

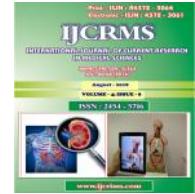


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Literature Review of Cervical Adenitis in Siddha Aspect

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Abstract

Cervical adenitis is the most common infectious disease caused by virus and bacteria. Children with age group of 1-4 years also commonly affected. It causes the enlargement of cervical lymph nodes resulting the inflamed and tender lymph nodes of neck. Out of 800, there are about 300 lymph nodes present in cervical region. Approximately 50-60 % of lymphadenopathy occurring as cervical adenitis emerging due to upper respiratory tract infection. It can be only managed by Antibiotics. The focus of our study is to discuss the acquirable therapeutics in the siddha literature for managing the course and its pre disposing factors.

Keywords: Cervical adenitis, Siddha, Lymph nodes, Infection.

Introduction

Siddha system of medicine is the most ancient traditional system prevailed among Dravidian people. The siddhars present many therapeutical notes by the grace of god to the disciples the followers created manuscripts for the welfare of the people. Siddhars aimed to cure diseases so as to human beings can attain god. Nature is the gift of god. Using natural products such as plants, mineral ore and animal by-products. They predicted lot medicines for different types of diseases that are diagnosed on the basis of naadi,96 thathuvaas and diagnostic methods. The therapies are decided according to the patient's body thathuvaas and Naadi variations^[1]. There are 32 varieties of internal and 32 external therapies followed by siddhars. Based on disease and its stage, the patients were given treatment.

The literature given by siddhars had detailed description about the procedures therapeutic line with its uses.

Siddha concept

Kandamaalai is a diseases described in a literature, Agathiyar Rana Vaithiyam.^[2] It's referred to as formation of abscess around the neck. The etiology was described as the synergistic raise of 3 humours i.e., vaatha, pitha, kabha increased kozhuppu and Uunthathu 7 constituents of the body. It leads to the formation of skin coloured hard shiny, goose berry and small sized brinjal shaped abscess of varied size around the neck, it is termed as kandamaalai.

The abscess cause pain, uncomfot, itchy and may form pustules and it is related to cervical adenitis [3]

Modern Concept:

Cervical adenitis is usually defined as cervical lymph node measuring more than 10 mm in diameter. The main lymph node in the neck is arranged vertically along the carotid sheath and is called the deep cervical lymph nodes. This group is divided into two categories namely Superior Deep cervical lymph nodes and Inferior Deep cervical lymph nodes.

Etiology:

The most common cause of lymphadenopathy is reactive hyperplasia in response to an infectious stimulus in head or neck and infection of node itself. Inflammatory cause due to bacteria, virus, fungi etc.

The bacterial origins are tuberculosis, Syphilis, Tularemia, Brucellosis, Leptospirosis etc

The viral origin are Lymphogranuloma venereum, Cat scratch diseases, Infectious mononucleosis, Cytomegalovirus, Epstein barr virus etc.

From parasitological origin is Filariasis due to *Wuchereria bancrofti* and Toxoplasmosis.

Fungal includes Blastomycosis, Histoplasmosis, Coccidioidomycosis,

Other causative agents include Malignancies that are Leukemia, Lymphoma etc., Drugs such as phenytoin, isoniazid, Auto immune disorders like Rheumatoid arthritis, Systemic lupus erythematosus and Collagen vascular diseases [4].

Signs and Symptoms:

The symptoms include presence of painful mass in cervical lymph nodes often accompanied by fever, running nose, sore throat and cough. Major signs include enlarged tender nodes, nasal congestion, erythematous pharynx or tonsils, facial swelling and torticollis [5]

Management using Broad spectrum antibiotics can provide comfort, but may create adverse reactions. Our motive is to review this disease in Siddha concept and gather all the formulae recommended in the literature.

Treatment Course

To neutralize the displaced humours i.e., vatha, pitha, kabha purgative is given for 3 days. The procedure of taking Purgative is to be followed strictly as by the siddha concepts that it removes all the metabolic excretory products present in all over the body including the mucous membranes of gut. So that the attached microbes of mucous membrane may get vanish out [1].

