	160	42	140	600	965	Nil	Nil	2-4 epithelial cells
92.	111	4911	29/F	8900	54	33	13	15	30	7.6	124	41	160	620	969	Nil	Nil	1-2 epithelial cells
93.	112	5099	43/M	8800	60	30	10	3	6	15	130	54	120/160	520	1002	Nil	++	Nil
94.	113	5112	67/F	7200	65	26	9	5	10	10.2	160	56	90/125	545	768	Nil	Nil	Nil
95.	114	838	46/M	5100	55	27	15	12	25	14.8	120	51	135	560	876	Nil	Nil	Nil
96.	116	1502	58/M	11000	60	33	16	13	26	15.2	140	50	120	790	987	Nil	Nil	1-2 epithelial cells
97.	117	1563	49/M	13500	63	22	15	2	4	14.8	140	47	125	800	1098	Nil	Nil	1-2 epithelial cells
98.	118	1594	33/M	10600	68	38	14	15	30	14.2	170	48	102/120	950	876	Nil	Nil	Nil
99.	119	3446	49/M	8900	54	37	9	2	4	15.6	130	50	122	645	987	Nil	Nil	Nil
100.	120	3487	27/F	8000	59	25	16	12	25	8.8	170	54	102/140	840	567	Nil	Nil	Nil

NOTE:

TC denotes Total count of WBC; DC denotes Differential count of WBC; P denotes Neutrophil; L denotes Lymphocytes; E denotes Eosinophils; ESR denotes Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate; HBG denotes Haemoglobin; CHO denotes Cholestrol; F denotes Fasting; PP denotes Postprandial; R denotes Random; AEC denotes Absolute Eosinophil Count; IgE denotes Immunoglobulin E.

NORMAL RANGE:

1. Haemoglobin concentration:
 - Men: 13 - 18 gms/dl
 - Women: 12 - 16.5 gms/dl
 - Children (> 1 year): 11 - 13 gms/dl
 - Children (> 12 years): 11.5 - 14.5 gms/dl
2. Total WBC count:
 - Adults: 4000 - 10,000 cells/cu.mm
 - At birth: 10000 - 25000 cells/cu.mm
 - 1-3 years: 6000 - 18000 cells/cu.mm
 - 4-7 years: 6000 - 15000 cells/cu.mm
 - 8-12 years: 4500 - 13000 cells/cu.mm
3. WBC (differential count): Polymorph: 40 - 75 %; Lymphocyte: 20 - 40 %; Eosinophil: 1 - 6 %; Monocyte: 2 - 10 %; Basophil: 0 - 1 %
4. ERYTHROCYTE SEDIMENTATION RATE (ESR): Male: 0 - 15 mm/1 hour; Female: 0 - 20 mm/1 hour
5. SERUM CHOLESTEROL: Less than 200 mg/dl
6. BLOOD UREA: 7 - 20 mg/dl
7. BLOOD GLUCOSE: FASTING: 70 - 100 mg/dl; POST PRANDIAL: <140 mg/dl; RANDOM: 80 - 160 mg/dl
8. ABSOLUTE EOSINOPHIL COUNT (AEC): 30 - 350 Cells/ml
9. IMMUNOGLOBULIN E (IgE): 150 - 300 UI/ml

NO: 17; OP NO: 8203; AGE/SEX: 34/F

SPARISM – KARAPPAN PITHAM



KABHA PITHA NEIKURI



MUTHU + AAZHI = KABHA PITHAM

NO: 48; OP NO: 6314; AGE/SEX: 47/M

SPARISM – KARAPPAN PITHAM



PITHA VAATHA NEIKURI



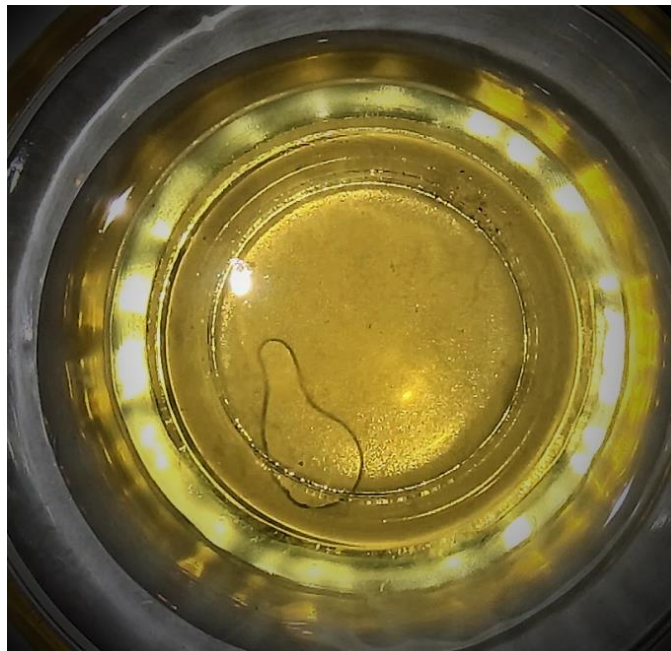
AAZHI + ARAVU = PITHA VAATHAM

NO: 66; OP NO: 5421; AGE/SEX: 45/F

SPARISM – KARAPPAN PITHAM



PITHA VAATHAM NEIKURI



AAZHI + ARAVU = PITHA VAATHAM

HEALTH CARE DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE**(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified)**No.120/43, 1st street, Thiruvengadapuram Choolaimedu, Chennai - 94

Ref. No : 1992

Date: 30/07/2018

Patient Name: Mr. SHANMUGAM

Age/Sex: 63/Male


Referred By: Dr. P. PRASATH

BLOOD ROUTINE

Haemoglobin	: 14.8 gms%
ESR (30 Minutes)	: 9 mm
ESR (1 Hour)	: 20 mm
Total count of WBC	: 9900 cells/cu.mm
Differential count of WBC	
Neutrophils	: 57%
Lymphocytes	: 30%
Eosinophils	: 13%
Basophils	: 0%
Monocytes	: 0%

URINE ROUTINE

Albumin	: Nil
Sugar	: ++
Deposits	: 1-2 epithelial cells


Dr. K. SHREE BALAJI MD
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST**Please Note:**

* Laboratory values vary with the age, gender and the time of collection of sample. Suggested to correlate with other clinical findings.

* The laboratory reports should be interpreted only by the Medical Personnel.

HEALTH CARE DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE**(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified)**No.120/43, 1st street, Thiruvengadapuram Choolaimedu, Chennai - 94

Ref. No : 1992

Date: 30/07/2018


Patient Name: Mr. SHANMUGAM

Age/Sex: 63/Male

Referred By: Dr. P. PRASATH

BLOOD REPORT

Blood sugar (F)	: 130 mg%
Blood Sugar (PP)	: 170 mg%
Serum Cholesterol	: 160 mg%
Blood Urea	: 48 mg%
Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC)	: 750 cells/ μ L
Immunoglobulin E (IgE)	: 800 UI/ml


Dr. K. SHREE BALAJI MD
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST**Please Note:**

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HEALTH CARE DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE**(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified)**No.120/43, 1st street, Thiruvengadapuram Choolaimedu, Chennai - 94

Ref. No : 5678

Date: 10/04/2019

Patient Name : Mr. CHELLAMUTHU

Age/Sex: 47/Male

Referred By : Dr. P. PRASATH

BLOOD ROUTINE

Haemoglobin : 14.8 gms%

ESR (30 Minutes) : 7 mm

ESR (1 Hour) : 14 mm

Total count of WBC : 9800 cells/cu.mm

Differential count of WBC

Neutrophils : 58%

Lymphocytes : 30%

Eosinophils : 12%

Basophils : 0%


Monocytes : 0%

URINE ROUTINE

Albumin : Nil

Sugar : +++

Deposits : 1-2 epithelial cells



Dr. K. SHREE BALAJI MD
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

Please Note:

* Laboratory values vary with the age, gender and the time of collection of sample. Suggested to correlate with other clinical findings.

* The laboratory reports should be interpreted only by the Medical Personnel.

HEALTH CARE DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE**(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified)**No.120/43, 1st street, Thiruvengadapuram Choolaimedu, Chennai - 94

Ref. No : 5678

Date: 10/04/2019

Patient Name : Mr. CHELLAMUTHU

Age/Sex: 47/Male

Referred By : Dr. P. PRASATH

BLOOD REPORT

Blood sugar (F)	: 124 mg%
Blood Sugar (PP)	: 155 mg%
Serum Cholesterol	: 192 mg%
Blood Urea	: 48 mg%
Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC)	: 800 cells/ μ L
Immunoglobulin E (IgE)	: 876 UI/ml

Dr. K. SHREE BALAJI MD
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST**Please Note:**

* Laboratory values vary with the age, gender and the time of collection of sample. Suggested to correlate with other clinical findings.

* The laboratory reports should be interpreted only by the Medical Personnel.

HEALTH CARE DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE**(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified)**No.120/43, 1st street, Thiruvengadapuram Choolaimedu, Chennai - 94

Ref. No : 9992

Date: 25/04/2019

Patient Name : Mrs. REVATHY

Age/Sex: 35/Female

Referred By : Dr. P. PRASATH

BLOOD ROUTINE

Haemoglobin	: 13 gms%
ESR (30 Minutes)	: 7 mm
ESR (1 Hour)	: 14 mm
Total count of WBC	: 10400 cells/cu.mm
Differential count of WBC	
Neutrophils	: 60%
Lymphocytes	: 28%
Eosinophils	: 12%
Basophils	: 0%
Monocytes	: 0%

URINE ROUTINE

Albumin	: Nil
Sugar	: +
Deposits	: 1-2 epithelial cells

Dr. K. SHREE BALAJI MD
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST**Please Note:**

* Laboratory values vary with the age, gender and the time of collection of sample. Suggested to correlate with other clinical findings.

* The laboratory reports should be interpreted only by the Medical Personnel.

HEALTH CARE DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE**(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified)**No.120/43, 1st street, Thiruvengadapuram Choolaimedu, Chennai - 94

Ref. No : 9992

Date: 25/04/2019

Patient Name : Mrs. REVATHY

Age/Sex: 35/Female

Referred By : Dr. P. PRASATH

BLOOD REPORT

Blood sugar (F) : 140 mg%
Blood Sugar (PP) : 156 mg%
Serum Cholesterol : 114 mg%
Blood Urea : 57 mg%
Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) : 560 cells/ μ L
Immunoglobulin E (IgE) : 967 UI/ml



Dr. K. SHREE BALAJI MD
CONSULTANT PATHOLOGIST

Please Note:

* Laboratory values vary with the age, gender and the time of collection of sample. Suggested to correlate with other clinical findings.

