

# A Survey on Utilization of Siddha Drugs in Veterinary Practices of Pattukottai Division, Thanjavur District

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## ABSTRACT

Siddha medicine is the mother medicine of the ancient Dravidians in south India. The Siddha system of medicine is as old as mankind and dominated the civilization of the southern peninsula of India. Medicinal plants have been used in veterinary science since ancient times. The Government of Tamil Nadu introduced the Siddha medicine concept in veterinary science in 1992. The aim of this study was to conduct a survey on the use of Siddha medicine in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. A cross-sectional study with a questionnaire was carried out among veterinarians in Pattukottai division, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu. Veterinary diseases for which these Siddha medicines are already known to be used in folk medicine are also indicated. Siddha drugs need experimental work and evaluation in veterinary practices.

**KEYWORDS:** Siddha drugs, Veterinary hospitals, Folk medicine.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

India is primarily an agricultural country with predominance of rural population and

hence animals play a great role in economy and social welfare. The Siddha system of medicine is a traditional medical system, which provides "Holistic Health". The system provides preventive, promotive, curative, rejuvenative and rehabilitative health care with scientific and holistic approach. Siddha system also offers effective treatment options for various common ailments, helps to improve the quality of life by better management of lifestyle disorders and illness of various system of the body.

MAATTU VAGADAM is the script specially written for the treatment of ailments in cattle, horse and birds. The use of drugs in food producing animals has the potential to generate residues in animal derived products (meat, milk, and honey) and poses a health hazards the consumer. The use of antibiotics in livestock and poultry lead to the emergence of antibiotics-resistant pathogens which decreased the efficiency of antibiotics used for medical purpose. Owing to antimicrobial resistance that threatens human health and increased public awareness many countries banned use of antibiotics in animal production. It necessitates looking for an alternative to antibiotics growth promoters.

To reduce these drug residues problem an initiative was taken by the Govt Of Tamil Nadu to introduce Siddha medicine concept in veterinary science in the year 1992. The Siddha drugs kit are being supplied to all the veterinary hospitals and veterinary dispensaries functioning under the control of Department of Animal Husbandry, Government Of Tamil Nadu.

Siddha medicine kit contains 11 medicines:

1. Thayir chunti chooranam, 2. Thirikadugu chooranam, 3. Thiripala chooranam, 4. Pancha deepakni chooranam, 5. Nilavembu chooranam, 6. Seenthil chooranam, 7. Karisalai chooranam, 8. Inji chooranam, 9. Vallarai chooranam, 10. Jeeraga chooranam, 11. Mathan thylam and instead of these medicines some of the home remedies used by veterinary practices.

These Siddha medicines are great importance for animal healthcare in India. The present

study deals with Siddha pattern medicine and ethnomedicinal source and which are not so far include in veterinary practices.

## **2.AIM**

Documentation on utilization of Siddha drugs in veterinary practices.

## **3.OBJECTIVES:**

### **PRIMARY OBJECTIVE**

To study the utilization of Siddha drugs for treating various disease in livestock.

### **4.STUDY PERIOD:**

4 Months

### **5.STUDY POPULATION**

This research work was conducted in veterinarians of Pattukottai division, Thanjavur district.

### **6.STUDY DESIGN**

Cross sectional study.

### **7.STUDY PLACE**

Pattukottai division, Thanjavur district.



## **8.DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS**

### **INFORMATION COLLECTED**

The information was collected from veterinarians in Pattukottai division, Thanjavur district.

### **QUESTIONNAIRE BASED INTERVIEW**

Requested appointment from each veterinarian in Pattukottai division, Thanjavur Dist.

The study was explained at the time of appointment and the informed consent was

collected from the veterinarians. Data were collected by requesting the veterinarians to answer the questionnaire. Personal information's from the collected data kept confidential.

### DATA ANALYSIS

All collected data were analyzed statistically.

### 9.STUDY METHODOLOGY

Study was conducted among various veterinarians visiting Pattukottai division, Thanjavur district.

Assessment of study by questionnaire.

Data collection was evaluated.

Data were analyzed.

Completion of the study.

Submission of the report.

### ETHICAL REVIEW

Institutional screening committee approval

The proposal was submitted to the Screening committee to get the approval.

### ETHICAL ISSUES

The data from the Veterinarians in Pattukottai kept confidentially. Informed consent was obtained from the veterinarians. This study involved only the necessary enquiries.

### QUALITY ASSURANCE

Data collected was reviewed by review board & experts opinion were taken. The whole procedure of the research was supervised by guide & faculty of our department.

### CONFIDENTIALITY

The personal information of the participants kept in confidential manner.

### INFORMED CONSENT

The participant was informed about the study in their own language.

