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Research article



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ABSTRACT

Siddha system is a traditional system of healing medicine in southern part of the India. Cervical spondylosis is a common spinal problem seen now a day. Though degeneration of cervical vertebrae is mostly seen in elderly people but its prevalence is increasing in early or middle age also. In the present case study, a diagnosed case of cervical spondylosis has been included for its siddha management

Keywords:

Cervical spondylosis, Biochemical Analysis, Siddha Medicine, aayil pattai chooranam

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INTRODUCTION

Cervical spondylosis is natural ageing process involving cervical spine characterised by degeneration of the intervertebral discs, the protrusion and bony overgrowth of adjacent vertebral bodies causing narrowing of the vertebral canal and intervertebral foramina. It causes compression of the nerve roots and sometimes of the spinal cord. The condition is extremely common in middle-aged and older patients. It may present with non-specific neck pain or with symptoms of cervical radiculopathy/ myelopathy; and considerably affects the quality of life of the patient.

In Agasthiyar Attavanai Vagadam text, Aayilpattaichooranam is indicated for vatha diseases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Source of Drug Ingredients:

The required raw drugs for preparations of AayilpattaiChooranam are purchased from a well reputed country shop. The purchased drugs are authenticated by The Faculty / Expert members of Medicinal Botany and Gunapadam department at GSMCH- Palayamkottai.

Methods Of Purification And Preprations:

All the ingredients has been completely purified as per the siddha literature in the presence knowledge of Guide / Faculty members. Then the trail drug is prepared from the ingredients.

Biochemical analysis:

Screening the drug Aayilpattai chooranam to identify the Biochemical properties present in the ingredient.

Chemicals and drugs:

An the chemicals used in this study were of analytical grade obtain from Department of Biochemistry, Government Siddha Medical College & Hospital, Palayamkottai.

DRUGS	BOTANI- CAL NAME	PART USED	Quantity
AAYIL PATTAI	Chukrasia tubularis	Bark	1 PART
MOOIRATTAI	Boerhavia diffusa	Root	1 PART
SARANAI VER	Trianthema portlac- astrum	Root	1 PART
СНИККИ	Zingiber officinale	Dried rhizome	1 PART
MILAGU	Piper nigram	Seed	1 PART
VELLAI POONDU	Allium sa- tivum	Rhi- zome	1 PART
OMAM	Carum capti- cum	Seed	1 PART

EXPERIMENT	OBSERVATION	INFERENCE
TEST FOR CALCIUM 2ml of the above prepared extract is taken in a clean test tube. To this add 2ml of 4% Ammonium oxalate solution	A white precipitate is formed	Indicates the Pres- ence of calcium
TEST FOR SULPHATE 2ml of the extract is added to 5% Barium chloride solution.	A white precipitate is formed	Indicates the pres- ence of sulphate
TEST FOR CHLORIDE The extract is treated with silver nitrate solution	A white precipitate is formed	Indicates the Pres- ence of chloride
TEST FOR CARBONATE The substance is treated with concentrated Hcl.	No brisk effervessence is formed	Absence of car- bonate
TEST FOR STARCH	Blue colour is formed	Indicates the pres- ence of starch

EXPERIMENT	OBSERVATION	INFERENCE
TEST FOR FERRIC IRON The extract is acidified with Glacial acetic acid and potassium ferro cyanide.	No blue colour is formed	Absence of ferric iron
TEST FOR FERROUS IRON The extract is treated with concentrated Nitric acid and Ammonium thiocyanate solution	No Blood red colour is formed	Absence of ferrous iron
TEST FOR PHOSPHATE The extract is treated with Ammonium Molybdate and concentrated nitric acid	No yellow precipitate is formed	Absence of phos- phate
TEST FOR ALBUMIN The extract is treated with Esbach's reagent	No yellow precipitate is formed	Absence of albu- min
TEST FOR TANNIC ACID The extract is treated with ferric chloride.	No blue black precipi- tate is formed	Absence of Tannic acid
TEST FOR UNSATURATION Potassium permanganate solution is added to the extract	It gets decolourised	Indicates the pres- ence of unsaturat- ed compound
TEST FOR THE REDUCING SUGAR 5ml of Benedict's qualitative solution is taken in a test tube and al- lowed to boil for 2 minutes and add 8-10 drops of the extract and again boil it for 2 minutes.	No Colour changes oc- cur	Absence of reduc- ing sugar
TEST FOR AMINO ACID One or two drops of the extract is placed on a filter paper and dried well. After drying, 1% Ninhydrin is sprayed over the same and dried it well.	Violet colour is formed	Indicates the pres- ence of Amino acid
TEST FOR ZINC The extract is treated with Potassium Ferro cyanide.	No white precipitate is formed	Absence of zinc

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Bio chemical analysis of the trial drug Aayilpattai chooranam was tabulated above in table 2.

The trial drug, Aayilpattaichooranam contains Sulphate, Starch, Calcium, Amino acid, Chloride and Unsaturated compound. The mode of action of the trial drug Aayilpattaichooranam which brings about the Bone Mineralisation osteoblastic and osteoclastic activity in body. May be due to the presence of Sulphate, Amino acid, calcium in it.

CONCLUSION

Aayilpattai chooranam is a Siddha Drug taken from a Siddha literature used in the treatent of vatha diseases. The drug is screened for its bio chemical properties. Further, comprehensive pharmacological analysis are needed to evaluate its potency and the drug has its own potency to undergo further research.

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