* The laboratory reports should be interpreted only by the Medical Personnel.

DISCUSSION

8. DISCUSSION:

Karappan Pitham is one of the fourty two types of pitha disease described by spiritual giant Yugi in the literature Yugi Vaithya Cinthamani - 800.

Out of 120 cases screened in OPD of GSMC in Aringar Anna Government hospital for Indian medicine and Homoeopathy, Arumbakkam, Chennai – 106, 100 cases were recruited for the study.

The sample size of 100 cases for the study on the topic “**An Observational Study on Siddha Diagnostic Tools including line of treatment and dietary regimen of KARAPPAN PITHAM [EOSINOPHILIA]**” was approved by screening and IEC committee members.

8.1. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY CLINICAL SYMPTOMS:

Among 100 cases,

- 87% cases had itching;
- 67% cases had Rashes or Patches;
- 42% cases had Wheezing;
- 40% cases had Tiredness;
- 38% cases had Cough;
- 22% cases had diarrhoea;
- 12% had Joint pain;
- 10% cases had weakness and
- 5% cases had Numbness.

So, Majority of patients of Karappan Pitham had Itching, Rashes or Patches, Wheezing, Tiredness, Cough and Diarrhoea.

8.2. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY AGE:

Among the 100 cases, 3% of cases were below 13 years old, 75% of cases were between 13 to 59 years old and 22% of cases were above 59 years old. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham were between 13 to 59 years old.

8.3. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY SEX:

Among 100 cases, 60% of cases were males and 40% of cases were females. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham were males.

8.4. DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIO - ECONOMIC STATUS:

Among 100 cases, 55% of cases were lower class patients while 45% of cases were middle class patients. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham were lower middle class patients.

8.5. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY FOOD HABITS:

Among 100 cases, 14% of cases were pure vegetarian while 23% of cases were taking eggs and 63% of cases were taking mixed diet. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham were taking mixed diet.

8.6. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY DHEGI:

Among 100 cases, 42% of cases were Pitha Vaatham; 26% of cases were Vaatha Pitham; 13% of cases were Pitha Kabham; 9% of cases were Vaatha Kabham; 7% of cases were Kabha Vaatham and 3% of cases were Kabha Pitham as their dhegi. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham were Pitha Vaatha dhegi.

8.7. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY UDAL VANMAI:

Among 100 cases, 46% of cases were Iyalbu, 20% of cases were Valivu; 34% of cases were Melivu as their udal vanmai. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham were Iyalbu as their udal vanmai.

8.8. DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY THINAI:

Among 100 cases, 89% of cases were from Neithal nilam while 11% of cases were from Marutha nilam. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham were from Neithal nilam.

8.9. DISTRIBUTION OF PARUVAKAALAM:

Among 100 cases, 41% of cases came in Pinpani kaalam and Elavaenir kaalam each; 9% of cases came in Mudhuvaenir kaalam; 5% of cases came in Munpani kaalam; 2% of cases came in Kaar kaalam and Koothir kaalam each. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham came in Pinpani kaalam and Elavenir kaalam.

8.10. DISTRIBUTION OF UYIR THATHU - VALI (VAATHAM):

Among 100 cases, 86% cases of Thozhil Kaatru (Viyanan); 42% of cases had Uyir Kaatru (Praanan); 40% of cases had Niravu Kaatru (Samanan); 38% of cases had both Oli Kaatru (Uthanan) and Thummal Kaatru (Kirukaran); 22% of cases had Mala Kaatru (Abanan) were affected. So, in majority of patients of Karappan Pitham, Thozhil Kaatru (Viyanan), Uyir Kaatru (Praanan), Niravu Kaatru (Samanan), Oli Kaatru (Uthanan), Thummal Kaatru (Kirukaran) and Mala Kaatru (Abanan) were affected.

8.11. DISTRIBUTION OF UYIR THATHU – AZHAL (PITHAM):

Among 100 cases, 86% of cases had Olloli Thee (Prasagam); 40% of cases had Aatralangi Anal (Saathagam); 22% of cases had Vanna Eri Anal (Ranjagam) and 12% of cases had Nokkanal (Aalosagam) were affected. So, in majority of patients of Karappan Pitham, Olloli Thee (Prasagam), Aatralangi Anal (Saathagam), Vanna Eri Anal (Ranjagam) and Nokkanal (Aalosagam) were affected.

8.12. DISTRIBUTION OF UYIR THATHU – IYYAM (KABHAM):

Among 100 cases, 40% of cases had Ondri Iyyam (Sadhigam) and 12% of cases had Nirau Iyyam (Tharpagam) were affected. So, in majority of Karappan Pitham, Ondri Iyyam (Sadhigam) and Nirau Iyyam (Tharpagam) were affected.

8.13. DISTRIBUTION OF UDAL THATHUKKAL:

Among 100 cases, 86% of cases had decreased Saaram; 67% of cases had decreased Senneer; 40% of cases had decreased Oon; 12% of cases had decreased Kozhuppu and Enbu each and 5% of cases had decreased Moolai. So, majority of Patients of Karappan Pitham had decreased udal thathukkal such as Saaram, Senneer, Oon, Kozhuppu, Enbu and Moolai.

8.14. DISTRIBUTION OF NAADI (PULSE):

Among 100 cases, 48% of cases had Pitha Vaatha naadi; 24% of cases had Pitha Kabha naadi; 17% of cases had Kabha Pitha naadi and 11% of cases had Vaatha Pitha naadi. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham had Pitha Vaatha naadi and Pitha Kabha naadi.

8.15. DISTRIBUTION OF MEIKURI – SPARISAM (PHYSICAL SIGNS):

- Regarding Temperature, among 100 cases, 19% of cases had Migu veppam; 78% of cases had Midha veppam and 3% of cases had Thatpa veppam.
- Among 100 cases, 35% of cases had dryness of skin; 67% of cases had patches, 35% of cases had scaling and 15% of cases had oozing.

So, in sparisam, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham had Mitha veppam, patches, dryness of skin, scaling and oozing.

8.16. DISTRIBUTION OF NAA (TONGUE):

- Regarding shape of tongue, among 100 cases, 64 cases had V-shaped tongue while the rest 36% of cases had U-shaped tongue.
- Among 100 cases, 48% of cases had coated tongue; 32% of cases had tooth impression on tongue's margin; 25% of cases had dryness of tongue; 22% of cases had pallor tongue; 20% of cases had hyper-pigmented dots; 18% cases have fissured tongue.

So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham had V-shaped and coated tongue.

8.17. DISTRIBUTION OF NIRAM (COLOUR):

- Regarding skin colour, among 100 cases, 29% of cases were Karumai niram; 59% of cases were Maa niram and 12% of cases were Venmai niram.
- Regarding colour of the patches, among 100 cases, 42% of cases had Karumai nira padaigal; 25% of cases had Semmai nira padai.

So, majority of Patients of Karappan Pitham had Maa niram and Karumai nira padaigal.

8.18. DISTRIBUTION OF MOZHI (VOICE):

Among 100 cases, 19% of cases had high pitched voice; 72% of cases had medium pitched voice and 9% of low pitched voice. So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham had medium pitched voice.

8.19. DISTRIBUTION OF VIZHI (EYE):

- Regarding colour, among 100 cases, 54% of cases had Venmai nira venvizhi; 46% of cases had Pazhuppu nira venvizhi and there were none had Manjal nira venvizhi.
- Among 100 cases, 78% of cases had keelimai neekkin ilanjivappu; 22% of cases had keelimai neekkin veluppu; 14% of cases had Venzhi sivaththal as well as Erichal; 3% of cases had Kanni suttri veekkam; 7% of cases had Kitta paarvai; 4% of cases had Thoora paarvai; 5% cases had Kann purai and 3% of cases had Kann paarvai mangal.

So, majority of patients of Karappan Pitham had Venmai nira venvizhi and keelimai neekkin ilanjivappu,

8.20. DISTRIBUTION OF MALAM (STOOL):

- Regarding colour of the stool, among 100 cases, 97% of cases had yellowish coloured stools while 3% of cases had greyish coloured stools.
- Regarding odour of the stool, among 100 cases, 88% of cases had normal odour, while 12% of cases had unpleasant odour.
- Among 100 cases, 22% of cases had diarrhoea with loose stools and 5% of cases had constipation with hard stools; 11% of cases had painful defecation; 4% of cases had stools with forth; 5% had stools with mucous; 2% of cases had stools with blood; 3% of cases had stools with worms; 5% of cases had anal itching and 12% of cases had burning defecation.

So, majority of patients of Karappan pitham had yellowish coloured stools, normal odour and diarrhoea with loose stools.

8.21. DISTRIBUTION OF MOOTHIRAM (URINE) – NEERKURI:

- Regarding colour of urine, among 100 cases, 64% of cases had pale yellowish coloured urine; 13% of cases had yellowish coloured urination and 23% of cases had white coloured urine.
- Regarding odour of urine, among 100 cases, 11% of had fruity odour; 5% of cases had ammonia odour urine; 84% of cases had odourless urine.
- Regarding quantity of urine, among 100 cases, 65% of urine had normal quantity; 30% of cases had polyuria; 5% of cases had oliguria.
- Among 100 cases, 13% of cases had dysuria; 23% of cases had burning micturition; 18% of cases had frothy urine.

So, majority of patients of Karappan pitham had pale yellowish coloured, odourless, normal quantity and burning micturition.

8.22. DISTRIBUTION OF MOOTHITAM (URINE) – NEIKURI:

- Regarding spreading nature of oil, among 100 cases, 70% of cases spread slowly while 30% of cases spread faster.
- Regarding kuttram, among 100 cases, 48% of cases had Pitha Vaatham; 24% of cases had Pitha Kabham; 17% of cases had Kabha Pitham and 11% of cases had Vaatha Pitham.

So, majority of patients of Karappan pitham had spread slowly and had Pitha Vaatha Neikuri.

8.23. DISTRIBUTION OF MANIKADAI ALAVU:

Among 100 cases, 35% of cases had 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference; 29% of cases had 9 fbs wrist circumference; 21% of cases had 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference; 8% of cases had 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference and 7% of cases had 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fbs wrist circumference. So, majority of patients of Karappan pitham had 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference.