The study was conducted only after their consent

### 10.RESULT

#### GOVERNMENT APPROVED SIDDHA MEDICINE FOR VETERINARY HEALTH CARE

Table – 1

S.NO	NAME OF THE PREPARATION	PRESENTATION FORM	INDICATION	DOSE
1	JEERAKA CHURNAM	POWDER	ENTERITIS	Calves: 5gms in Jaggery Oral
2	INJI CHURNAM	POWDER	BLOAT	Calves:5gms Cattle:15gms oral
3	PANCHA DEEPAGNI CHURNAM	POWDER	INDIGESTION	Calves:5gms Cattle:15gms Oral Goat&Sheep:2gms
4	THAIR CHUNTI CHURNAM	POWDER	ENTERITIS	Calves:5gms Cattle:15gms Oral Goat&Sheep:2gms
5	THRIKADUGA CHURNAM	POWDER	BLOAT	Calves:5gms Cattle:15gms Oral Goat&Sheep:2gms
6	THRIPALA CHURANAM	POWDER	STOMACHACHE S	2gm in 10 gm of Honey or Ghee for Oral application
7	SEENTHIL CHURNAM	POWDER	FEVER	2gm in 10 gm of Honey or Ghee for Oral application
8	NILAVEMBU CHURNAM	POWDER	FEVER	2gm in 10 gm of Honey or Ghee for

				Oral application
9	KARISALAI CHURNAM	POWDER	FEVER	2gm in 10 gm of Honey or Ghee for Oral application
10	VALLARAI CHURNAM	POWDER	PERIPHERAL NEURITIS	Goat: 5gms in Jaggery Oral
11	MATHAN THAILAM	OIL	WOUNDS	As directed – External use

## THE HERBAL MEDICINE USED FOR LIVESTOCK DISEASE

Table - 2

INDICATIONS	MAIN INGREDIENTS	PREPARATION FORMS	ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION
Madi Veekkam (Mastitis)	Katrazhai( <i>Aloe vera</i> ) - 250 g Manjal( <i>Curcuma longa</i> ) – 50g Chunnambu – 15g	Karkam	External
Vayeru Uppusam	Vetrillai( <i>Piper betle</i> ) -10 No Poondum( <i>Allium sativum</i> ) – 5pal Pirandai( <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> ) – 10 Milagu( <i>Piper nigrum</i> ) – 10 Vengayam( <i>Allium cepa</i> ) – 5pal Chirakam( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ) – 10g Inji( <i>Zingiber officinale</i> ) – 100g Manjal ( <i>Curcuma longa</i> )– 10g	Karkam	Internal
Kudal Pulu Neekkam	Peria Nankai( <i>Polygala elongata</i> ) Kuppai meni( <i>Acalypha indica</i> ) leaves+ kalluppu Vetrillai juice ( <i>Piper betle</i> ) + Pakal juice ( <i>Momordica charantia</i> ) - 200 ml Katrazhai( <i>Aloe vera</i> ) + Castor oil	Karkam (kaiyalavu)	Internal
Nanju kodi (placenta) Poduvatharkku	Mungkil( <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> ) Vazhai( <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> )		Internal

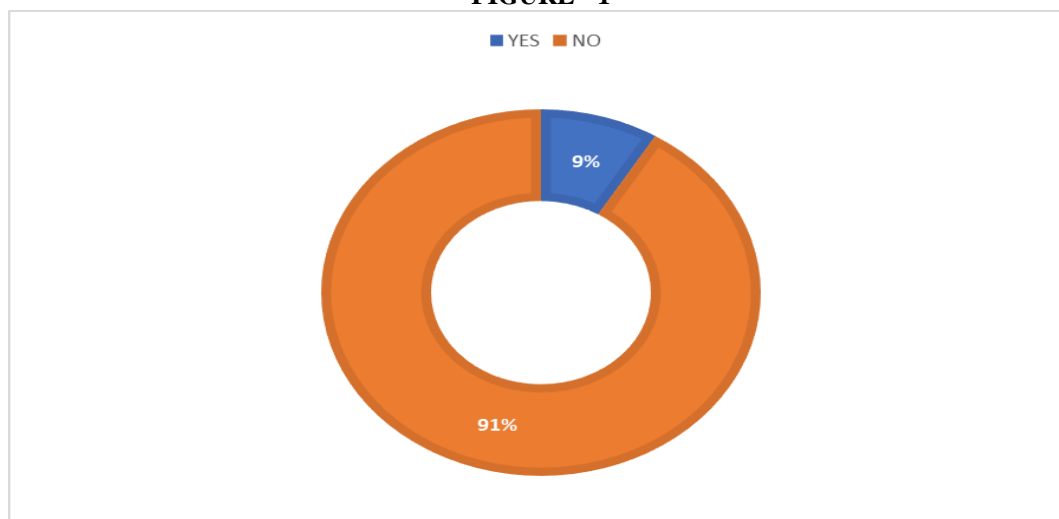
Ammal Noi	Chirakam( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ) - 10 g Ventayam( <i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i> ) - 10g Poondum( <i>Allium sativum</i> ) – 1pal Milagu( <i>Piper nigrum</i> ) – 5 Murungai( <i>Moringa oleifera</i> ) leaf -1 kaipidi	karkam	Internal
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	Manjal( <i>Curcuma longa</i> ) – 10g Thulasi ( <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> ) - 1 kaipidi		
	Karkam with neem oil 100ml + Castor oil -100ml	Oil	External

