



## A review on Haemostatic drug in Siddha medicine

Indumathi S<sup>1</sup>, Nithyamathi R<sup>2</sup>, Thiruthani M<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> PG scholars, Government Siddha Medical College, Tirunelveli

<sup>3</sup> Head of the Department, Department of Siddha Toxicology, Government Siddha medical College, Tirunelveli  
(Affiliated to The Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai)

### Abstract

Siddha system of medicine is more venerable which is being practiced among Tamil Speaking Community in Tamil Nadu. Herbal remedies are used to treat several diseases including blood related disorders. The traditional usage of plants is playing vital role to maintain the health of millions the Indian villagers. However a number of herbal preparations have been reported to cause variation in clotting time. This is mainly by disruption of the coagulation cascade.

### Objective

The compiling of plants investigated for effects on the coagulation cascade.

### Methods

Informations are gathered from Siddha books mainly *Gunapadam – Mooligai, Pathartha Guna Chinthamani* etc., and the Journal databases Scopus and pubmed.

### Results

Ten herbals are identified as haemostatic remedies.

### Keywords

*Siddha medicine, Haemostatic drug, Coagulation cascade*

### Introduction

In India of the different parts of several medicinal plants to cure specific ailments has been invogue from ancient times. The indigenous system of medicine namely Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani have been in existence for several centuries. The world health organization (WHO) estimated that 80% of the population of developing countries believes on traditional medicines, mostly plant drugs, for their primary health care activity.

### Address for correspondence:

**Indumathi S**

<sup>1</sup>Post Graduate Scholar,

Government Siddha Medical College,  
Palayamkottai, Tamilnadu, India

CODENJ : IJRPHR

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: [publisher@ijrphr.com](mailto:publisher@ijrphr.com)

### To access this article online

Website : <http://www.ijrphr.com/>

DOI : 10.121/ijrphr/02.0203.334

### Quick response code



### How to cite this article:

Indhumathi S, Nithyamathi R, Thiruthani M, **A Review on Haemostatic drug in Siddha Medicine**, International Journal of Reverse Pharmacology and Health Research, 2019, 2(2), 83-88.

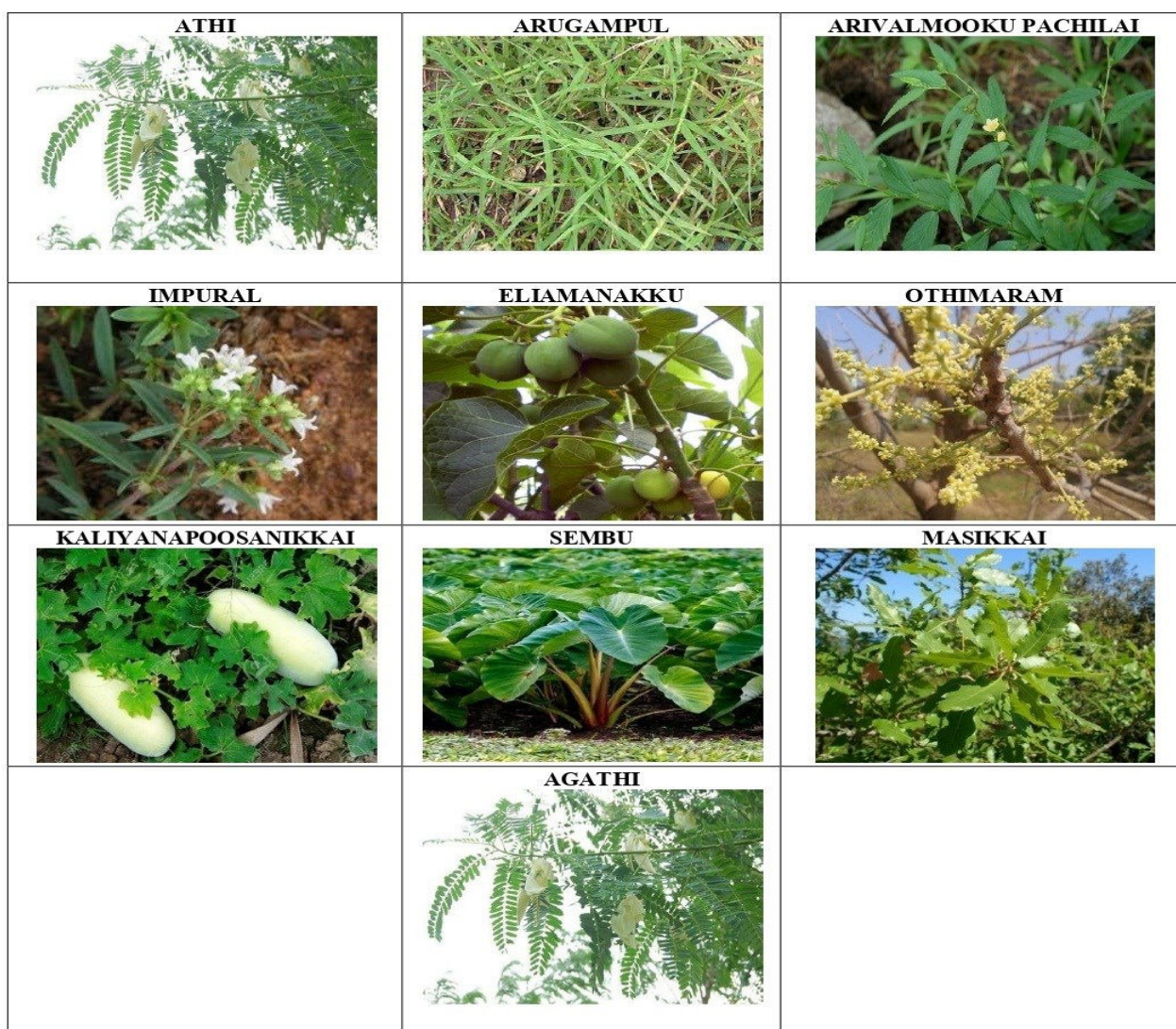
Received: March, 2019.