8.24. DISTRIBUTION OF JOTHIDAM:

- Regarding Laknam, Among 100 cases, 31 cases of Kadagam; 16 cases of Maesham; 15 cases of Viruchagam; 6 cases of Rishabam and Simmam each; 5 cases of Mithunam, Thulaam and Meenam each; 3 cases of Kanni; 2 cases of Dhanusu and Magaram each are noted.
- Regarding Raasi, Among 100 cases, 43 cases of Kadagam; 12 cases of Viruchagam; 7 cases of Rishabam and Kanni each; 6 cases of Maesham; 5 cases of Thulaam and Dhanusu each; 4 cases of Midunam, Simmam and Meenam; 2 cases of Magaram; 1 case of Kumbam are noted.
- Regarding Natchathiram, Among 100 cases, 25 cases of Ayilyam; 13 cases of Poosam; 8 cases of Kaettai; 5 cases of Bharani, Rohini and KP Punarpoosam each; 4 cases of Mirugasiridam, Uthiram, Chiththirai and Vishagam each; 3 cases of Magam; 2 cases of Thiruvathirai, Swathi, Moolam, Uthiraadam, Avittam, Uthirattaadhi each; 1 case of Ashwini, Karthigai, Pooram, Astham, Anusham, Pooraadam, Sadhayam, Poorattaadhi each are noted.

So, majority of patients of Karappan pitham had Kadaga laknam, Kadaga raasi and Ayilya natchathiram. In Jothidam table, majority of the patients of Karappan Pitham had their 6th place (that denotes the disease) as Viruchagam (home of the planet Sevvai). The planet Sevvai (Mars) represents blood. So the affected planet Sevvai leads to the disease, Karappan pitham.

8.25. DISTRIBUTION OF PANJAPATCHI SASTHIRAM:

- Among 100 cases, 50 cases were in Valarpirai and 50 cases are in Thaeipirai.
- Among 100 cases, 40 cases had Pitha vaatha (PV) kuttram; 21 cases had Vaatha Pitha (VP) kuttram; 20 cases had Kabha Pitha (KP) kuttram; 10 cases had Vaatha Kabha (VK) kuttram and 9 cases had Kabha Pitha (KP) kuttram.

So, majority of patients of Karappan pitham had Pitha vaatha (PV) kuttram.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY ENNVAGAITHERVU:

In Karappan Pitham, the primary kuttram affected was pitham. Along with pitham, vaatham was also increased leads to Pitha Vaatham in Karappan Pitham.

In Karappan Pitham, the clinical features were closely related to Eosinophilia. It was observed that almost all patients have symptoms of itching, patches or rashes, wheezing, cough and tiredness.

In future, more number of cases will be included for the study and screening the disease, which will be useful for the diagnosis of Karappan Pitham in early stage.

SUMMARY

9. SUMMARY

Initially the author had selected 4-5 topics. The author was interested to select this topic because nowadays most of the people with itching and wheezing are developing more complications. So, the author shows this topic to a modern pathologist, he gave more information to the author about the disease. Then this topic is submitted to the screening committee members and got approved from them as well as from the IEC committee members later. The aim of this study is to evaluate the significance of the disease **Karappan Pitham**, with help of Siddha diagnostic parameters such as Ennvagaithervu, Yaakkaiyin ilakkanam, Manikkadai nool, Jothidam and Panjapatchi sasthiram.

Karappan Pitham was quoted in the Yugi Vaithiya Chinthamani-800. It is one of the pitha disease characterized by itching, rashes or patches, wheezing, cough, diarrhoea, pain in joints, numbness and tiredness.

The author had collected review of literature, definition, etiology and classification regarding the disease from various books.

From the observational study, In O.P.D 100 cases were observed as per the inclusion and exclusion criteria and the informed consent were observed from the patients.

Case sheet proforma were maintained for 100 cases. The author took the study in his OPD under the guidance of his department HOD and other faculties.

Laboratory investigations also were carried out during the study.

Enn vagai thaervu, Yaakkaiyin ilakkanam, Manikkadai nool, Jothidam and Panjapatchi saasthiram of the patients were evaluated in the study.

In this study, following data were observed and discussed for the 100 cases. .

Among 100 cases,

- 87% cases had itching;
- 67% cases had Rashes or Patches and
- 42% cases had Wheezing.
- 75% of cases were between 13 to 59 years old.
- 60% of cases were males and 40% of cases were females.
- 55% of cases were lower class patients.
- 63% of cases were taking mixed diet.
- 42% of cases were Pitha Vaatha dhegi.
- 46% of cases had Iyalbu udal vanmai.
- 89% of cases were from Neithal nilam.
- 41% of cases came in Pinpani kaalam and Elavaenir kaalam each.
- In 86% of cases, Thozhil Kaatru (Viyanan) was affected.

- In 86% of cases, Olloli Thee (Prasagam) was affected.
- In 40% of cases, Ondri Iyyam (Sandhigam) was affected.
- 86% of cases had Saaram kurai kunam.
- 48% of cases had Pitha Vaatha Naadi.
- 78% of cases had Mitha veppam and 67% of cases had patches.
- 64% of cases had V-shaped tongue; 48% of cases had coated tongue.
- 59% of cases were Maa niram and 42% of cases had Karumai nira padaigal.
- 72% of cases had medium pitched voice.
- 54% of cases had Venmai nira venvizhi; 46% of cases had Pazhuppu nira venvizhi.
- 97% of cases had yellowish coloured stools; 88% of cases had normal odour; 22% of cases had diarrhoea with loose stools.
- 64% of cases had pale yellowish coloured urine; 84% of cases had odourless urine; 65% of urine had normal quantity; 23% of cases had burning micturation.
- 78% of cases spread slowly and 48% of cases had Pitha Vaatha Neikuri.
- 35% of cases had 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs wrist circumference.
- 31 cases of Kadaga Laknam; 43 cases of Kadaga Raasi; 25 cases of Ayilya Natchathiram are noted.
- 50 cases were in Valarpirai and Thaeipirai each, in which, 40 cases had Pitha vaatha (PV) kuttram.

CONCLUSION

10. CONCLUSION:

The disease **Karappan Pitham** was taken for clinical study from Yugi vaithiya chinthamani - 800. The study on Karappan Pitham, was carried out in this dissertation and observes the changes in udal thathukkal and uyir thathukkal. The changes in the udal thathukkal and uyir thathukkal were assessed by Siddha diagnostic parameters such as Enn vagai thervugal, Manikkadai nool, Jothidam and Panjapatchi sasthiram.

A parallel modern diagnosis was derived through routine blood tests, routine urine tests and special investigations such as Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) and Immunoglobulin E (IgE). For this study, 100 cases were observed clinically in the OPD in Arignar Anna Government Hospital for Indian medicine and Homoeopathy, Chennai - 106.

From this study, the following things were concluded through the collected data as,

- In Age, majority of cases were between 13 to 59 years old.
- In Sex, majority of cases were males.
- In Diet, majority of cases were taking mixed diet.
- In Dhegi, majority of cases were Pitha Vaatha dhegi.
- In Naadi, majority of cases had Pitha Vaatha naadi.
- In Sparisam, majority of cases, had arippu and padaigal
- In Niram, majority of cases had karumai or semmai nira padaigal
- In Malam, some cases had Diarrhoea.
- In Neerkuri, majority of had ilamanjal nira neer.
- In Neikuri, majority of had slowly spread and Pitha Vaatha neikuri
- In Uyir thathukal,
 - Vali (Vaatham): Uyir Kaatru (Pranan), Malakkaatru (Abaanan), Thozhil Kaatru (Viyanan), Oli Kaatru (Uthaanan), Niravu Kaatru (Samaanan) and Thummal Kaatru (Kirugaran) were affected.
 - Azhal (Pitham): Vanna Eri (Ranjagam), Olloli Thee (Prasagam) and Aatralangi (Saathagam) were affected.
 - Iyyam (Kabam): Niraivu Iyyam (Tharpagam) and Ondri Iyyam (Sandhigam) were affected.
- In Udal thathukal, Saaram (Chyle), Senneer (Blood), Oon (Muscle), Kozhuppu (Fat), Enbu (Bone) and Moolai (Bone marrow) are decreased.
- In Manikaddai nool alavu, majority of cases had 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ fbs.
- In Jothidam, majority of cases are Kadaga Laknam, Kadaga Raasi and Ayilya Natchathiram.
- In Panjapatchi sasthiram, majority of cases had Pitha vaatha (PV) kuttram.

From the above study of the collected datas the author concluded that through the Siddha diagnostic parameters, Naadi, Sparisam, Niram, Malam, Neerkuri, Neikuri, Manikadai nool and Panjapatchi saasthiram and special investigations such as Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) and Immunoglobulin E (IgE) are used for the conformation of Karappan Pitham. So, the disease, Karappan pitham may be correlated with Eosinophilia.

***LINE OF TREATMENT AND
DIETARY REGIMEN***

11. LINE OF TREATMENT AND DIETARY REGIMEN:

“நோயறிந்து நோய்முதல் நோக்கறிந்து நோயுதவு
தாயறிந்து நீக்கும் வகையறிந்து - காயநிலை
நொந்தழியா வண்ணம் மருந்து செய்விப்பாரே
தந்தை யெனும்நற்ப் பண்டிதர்”
- தேரையர்

“வமனத்தால் பித்தந் தாமும்” என்ற தேரனின் விதிப்படி பித்தக்குற்றத்தை தன்னிலைப்படுத்த வமனமருந்துகளை வழங்க வேண்டும்.

உள் மருந்து:

இந்நோய் வருவதற்கு தூண்டுதலாய் இருப்பது பித்தவாதக் குற்றம் எனக் கூறுவதால், தன்னிலை மிகுந்த குற்றத்தை தன்னிலைப் படுத்த கைப்பு, துவர்ப்பு சுவையுள்ள மருந்துகளை வழங்க வேண்டும்.

வெளிமருந்து:

வலி, அரிப்பு, படையுள்ள நோயாளிகளுக்கு அதற்கான தைலங்களை பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

PATHIYAM:

1. Hot water and foods.
2. Early dinner.
3. Use warm water processed with dried ginger, Pepper, Tulsi, Dried ginger and Garlic.