Komaari Noi	Chirakam( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ) – 10g Ventayam( <i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i> ) - 10g Milagu( <i>Piper nigrum</i> ) – 10g Manjal( <i>Curcuma longa</i> ) – 10g Poondu( <i>Allium sativum</i> ) -5pal Vellam – 100g Coconut milk ( <i>Cocos nucifera</i> )	Karkam (5 Days)	Internal
Kaal pun	Gingelly oil – 1litre Poondu( <i>Allium sativum</i> ) – 10 pal Manjal( <i>Curcuma longa</i> ) - 10g Thulasi ( <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> ) – 10 Leaves Kuppai meni( <i>Acalypha indica</i> ) – 10 leaves Azhavanam( <i>Lawsonia inermis</i> ) - 10 leaves Veppilai ( <i>Azadirachta indica</i> )– 10 leaves	Oil	External
Kalichal	Chirakam( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ) - 10g Kasa Kasa ( <i>Papaver somiferum</i> ) - 10g Ventayam( <i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i> ) - 10g Milagu( <i>Piper nigrum</i> ) - 5 Manjal( <i>Curcuma longa</i> ) -5 gm Perungayam( <i>Ferula asafoetida</i> ) - 5g Vengayam( <i>Allium cepa</i> ) - 12 Poondu( <i>Allium sativum</i> ) - 2 pal Kareveppilai( <i>Murraya koenigii</i> ) - 10 leaves Karuppatti - 100 g	Karkam	Internal

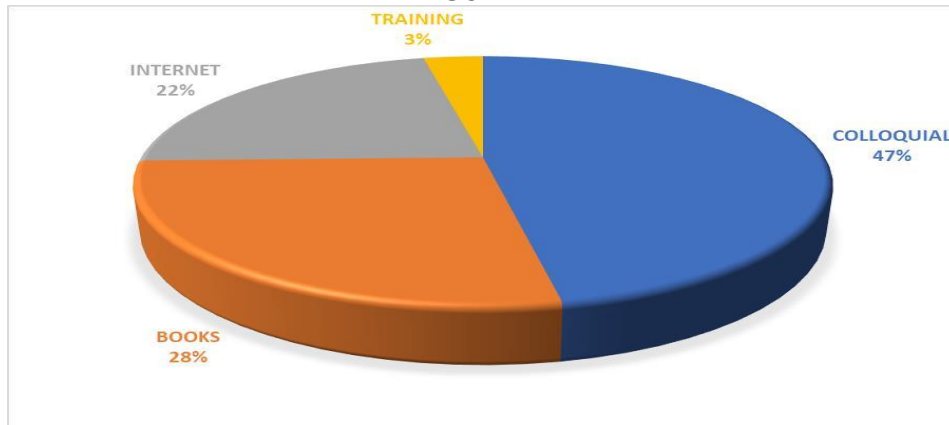
**HANDS-ON-TRAINING / ANY SORT OF TRAINING GIVEN ON HOW TO MAKE USE OF SIDDHA MEDICINES FOR CATTLE**

