

SIDDHA PERSPECTIVE DIAGNOSTIC APPLICATION IN RELATION TO COVID 19 MANIFESTATIONS – AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

Vaishnavi A.V¹, Avinash Vathulya. V¹, Rashika.R¹, Dr. Thiyagasundharam.T² Dr.S. Mathukumar³

¹ CRRI BSMS, Sri Sairam Siddha Medical College & Research Centre, West Tambaram, Chennai-44.

² Professor, Sri Sairam Siddha Medical College& Research Centre, West Tambaram, Chennai - 44.

³ Principal, Sri Sairam Siddha Medical College& Research Centre, West Tambaram, Chennai - 44.

ABSTRACT:

Siddha system of medicine is one of the most traditional medicines and has many unique preparations of higher order internal medicines, external therapies for various diseases. But still the validation of the reliable diagnostic tools has not yet been documented. Covid-19 which was a massive epidemic in 2019, and the world is still in search of medicines and diagnostic parameters. The Siddha's Eight-fold diagnostic tool, Neerkuri and neikuri are very sensitive and exclusively Siddha methods of diagnostic urine examination propounded by Sage Theraiyar. This is an efficient method in elucidating the prognosis of the given disease. This Observational study, evaluates the Eight-fold Diagnostic tools and Neerkuri, Neikuri among the COVID Patients. COVID patients were selected based on their CORADS score and studied with the eight-fold diagnostic tools and exclusively with Neerkuri and Neikuri using the guidelines mentioned as per the Siddha Literature. Based on the observation of the pattern of spread of oil drop in the urine of subjects, and by recording the changes of the En vagai thervu the results were recorded and tabulated. From the obtained results it may be concluded that 70% of the neikkuri findings were in pearl shape indicating kabam. In future, clinical studies will be conducted to standardize this Siddha Diagnostic tools in other diseases.

KEY WORDS:

Neikuri, En Vagai thervu, Diagnostic tool, COVID-19, Observational study, Neikuri.

INTRODUCTION:

Siddha system of medicine has unique diagnostics tools to diagnose the diseases and their causes. Like general examination in modern system, Siddha system has eight fold tools of diagnosis that are followed, as narrated by the Sage Theraiyar¹. The eight diagnostics tools are the examination of 1.Naa(Tongue) includes taste sensation and Saliva, 2.Niram(Complexion of body), 3.Mozhi(Vocal sounds), 4.Vizhi(Eyes), 5. Malam(Stool),

6. Moothiram(Urine), 7. Naadi(Pulse), 8. Sparisam (Temperature and texture).⁷ The examination of these tools and urine analysis has a great significance in diagnosis. The urine examinations are classified into Neerkuri and Neikuri. Neerkuri follows the general observation which includes Niram(Colour), Nirai(Density), Naatram(Odour), Nurai (Froth) and Enjal (Volume decrease outflow of urine).⁴ Neikuri denotes the urine examination by dropping the oil on urine and observing the pattern of oil spread. Sage Theraiyar who lived 350 years ago has worked out a detailed procedure of urine examination, which includes the study of its color, smell, density, quantity and oil drop spreading pattern Neikuri which is used to diagnose and ascertain the good or bad prognosis of various diseases⁹. To validate this technique, this Observational study has been carried out on the COVID19 patients.

OBJECTIVE :

To validate the En vagai thervu, Neerkuri and neikuri in covid patients according to Siddha literature.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: -

Sterile plastic urine container for urine Collection or Round large mouthed glass bowl (Diameter – 5 inches, Depth 1.5 inches), Dropper, Urine of patients and Nallennai (Sesame seeds oil) .

SELECTION OF PATIENTS:

Sample size of 10 diagnosed COVID patients were randomly selected for this study with the help of inclusive and exclusive criteria.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

Subjects aged 20 – 65 were selected based on their CORADS Score and Mild and Moderate Symptoms of COVID19 patients.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

Elderly patients, severe cases, Pregnancy and Other Respiratory diseases were excluded.

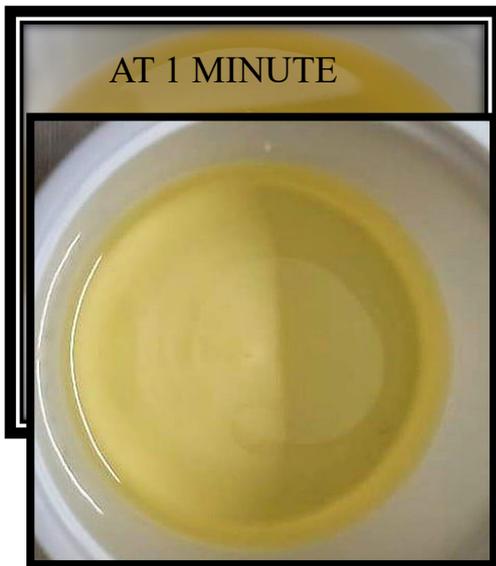
COLLECTION OF URINE SAMPLE:

