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An Efficacy of Siddha Medicine Linga Chenduram Against Pelvic Inflammatory Disease - A Review

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Abstract

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) is one of the most common causes of both mortality and morbidity in women of reproductive age groups. The majority of cases PID are related to a sexually transmitted infection. The clinical cure rates are very less and recurrent PID is very common. Ayurveda recommends number of Indian medicinal plants against urogenital infections. In the present study medicinal plants were analyzed for the presence of antimicrobial activity against PID pathogens. Methanol and ethanol extracts were found to possess significantly superior antimicrobial activity against pathogens. The composite herbal preparation was found to be superior over choice of antibiotic against pathogens viz *Staphylococcus aureus*, *klebsiella species*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *streptococcus mutans*, *Escherichia coli*. Medicinal plants can be used as an alternative for treating PID associated pathogens. So here we focus on LingaChenduram for the treatment of PID are reviewed.

Keywords: Anti-Inflammatory drug, Linga Chenduram, Herbo-metallic drug, nano medicine, siddha formulation.

Introduction

Siddha system of medicine is the most primitive medical system. Siddha medicines were prepared by the various research work done by siddhars on herbs, minerals and animals. The father of siddha medicine is the primordial Guru, Agasthiar. Siddha medical system doesn't consider treatment and prevention separately. The main aim of this

system is prevention of disease, as it is well said that "prevention is better than cure". Siddha medicine is claimed to revitalize and rejuvenate dysfunctional organs that cause the disease. Kaya karpam, a special combination of medicine and life style, varmam therapy, vaasi (pranayamam) and muppu the universal salt are specialities of siddha system of medicine.

Ingredients of the drug

- Purified Lingam
- Utthamani poo (*Pergularia daemia*)
- Thirugukalli pal (*Euphorbia thirukalli*)
- Purified Vellaierukkam poo (*Calotropis procera*)

Experimental pharmacology:

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-inflammation, analgesic, antipyretic, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-diabetic, hepatoprotective, antibacterial, antifungal and central nervous system depressant activity.

Euphorbia thirugukalli:

The major components of *Euphorbia thirugukalli* Latex are triterpenes. Latex contains diterpene esters of the phorbol, ingenol & 12-deoxyphorbol esters, reported to be highly active carcinogenic and tumour promoting agents. The fresh Latex is reported to contain terpenic alcohol, isoeuphorol, taraxasterol and tirucallol. Dried Latex contains ketone euphorone. Resin is the principle constituent of dried latex of *euphorbia thirugukalli*. The plant is reported for hepatoprotective, antimicrobial, antioxidant, insecticidal, larvicidal, molluscicide and antiarthritic activity. The medicinal properties of this plant indicate it as a valuable source of medicinal compound.

Calotropis procera:

The phytochemical screening of the aerial parts of *Calotropis procera* was conducted for the determination of alkaloids, cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, tannins, coumarins, anthraquinones, saponins, volatile oil, volatile bases, cyanogenic glycosides, glucosinolates, sterols and triterpenes

Conclusion

The FTIR indicates the presence of some organic functional groups such as Amines, carboxylic acid, Alkanes, Esters, Amide, Alkyl Halides, Sulfones. The ICPOES analysis confirms the presence of heavy metals such as arsenic, aluminium, cadmium, copper, lead, magnesium and nickel are identified within the WHO permissible limits. The SEM analysis of this siddha formulation Linga chenduram exposes that the particles of the drug Linga chenduram are in nano size. The toxicity study reveals that the Linga chenduram are the safety drug upto 400mg/body weight in subacute toxicity study. Anti-inflammatory activity of Linga Chenduram (6mg/kg) was studied against Carrageenan induced paw oedema in rats. Rat paw thickness and the percentage inhibition was measured after drug administration. After the Linga Chenduram administration, upto 60 minutes it didn't show significant anti-inflammatory activity. After 90 and 120 minutes of Linga Chenduram administration, it showed significant ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.001$, respectively) anti-inflammatory activity against carrageenan induced inflammation in rats. So this siddha medicine Linga chenduram is the best drug for pelvic inflammatory disease.

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