**FIGURE - 1**



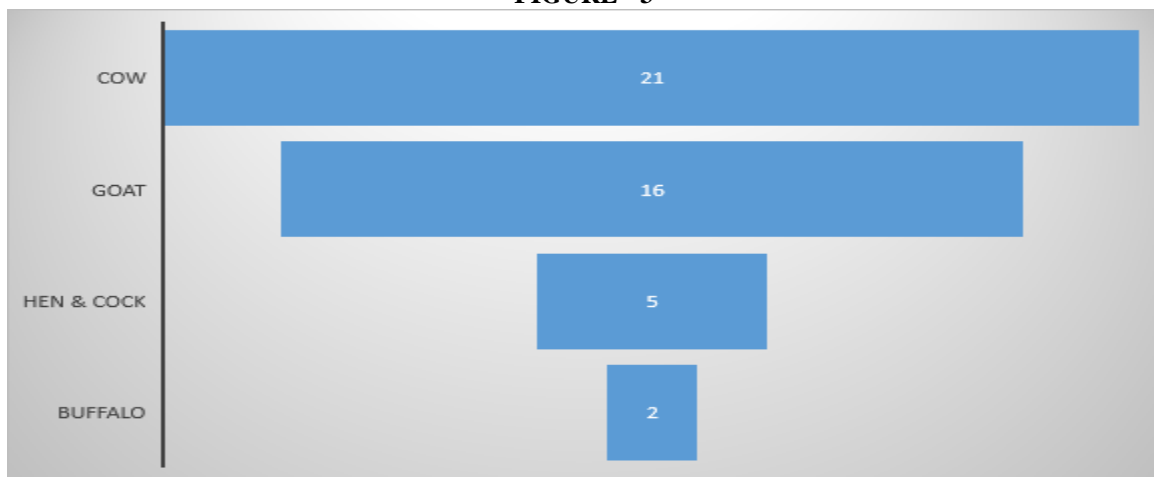
**WAYS TO COLLECT INFORMATION ABOUT SIDDHA DRUGS**

**FIGURE - 2**



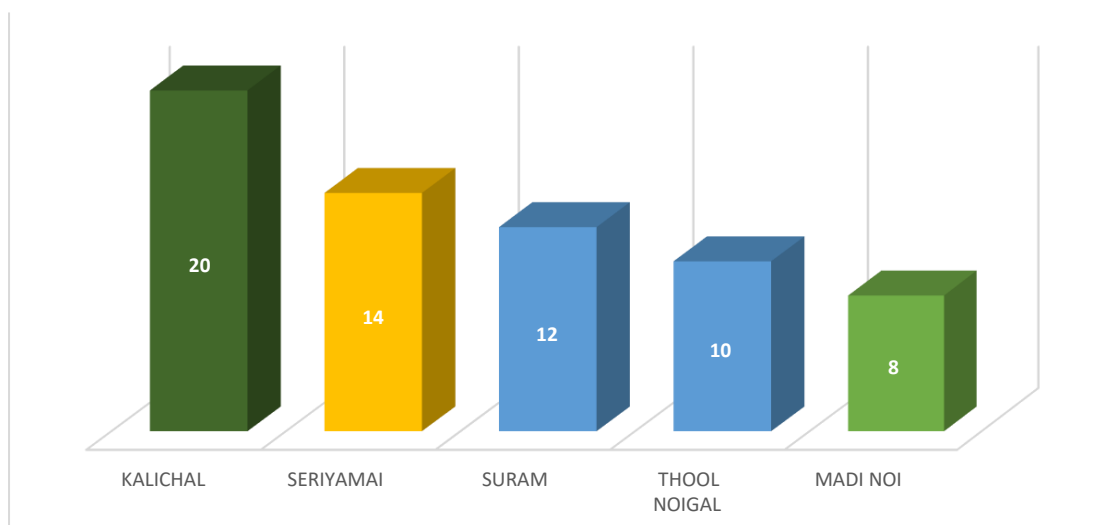
**FOR WHICH TYPES OF CATTLE DO YOU USE SIDDHA MEDICINES THE MOST**

**FIGURE - 3**



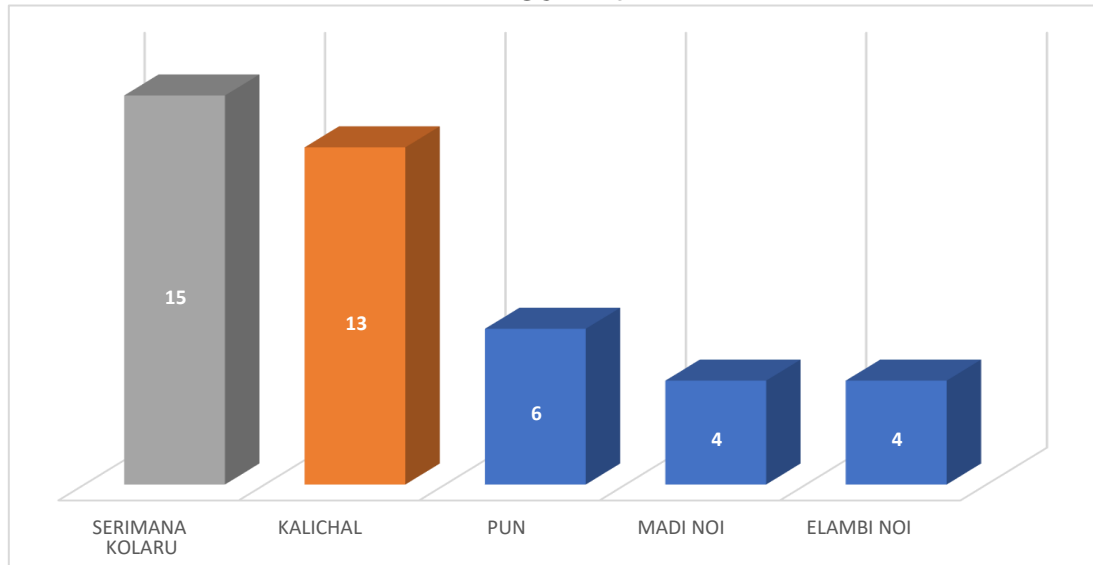