FOLLOWING VEGETABLES CAN BE TAKEN:

1. Vaazhai pinju (*Musa paradisiaca*)
2. Kaththiri pinju (*Solanum melongena*)
3. Murungai pinju (*Moringa oleifera*)
4. Inji (*Zingiber officinalae*)
5. Kandangaththiri (*Solanum xanthocarpum*)

FOLLOWING FRUITS CAN BE TAKEN:

1. Nelli kani (*Phyllanthus emblica*)
2. Aththi pazham (*Ficus racemosa*)
3. Maathulam pazham (*Punica granatum*)

4. Elumpicham pazham (*Citrus lemon*)
5. Kala pazham (*Carissa carandas*)

FOLLOWING KANJI (GRUEL) CAN BE TAKEN:

1. Pachaipayaru Kanji
2. Pacharisi Kanji
3. Kuruvaiarisi Kanji
4. Kaararisi Kanji

FOLLOWING GREENS CAN BE TAKEN:

1. Thoodhuvalai keerai (*Solanum trilobatum*)
2. Kothamalli keerai (*Coriandrum sativum*)
3. Manathakkaali keerai (*Solanum nigrum*)
4. Murungai keerai (*Moringa oleifera*)
5. Siru keerai (*Amaranthus tricolor*)

FOLLOWING GRAINS CAN BE TAKEN:

1. Ulundhu (*Vigna mungo*)
2. Thuvarai (*Cajanus cajan*)
3. Vendhayam (*Trigonella foenum*)

AASANAM:

1. Pranayamam

PADUKAI (BED):

1. Elavam panju padukai

KUZHIYAL (BATH):

1. Take bath in luke warm water with Paasipayaru podi or Nalangu maavu
2. Take oil bath twice a week.

HABIT:

1. Wear mask when exposed to allergens like sunlight, smoke, dust, etc.

ABATHIYAM (FOLLOWING THINGS SHOULD AVOID):

1. Kambu (*Pennisetum glaucum*)
2. Thinai (*Setaria italica*)
3. Varagu (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*)
4. Samai (*Panicum sumatrense*)
5. Kollu (*Macrotyloma uniforum*)
6. Agathi (*Sesbania grandiflora*)
7. Kaththarikkai (*Solanum melongena*)
8. Paagar kaai (*Momordica charantia*)
9. Vayalnandu (*Brachyura sps*)
10. Pudalan kaai (*Trichosanthes cucumerina*)
11. Karuvaadu (Dried fish)
12. Kozhikari (Chicken)
13. Avoid excessive intake of salt, sour and pungent tasted foods.
14. Avoid cold food and drinks.
15. Avoid eating curd at night time.
16. Avoid dust, smoke and going near pets.
17. Avoid ice creams, cold wind exposure.

ANNEXURE

12. ASSESSMENT FORMS:

Form – I	Screening and Selection Proforma
Form – I A	History Proforma on enrollment
Form – II	Clinical Assessment on enrollment
Form – III	Laboratory investigations on enrollment during the study
Form – IV	Consent form (Vernacular and English versions)
Form – IV A	Patient Information Sheet (Vernacular and English versions)
Form – V	Analysis of Jothidam and Panjapatchi saasthiram

GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHENNAI - 106.
DEPARTMENT OF PG - NOI NAADAL
**AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS INCLUDING
LINE OF TREATMENT AND DIETARY REGIMEN IN PATIENTS OF
"KARAPPAN PITHAM"**
FORM I
SCREENING AND SELECTION PROFORMA

1. O.P. No: _____ 2. I.P. No: _____ 3. Bed No: _____
4. S. No: _____ 5. Reg. No: _____
6. Name: _____ 7. Age (years): _____
8. Gender: M F T
9. Occupation: _____ 10. Income: _____
11. Address: _____

12. Contact No: _____
13. E-mail: _____

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION:	YES	NO
1. Age: Children and adult	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Both male and female	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Eosinophil count above 6%	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Absolute Eosinophil count (AEC) above 500/ μ L	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Itching all over the body	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Rashes present with itching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Frequent diarrhoea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Cough with wheezing and mild expectoration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. Weakness present in lower limbs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Pain in the hip joints with numbness | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. General body tiredness | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

CRITERIA FOR EXCLUSION:

- | | YES | NO |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Pregnant women and lactating women | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. HIV patients. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Patients having normal Eosinophil count | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Patients having normal Absolute Eosinophil count (AEC) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Loffler's syndrome | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Eosinophilic – myalgia syndrome | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Angiolymphoid hyperplasia with eosinophilia | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Date:

Signature of the patient

Place:

FORM 1 A**HISTORY PROFORMA ON ENROLLMENT**

1. S. No of the case: _____ and Reg. No. of the case: _____

2. Name: _____

3. Age (years): _____ DOB
Date Month Year

4. Educational Status:

1) Illiterate 2) Literate 3) Student 4) Graduate/Post graduate

5. Nature of work:

6. Annual income of the Family

7. Total number of members shared the income: Adult Children **8. Complaints and Duration:**

9. History of present illness:

10. History of Past illness:

	Yes	No
• Any infection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Systemic hypertension	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Ischemic heart disease	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Bronchial asthma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Tuberculosis
- Any major illnesses

11. Habits

- | | Yes | No | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| • Betel nut chewer: | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| • Tea (No. of times/day) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ----- times/day |
| • Coffee (No. of times/day) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ----- times/day |
| • Type of diet : Veg <input type="checkbox"/> | Non-veg <input type="checkbox"/> | Mixed diet <input type="checkbox"/> | |

12. Personal history:

- Marital status: Married Unmarried

13. Family history:

- History with similar symptoms: Yes No

14. Menstrual and Obstetric history:

Age of menarche _____ years

Gravidity/Parity _____

Duration of the menstrual cycle _____

Constancy of cycle duration Regular Irregular

15. GENERAL ETIOLOGY FOR KARAPPAN PITHAM:

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Increased salt, sour and pungent tastes in diet | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Stress | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Anger | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Sleep Deprivation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Hot environment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF KARAPPAN PITHAM:

	Yes	No
• Itching	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Skin rashes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Frequent diarrhoea	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Cough with wheezing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Weakness present in lower limbs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Pain in the joints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Numbness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• General body tiredness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FORM II**CLINICAL ASSESSMENT FORM**

1. S. No: _____ and Reg. No: _____
2. Date: _____
3. Name: _____
4. Date of birth:

--	--

--	--

--	--	--	--

D D
M M
Y E A R
5. Age: _____ years

VITALS:

1. Height: _____ Cms
2. Weight: _____ Kgs
3. BMI: _____ Kgs/m²
4. Temperature: _____ °F
5. Pulse rate: _____/min
6. Heart rate: _____/min
7. Respiratory rate: _____/min
8. Blood pressure: _____/_____ mm/Hg

GENERAL EXAMINATION:

	Yes	No
1. Pallor:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Jaundice:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Cyanosis:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Lymphadenopathy:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Pedal oedema:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Clubbing:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Jugular vein pulsation:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

VITAL ORGANS EXAMINATION:

	Normal	Affected
1. Stomach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Liver	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Spleen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Lungs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Heart	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Kidney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Brain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SYSTEMIC EXAMINATION:

1. Cardio Vascular System _____
2. Respiratory System _____
3. Gastrointestinal System _____
4. Central Nervous System _____
5. Urogenital System _____
6. Endocrine System _____

SIDDHA SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

[1] ENNVAGAI THERVU [EIGHT-FOLD EXAMINATION]

I. NAADI (KAI KURI) (RADIAL PULSE READING):

(A) Naadi Nithanam (Pulse Appraisal):

1. Kaalam (Pulse reading season):

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Kaarkaalam
(Aavani, Purataasi) <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Koothirkaalam
(Iypasi, Karthigai) <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Munpanikaalam
(Margazhi, Thai) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Pinpanikaalam
(Maasi, Panguni) <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Ilavenirkaalam
(Chithirai, Vaigasi) <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Muthuvenirkaalam
(Aani, Aadi) <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Desam (Climate of the patient's habitat):

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Kulir (Temperate) <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Veppam (Hot) <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--|

3. Vayathu (Age):

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1-33yrs (Vathakalam) <input type="checkbox"/> | 34-66yrs (Pithakalam) <input type="checkbox"/> | 67-100yrs (Kabakalam) <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--|--|

4. Udal Vanmai (General body condition):

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Iyyalbu
(Normal built) <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Valivu
(Robust) <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Melivu
(Lean) <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--|--|

5. Naadiyin Vanmai (Expansile Nature): Vanmai Menmai

6. Panbu (Habit):

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Than nadai
(Playing in) <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Mun nokku
(Advancing) <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Pin nokku
(Flinching) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Pakkam nokku
(Swerving) <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Pura nadai
(Playing out) <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Illaitthal
(Feeble) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Kathithal
(Swelling) <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Kuthitha
(Jumping) <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Thullal
(Frisking) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Azhutthal
(Ducking) <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. Padutthal
(Lying) <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Kalatthal
(Blending) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Suzhalal
(Revolving) <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

(B) Naadi Nadai (Pulse Play):

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Vali | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Vali Azhal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Vali Iyyam | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Azhal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Azhal Vali | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Azhal Iyya | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Iyyam | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Iyya vali | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. Iyya Azhal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Mukkutram | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

II. NAA (TONGUE):

- 1. Vadivam (Shape):** “U”shape “V”shape Abnormal

2. Naavin Niram (Colour):

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Karuniram
(Dark) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Maa niram
(Yellow) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Velluppu
(Pale) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Ilam Sivappu
(Pink) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Others | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ | | | | | |

- 3. Maa Padithal (Coating) :** Present Absent

4. Suvai (Taste sensation):

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Kaippu
(Bitter) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Pulippu
(Sour) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Inippu
(Sweet) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Thuvarppu
(Astringent) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Uvarppu
(Salt) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Kaarppu
(Pungent) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 5. Vedippu (Fissure):** Present Absent

- 6. Vai neer ooral (Salivation):** Normal Increased Reduced

- 7. Colour of saliva:** Colouress Milky white

- 8. Deviation of the tongue:** Present Absent

- 9. Pigmentation:** Present Absent

10. Area of Pigmentation:

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tip | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Sides | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Root | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Whole | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|

II. NIRAM (COLOUR):**1. Iyalbaana Niram (Physiological colour):**

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Karuppu
(Dark) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Manjal
(Yellowish) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Velluppu
(Fair) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Maaniram
(Wheatish) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|

