



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

General Medicine

DRUG REVIEW ON SIDDHA DRUG- PATTAI CHOORANAM

KEY WORDS: Siddha Drug, Pattai Chooranam, Pharmacological Actions and Organoleptic Characters

Dr. P. Kokila*	PG Scholars, Post Graduate Department of Forensic Medicine and Siddha Toxicology, Govt. Siddha Medical College, Tirunelveli, Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, Chennai. *Corresponding Author
Dr. S. R. Pholtan Rajeev	PG Scholars, Post Graduate Department of Forensic Medicine and Siddha Toxicology, Govt. Siddha Medical College, Tirunelveli, Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, Chennai.
Prof. Dr. M. Thiruthani	Head of the Department, Post Graduate Department of Forensic Medicine and Siddha Toxicology, Govt. Siddha Medical College, Tirunelveli, Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, Chennai.

ABSTRACT
 Debilitating diseases are challenge to the world health sectors nowadays, So many treatment schedules for debilitating diseases by siddhars were recorded among those medicine, this drug review select only one as easily available raw materials and easy to preparation of medicine and wide range of indication were found in "Pattai Chooranam". In this research, each ingredient's pharmacological actions and organoleptic characters analysis with indication of final prepared medicine - "Pattai Chooranam". Finally concluded as; all ingredient's pharmacological actions and organoleptic characters were perfect match with Indication of the Pattai Chooranam was defined as; mehavayu - flatulency caused in the body by venereal heat. Mehavooral - Itching caused by venereal affection. Soolai - the joints of the limbs are specially swollen and attended with boils and itching. Prameham - vellai- Gonorrhoea. Therefore this research drug is good for their indications and strongly recommended to clinical trial to prove scientifically in future.

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, Health issues are become crisis to challenge the world health sectors and stimulate the research and development of health field. But same time in ancient time also diseases were problem to human living and that time scientist such as Siddhars denoted the perfect manuscript records by their scientific measures respectively and listed 4448 diseases and their prognosis and treatment package also.

However, debilitating diseases are challenge to the world health sectors nowadays, therefore this research deal with search into siddha ancient authenticated text books to curing any medicine recorded in ancient time. So got so many treatment schedules for debilitating diseases by siddhars were recorded among those medicine, this drug review select only one as easily available raw materials and easy to preparation of medicine and wide range of indication were found in "Pattai Chooranam". It was has 10 ingredients among all only one mineral - Sulphur and other all from plant origin and poisonous substances were only 02 and detoxification process of all ingredients before purification of final drug preparation. Indication of the *Pattai Chooranam* was defined as; *mehavayu* - flatulency caused in the body by venereal heat. *Mehavooral* - Itching caused by venereal affection. *Soolai* - the joints of the limbs are specially swollen and attended with boils and itching. *Prameham* - *vellai*- Gonorrhoea.

In this research, each ingredient's pharmacological actions and organoleptic characters analysis with indication of final prepared medicine - "*Pattai Chooranam*".

This is good evidence base of the siddha drug and its pharmacological aspect of modern measures were satisfied by other medical systems as western medical system.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design: Drug Review on Literature
Research Type: Literature Review
Research Period: 03 Months

Literature collected from:
 Anupooaga vaidya navaneetham, Part-09, Hakeem P. Muka

mmathu Abdulla saayabu, first Edition-1975, Arulmihu Sri Thandayuthapaani Thirukovil, pg no:59.

Ingredients of drug:

1. Purified Parangipattai - 05 palam
2. Purified Sulphur - 02 palam
3. Sathikkai
4. Sathipathiri
5. Lavangam- } -01 palam (35g)
6. Sirunaagapoo } each one
7. Amukkara kizhangu }
8. Kodiveliverpattai }
9. Sadamanjil }
10. Pachaikarpooram - 2 1/2 varagan (10.5g)

Preparation: prepare the powder of all ingredients with separately and mixed well.

Dose: 1 1/2 varagan - 2 1/2 varagan Twice a day for 21 days

Adjuvant: Ghee, Honey, Butter

Indication: 21 types of prameham, soolai, kiranthi, Mehavooral, mehavayu.