**FOR WHICH DISEASES DO YOU USE SIDDHA MEDICINE THE MOST**

**FIGURE - 4**



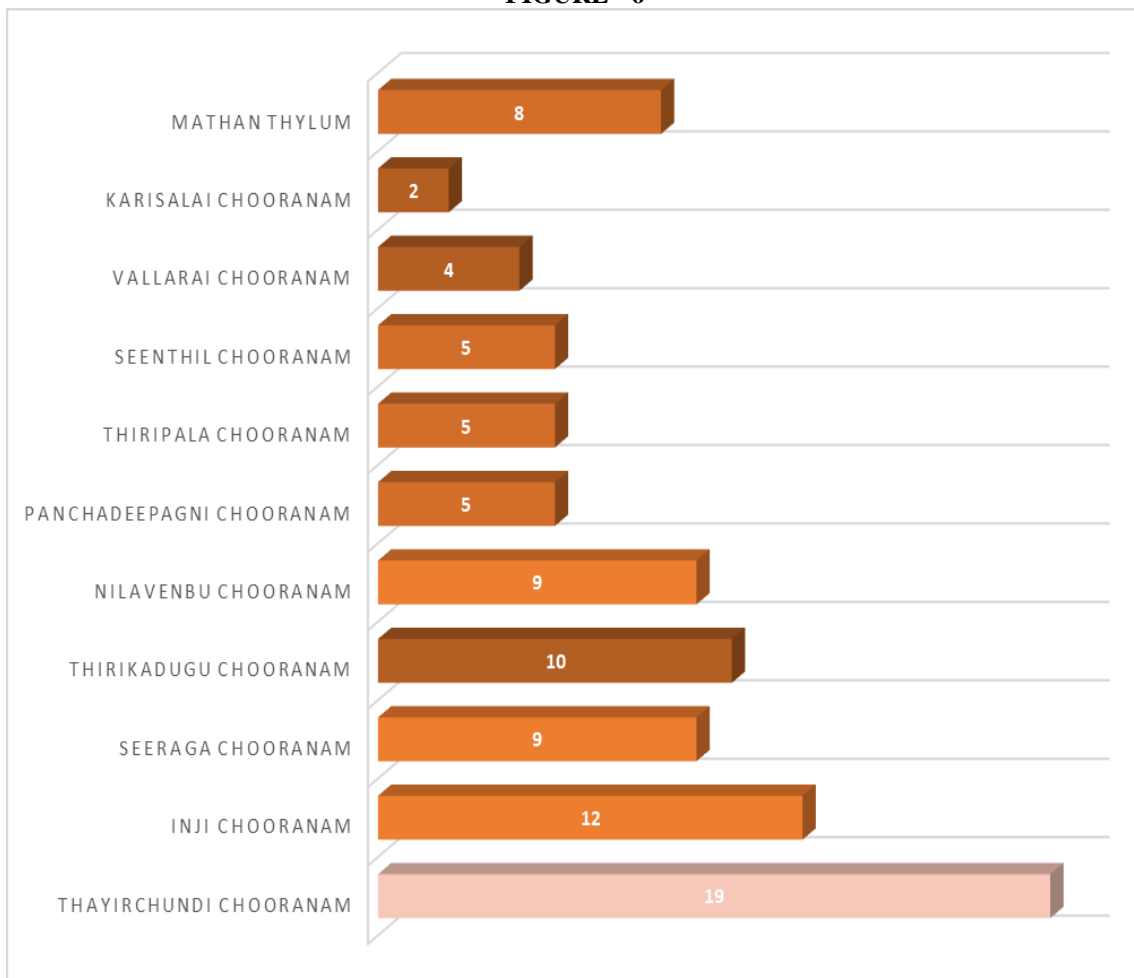
### FOR WHICH DISEASES IN CATTLE DOSE SIDDHA MEDICINE WORK BEST

FIGURE - 5



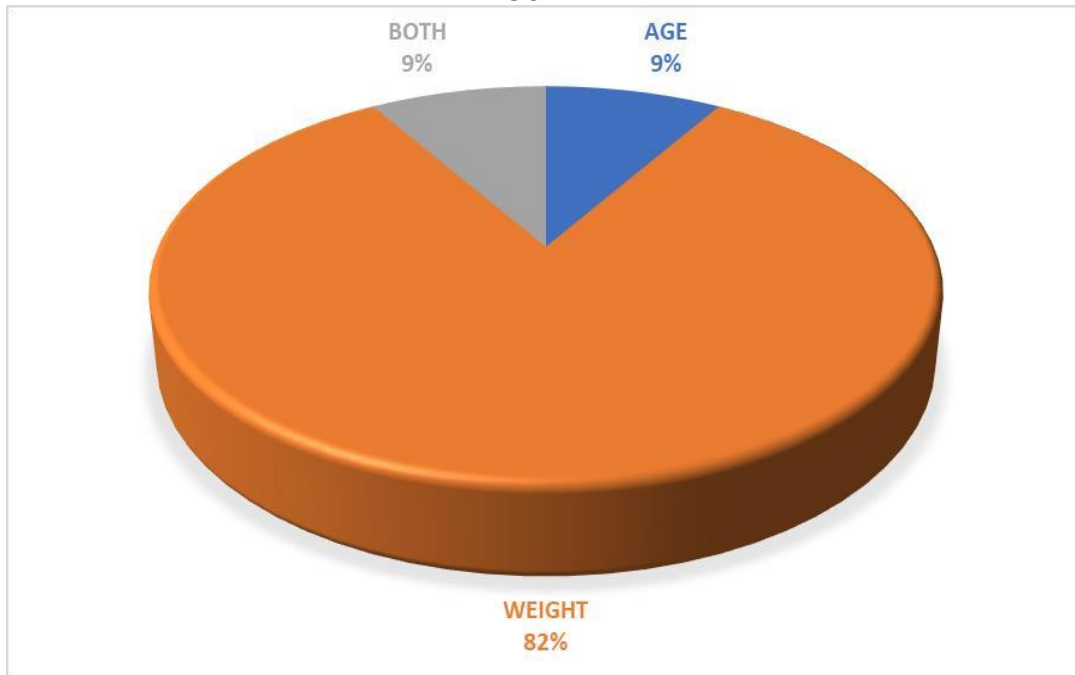
### SIDDHA MEDICINE ARE MOST WIDELY USED IN LIVESTOCK

FIGURE - 6



