



Review Article

A LITERATURE REVIEW OF *MAATHULAI OADDU CHOORNA* FOR *KALICHAL* IN SIDDHA MEDICINE

Suthananthan Sathish^{1*}, Negetha Subramanieam², Pholtan Rajeev Sebastian³

¹Assistant Lecturer, ²Demonstrator, Faculty of Siddha Medicine University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka.

³Acting Consultant Physician (Siddha) Eastern Province, Sri Lanka.

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ABSTRACT

Four systems of traditional medicine have been adopted in Sri Lanka; Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Deshiya Chikitsa. The Siddha system of medicine is a traditional medical system that uses a scientific and holistic approach to provide preventive, promotive, curative, rejuvenating and rehabilitative healthcare. '*Maathulai oaddu Choorna*' (MC) is of the internal medicine which is the poly herbal formulation. *Maathulai oaddu Choorna* is one of the most important drugs in Siddha Ayurvedha Government hospitals in Sri Lanka. Therefore, we selected this drug to literature review related its ingredients for '*Kalichal*'. Data for this review on 14 ingredients from 8 families were collected from relevant books, peer review journals and websites from October to December 2024. The characteristics of the ingredients that were identified for the review were plant morphology, parts used, Principal properties of each ingredient such as taste, potency and biotransformation, pharmacological actions, phytochemicals and medicinal uses. Among these ingredients, all were identified as herbal materials and 2 (14%) of species were found in Poaceae, Zingiberaceae, Lauraceae and Umbelliferae families. Based on the plant morphology 5 (35%) and 4 (28%) plants were herbs and trees respectively. 5 (35%) species were used as dry fruits. Among these ingredients 10 (71.4%) were pungent in taste, 8 (57.14%) were hot potency and 11 (78.5%) were pungent *Vipaka*. Pharmacological actions such as stomachic 10 (71.42%), carminative 9 (64.28%) and stimulant 8 (57.14%). Phytochemicals such as tannin 9 (64.28%) and volatile oil 8 (57.14%) were highly found in these ingredients. This literature review provides useful documentary evidences related its ingredients for *Kalichal*. There is need further extensive scientific studies should be carried out to justify in future.

INTRODUCTION

In Siddha medicine the individual is microcosm of the universe. The human body consists of the five primordial elements and 7 physical constituents. *Vatham*, *Pitham*, *Kapham* are three humors which are life constituents of the human body. Disturbance and imbalance of humors lead to disease. There are 32 types of internal and 32 external medicines in siddha medicine. '*Maathulai oaddu Choorna*' (MC) is a poly herbal formulation used to treat *Kalichal*, *Porumal* & *Vayitrotam*. We selected this drug to Literature review related its ingredients for '*Kalichal*'.

This review describes the phytochemicals, pharmacological action and medicinal uses of the part of each ingredient used in this formulation. The results of this review revealed that the pharmacological actions and medicinal uses of the drug were perfectly matched with each ingredient of the formulation.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

Our aim is to justify the pharmacological actions and medicinal uses of the drug were perfectly matched with each ingredient of the formulation.

METHOTOLOGY

Study design: A literature review of *Maathulai oaddu Choorna* for '*Kalichal*' in Siddha medicine.

Data collection: Data for the literature review were collected from relevant books, peer review journals and websites with the help of data entry form.

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Duration of the study: From October to December 2024.

Statistical analysis: Collected data were processed and statistically analysed by simple statistical method using Microsoft Excel 2010.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Taxonomic Position of the Medicinal Plants

Fourteen plants species belonging to eight families which had been documented as remedies for *Kalichal* were used for review. The taxonomic position

of the individual plants is summarized in table 1. Plant taxonomy is the science that finds identifies, classifies, describes and names of the plants.

Family Distribution of the Medicinal Plants

The plant family is simply a collection of plants that share characteristics grouped together. Plants can be categorized by similar features such as overall appearance, seed groupings, flower, shapes and to show their relationship to one another. Families of the selected medicinal plants are shown in table 1.