Indication of the *Pattai Chooranam* was defined as;

mehavayu - flatulency caused in the body by venereal heat.
Mehavooral - Itching caused by venereal affection
Soolai - the joints of the limbs are specially swollen and attended with boils and itching.
Prameham - *vellai*- Gonorrhoea

1. *Smilax china*

Thagam palavathan thathunattam pun pilavai
Megan kadikiranthi veelmoolan - Thegamudan
Kuttai pagandhamer kolvamanam Pomparangi
Pattayinai uchcharithu par.

Theraiyar gunavagadam.

They are useful in syphilis, leprosy, skin diseases, epilepsy, insanity, scrofula, vitiated conditions of vata, flatulency, dyspepsia, colic, neuralgia, constipation, helminthiasis, psoriasis, fever, strangury, seminal weakness and general debility.

Pharmacological Actions: The rhizomes are bitter, acrid, thermogenic, anodyne, anti-inflammatory, digestive, laxative, depurative, aphrodisiac, diuretic, sudorific, febrifuge and tonic.

2. Syzygium aromaticum

Piththa mayakam bedhiyodu vanthiumpom
Suththarath thakkaduppun thondrumo – meththa
Lavangam kondavaruk ke sugamahum
Malamange kattumena vazhthu.

Sukkulanat tankarna soorviyanga lanjanathaad
Sikkalvida sarvaa siyappiniu – makkikkut
Tangan poovodu dharipadarun thondrilil
Vangapoo voduraithu va.

Agathiyar gunavagadam.

They are useful in halitosis, odontalgia, ophthalmopathy, flatulence, colic, gastropathy, anorexia, cough, asthma, vitiated conditions of kapha and pitta, burning sensation, skin diseases, helminthiasis, agalactia, impurity of breast milk, strangury, fever, cephalalgia, neuralgia, laumbago, nostalgia, dental caries, hyperacidity, vomiting, dipsis, hepatopathy, general debility and tuberculosis.

Pharmacological actions: The cloves are acrid, bitter, aromatic, refrigerant, ophthalmic, digestive, carminative, stomachic, stimulant, antispasmodic, antibacterial, rubefacient, aphrodisiac, appetizer, expectorant, emollient, anthelmintic, sialogogue, rejuvenating, galacto-purifier, diuretic, febrifuge and tonic.

3. Myristica fragrans Seed

Thathunattam bedhi saruvaasiyanjiranoi
Oadhusuva sankasam utkirani – vedho
Dilakkaai varumpinipometramayalpathan
Kulakkaa yarundhuvarkku kooru.

4. Myristica fragrans Peri-cap of seed

Sadhitharum paththirikku thaba suranthanियum
Oadhukindra piththam uyarkkaan – thathuvirththi
Undaan kirahaniyo dodhak kazhichalarum
Pandaan kurayae pahar.

Agathiyar gunavagadam.

useful in vitiated conditions of kapha and vata, inflammations cephalalgia, helminthiasis, halitosis, dyspepsis, flatulence, colic, cough, dysmenorrhoea, ulcers, hepatopathy, splenopathy, ophthalmopathy, impotency, skin diseases, insomnia, hyperdipsia, cardiac disorders, fever and general debility.

Pharmacological actions: The nutmeg and mace are bitter, acrid, astringent, sweet, thermogenic, aromatic, aphrodisiac, anti-inflammatory, anodyne, diuretic, emmenagogue, antispasmodic, febrifuge, narcotic, stimulant.

5. Withania somnifera

Konjan thuvarpaan kodiyaayam soolaiyari
Minjukarap paanpaandu veppathappu – vinji
Musuvuru thodamumpo mohamana lundaam
Asvagan dhikkend ari.

Agathiyar soothiram.

They are useful in vitiated conditions of vata, leucoderma, constipation, insomnia, tissue-building and nervous breakdown.

Pharmacological actions: The tuberous roots are astringent, bitter, acrid, somniferous, thermogenic, stimulant, aphrodisiac, diuretic and tonic.

6. Mesua ferrea

Sirunaga poovinadhu seigaidhanai solvom
Kuriyagum megaththai kollum – nerivittu

Theedhaai selvayuvaiun theerkumiru marpokkum
Kothaai! Idhairinthu kol.

They are useful in vitiated conditions of pitta and vata, asthma, cough, hiccough, halitosis, leprosy, scabies, dermatopathy, pruritis, pharyngodynia, vomiting, dysentery, haemorrhoids, ulcers, burning sensation of feet, dyspepsia, impotency, leucorrhoea, haemoptysis, strangury, cephalgia, fever and cardiac debility.