**DOSAGE OF THE DRUG FOR LIVESTOCK**

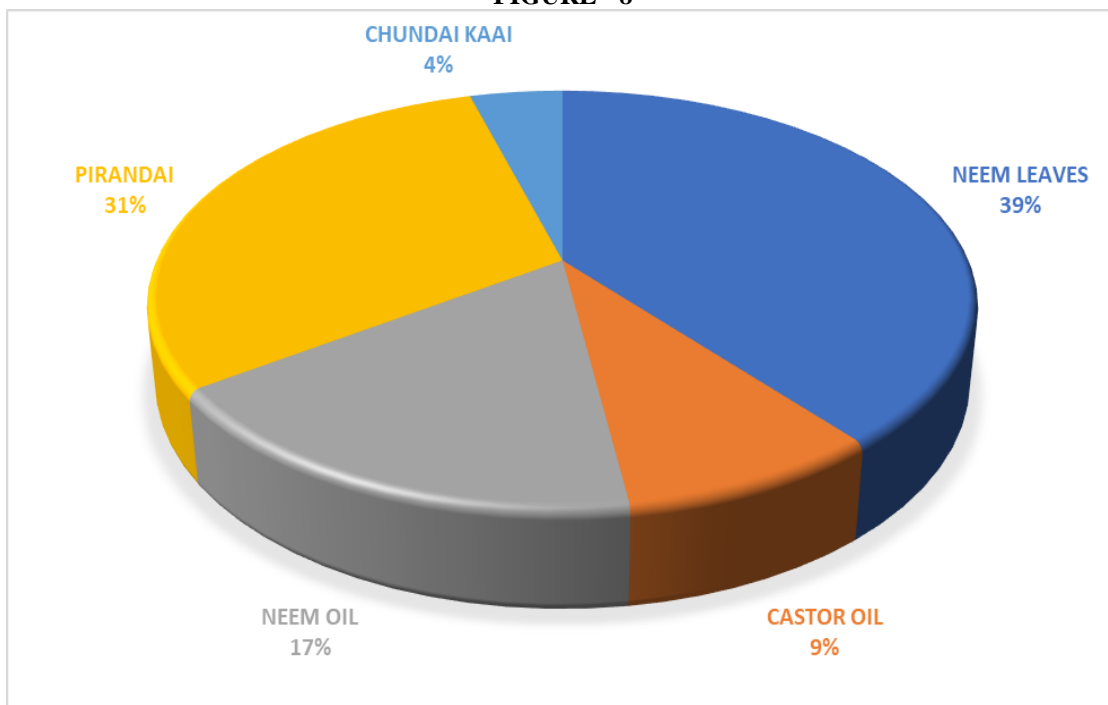
**FIGURE - 7**



Fever	Pappali juice ( <i>Carica papaya</i> ) Nila vembu Chooranam	Internal
Ammal Noi	Veppilai ( <i>Azadirachta indica</i> ) + Manjal ( <i>Curcuma longa</i> )	External
	Nila vembu Chooranam	Internal