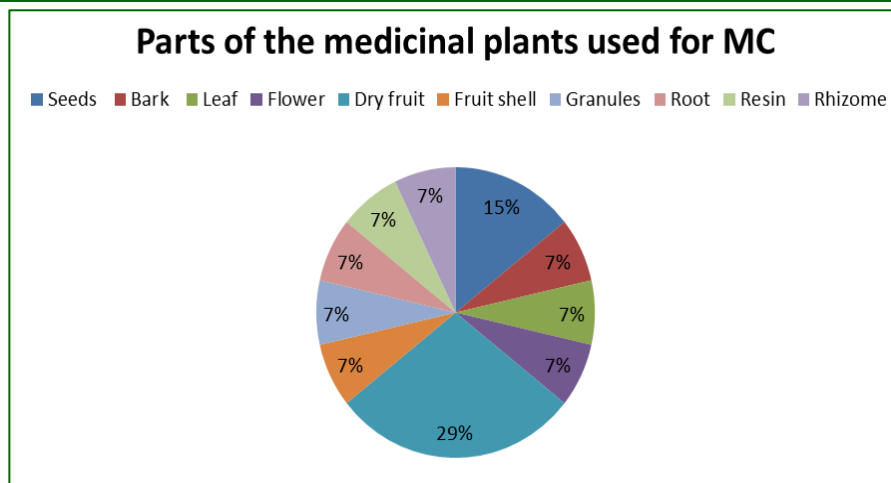
Table 1: Taxonomic position of the medicinal plants and Family distribution of the Medicinal plants

| Botanical/ Scientific/ Chemical names | Vernacular names | | | | Family names/ types of minerals |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Tamil name | English name | Sinhala name | Sanskrit name | |
| <i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i> | <i>Mungil</i> | Bamboo | <i>Katu una</i> | <i>Amupah</i> | Poaceae |
| <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> | <i>Aelam</i> | Malabar cardamomum | <i>Ensal</i> | <i>Bahula</i> | Zingiberaceae |
| <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> | <i>Illavangam</i> | Cinnamon bark | <i>Kurundu</i> | <i>Balya</i> | Lauraceae |
| <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> | <i>Illavangapathiri</i> | Cinnamon leaf | <i>Kurundu</i> | <i>Balya</i> | Lauraceae |
| <i>Mesua ferrea</i> | <i>Sirunagampoo</i> | Ceylon iron wood | <i>Diyana</i> | <i>Naga</i> | Guttiferae |
| <i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> | <i>Omam</i> | Thymol seeds | <i>Asamodagam</i> | <i>Ajwain</i> | Apiaceae |
| <i>Coriander sativum</i> | <i>Kothamalli</i> | Coriander | <i>Kottamalli</i> | <i>Ababika</i> | Umbelliferae |
| <i>Piper longum</i> | <i>Thipili moolam</i> | Long pepper (Root) | <i>Tipilli</i> | <i>Chapala</i> | Piperaceae |
| <i>Piper longum</i> | <i>Thipili</i> | Long pepper | <i>Tipilli</i> | <i>Chapala</i> | Piperaceae |
| <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> | <i>Seeragam</i> | Cumin | <i>Sudu-duru</i> | <i>Ajaji</i> | Umbelliferae |
| <i>Zingiber officinalis</i> | <i>Sukku</i> | Dry ginger | <i>Inguru</i> | <i>Anupama</i> | Zingiberaceae |
| <i>Piper nigrum</i> | <i>Milagu</i> | Black pepper | <i>Gammiris</i> | <i>Dharmavarttana</i> | Piperaceae |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> | <i>Maathukai oaddu</i> | Pomegranate dried fruit shell | <i>Dleun</i> | <i>Dadima</i> | Punicaceae |
| <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> | <i>Seeni</i> | Sugar cane | <i>Uk</i> | <i>Ikshu</i> | Poaceae |

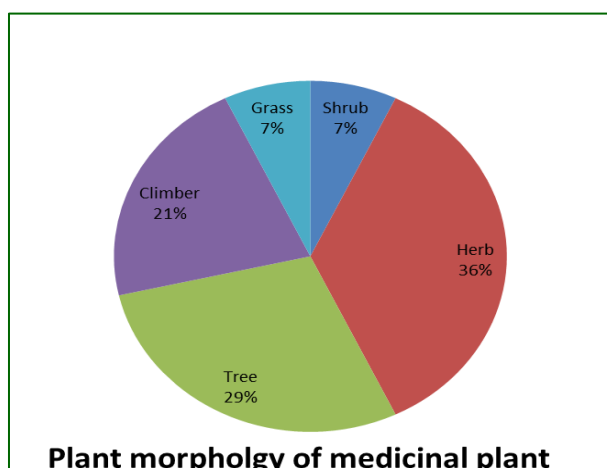
Parts of the Medicinal Plants used for *Maathulai oaddu choorna*

Medicinal properties derived from plants may come from many different parts of a plant including leaves, roots, barks, seeds, fruits and flowers. The different parts of these plants contain different active ingredients and organoleptic characters.