Pharmacological actions:

The flowers are astringent, bitter, acrid, mildly heating, anodyne, sudorific, digestive, carminative, constipating, anthelmintic, diuretic, alexipharmic, expectorant, stomachic, haemostatic, aphrodisiac, febrifuge and cardiotoxic.

7. Nardostachys jatamansi

Kuttan silanthividam korapuraana suram
Uttinangaal bedhikannoi ottirumal – sottiraththa
Piththamiraip pegum perunkorai endruraikkun
Suththasada manjilai sol.

Agathiyar gunavagadam.

They are useful in vitiated conditions of kapha and vata, arthralgia, ulcers, wounds, epilepsy, convulsions, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, ascites, constipation, jaundice, cardiac debility, dry cough, asthma, strangury, amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, seminal weakness, chronic and intermittent fevers, ophthalmopathy, skin diseases, falling of hair, splenopathy, nephropathy, gleet, pharyngitis, leprosy, erysipelas and general debility.

Pharmacological actions:

The roots are bitter, acrid, astringent, thermogenic, alexeric, emollient, anodyne, vulnerary; hypnotic, carminative, digestive, stomachic, laxative, hepato and cardiotoxic, trichogenous, expectorant, diuretic, emmenagogue, aphrodisiac, febrifuge, ophthalmic and tonic.

8. Plumbago zeylanica

Kattivira nangkiranthi kaalhal araiyaappuk
Kattisoo laiveekkan kaalmoolam – muttiraththa
Kattunee retran kanaththa peruvayirum
Attung kodiveli yaam.

They are useful in dyspepsis, colic, inflammations, cough, bronchitis, helminthiasis, haemorrhoids, elephantiasis, chronic and intermittent fever, leprosy, leucoderma, ringworm, scabies, hepatosplenomegally, amenorrhoea, odontalgia, vitiated conditions of vata and kapha and anaemia.

Pharmacological actions:

The roots are acrid, astringent, thermogenic, anthelmintic, constipating, expectorant, anti-inflammatory, abortifacient, alterant, antiperiodic, carminative, digestive, sudorific, narcotic, gastric and nervous stimulant and rejuvenating.

9. Cinnamomum camphora

Attakunman choolai yanuhadhu vaathamodu
Thuttame happiniun thotraave – mattalarung
Koonthan mudimaadhe kottung kabampohunch
Charnthapachai karpoorath thaal.

Patharththa guna vilakkam.

They are useful in the treatment of ulcers, joint pain, vata disease, gonorrhoea and kapham.

Pharmacological action: Refrigerant, Tonic, Expectorant.

10. sulphur

Nellikai ganthikku neel pathinen kuttamandham
Vallai kavisai kunnavatu kannoi – pollaa
Vidakkadivan meganoi veerusuram bedhi

Thidak kirahani kabampon ther.

Gunapadam thathuseeva vaguppu.

They used to treat the leprosy, indigestion, hepatitis, flatulence, colic, eye diseases, poisonous bite, leucorrhoea, fever, diarrhoea, Dropsy and kapham.

Pharmacological actions:

Sulphur is described as of bitter astringent taste with a peculiar strong smell. It increases bile, acts as a laxative and alterative and its preparations also act as alterative, laxative, diuretic and insecticide. Sulphur, when taken internally and in small doses, becomes absorbed and may be detected in the sweat, milk and urine. It is a stimulant to the secreting organs such as the skin and the bronchial mucous membranes. It has a specific action on the rectum and increases the haemorrhoidal secretions. The sulphurous and mineral waters as they contain earthy an alkaline sulphates act as laxative and diuretic, while the sulphurous acid disengaged from them acts as a diaphoretic. In large dose it acts as a purgative.

RESULT

Table 1: Ingredients of research drug and its used parts

Ingredients	Tamil name	Used part
<i>Smilax china</i>	Parangipattai	Tuber

<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Sathikkai, vasuvaasi	Seed and pericap of seed
<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	lavangam	Bud
<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Sirunaagam poo	Bud
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	amukkara	Root
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	venkodiveli	Root bark
<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i>	sadamanjil	Root
<i>Cinnamom camphora</i>	Pachaikarpooram	Resin
Sulphur	ganthagam	Mineral

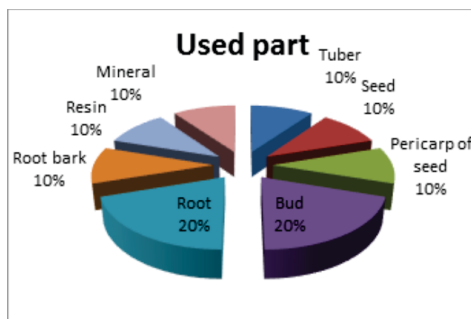


Chart 1: Used parts as; Tuber, Seed, Pericarp of seed, Root bark, Resin, Mineral were only 01 ingredient and Bud and Root

Table 2: Organoleptic characters, indications and pharmacological actions of each ingredients of the research drug.