2. Niram maatram (Pathological changes in colour): Present Absent

1. Karuppu 2. Manjal 3. Velluppu
(Dark) (Yellow) (Pale)

Pattern of colour changes: Regular Irregular

IV. MOZHI (VOICE):

1. Sama oli 2. Uraththa oli 3. Thazhntha oli
(Medium pitched) (High pitched) (Low pitched)

Vaai kularal: Present Absent

Peasa mudiyaamai: Present Absent

V. VIZHI (EYES):

1. Niram (Colour of bulbar conjunctiva):

1. Karuppu 2. Manjal 3. Sivappu 4. Velluppu
(Dark) (yellow) (Red) (White)

5. Pazhupu 6. No Discoloration
(Muddy)

2. Imai Neeki Paarthal (Ccolour of palpable conjunctiva):

1. Sivapu 2. Velluppu 3. Ilam Sivappu 4. Manjal
(Red) (White) (Pink) (Yellow)

3. Neerthuvam (Moisture): Normal Increased Decreased

4. Erichchal (Burning sensation): Present Absent

5. Peelai seruthal (Mucus excrements): Present Absent

6. Any other eye diseases: Present Absent _____

VI. MEI KURI (PHYSICAL SIGNS):

1. Veppam (Temperature):

1. Midha veppam 2. Migu veppam 3. Thatpa veppam

2. Viyarvai (Sweat):

1. Quantity: Normal Increased Decreased
2. Colour: Normal Abnormal
3. Smell: Present Absent

3. Thoduvali (Tenderness): Present Absent

4. Padhika patta Idathil unarvu:

1. Erichal (Burning): Present Absent
2. Arippu (Itching): Present Absent
3. Unarchi inmai (Numbness): Present Absent

VII. MALAM (STOOLS):

1. Ennikai / Naal:

2. Alavu (Quantity): Normal Increased Decreased

3. Niram (Color):

1. Karuppu 2. Manjal 3. Sivappu 4. Velluppu
(Black) (Yellowish) (Red) (White)

4. Sikkal (Constipation): Present Absent

5. Sirutthal (Poorly formed stools): Present Absent

6. Kalichchal (Diarrhoea):

1. Loose watery stools: Present Absent
2. Digested food: Present Absent
3. Seetham (Watery and mucoid excrements): Present Absent
4. Colour of Seetham: Venmai (White) Manjal (Yellow)
5. Passing of: A. Mucous: Present Absent
B. Blood: Present Absent
6. History of habitual constipation: Present Absent

VIII. MOOTHIRAM (URINE)**(A) Neer Kuri (Physical Characteristics)**

1. Niram (colour)	Normal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abnormal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Colourless	<input type="checkbox"/>	Milky purulent	<input type="checkbox"/>	Orange	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenish	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dark brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brown red or yellow	<input type="checkbox"/>		

2. Manam (odour): Manam illai (Odourless) Inippu manam (Fruity)
 Thur naattram (Ammoniac) Others _____

3. Edai (Specific gravity)

	Yes	No
• Normal (1.010-1.025):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• High Specific gravity (>1.025):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Low Specific gravity (<1.010):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Low and fixed Specific gravity (1.010-1.012):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Alavu (volume)

	Yes	No
• Normal (1.2-1.5 litres/day):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Polyuria (>2litres/day):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Oliguria (<500ml/day):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Anuria (no urination):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Nurai (froth): Present Absent If present, its colour: _____

6. Enjal (deposits): Present Absent If present, its colour: _____

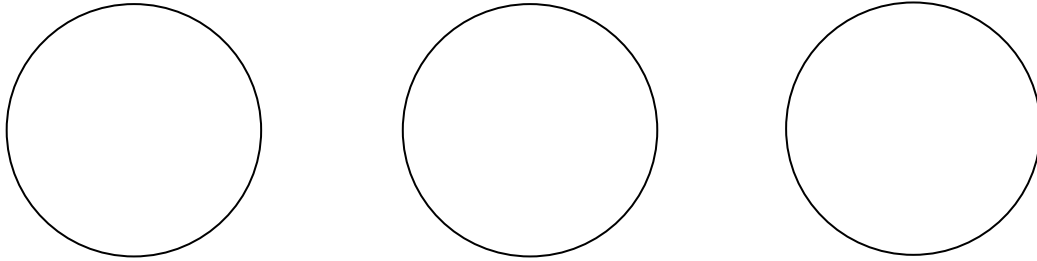
(B) Nei Kuri (Oil Spreading Sign):**Pattern of oil:**

1. Aravu 2. Aazhi 3. Muthu / Salladai kan 4. Aravu + Aazhi
 (Serpentine) (Ring) (Pearl / Sieve) (Serpentine + Ring)

5. Aravu + Muthu / Salladai kan 6. Aazhi + Aravu
 (Serpentine + Pearl / Sieve) (Ring + Serpentine)

7. Aazhi + Muthu / Salladai kan 8. Muthu + Aravu 9. Muthu + Aazhi
 (Ring + Pearl / Sieve) (Pearl + Serpentine) (Pearl + Ring)

Spreading nature of oil: 1. Vegamai paraval (Rapid spreading) 2. Mella paraval (Slow spreading)



[2]. MANIKKADAI NOOL (Wrist circummetric sign):

1. Right side: fbs; 2. Left side: fbs

[3]. IYMPORIGAL /IYMPULANGAL (Penta sensors and its modalities)

	Normal	Affected
1. Mei (Skin):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Vaai (Mouth/ Tongue):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Kan (Eyes):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Mookku (Nose):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Sevi (Ears):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[4]. KANMENTHIRIYANGAL /KANMAVIDAYANGAL (Motor machinery and its execution):

	Normal	Affected
1. Kai (Hands):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Kaal (Legs):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Vaai (Mouth):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Eruvai (Analepy):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Karuvaai (Birth canal):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[5]. YAKKAI (SOMATIC TYPES):

S.No.	Characters	Vaatha constitution	Pitha Constitution	Kabha Constitution
1.	Build and appearance	Lean and lanky, lengthy built	Moderate build	Short, uniform thickness, broad build
2.	Skin colour and Complexion	Dark and light admixed complexion. Dry skin	Red and Yellow. Wrinkles and shiny	Yellowish white, Flethy, flappy and shiny
3.	Bones and Joints	Cracking sound of joints on walking with prominent joints	Thin covering of bones and joints by soft tissue	Plumpy joints and limbs
4.	Hair and eyelashes	Split hair and dark eyelashes	Sparse hair with graying	Dark and Dense hair
5.	Appearance of Eyes	Lengthy Eyes	Easily suffering eyes due to heat and alcohol	Sparkling eyes
6.	Vision	Long sight	Short sight	Clear sight
7.	Voice	Clear and high pitched voice	Clear and medium pitched voice	Husky and unclear. Low pitched voice
8.	Tongue	Lengthy, sharp ended tongue with black patches	Medium and yellow or red coloured	Blunt, thick tongue with white coated
9.	Appetite	Scant appetite for cold food items	Increased appetite and intolerance to hunger, thirst, heat	Less appetite and tolerant to hunger, thirst, heat
10.	Taste	Desire for pungent, salt, sweet, heat	Desire for bitter, sweet, astringent	Desire for sour, bitter, astringent
11.	Sleep	Sleeping with half closed eyes	Medium sleep	Deep sleep
12.	Dreams	Flying in dreams around the hills, sky. Walking around the dense forest.	Seeing like yellow colour flowers, fire, sun, thunder.	Seeing the cooling places like tolus in the pond
13.	Strength	Poor strength	Medium strength	Immense strength

14.	Character	Unstable mind, change of mood according to situation		Medium, discipline, Good habits, Eagerness		Stable mind. Discipline and increased knowledge	
15.	Knowledge	Oscillation mind		Brilliance		Genius	
16.	Sexual activity	Loss of libido		Desire in sexual activity		Loss of libido	
		Total no. of Vaatham		Total no. of Pitham		Total no. of Kabham	

RESULTANT SOMATIC TYPE: _____

[6] GUNAM:

1. Sathuva Gunam 2. Raso Gunam 3. Thamo Gunam

[7] KOSAM: Normal Affected

1. Annamayakosam (7 Udarthathukal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Praanamyakosam (Praanan+ Kanmenthiriyam)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Manomayakosam (Manam + Gnendhiriyam)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Vingnanamayakosam (Budhi+ Gnendhiriyam)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Aanandamayakosam (Pranavaayu + Suluthi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[8] UYIR THATHUKKAL:

A. VALI (VAATHAM):

Normal Affected

1. Uyir Kaatru (Praanan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Malakkaatru (Abaanan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Thozhil Kaatru (Viyaanan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Oli Kaatru (Uthaanan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Niravu Kaatru (Samaanan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Vizhi Kaatru (Naagan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Imai Kaatru (Koorman)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Thummal Kaatru (Kirugaran)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Kottavi Kaatru (Devathaththan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Veengal Kaatru (Dhanancheyan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. AZHAL (PITHAM):**Normal****Affected**

1. Aakkanal (Paasagam or Analagam)
2. Vanna Eri Anal (Ranjagam)
3. Olloli Thee (Prasagam)
4. Nokkanal (Aalosagam)
5. Aatralangi Anal (Saathagam)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. IYYAM (KABHAM):**Normal****Affected**

1. Ali Iyyam (Avalambagam)
2. Neerpi Iyyam (Kilethagam)
3. Suvaikaan Iyyam (Bothagam)
4. Niraivu Iyyam (Tharpagam)
5. Ondri Iyyam (Sandhigam)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[9] UDAL THATHUKKAL:**A.SAARAM (CHYLE):**

INCREASED SAARAM (CHYLE)	DECREASED SAARAM(CHYLE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of appetite <input type="checkbox"/> • Excessive salivation <input type="checkbox"/> • Loss of perseverance <input type="checkbox"/> • Excessive heaviness <input type="checkbox"/> • White musculature <input type="checkbox"/> • Cough, dyspnea, excessive sleep <input type="checkbox"/> • Weakness in all joints of the body <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss weight <input type="checkbox"/> • Tiredness <input type="checkbox"/> • Dryness of the skin <input type="checkbox"/> • Diminished activity of the sense organs <input type="checkbox"/>

SAARAM: INCREASED DECREASED NORMAL

B. CENNEER (BLOOD):

INCREASED CENNEER(BLOOD)	DECREASED CENNEER(BLOOD)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boils in different parts of the body <input type="checkbox"/> • Anorexia <input type="checkbox"/> • Mental disorder <input type="checkbox"/> • Splenomegaly <input type="checkbox"/> • Colic pain <input type="checkbox"/> • Hematuria <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anaemia <input type="checkbox"/> • Tiredness <input type="checkbox"/> • Neuritis <input type="checkbox"/> • Lassitude <input type="checkbox"/> • Pallor of the body <input type="checkbox"/>