The review revealed that parts used for *Maathulai oaddu choorna* were dry fruits 29%, seeds 15% and, rhizome, resin, root, granules, dried fruit shell, flower, leaf and bark were 7% each other.

**Figure 1****Plant Morphology of medicinal plants used for *Maathulai oaddu choorna***

Plant morphology is the study of the physical form and external structure of the plants. It is the study of the internal structure of plants. Plant morphology is the useful in the visual identification of plants. Based on the plant morphology of the medicinal plants 36% plants were classified to be herbs, 29% trees, 21% climbers and 7% shrub and grass each other.

**Figure 2****Principle properties of medicinal plants of this *Maathulai oaddu choorna***

The drugs used by Siddha medicine are classified on the basis of five principle properties; taste, character, potency, biotransformation and action. Taste has got a significant place in Siddha medicine. Tongue experiences these tastes when a drug is administrated orally, six tastes are sweet, salty, pungent, bitter, sour and astringent.

Potency is described as an active constituent of the drug which is responsible for the pharmacological activity of the medicinal herbs and other drugs. The drug has cold and hot potency. It is said to be the post absorptive taste which is an important aspect. Table 2 shows its organoleptic characters of this medicinal plants of this drug.

Table 2: Ingredients with parts used and its organoleptic characters of this drug

| S.No | Botanical names | Parts used | Tastes | Potency (Hot/cool) | Biotransformation (Vipakam) |
|------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i> | Resin | Pungent | Hot | Pungent |
| 2 | <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> | Seed | Pungent | Hot | Pungent |
| 3 | <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> | Bark | Pungent, sweet | Hot | Sweet |
| 4 | <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> | Leaaf | Pungent | Hot | Pungent |
| 5 | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> | Flower | Bitter, astringent | Cool | Pungent |
| 6 | <i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> | Dry fruit | Pungent | Hot | Pungent |
| 7 | <i>Coriander sativum</i> | Seed | Pungent | Hot and cool | Pungent |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|---------|
| 8 | <i>Piper longum</i> | Root | Pungent | Hot | Pungent |
| 9 | <i>Piper longum</i> | Dry fruit | Pungent | Hot | Pungent |
| 10 | <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> | Dry fruit | Pungent, sweet | Cool | Sweet |
| 11 | <i>Zingiber officinalis</i> | Rhizome | Pungent | Hot | Pungent |
| 12 | <i>Piper nigrum</i> | Dry fruit | Pungent, bitter | Hot | Pungent |
| 13 | <i>Punica granatum</i> | Dried fruit shell | Astringent | Cool | Pungent |
| 14 | <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> | Granules | Sweet | Cool | Sweet |

Pharmacological actions of the medicinal plants of this drug

Action is the function of the drug. A drug has more than one action. The pharmacological actions of the medicinal plants which were utilized for the *Maathulai oaddu choorna* are listed in Table 3.

Phytochemicals contents of this drug

Phytochemicals are non-nutritive chemicals that have disease preventive properties which are active principle for function of the drug. Table 3 shows pharmacological actions and phytochemicals of ingredients of this drug.