Accepted: May, 2019.

Table 1. Haemostatic plant list mentioned in text.

Tamil Name	Botanical Name	Family	Chemical Constituents
Aththi	Ficus racemosa	Moraceae	Glycosides, Sterols, Tannins
Arugampul	Cynodon dactylon	Poaceae	Flavanoids, Alkaloids, Phytosterol, Tannins
Arivalmooku Pachilai	Sida acuta	Malvaceae	Alkaloids, Saponins, Steroids, Tannins
Impural	Oldenlandia umbellata	Rubiaceae	Phenols, Saponins, Glycosides, Tannins
Eliamanakku	Jatropha curcas	Euphorbiaceae	Saponins, Steroids, Tannins, Flavanoids, Alkaloids
Othimaram	Lannea coromandelica	Anacardiaceae	Flavanoids, Phenolic acid, Anthraquinone
Kaliyana Poosanikai	Benincasa hispida	Cucurbitaceae	Flavonois, Volatile oil, B-sitosterin and Uronic acid
Sembu	Colocasia esculenta	Araceae	Flavanoids, Calcium oxalate, Fibers, apigenin
Masikkai	Quercus infectoria	Fagaceae	Gallic acid, Tannin, $\beta$ -sitosterol, Syringic acid
Agathi	Sesbania grandiflora	Fabaceae	Flavanoids, Tannins, Coumarins, Steroids

Table 2. Haemostatic plant



Siddha system is the foremost of all medical systems and is practised in South India, especially in Tamil Nadu. It is capable of treating all type of disease (Especially chronic disease) other than emergency cases.

### USES

Aththi - Extract obtained by grinding ficus bark using cow's butter milk is taken twice (or) Thrice per day

Dose : 84 to 168ml , Indication : Menorrhagia

Arival Mooku Pachilai - This leaves paste can be applied over cut injury which stops bleeding and heals wounds quickly.

Arugampul - Extract of cynodon is used as nasal drops to cure epistaxis, Applied over injuries stops bleeding

Impural - Legiyam prepared from root of Oldenlandia umbellata is effective in the treatment of hematemesis

Eliamanakku - Leaves are externally used for the abcess

Othimaram - Bark decoction is used for menorrhagia, bleeding piles

Kaliyanapooanikkai - Leaf juice is used for hematemesis

Sambu - Stem juice is used for cutting wounds

Masikkai - The powder form of this drug is used Externally : Eopistaxis, Internally : Haematemesis, Menorrhagia, hematuria.

Agathi - Flower juice is used for epistaxis.

### Conclusion

This review on the herbal plants, which described as haemostatic drugs in siddha system will help to bleeding disorders. The data collected also leads to discover the new drugs from the traditional medicine and include them into clinical practices.

### Conflict of Interest

None declared

### Source of funding

Nil

### References

1. Murugesu Mudaliyar, Gunapadam Mooligai Vaguppu (Vegetable section), 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2008, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department, Chennai – 106.
2. C. Kannusamy Pillai, Pathartha Guna Sinthamani, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department, Chennai – 106.
3. A.K.Gupta, Quality Standard of India Medicinal Plant, ICMR, New Delhi, India.