CENNEER: INCREASED DECREASED NORMAL

[C]. OON (MUSCLE):

INCREASED OON (MUSLE)	DECREASED OON (MUSLE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cervical lymphadenitis <input type="checkbox"/> • Vernicle ulcer <input type="checkbox"/> • Tumor in face ,abdomen, thigh, genitalia <input type="checkbox"/> • Hyper muscular in the cervical region <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impairment of sense organs <input type="checkbox"/> • Joint pain <input type="checkbox"/> • Jaw, thigh and genitalia gets shortened <input type="checkbox"/>

OON: INCREASED DECREASED NORMAL

D. KOZHUPPU (FAT):

INCREASED KOZHUPPU (FAT)	DECREASED KOZHUPPU (FAT)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cervical lymph adenitis <input type="checkbox"/> • Vernicle ulcer <input type="checkbox"/> • Tumor in face, abdomen, thigh, genitalia <input type="checkbox"/> • Hyper muscular in the cervical region <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain in the hip region <input type="checkbox"/> • Disease of the spleen <input type="checkbox"/>

KOZHUPPU: INCREASED DECREASED NORMAL

E. ENBU (BONE):

INCREASED ENBU (BONE)	DECREASED ENBU (BONE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excess growth in bones and teeth <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bones diseases <input type="checkbox"/> Loosening of teeth <input type="checkbox"/> Nails splitting <input type="checkbox"/> Falling of hair <input type="checkbox"/>

ENBU: INCREASED DECREASED NORMAL

F. MOOLAI (BONE MARROW):

INCREASED MOOLAI (BONE MARROW)	DECREASED MOOLAI (BONE MARROW)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heaviness of the body <input type="checkbox"/> Swollen eyes <input type="checkbox"/> Swollen phalanges <input type="checkbox"/> chubby fingers <input type="checkbox"/> Oliguria <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osteoporosis <input type="checkbox"/> Sunken eyes <input type="checkbox"/>

MOOLAI: INCREASED DECREASED NORMAL

G. SUKKILAM / SURONITHAM (SPERM / OVUM)

INCREASED SUKKILAM/SURONITHAM (SPERM / OVUM)	DECREASED SUKKILAM/SURONITHAM (SPERM / OVUM)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infatuation and lust towards women / men <input type="checkbox"/> Urinary calculi <input type="checkbox"/> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure in reproduction <input type="checkbox"/> Pain in the genitalia <input type="checkbox"/>

SUKKILAM/SURONITHAM: INCREASED DECREASED NORMAL

[10] MUKKUTRA MIGU GUNAM

I. Vali (Vaatham) Migu gunam	Present	Absent
1. Emaciation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Complexion – blackish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Desire to take hot food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Shivering of body	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Abdominal distension	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Constipation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Insomnia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Weakness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Giddiness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Lack of interest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

II. Azhal (Pitham) Migu gunam	Present	Absent
1. Yellowish discoloration of skin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Yellowish discoloration of the eye	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Yellow colored urine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Yellowish stools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Increased appetite	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Increased thirst	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Burning sensation over the body	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Sleep disturbance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Iyyam (Kabham) Migu gunam	Present	Absent
1. Increased salivary secretion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Reduced activeness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Heaviness of the body	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Body color – fair complexion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Chillness of the body	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Reduced appetite	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Wheezing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Increased sleep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[11]. NOIUTRA KALAM:

1. Kaar kaalam (Aug15-Oct14) 2. Koothir kaalam (Oct15-Dec14) 3. Munpani kaalam (Dec15-Feb14)
4. Pinpani kaalam (Feb15-Apr14) 5. Ilavanir kaalam (Apr15-June14) 6. Muthuvenir kaalam (June15-Aug14)

[12]. NOI UTRA NILAM

1. Kurunji (Hilly terrain) 2. Mullai (Forest range) 3. Marutham (Plains)
4. Neithal (Coastal belt) 5. Paalai (Aried)

FORM-III**LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS**

1. O.P No: _____ S. No: _____ Reg. No: _____

2. Lab. No _____ Date of assessment _____

3. Name: _____

4. Age: _____ years

5. Date of birth :

--	--

--	--

--	--	--	--

D D M M Y E A R**Blood:**

6. Hb _____ gms%

7. ESR at 30 minutes _____ mm and ESR at 60 minutes _____ mm

8. TC _____ Cells/cu mm

9. DC: P _____%; L _____%; E _____%; M _____%; B _____%

10. Blood Sugar: (R) _____ mgs%; (F) _____ mgs%; (PP) _____ mgs%

11. Serum Cholesterol _____ mgs %

12. Serum creatinine _____ mgs %

13. Blood urea _____ mgs %

Urine Examination:

14. Sugar _____

15. Albumin _____

16. Deposits _____

Special Investigations:17. Absolute Eosinophil Count (AEC) _____ Cells/ μ L

18. Immunoglobulin E (IgE) _____ UI/ml

GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHENNAI - 106.**DEPARTMENT OF PG - NOI NAADAL****AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY ON SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS INCLUDING
LINE OF TREATMENT AND DIETARY REGIMEN IN PATIENTS OF
“KARAPPAN PITHAM”****FORM IV A****INFORMED WRITTEN CONSENT FORM**

I _____ exercising my free power of choice, hereby give my consent to be included as a subject in the diagnostic trial entitled A study on “KARAPPAN PITHAM”. I will be required to undergo all routine examinations. I may be asked to give urine and blood samples during the study.

I have been informed about the study to my satisfaction by the attending investigator and the purpose of this trial and the nature of study and the laboratory investigations. I also give my consent to publish my urine sample photographs in scientific conferences and reputed scientific journals for the betterment of clinical research (ensuring the confidentiality)

I am also aware of my right to opt out of the trial at any time during the course of the trial without having to give the reasons for doing so.

Signature /thumb impression of the patient :

Date :

Name of the patient :

Signature of the investigator :

Head of the Department :

Date :

அரசினர் சித்த மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி சென்னை-106
பட்டமேற்படிப்பு - நோய்நாடல் துறை
நோய்க்கணிப்பு முறை மற்றும் குறிகுணங்களை பற்றிய ஓர் ஆய்வு

ஒப்புதல் படிவம்

ஆய்வாளரின் ஒப்புதல் படிவம்

நான் இந்த ஆய்வை குறித்த அனைத்து விபரங்களையும் நோயாளிக்கு புரியும் வகையில் எடுத்துரைத்தேன் என உறுதியளிக்கிறேன்.

தேதி:

கையொப்பம்:

இடம்:

பெயர்:

நோயாளியின் ஒப்புதல் படிவம்

நான் _____ என்னுடைய சுதந்திரமாக தேர்வு செய்யும் உரிமையைக் கொண்டு இங்கு தலைப்பிடப்பட்ட கரப்பான் பித்தம் நோயைக் கணிப்பதற்கான மருத்துவ ஆய்விற்கு என்னை உட்படுத்த ஒப்புதல் அளிக்கிறேன்.

என்னிடம் இந்தமருத்துவ ஆய்வின் காரணத்தையும், மருத்துவ ஆய்வுக்கூட பரிசோதனைகள் பற்றி திருப்தி அளிக்கும் வகையில் ஆய்வு மருத்துவரால் விளக்கிக் கூறப்பட்டது. மேலும் எனக்கு மருந்துகள் அக மற்றும் புறநோயாளிகள் பகுதியில் வழங்கப்படும் என்பதும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

நான் இந்த மருத்துவ ஆய்வின் போது காரணம் எதுவும் கூறாமல், எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும் இந்த ஆய்விலிருந்து என்னை விடுவித்துக் கொள்ளும் உரிமையைத் எதிரிந்திருக்கின்றேன்.

தேதி:

கையொப்பம்:

இடம்:

பெயர்:

தேதி:

சாட்சிக்காரர் கையொப்பம்:

இடம்:

பெயர்:

ஊறுமுறை:

FORM - IV-E**PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET****PURPOSE OF RESEARCH AND BENEFITS:**

The diagnostic research study in which your participation is proposed to assess the diagnostic methods in Siddha methodology in “KARAPPAN PITHAM” patients. It is expected that you would benefit from this study. Knowledge gained from this study would be of benefit to patients suffering from such conditions for the diagnosis and prognosis.

STUDY PROCEDURE:

You will be interviewed and examined as OP and IP patients at the study centre. At the first visit the physician will conduct a brief physical examination and assess the condition followed by Enn vagai thervu and routine blood and urine analysis. After matching the inclusion criteria you will be included in this study and you will be examined on the basis of Enn vagai thervu.

POSSIBLE RISK:

During this study, there may be a minimum pain to you, while drawing blood sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY:

Your medical records will be treated with confidentiality and will be revealed only to other doctors / scientists. The results of this study may be published in a scientific journal, but you will not be identified by your name.

YOUR PARTICIPATION AND YOUR RIGHTS:

Your participation in this study is voluntary and you may be withdrawn from this study at any time without having to give reasons for the same. You will be informed about the findings that occur during the study. If you do agree to take part in this study, your health record will need to be made available to the investigators. If you don't wish to participate at any stage, the level of care you receive will in no way be affected.

The Ethics committee cleared the study for undertaking at OPD and IPD, AAGHIM, CHENNAI – 106. Should any question arise with regards to this study you contact following person,

PG – STUDENT:

Dr. P. PRASATH,
Post Graduate,
Department of PG – Noi Naadal,
Government Siddha Medical College,
Chennai - 106.
Email: prasathkhan@gmail.com
Mobile No: 9486574454

அரசினர் சித்த மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி சென்னை-106
பட்டமேற்படிப்பு - நோய்நாடல் துறை
நோய்க்கணிப்பில் எண்வகைத்தேர்வின் பங்கு பற்றிய ஓர் ஆய்வு
நோயாளியின் தகவல் படிவம்

ஆய்வின் நோக்கமும் பயனும்:

தாங்கள் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் இவ்வாய்வு சித்தமருத்துவ முறையில் நோயைக் கணிப்பதற்கான ஓர் ஆய்வு முறை. இதன் பயனாக தங்களைப் போன்று பாதிப்புக்குள்ளாகும் நோயரின் நோய்க்கணிப்புக்கு பயனாகும்.