Table 3: Pharmacological actions and phytochemicals of ingredients of this drug

| S.No. | Botanical name/ Chemical name | Pharmacological actions | Phytochemicals | Medicinal uses |
|-------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | <i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i> | Antimicrobial, astringent, anti-inflammatory, antacid | Resin, tannin | Cough, asthma, indigestion |
| 2 | <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> | Carminative, stimulant, stomachic | Volatile oil, fixed oil, barncol, cineole | Sore throat, cough, indigestion, diarrhea |
| 3 | <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> | Carminative, stimulant, | Piperine, volatile oil, tamn, fatty oil, and gum | Cough, asthma, indigestion |
| 4 | <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> | Carminative, stimulant, stomachic, diaphoretic | Piperine, volatile oil, tamn, fatty oil, gum, starch and resin | Cough, asthma, indigestion, vomiting, diarrhea, fever |
| 5 | <i>Mesua ferrea</i> | Astringent, carminative | Essential oil, mesuol | Leucorrhoea, cough, diarrhoea |
| 6 | <i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> | Anti-oxidant, antimicrobial, stomachic, carminative | Tannin, saponin | Indigestion, diarrhoea cough, fever |
| 7 | <i>Coriander sativum</i> | Carminative, stomachic, stimulant, diuretic, tonic | Coriandrol, volatile oil, tannin | Fever, indigestion, diarrhoea, vomiting |
| 8 | <i>Piper longum</i> | Stomachic, expectorant | Pipecine, piperidine, volatile oil, tannin | Cough, diarrhoea, sore throat, fever |
| 9 | <i>Piper longum</i> | Carminative, stimulant | Pipecine, piperidine, volatile oil, tannin | Cough, asthma, indigestion |
| 10 | <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> | Carminative, stomachic, stimulant, astringent | Cumin, cuminal, fatty oil, tannin, resin | Asthma, diarrhoea, cough, fever |
| 11 | <i>Zingiber officinalis</i> | Carminative, stomachic, stimulant | Gingerol, volatile oil, tannin | Sore throat, fever, cough, indigestion, diarrhoea |
| 12 | <i>Piper nigrum</i> | Carminative, antidote, stimulant | Pipecine, piperidine, volatile oil, tannin | Indigestion, anaemia, ulcer, cough, fever, diarrhoea, sore throat |
| 13 | <i>Punica granatum</i> | Stomachic, astringent | Tannin, gallic acid, punicalins | Vomiting, diarrhoea, hiccup, fever |
| 14 | <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> | Demulcent, cooling | Fatty acid, flavanoids | Vomiting, diarrhoea, hiccup |

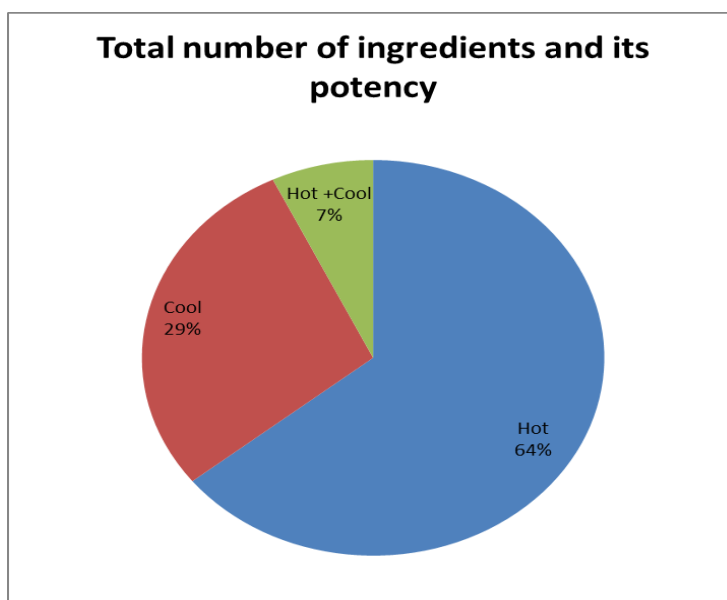
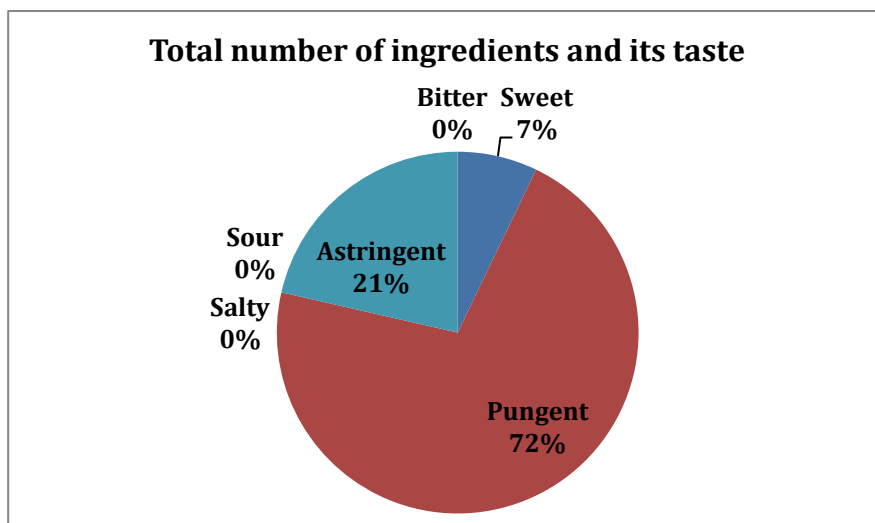


