



12

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Standardization of *VellaruguChooranam*, a Siddha Herbal Drug

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Standardization of herbal formulation is essential in order to assess the quality of drugs, based on the concentration of their principles. *Vellarugu chooranam* is a reputed drug mentioned in the ancient books of Siddha Medicine for the treatment of *vāta* diseases, arthritis, constipation, and diabetes mellitus. The main constituent of *chooranam* is whole plant of *Enicostemma littorale* Blume. For the standardization of this drug Organoleptic properties, Phytochemical screening, Fluorescence analysis, Elemental analysis, Physicochemical parameters such as moisture content, ash values, extractability in water and ethanol were carried out. TLC and HPLC fingerprints of the *chooranam* were also prepared to help evaluate its quality. The total ash, water soluble ash, acid insoluble ash, sulfated ash, pH and moisture content were found to be $8.16 \pm 0.1\%$, $2.75 \pm 0.1\%$, $1.89 \pm 0.1\%$, $1.30 \pm 0.1\%$, 5.12 ± 0.02 , and $10.25 \pm 0.33\%$ respectively. The percentage yields of hot and cold water extractable matter ($37.21 \pm 1.27\%$ & 28.67 ± 0.58) were greater than hot and cold ethanol extractable matter ($24.92 \pm 0.64\%$ & 12.68 ± 0.99). The phytochemical screening of hot and cold aqueous and ethanol extracts showed the presence of alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, steroids, tannins, proteins, carbohydrates, coumarins and quinones. The presence of heavy metals in the *chooranam* was below the WHO/FDA permissible limits. In the TLC profile, the best separation of the hot and cold ethanol extracts occurred in Methanol, Dichloromethane, Cyclohexane (0.2:5.8:4 v/v) solvent system as the mobile phase. These parameters were found to be sufficient to evaluate authenticity of the *chooranam* and can be used as reference standards for the preparation of a standardized pharmaceutical product.

Keywords: Herbal Drug, Parameters, Siddha Medicine, Standardization, *Vellarugu chooranam*

A Comparative Clinical Study to Evaluate the Efficacy of *Ksheerabala Taila Matra Basti* and Local Application of *Jatyadi Taila* in the Management of *Parikartika* with special reference to Fissure-in-Ano

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Anal fissure is the second most common condition seen in a rectal clinic and by far the most common cause of anal ulceration. According to modern medicine the standard treatment for anal fissure is local infiltration and topical application. Modern surgical techniques like anal dilatation, posterior or lateral sphincterotomy are also advocated for that; but they permanently weaken the internal sphincter associated with the risk of incontinence. Hence proper and effective therapy is required for the treatment of anal fissure which is simple, safe and effective, without any complication, avoidance of incontinence of stool and recurrence at end of therapy. Still there is a need for evaluation of certain drugs clinically on various scientific parameters which could be safe, effective, cheap & readily available in the management of '*Parikartika*'. Previously also so many research works on ano-rectal diseases have been carried out in different institutes of India. But no work has been conducted on *Ksheerabala oil* in *Parikartika*. Objectives of study are to assess the efficacy of *Jatyadi Tail* application in Acute Fissure-in-Ano, to assess the efficacy of *Ksheerbala Taila Matra Basti* in Acute Fissure-in-Ano, Comparison between *Jatyadi Taila* application and *Ksheerbala Taila Matra Basti* and to compare the efficacy of both treatments. 30 Subjects will be selected randomly and will be divided into two groups, Group A: *Jatyadi taila* will be applied for local application and Group B: *Ksheerbala Taila Matra Basti* will be administered; for 7 consecutive days. Results & Discussion will be discussed in oral presentation.

Keywords: *Ksheerabala Taila Matra Basti*, *Jatyadi Taila*, *Parikartika*, Fissure-In-Ano