Ingredients	Taste	Potency	Bio-availability	General Characteristic	Pharmacological Actions
<i>Smilax china</i>	Sweet	cool	sweet	It is used in the treatment of Thirst, vatha diseases, ulcer, invertebrate ulcer, diabetes, poisonous bite, skin disease, hemorrhoids, leprosy, vomiting, venereal ulcer, kapham.	Alterative Antisyphilitic Aphrodisiac Depurative
<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Astringent, pungent	Hot	Pungent	It is used to treat the spermatorrhoea, dysentery, vatha disease, headache, cough, diarrhea, colic, flatulence, indigestion, pitta disease.	Stimulant Carminative Narcotic Aromatic Aphrodisiac Tonic
<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Pungent, astringent	Hot	Pungent	It is used to treat burning fever due to distress, diarrhea, diabetes. It is used to strengthen the body thathus.	Aphrodisiac Carminative Stimulant Hypnotic
<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	Pungent	Hot	Pungent	It is used to treat the giddiness and unconsciousness, dysenteric diarrhea, chronic diarrhea, vomiting, ear diseases, film in the eye, skin disease, burning sensation in the anus.	Antispasmodic Carminative Stomachic
<i>Mesua ferrea</i>	Astringent, slightly bitter	Cool	Pungent	It is used to treat leucorrhoea, cough, diarrhea, ulcers, blister, burning sensation in the sole, bleeding, Obstruction of the urethral passage.	Astringent Carminative
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Bitter	Hot	Pungent	It is used to treat the kapha and vatha diseases, eczema, fever, inflammation. It is to the produce appetite.	Alterative Aphrodisiac Deobstruent Diuretic, Tonic Soporitic, Sedative
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Pungent	Hot	Pungent	It is used to treat boils, tumours, warts, mumps, carbuncles, venereal ulcers and other swelling from syphilitic, other morbid and debilitated conditions, vatha disease, inflammation, venereal swelling, dropsy, boring pain inside the body, piles, stoppage of haemorrhage, malaria fever.	Antiperiodic Diaphoretic
<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i>	Sweet in fresh, in dry pungent.	Hot	Pungent	It is used to treat Chronic fever, Spider bite, internal heat vatha disease, diarrhea, eye disease, cough, hypertension, asthma.	Stimulant Antospasmodic Diuretic Expectorant
<i>Cinnamomum Camphora</i>	Bitter, salt	Hot	Pungent	It is used to treat Eight type of ulcers in siddha, joint pain, vatha disease, gonorrhoea, kapham.	Refrigerant Tonic Expectorant

Sulphur	Bitter, Astringent	Hot	Pungent	It is used to treat the leprosy, skin disease, indigestion, hepatitis, ascites, flatulence, eye disease, poisonous bite, chronic gonorrhoea, vatha fever, diarrhea, dysentery, kapham.	Cholagogue Laxative Tonic Diaphoretic antiseptic
---------	-----------------------	-----	---------	--	--

were

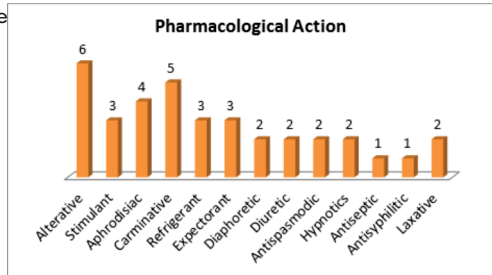


Chart 2: Pharmacological actions were; Alterative-6, Stimulant-3, Aphrodisiac-4, Carminative-5, Refrigerant-3, Expectorant-3, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Antispasmodic, Hypnotics, Laxative were only 02 and Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic were only 01 of the ingredients.