The methodology for the collection of urine sample from the patients mentioned in the literature was strictly followed². On the day before, all the patients under observation were advised to eat well and to sleep before 8 PM. After an overnight sleep on the next day early morning before sunrise around 5.30 AM, they were asked to collect the mid-stream urine sample of at least 100 ml in Urine container

NEIKURI OBSERVATION:

Sample of collected urine from each patient was transferred into a bowl and kept on a flat surface without disturbing for one hour in order to settle down. After 30mins, a drop of Sesame oil was dropped at the center over the surface of urine in the glass bowl

using dropper at the distance of 1 mm height from the urine. The pattern of oil spread was keenly observed under sunlight at 0, 1 min and 2 mins after oil drop over the surface of urine. The observations were recorded diagrammatically and inferences were noted.

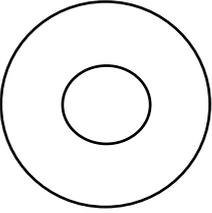
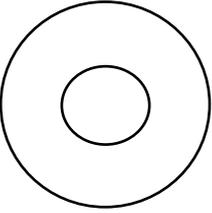
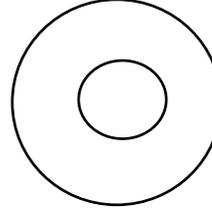
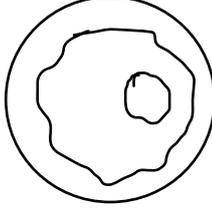
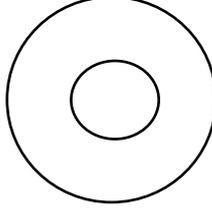
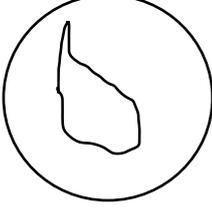
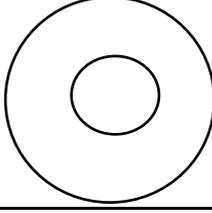
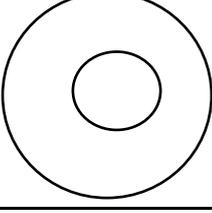
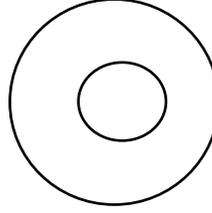
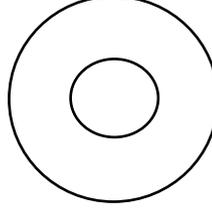
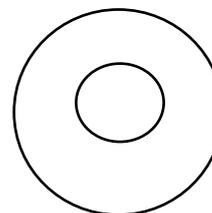
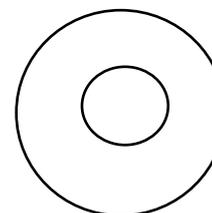


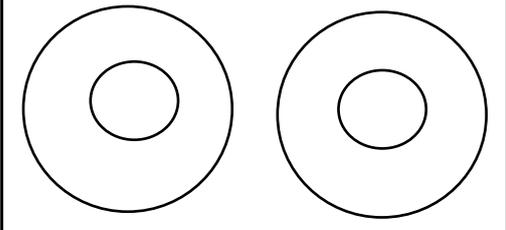
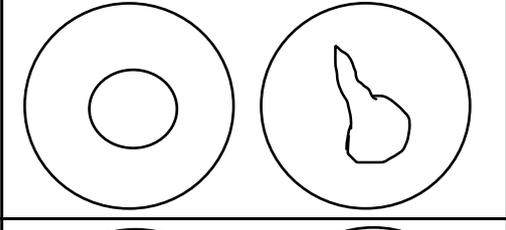
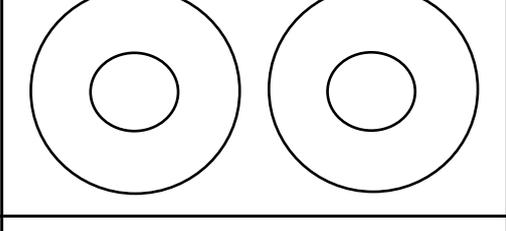
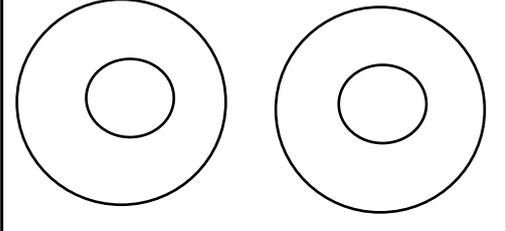
After 2 MINUTES – Pearl shape