ஆய்வுமுறை:

தாங்கள் நேர்காணல் மற்றும் பரிசோதனைகளின் மூலம் உள்நோயாளி, வெளிநோயாளி பிரிவில் ஆய்வு செய்யப்படுவீர்கள். முதல் நேர்காணலின் போது ஆய்வாளரால் உடலின் பொதுபரிசோதனை, எண்வகைத்தேர்வு சோதனைகள், நீர் மற்றும் இரத்தப் பரிசோதனை செய்து குறிப்பிட்ட குறிகுணங்கள் இருப்பின் இவ்வாய்விற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படுவீர்கள்.

நேரும் உபாதைகள்:

இவ்வாயில் இரத்த பரிசோதனைக்காக இரத்தம் எடுக்கும் போது சிறிது வலி ஏற்படலாம்.

நம்பகத்தன்மை:

தங்களின் மருத்துவ ஆவணங்கள் அனைத்தும் மருத்துவர் ஆய்வாளர் அல்லாத பிறரிடம் தெரிவிக்கப்பட மாட்டாது.

நோயாளியின் பங்களிப்பும் உரிமைகளும்:

இவ்வாய்வில் தங்களின் பங்களிப்பு தன்னிச்சையானது. இவ்வாய்வில் தாங்கள் ஒத்துழைக்க இயலவில்லையெனில் எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும் காரணம் எதுவும் கூறாமல் விலகிக்கொள்ளலாம். இவ்வாய்வின் போது அறியப்படும் தகவல்கள் தங்களுக்கு தெரிவிக்கப்படும். நோயாளியின் ஒப்பதலுக்கிணங்க நோய்க்கணிப்பு விவரங்களை ஆய்வாளர் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்வார். நோயாளி ஆய்வின்மையே ஒத்துழைக்க மறுத்தாலும், எந்த நிலையிலும் நோயாளியை கவனிக்கும் விதம் பாதிக்கப்பட மாட்டாது. நிறுவன நெறிமுறை குழுவும் மேற்கண்ட ஆய்வின் மேற்கொள்ள ஒப்புதல் அளித்துள்ளது. ஆய்வு குறித்த சந்தேகங்கள் இருப்பின் கீழ்க்கண்ட நபரை தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும்.

பட்டமேற்படிப்பாளர்:

மரு. பெ.பிரசாத்,
 பட்டமேற்படிப்பு - நோய் நாடல் துறை,
 அரசினர் சித்த மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி சென்னை-106
 மின் அஞ்சல்: prasathkhan@gmail.com
 அலைபேசிஎண்: 9486574454

FORM-V

ஜோதிடம் மற்றும் பஞ்சபட்சி கணிப்பு படிவம்

1. பெயர்: _____
2. வயது ஆண்டுகள்
3. பாலினம்: ஆண் பெண் பிற
4. பிறந்த தேதி: நேரம் _____ காலை மாலை
5. பிறந்த ஊர்: _____
6. இலக்னம்: _____ இராசி: _____ நட்சத்திரம்: _____
7. நோயாளி முதலில் வந்த நாள்:
8. நோயாளி முதலில் வந்த நேரம்: _____ காலை மாலை
9. கிழமை _____ பொழுது (சாமம்):
10. பிறை: வளர்பிறை தேய்பிறை

சாவு		துயில்	
பட்சி	பூதம்	பட்சி	பூதம்
வல்லாறு <input type="checkbox"/>	மண் <input type="checkbox"/>	வல்லாறு <input type="checkbox"/>	மண் <input type="checkbox"/>
ஆந்தை <input type="checkbox"/>	நீர் <input type="checkbox"/>	ஆந்தை <input type="checkbox"/>	நீர் <input type="checkbox"/>
காகம் <input type="checkbox"/>	தீ <input type="checkbox"/>	காகம் <input type="checkbox"/>	தீ <input type="checkbox"/>
கோழி <input type="checkbox"/>	வளி <input type="checkbox"/>	கோழி <input type="checkbox"/>	வளி <input type="checkbox"/>
மயில் <input type="checkbox"/>	வெளி <input type="checkbox"/>	மயில் <input type="checkbox"/>	வெளி <input type="checkbox"/>

(குறிப்பு: வளர்பிறையில் சாவு + துயில்; தேய்பிறையில் துயில் + சாவு என்ற விதியை மனதில் கொள்ளல் வேண்டும்)

பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குற்றம்: _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY:**SIDDHA BOOKS:**

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8. Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary, (2nd volume, Page 2305).

CERTIFICATES

யுகி வைத்திய சிந்தாமணி



வெளியீடு:

இந்திய மருத்துவம் - ஒமியோபதித்துறை
சென்னை - 600 106.

நூலடைவு

நூலின் பெயர்	:	யூகி வைத்திய சிந்தாமனி
அருளியவர்	:	யூகி மாமுனிவர்
பொருள்	:	நோய்க் கணிப்பு
வெளியிட்டோர்	:	இந்திய மருத்துவம் - ஓமியோபதித் துறை, சென்னை - 600 106.
பதிப்பு ஆண்டு	:	முதல் பதிப்பு : 1998 இரண்டாம் பதிப்பு : <u>2005</u>
பதிப்புரிமை	:	© தமிழ்நாடு அரசு
நூல் வடிவம்	:	RA 1/8
அச்சுத்தாள்	:	15.7 கி.கி. (60 GSM) கிரீம் ஒவ்
அட்டைக் கட்டுமானம்	:	கடின அட்டை
எழுத்துகள்	:	10 புள்ளி
மொத்த பக்கங்கள்	:	x + 274
பிரதிகள்	:	500
நூலின் விலை	:	ரூ 150.00
அச்சிட்டோர்	:	சாரதி ஆஃப் செட் பிரிண்டர்ஸ், 18, நேரு தெரு, பராசக்தி காலனி, சிவகாசி - 626 123. ☎ : 04562-220356

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யூகி வைத்திய சிந்தாமணி

நம்பித்தஞ் சடமெல்லாங் கனத்து வற்றும்
 நாவுதனில் ருசியில்லைப் பசி யுமில்லை
 வம்பித்தங் கருப்பாகி வாந்தி யுண்டாம்
 மாசடையுங் கரும்பித்தம் வளப்பந் தானே.

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கரம்பான்பித்தம்

வளப்பமாஞ் சரீமெல்லாஞ் சொறியுண் டாகி
 வருத்தமிக வாகியேகட்டி கட்டும்
 குளப்பமாய் வயிறுதான் பேதி யாகும்
 குமாலா யிருமியே யிழுத்துக் கொள்ளும்
 இளப்பமாய்க் கால்தானும் பெலன்கே டாகும்
 இடுப்பிலே வலியுண்டாய்த் திமிருண் டாகும்
 களப்பமாய்க் கருதியே மேனி யெல்லாம்
 கந்துகரப் பான்பித்தங் கண்டி டாயே.

365

அசீரணபித்தம்

கண்டிட்ட மந்தமாய்ப் பசியோ இல்லை
 கடுத்துமே நளிராகி மலமி றுக்கும்
 வெண்டிட்ட விழிகரித்து நீர்தான் பாயும்
 மிக்கதலை வலிக்கும்வயி றிரைச்ச லாகும்
 அண்டிட்ட வயிறு அழுத்த மாகும்
 அசனமிகச் செல்லாது கைகா லோயும்
 பண்டிட்ட பிளித்தேக்காய் வாய்நீ ரூறும்
 பண்பான வசீரணபித்தம் பயின்றி டாயே

366

உருசிபித்தம்

பயின்றிட்ட மனமறுத்துக் குடல்பி ரட்டிப்
 பாகங்கான வாந்தியொடு ரூய்சி யாகித்
 தியன்றிட்ட தியக்கமாய்ச் சிரசி லேறித்
 திருப்பியே தலைதன்னைப் பிறகே வீசும்

GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE
Arumbakkam, Chennai-106

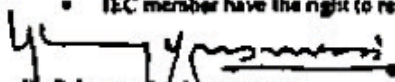
Communication Of The Decision Of Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC)

IEC No: GSMC-CIB-ME-S/022/2017

Protocol title:		
AN OSERVATIONAL STUDY ON SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS INCLUDING LINE OF TREATMENT AND DIETARY REGIMEN OF KARAPPAN PITHAM		
Principal Investigator:		Dr. P. PRASATH
Name & Address of Institution:		
Government Siddha Medical College, Arumbakkam, Chennai-106		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Revised Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Expedited Review
Date of review (DD/MM/YY):		06-04-2017
Date of Previous Review, If Revised Application:		
Decision of the IEC		
<input type="checkbox"/> Recommended	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recommended with suggestions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejected	
Suggestions / Reasons / Remarks:		
Study period 1 Year		
Change stiffness into numbness in symptoms		
Add enbumayasi in moolai (uda/thambukal)		
Recommended for a period of 1 year from date of completion of preclinical studies :		

Please Note:

- ◆ Inform IEC immediately in case of any adverse events/serious drug reaction.
- ◆ Seek TEC approval in case of any change in the study procedure, site and investigator
- ◆ This approval is valid only for period mentioned above
- ◆ IEC member have the right to review the trial with prior intimation.


Dr. P. Jayaprakash Narayanan
Chairman


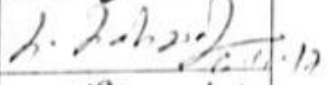
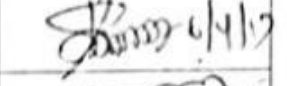
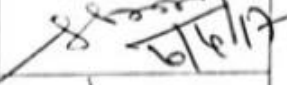
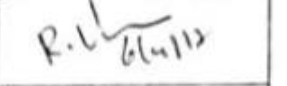
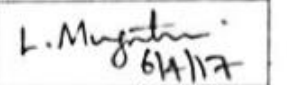
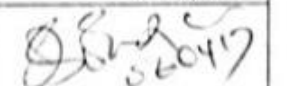
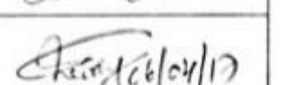
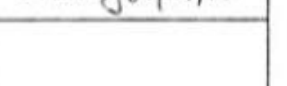

