



An Efficacy of Siddha Medicine Sangu Parpam against Peptic Ulcer Disease - A Review

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Abstract

Peptic ulcer disease is a break in the inner lining of stomach, first part of the small intestine (or) lower esophagus. It is one of the most common causes include the bacteria *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) and NSAIDs. Sangu parpam Herbo-Mineral Siddha drug is taken which is highly used by the traditional medicine practitioners. It has high therapeutic value by treating the peptic ulcer disease. So here we focus on Sangu parpam for the treatment of PUD are reviewed.

Keywords: Sangu parpam, Herbo-mineral drug, Siddha formulation.

Introduction

The Siddha System is based on a combination of ancient medicinal practices and spiritual disciplines as well as alchemy and mysticism. Siddhars held that the object of their study was to preserve and prolong life. Three of the elements – Air, Fire and Water are emphasized in Siddha medicine because they are believed to form the three fundamental components that make up the human constitution. The elements form the connecting link between the microcosm (the human) and the macrocosm (the world). Sangu parpam a herbo-mineral Siddha drug.

Ingredients of the sangu parpam:

Purified Sangu (Conch shell)
Utthamani viluthu (*Pergularia daemia*)

Sangu:

A large number of species of molluscs are found in India. Among these molluscs, Chank is the most important species. It has many significance, as it is widely used in medical aspects. Sangu act like a nutrient, anodyne, carminative, stomachic, astringent, febrifuge and expectorant.

Pergularia daemia:

Pergularia daemia phytochemicals such as flavonoid, alkaloid, terpenoid, tannin and steroid have been reported to be present in this plant. The plant also exhibits several pharmacological properties such as anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-diabetic, hepatoprotective, antibacterial, antifungal and central nervous system depressant activity.

Discussion

The ICPOES analysis confirms the presence of heavy metals lead, mercury, copper, silica and zinc are identified within the WHO permissible limits. XRD analysis of sangu parpam high intensity peaks confirm the presence of calcium oxide and few weak peaks corresponds to Na:Si and C peak of very low intensity observed. EDAX analysis confirms the presence of Calcium, Sodium, Carbon and Oxygen in higher percentage compared with other nutrients. The major percentage of EDAX spectra was Calcium Oxide. Anti microbial activity of sangu parpam has mild inhibitory action against *E.coli*, *Klebsiella* *Proteus*, *Pseudomonas* and *Staphylococci*. Sangu parpam has got mild analgesic action. Sangu parpam has got anti-inflammatory activity. Bio chemical analysis of sangu parpam color-white, appearance-fine powder, smell-odourless, solubility-hydro chloric acid, inference-contains calcium, estimation of calcium 100mg of the test drug contains 25mg of Calcium. In analytical specifications the total ash value of sangu parpam found to be within the range of 65% to 80% this indicates a less amount of organic matter and high amount of minerals present. FTIR analysis indicates the presences of organic functional group such as Amine, Carbonyl groups, Alkyl halides, Alkanes, Acids and Alkenes. The pH of sangu parpam above 9 is a good indication that the drug is alkaline and recommended for the treatment of Peptic Ulcer Disease (gunmam).

Conclusion

Sangu parpam contains calcium compounds where calcium carbonate is the dominant from here. Overall observation sangu parpam is predominantly alkane nature. From that, we can

conclude it may neutralize the acids easily. So Sangu parpam high therapeutic value by treatment of Peptic Ulcer Disease.

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