**SIDDHA MEDICINE USED TO WORMS FOR CATTLE**

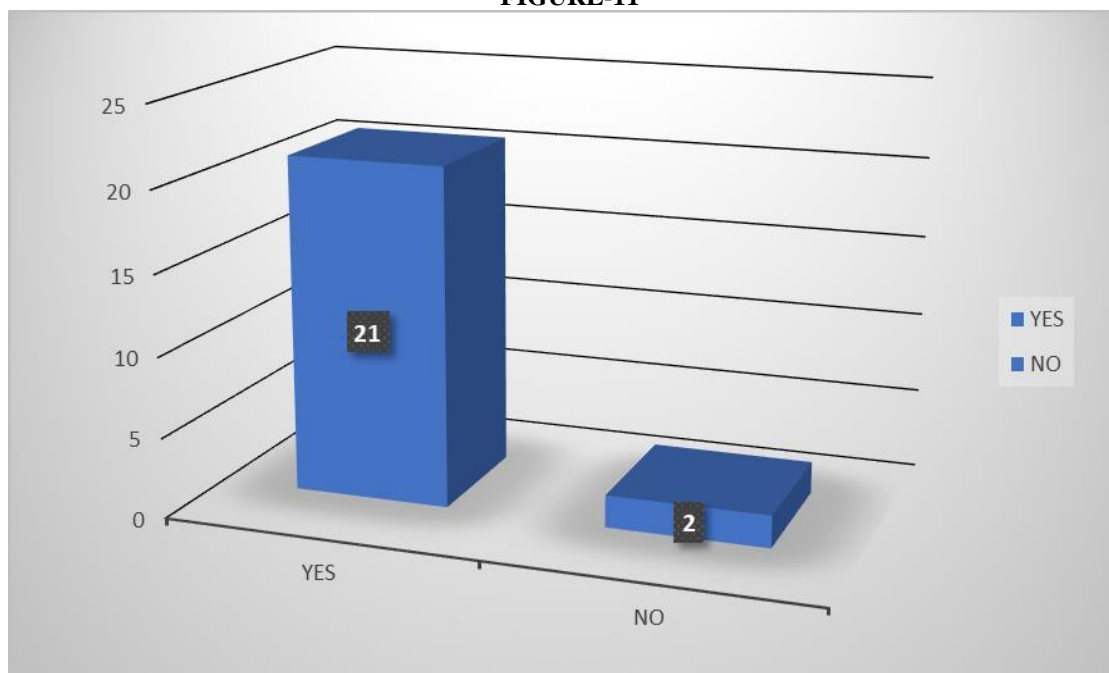
**FIGURE - 8**





## HERBAL HOME REMEDIES USED BY HERDERS FOR LIVESTOCKS

FIGURE-11



## HERBAL HOME REMEDIES USED BY HERDERS FOR LIVESTOCKS

TABLE - 6

DISEASE	TREATMENT
KALICHAL	1.VAAZHAI POO ( <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> ) 2.MARUTHAM PATTAI ( <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> ) 3.MAATHULAI ELAI ( <i>Punica granatum</i> ) 4.KOVAI ELAI ( <i>coconia grandis</i> )
INDIGESTION	1.VETTRILAI ( <i>Piper betle</i> ) 2.VETTRILAI ( <i>Piper betle</i> ) + KIZHKAI NELLI ( <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> ) 3.MANJAL ( <i>Curcuma longa</i> ) + INJI ( <i>Zingiber officinale</i> ) + MILAGU ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> ) 4.VETTRILAI ( <i>Piper betle</i> ) + MILAGU ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> ) + CHIRAKAM ( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ) + INJI ( <i>Zingiber officinale</i> ) 5.CHIRAGAM ( <i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ) + PERUNGAYAM ( <i>Ferula asafoetida</i> ) + INJI ( <i>Zingiber officinale</i> ) 6.PIRANDAI ( <i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> ) + NOCHI ( <i>Vitex negundo</i> ) + MILAGU ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> ) + VETTRILAI ( <i>Piper betle</i> )
JAUNDICE	1. KIZHKAI NELLI ( <i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> )
MADIVEEKAM	KATRAZHAI ( <i>Aloe vera</i> ) KATRAZHAI ( <i>Aloe vera</i> ) + CHUNNANBU KATRAZHAI ( <i>Aloe vera</i> ) + ELUMICHAI ( <i>Citrus limon</i> ) + MANJAL ( <i>Curcuma longa</i> )
PUN	1.SOODAN + THUMBAL ELAI ( <i>Leucas aspera</i> ) 2.PUTHIRUKAN PLANT ( <i>Puthiranjeeva roxburgii</i> ) 3.KUPPAI MENI ( <i>Acalypha indica</i> ) + MANJAL ( <i>Curcuma longa</i> )
NANJU (PLACENTA) PODUVATHARKU	1.MUNGKIL KODI ( <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> )

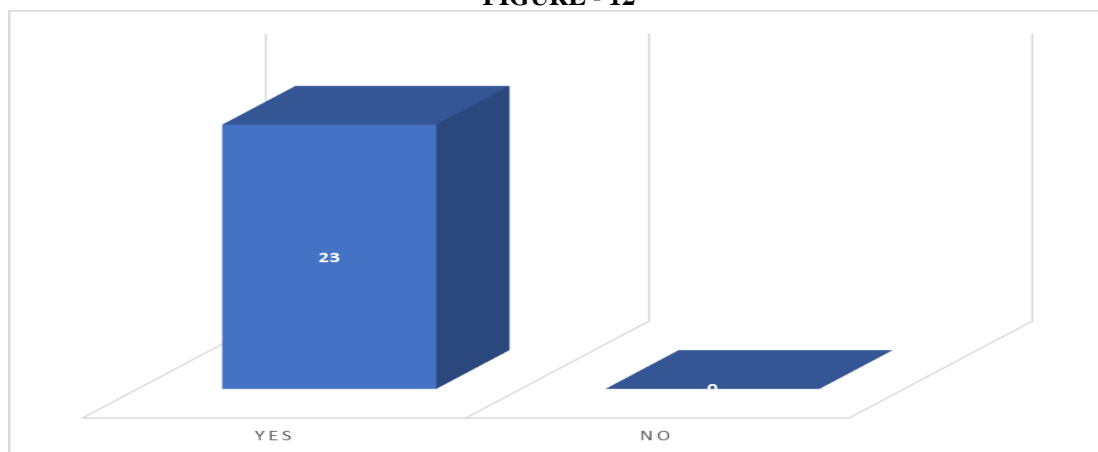
### SEASONAL LIVESTOCK DISEASES

TABLE - 7

SEASON	DISEASES
MAZHAI KAALAM (RAINY SESSION)	1.KALICHAL 2.COLD 3.KOOMAARI NOI 4.WOUND 5.AMMAI NOI 6.LMP (LUMPY SKIN DISEASE) 7.FOOT ROT 8.BLOAT 9.FMD 10.MADIVEEKAM 11.FEVER
KOODAI KAALAM (SUMMER SESSION)	1.SKIN DISEASE 2.AMMAI 3.KUDAL PUZHU 4.POX VIRUS
KULIR KAALAM (WINTER SESSION)	1.SEIYAMAI 2.KALICHAL