Table:1. Purgative [3]

Serial no	Medicine	Dosage	Duration	Indication
1	Kazharchi Oil	¼- ½ uchikarandi	3 days	For cleansing process

Followed by the cleansing process, the internal medications are given with specific dosages with suitable adjuvant as predicted in literature. The specificity of adjuvant is based on the mode of action for its.

Medicines are better active in the elimination of microbes and to replenish the diseased part by adjusting the thoda's i.e., Vadha, Pitha, Kabha which had been proven by recent siddha researchers.

Table 2. Internal medicines to be prescribed

Fork andamaalai^[3, 5, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 3, 5, 11, 7, 12, 10, 13, 3, 14, 3]

Serial No	Medicine (Internal)	Dosage	Nature of formulation	Indication
1	Ettipoonduthylam	5 drops	Herbal	Filariasis, Cervical adenitis
2	Rasa thylam	¼ palam	Herbo mineral	Nunakkaikirndhi,sirangu, Padarthamarai
3	Meganathathylam	Muttaikarandialavu	Hero mineral	katti,araiyapu,karunguttam, Padarthamarai
4	Kandhagathylam	5-10 drops	Herbo mineral	Filariasis
5	Aarumugachendhooram	½ - 1kundri	Herbo mineral	Viraiavatham, paandu, kirandhi
6	Ayaveerachendhooram	1 Kundri	Mineral	Pakkasoolai,sogai, andavatham,
7	Kaalameganarayanachendhooram	60 mg	Herbo mineral	Kuttam,aarathanam
8	Thirumenichendhooram	110 mg	Herbo mineral	Kirandhi
9	Kaliyanachendhooram	20 mg	Herbo mineral	Kuttam
10	Ashtabairavachendhooram	25- 50 mg	Herbo mineral	Soolai,karappan,kuttam
11	Kandhagaparpam	100 mg	Herbo mineral	Kaamalai,ranam,megappun
12	Kandhagapooraparpam	1-1½ kundri	Herbo mineral	Yoniputru,lingaputru, venkuttam
13	Rasa parpam	1/8 - ¼ arisialavu	Herbo mineral	Araiayappu
14	Rasagandhimezhugu	Sundhialavu	Herbo mineral	Kannaputru,pilavai,silandhi Kirandhi
15	Nandhimai	The Frankottaialavu	Herbo mineral	Kirandhi,kunmam, kuttam,Karappan,araiyapu
16	Korosanaimezhugu	Kundrialavu	Herbo mineral	Soolai,nunakkaikirandhi,lingaputru,yoniputru
17	Vaanmezhugu	Ulundhualavu	Herbo mineral	Kaasam,kuttam,viraiavathasoolai,Kirandhi,kalladaippu
18	Panchasoothamezhugu	Milagualavu	Herbo minerals	Paarisavayu,yoniputru
19	Kandhagaleghyam	1-2 varagan	Herbo minerals	Sarumanoigal,sori,sirangu, moolam
20	PusandaRamabanamathirai	½-1mathirai	Herbo minerals	Algulputru,lingaputru,soothagavayu, Venkuttam
21	Kandamalaikudineer	30-60ml	Herbo	Araiayappu
22	Mahalasunaputti	Kadukkaialavu	Herbo minerals	Soolai,kunmam,moolam,naadiviranam,kuttam,thamal
23	Nandhimezhugu	½ Sundhialavu	Herbo mineral	Araiayappu

Table 3. External medicines to reduce the inflammatory response^[9, 12, 5, 2, 14, 15]

S.No	Medicines (External)	Usages
1	Manoranjitharathna Gandhithylam	Oil bath
2	Santhanathithylam	Oil bath
3	Kodasurikuligai	Topical application
4	Rananasinithylam	Topical application
5	Varaladhikukklunei	Topical application
6	Kanda maalaikalimbu	Topical application

The externally applicable oils are therefore useful in reducing the hyperplasia cells which involved in inflammatory and hypersensitivity reactions. Also that it serves as supplementary to internal medicines for active therapy.

Conclusion

The above adverted medicines are effectively functional in treating the Kandamaalai i.e., Cervical Adenitis. As per the evidence of Siddha literature we conclude that cervical adenitis can be burned out. It could be efficient in removal of hyperplasia cells around the cervical region of neck which causes inflammation of surrounding lymph nodes. In future, the clinical studies are planned to be conducted with proper guidelines and procedure using these medicines devoid of surgical excision.

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