Figure-04

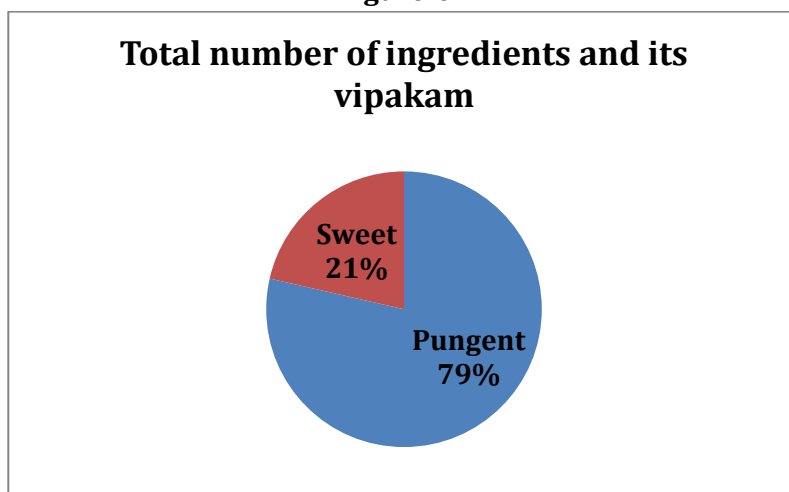


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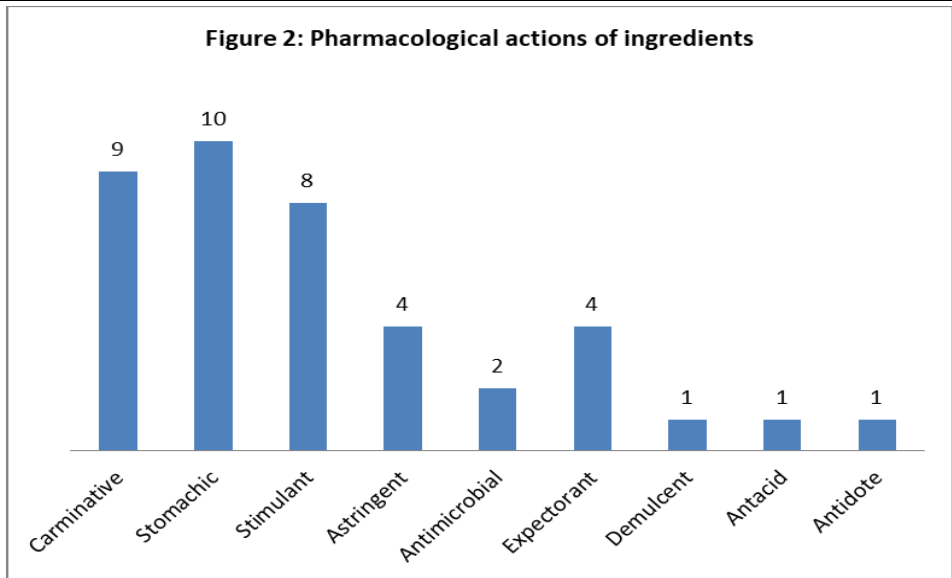