Dr. K. Kanakavalli
Member Secretary

INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE

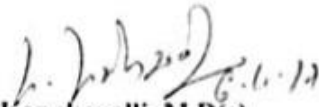
Date : 06.04.2017

Sub : IEC Review of research proposals

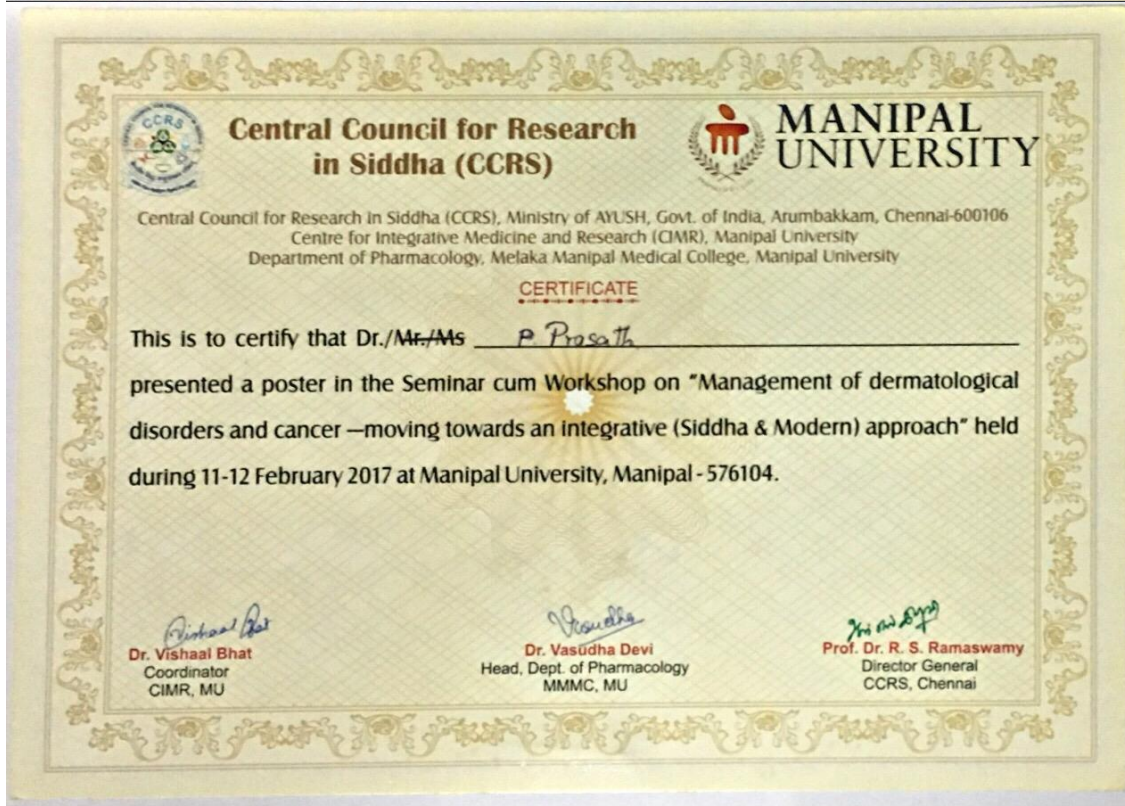
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MEMBERS	PARTICIPATION	SIGNATURE
Dr.P JEYAPRAKASH NARAYANAN, M.D(S), Chairman	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dr. K. KANAKAVALLI, MD(S), Member secretary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Dr.SATHYA RAJESWARAN M.D(S), Clinician - Siddha	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Dr.KABHLAN M.D(S), Clinician - Siddha	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dr.R.VASUDEVAN, M.D(S), PG.DIP (Clinical research), Msc (Medical sociology), Sociologist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Dr.L.MUKUNTHAN, M.B.B.S.,DNB (Medicine), Modern medicine specialist,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Dr. JOSEPH MARIYA ADAIKKALAM, M.D(S), Msc epidemiology., Social scientist,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Dr.G.DAYANAND REDDY, Ph.D., Biomedical scientist	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Mr.B.PADMANABHA PILLAI, Philosopher	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mrs. PREETHIA SARAVANAN, Public person	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	


Dr.P.Jeya prakash narayanan M.D(s),
Chairman


Dr.K.Kanakavalli, M.D(s)
Member secretary

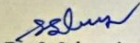


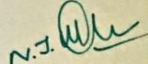




Ministry of AYUSH


Global Acceptance for Siddha System of Medicine : Scope and Challenges
A NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Certificate of Appreciation

This certificate is proudly presented to Dr. Prasath. P
for authoring / co-authoring / presenting / co-presenting the oral / poster presentation entitled "An observational study on Siddha diagnostic tools (Neikuni / Naadi) in patients of Pakkavaatham" in the National Conference on "Global Acceptance for Siddha System of Medicine: Scope and Challenges" organised by Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) with the support of Ministry of AYUSH held on 28th & 29th September, 2018 at Amma Arangam, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai - 600 030.


Dr. S. Selvarajan
Organising Secretary
Research Officer (Siddha) S-II, CCRS

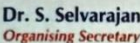

Dr. N.J. Muthukumar
Chairman & Convener
Director General, CCRS


 **CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN SIDDHA**
Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India
Arumbakkam, Chennai – 600106.



Ministry of AYUSH

Global Acceptance for Siddha System of Medicine : Scope and Challenges
A NATIONAL CONFERENCE
Certificate of Merit

This certificate is proudly awarded to P. Prasath
who has won the first / second / ~~third~~ / consolation prize in the oral / poster presentation for the paper entitled "An Observational Study on Siddha Diagnostic Tools (Neikuni & Naadi) in Patients of Pakkavaatham" in the National Conference on "Global Acceptance for Siddha System of Medicine: Scope and Challenges" organised by Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) with the support of Ministry of AYUSH held on 28th & 29th September, 2018 at Amma Arangam, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai - 600 030.


Dr. S. Selvarajan
Organising Secretary
Research Officer (Siddha) S-II, CCRS


Dr. N.J. Muthukumar
Chairman & Convener
Director General, CCRS

 **CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN SIDDHA**
Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India
Arumbakkam, Chennai – 600106.



SKM
National Seminar on
Management of Lifestyle Disorders

ORGANIZED BY
SKM CARE
THE CENTER FOR AYUSH SYSTEM RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

SPONSORED BY
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. / ~~Sci.~~ / ~~Smt.~~ **DR. PRASADH. P.**.....

of **GOVT. SMC PALAYAMKOTTAI**..... has Participated / Presented ~~Oral~~ / Poster paper

in the National Seminar organized by **SKM Center for Ayush system Research and Education,**

at Erode on 19th & 20th January, 2019



Patron :
SKM. Shree Shivkumar
Managing Director
SKM Siddha and Ayurvedha
Company (India) Private Limited



Co-Patron :
Mrs. Kumutaavalli Shivkumar
Joint Managing Director
SKM Siddha and Ayurvedha
Company (India) Private Limited



Joint Co-Patron :
Dr. L. Mahadevan MD.,(Ayu)
Associate Professor, Dept. of Kayachikitsa,
Pankajakasthuri Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram &
Sri Sarada Ayurveda Hospital, Kanyakumari (Dt),TN.



Joint Co-Patron :
Dr. T. Thirunarayanan BSMS.,
Centre for Traditional Medicine & Research,
Adambakkam,
Chennai


NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

**“RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVE
THROUGH SIDDHA SYSTEM OF MEDICINE”**


(RM & PHISSM - 2018)

6TH & 7TH APRIL 2018

**प्रमाण पत्र
CERTIFICATE**



सिद्ध क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान संस्थान
पूजापुरा, तिरुवनंतपुरम, केरल
SIDDHA REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala



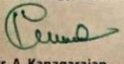
केन्द्रीय सिद्ध अनुसन्धान परिषद्
(आयुष मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN SIDDHA
Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India

This is to certify that Dr./~~Shri~~/~~Smt.~~ **Prasath P. V. SMC, Chennai**..... has participated/~~presented~~


a paper entitled.....

..... in the National Seminar on

“Research Methodology and Public Health Initiative through Siddha System of Medicine” (RM & PHISSM - 2018) organized by
Siddha Regional Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram on 6th & 7th April 2018 at Dr. M R DAS Convention Centre, Rajiv Gandhi
Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.



डॉ. ए. कनगराजन / Dr. A. Kanagarajan
Organizing Secretary and Convenor



प्रो.डॉ.अर.एस. रामस्वामी / Prof. Dr. R. S. Ramaswamy
Director General, CCRS




தேசிய கருத்தரங்கம்
சித்த மருத்துவத்தில் புற மருத்துவ முறைகள்
SIDDHA REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
 (Under Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai.
 Ministry of Ayush, Government of India)
 Kuyavarpalayam, Puducherry - 605 013.

Certificate No : SRRI/NCPM/2017/ 167



Certificate

This is to certify that Dr./Sh./Km./Smt. Dr. P.PRASATH

*has participated in the National Conference on Pura Maruthuvam - External Therapies
 in Siddha System of Medicine organized by Siddha Regional Research Institute,
 Puducherry, held on 9th & 10th December , 2017 at Dr. APJ Abdul kalam JIPMER
 Auditorium, Puducherry.*

B. Chitra

Organising Secretary

ச. கிருஷ்ண கு.

Convenor

ச. அ. சிவசுப்பிரமணியன்

Chairman





Government of India
Ministry of AYUSH

Siddhar Agathiyar
Father of Siddha Medicine

Certificate of

Achievement

This Certificate is proudly presented to

DR. PRASATH. P
GSMC, CHENNAI

for making oral presentation/poster presentation titled

**A REVIEW ON "UNAVE MARUNDHU" IN PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT
 OF LIFESTYLE DISORDER MADHUMEQAM (DIABETES MELLITUS)**

in the National Conference on "Prevention and Management of Lifestyle Disorders
 through Siddha system of Medicine" on the **first Siddha Day** held on **04.01.2018** –
 organised by Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) jointly with
 Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, Govt. of Tamil Nadu,
 The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University and National Institute of Siddha.


Prof. Dr. R. S. Ramaswamy
 (Director General
 Central Council for Research in Siddha)
 Chairman




Prof. Dr. P. Parthiban
 (Joint Director, DIM&H
 Govt. of Tamil Nadu)
 Organising Secretary

Certificate No: FSD/Pres/ 039





Government of India
Ministry of AYUSH

Siddhar Agathiyar
Father of Siddha Medicine

Certificate
of
Participation

This Certificate is proudly presented to

Dr. Sha. Prasath P [GSMC, Chennai]

for participating

in the National Conference on "Prevention and Management of Lifestyle Disorders
 through Siddha system of Medicine" on the first Siddha Day held on 04.01.2018 -
 organised by Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) jointly with
 Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, Govt. of Tamil Nadu,
 The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University and National Institute of Siddha.




Prof. Dr. R. S. Ramaswamy
 (Director General
 Central Council for Research in Siddha)
 Chairman


Prof. Dr. P. Parthiban
 (Joint Director, DIM&H
 Govt. of Tamil Nadu)
 Organising Secretary

Certificate No: FSD/Part/ 049