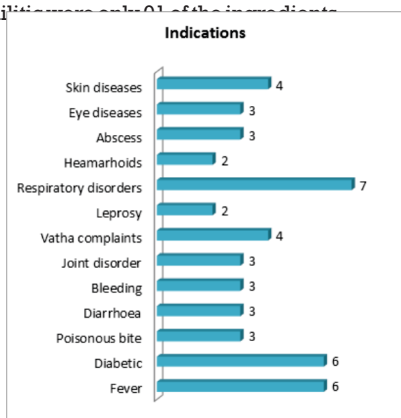


Chart 3: Indications were list as; Fever-6, Diabetic-6, Poisonous bite-3, Diarrhoea-3, Bleeding-3, Joint disorder-3, Vatha complaints-4, Leprosy-2, Respiratory disorders-7, Hemorrhoids-2, Abscess-3, Eye diseases-3, Skin diseases-4.

4.DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This research objective is satisfied by the results such as; Used parts were Tuber, Seed, Pericarp of Seed, Root bark, Resin, Mineral were only 01 ingredient and Bud and Root were 2 ingredients in this research drug. (Chart -1)Pharmacological actions were; Alterative-6, Stimulant-3, Aphrodisiac-4, Carminative-5, Refrigerant-3, Expectorant-3, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Antispasmodic, Hypnotics, Laxative were only 02 and Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic were only 01 of the ingredients. (Chart -2)Indications were list as; Fever-6, Diabetic-6, Poisonous bite-3, Diarrhoea-3, Bleeding-3, Joint disorder-3, Vatha complaints-4, Leprosy-2, Respiratory disorders-7, Hemorrhoids-2, Abscess-3, Eye diseases-3, Skin diseases-4. (Chart -3)Organoleptic characters, indications and pharmacological actions of each ingredients of the research drug.(Table -2)In this research, each ingredient's pharmacological actions and organoleptic characters analysis with indication of final prepared medicine - "Pattai Chooranam".

Finally concluded as; all ingredient's pharmacological actions and organoleptic characters were perfect match with Indication of the *Pattai Chooranam* was defined as; *mehavayu* – flatulency caused in the body by venereal heat. *Mehavooral* – Itching caused by venereal affection. *Soolai* – the joints of the limbs are specially swollen and attended with boils and itching. *Prameham* – *vellai*–Gonorrhoea. Therefore this research drug is good for their indications.

Conflict of Interest: Nil
REFERENCES

1. Anaivarai Anathanan, Sarakku Suddhi Sei Muraigal, Department of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, Chennai, 1st ed,2008,pg 9-11
2. Anonymous, Indian Siddha Pharmacopoeia vol.1,2010, page no.146,2.4.24
3. Anonymous, WHO Country Cooperation Strategy 2006-2011 – Supplement on Traditional Medicine. New Delhi: 2007. pp. 1–13 7. Quality Control Methods for Medicinal Plants Materials. Geneva: 1998. World Health Organization;pp.1–115.
4. Hakkeem. B. Mugamathu Abdulla saayabu, Anubogavaiathanavaneetham, part-9, Author Thamarainoolagam publication, 1st Edition -1995,3rd reprint -2017, page No- 71
5. Kuppasamy Mudaliyar. K. N., H.P.I.M, Dr. K. S. Uthamarayan, H.P.I.M, siddha vaithiyathirattu, Indian medicine and Hemoepathy,3rd ed,2006,pg 2,25-26,29,39,43- 46,168,189,201.
6. Murugesumudhaliyar .R., Siddha Meteria Medica, Mooligai section (Tamil edition), Translation and publication wing, Dept. of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, Chennai-106, 1st edition,2008.
7. Ramachandran Kosssey. S. P., Anupoga Vaithiya Parama Ragasiyam, Thamarai Noolagam, 1999, pg 7.
8. Sambasivampillai. T. V., Siddha Medical Dictionary (Tamil-English), Department of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, Chennai – 106, fourth print-2016
9. Thiagarajan. R., Siddha Materia Medica (mineral &Animal sections), Department of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, Chennai, First Edition,2008.
10. Uthamarayan.K.S., H.P.I.M, Thotrakiramaaraichiyam siddha maruthuva va ralarum, Indian medicine and Hemoepathy, 3rded, 2006, pg 337.
11. Vaidyaratnam P S Varier's, Indian Medicinal Plants – a compendium of 500 species – volume -5, Arya vaidya sala, Kottakal, 1989