

Clinical and Experimental approach for *Karanool Sigitchai* in *Velimoolam* (External haemorrhoid) and *Pouthiram* (Low anal fistula)

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Siddha Medicine is one and prime among Indian System of Medicine. External haemorrhoid and Low anal fistula are non-communicable ano-rectal diseases and the prevalence is increasing nowadays due to life style modification. *Karanool Sigitchai* is one of a familiar therapy employed widely for the treatment of abscesses, benign growths, non-healing ulcers, warts, skin tags etc. This study aims to evaluate the efficacy, antimicrobial activity and biochemical assay of *Karanool*. Two cases approached to OPD, diagnosed as *Pouthiram* and *Velimoolam*, taken for this study, kept in lithotomy position were applied *Karanool*. The antimicrobial study of the mixture showed more sensitive than control against *Pseudomonas pyogens* and *Escherichia coli*. It contains both salts and plant latex. Sample A showed positive for Aluminum, Ammonium, Potassium, Sulfates etc and Sample B showed negative for inorganic salts and metals but positive for resinous gums. The pH of the mixture varies from 8.75 to 9.5. Regarding the case studies, the external haemorrhoid mass became dark, hard, fallen down on 10th day for the Case-1 and the thread fallen down at the end of 4th week for the Case-2. In the post-operative period there were no bridging or scar tissue was noted. From the above cases follow up it is found that 100% relief was there with no recurrences. In-vivo and In-vitro studies showed very hopeful results and *Karanool* application on the external haemorrhoid and anal fistula was safe, very good hemostatic and no recurrence.

Keywords: Nayuruviuppu, Amman patcharisi, TiruguKalli Pal, Barbour's thread, Mathanthylam