Figure-06

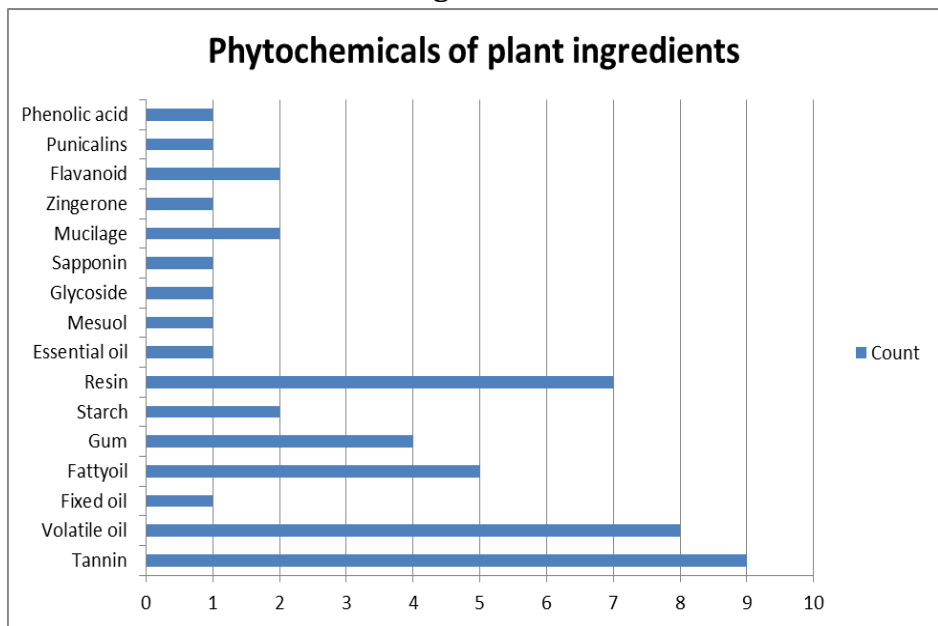


Figure-07

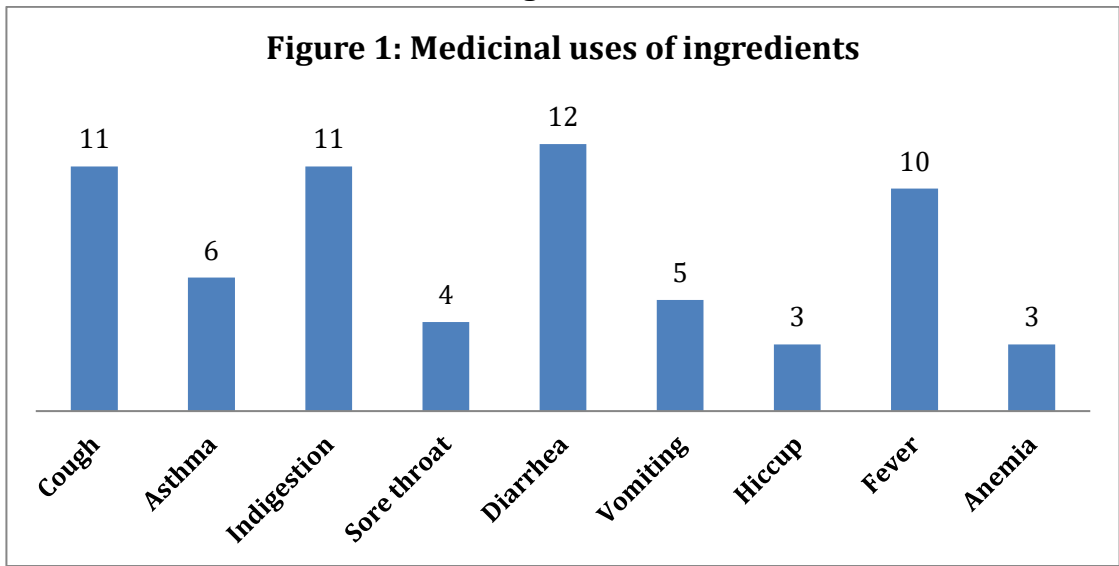


Figure-08

CONCLUSION

'Maathulaioaddu Choorna' (MC) is a poly herbal formulation used to treat *Kalichal*. We selected this drug to literature review related its ingredients for 'Kalichal'. This literature review provides useful documentary evidences related its ingredients for *Kalichal*. However, there is a need for further reviews related to the chemical composition, elemental analysis, qualitative and quantitative analysis of phytochemicals, physiochemical properties and toxic substances. Further extensive scientific studies also should be carried out to justify in future.

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*Address for correspondence

Dr. Suthananthan Sathish

Assistant Lecturer,
Faculty of Siddha Medicine University
of Jaffna, Sri Lanka.
Email: sathishsuthan1994@gmail.com

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