TABLE 1. NEIKURI OBSERVATION IN COVID PATIENTS

TTTTAKADAM

	IMAGE OF OIL SPREAD		PATTERN OF OIL SPREAD	INFERENCE ACCORDING TO HUMOURS
	AT 1 MINUTE	AFTER 2MINS		
1.			Kabam	On the surface of urine oil drop stays as pearl
2.			Pitham kabam	On the surface of urine, oil drop spreads with irregular margin with a drop at the centre as amoeba shape.
3.			Kabha Vatham	On the surface of urine, oil drop stays as pearl shape with an elongated appearance
4.			Kabam	On the surface of urine oil drop stays as pearl
5.			Kabam	On the surface of urine oil drop stays as pearl.
6.			Kabam	On the surface of urine oil drop stays as pearl

7.		Kabam	On the surface of urine oil drop stays as pearl
8.		Kabha Vatham	On the surface of urine, oil drop stays as pearl shape with an elongated appearance
9.		Kabam	On the surface of urine oil drop stays as pearl
10.		Kabam	On the surface of urine oil drop stays as pearl

NEERKURI OBSERVATIONS:

TABLE 2. EVALUATION OF NEERKURI

S.no	NEERKURI OF COVID PATIENTS	INFERENCE
1.	Niram (Colour)	Yellowish, White
2.	Nirai (Density)	Dense less and clear
3.	Naatram (Odour)	Normal
4.	Nurai (Froth)	Frothy
5.	Enjal (Sediment)	Nil

ENVAGAI THERVU OBSERVATION:

The following changes of En vagai thervu were noted in the patients under study.

TABLE 3. EVALUATION OF EN VAGAI THERVU

S.NO	EN VAGAI THERVU	INFERENCE	STATISTICS
1.	Naadi	Kabam Kabha Vatham	80% 20%
2.	Sparisam	Utricularia rash Purpuric rashes	65% 35%
3.	Naa - TONGUE SALAIVA	Mucosal lesions / Patches Ennai pol iruthal- Kabasuram	30% 70%
4.	NIRAM	NORMAL	--
5.	MOZHI	NORMAL	--
6.	VIZHI	VATHAM – Watery eyes KABAM –purulent discharge in eyes.	40% 60%
7.	MAALAM	Yellow Whitish Frothy	80% 20%
8.	MOOTHIRAM: Neerkuri - NEIKURI -	Yellowish, frothy, proteinuria Pearl shape – KABAM	60% 70%

RESULTS:

The results of (Table 1) show that among 10 patients diagnosed as COVID , majority of Neikuri 70% interpreted the image of pearl. The pearl shaped pattern of the oil drop indicates the patients were predominantly under Kabam humor. Also the Neerkuri showed variable changes . The eight fold diagnostic tools showed difference in their state due to the

presence of virus particles in the body. This signs indicates that the patients were not in normal physiological state.

DISCUSSION:

The presence of Kabam in neikuri signifies that the patients were having Respiratory symptoms due to the binding of Virus with the ACE2 Receptors of the lungs. Many other immunosuppressive disorders also have kabam as their neikuri which may be due to the derangements of the three humours of the body. Kabam humor is mainly viscous in nature which serves as a medium for the infection to progress in the body. When the Pitham is affected it alters the viscous state of kabam in turn leads to the lodging of kabam kuttram in the body. According to Sage Theraiyar, quoted in his Pinnigalin mudhal kaaranam , "Kudal thanil Seetham alladhu suram varathu"² explains clearly that the main reason for Suram (fever) is caused by lodging of Seetham (Amam) in the intestine, also the kabam in the lungs. The patients with kaba thega illakanam were prone to infection's diseases due to their diminished immune level compared to other thegi's ⁵. Also, they were having chronic respiratory symptoms and the prognosis was slow. Irumal, (Dry cough), and Thondai vali (Throat pain) occur when Vatham conjoins with Kabam ⁶. The patients with Kaba Vatham neikuri had good prognosis. By analysing Neerkuri, (Table 2.) the urine was yellowish and frothy in most of the patients (70%), which may be due to proteinuria due to capillary leak and fluid overload due to respiratory complaints. Also according to Noi naadal "Suram pini arisana thoyam kaatumae"², Arisanam – yellow colour , validates that the above findings of Neerkuri are justifiable . By evaluating the patients through Envagai thervu (Table 3.) it can be concluded that the diagnosis and prognosis of the disease could be done through Siddha diagnostics tools.

CONCLUSION:

Siddha system of medicine which dates back to ancient period has unique diagnostic protocol for various diseases with correlates with today modern science. In this study, Kabam is predominant In COVID patients due to the severity of the disease. Therefore, it is interpreted from this study , the Siddha treatment should be given to the patients to neutralize the kabam kuttram. Thus, by evaluating and validating them in future various other diseases can be efficiently diagnosed through siddha diagnostic tools.

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