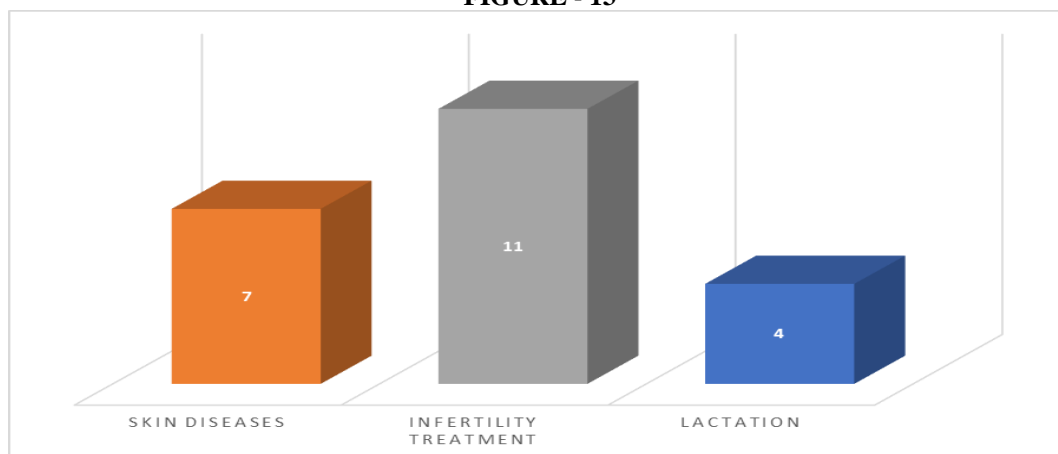
### IF ANY ADDITIONAL SIDDHA MEDICINES NEEDED FOR CATTLE?

FIGURE - 12



### SIDDHA MEDICINES REQUIRED FOR THE LIVESTOCK DISEASES

FIGURE - 13



## PLANTS USED IN CONTEMPORARY VETERINARY PRACTICE

ABLE - 8

S.no	Common Name	Botanical Name	Family
1.	Manjal	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae
2.	Vembu	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae
3.	Pakal	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae
4.	Chirakam	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>	Apiaceae
5.	Arisi	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Poaceae
6.	Pappali	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae
7.	Vengayam	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Amaryllidaceae
8.	Milagu	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Piperaceae
9.	Poondu	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Amaryllidaceae
10.	Inji	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae
11.	Kuppai meni	<i>Acalypha indica</i>	Euphorbiaceae

12.	Karuppura valli	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>	Lamiaceae
13.	Thulasi	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Lamiaceae
14.	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae
15.	Kizhkai Nelli	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Phyllanthaceae
16.	Vetrillai	<i>Piper betle</i>	Piperaceae
17.	Ventayam	<i>Trigonella foenum graecum</i>	Fabaceae
18.	Parutti	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>	Malvaceae
19.	Puvarasu	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Malvaceae
20.	Mungkil	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Poaceae
21.	Murungai	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae
22.	Kareveppilai(Kari vempu)	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae
23.	Katrazhai	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Asphodelaceae
24.	Agathi	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>	Fabaceae
25.	Pirandai	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Vitaceae
26.	Perungayam	<i>Ferula asafoetida</i>	Apiaceae
27.	Ell	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Pedaliaceae
28.	Kasa Kasa	<i>Papaver somiferum</i>	Papavaraceae
29.	Sundai	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Solanaceae
30.	Thumbai	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Lamiaceae
31.	Peria Nankai	<i>Polygala elongata</i>	Polygalaceae
32.	Nilakkadambu	<i>Elytraria acaulis</i>	Acanthaceae
33.	Nila Vembu	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae
34.	Vasambu	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Acoraceae
35.	Kadugu	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Brassicaceae
36.	Azhavanam (Maruthani)	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae
37.	Vilvam	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae
38.	Vazhai	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae
39.	Maruthu	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Combretaceae
40.	Mathalai	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Lythraceae
41.	Kovai	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Cucurbitaceae
42.	Malai vembu	<i>Media azedarach</i>	Meliaceae
43.	Adatodai	<i>Justicia beddomei</i>	Acanthaceae

44.	Notchi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Lamiaceae
45.	Elumichai	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Rutaceae
46.	Amman-pach-charisi	<i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i>	Euphorbiaceae
47.	Puthirakan	<i>Puthiranjeeva roxburgii</i>	Putranjivaceae

## DISCUSSION

This study was carried out among 23 veterinarians at a veterinary hospital in Pattukottai division of Thanjavur district.

The study revealed that Siddha drugs were used to treat a wide range of conditions such as Mastitis, Bloat, FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease), Dysentery, Fever, LSD (Lumpy skin disease) and Wound.

Some of the drugs have multiple indications in livestock health care (Vembu -Azadiracta indica, Manjal-curcuma longa, Vengayam - Allium cepa, Kattralai- Aloe vera, Pirandai Cissus quadrangularis, Murungai -Moringa oleifera, Kariveppilai -Murraya koenigii, Kuppaimeni -Acalypha indica, Milagu-Piper nigrum, Chirakam – Cuminum cyminum).

Most cattle-herders have some knowledge of herbal medicines. Simple treatment for healing wounds (eg: Kuppai meni + manjal) and de-worming (eg: Neem Leaves) are usually carried out by the herders themselves. In case of complicated problems, they take help from others.

Patent siddha herbal medicine are also used for the treatment of livestock diseases.

## CONCLUSION

According to the study, the use of Siddha drugs is well received in veterinary medicine. Hereafter conducting more training workshop on siddha drugs for veterinarians will help in the management of Siddha medicines in veterinary health care.

As for humans, all Siddha medicine can be prescribed for animals according to their weight. We are enlisted most of the medicines in this study. Siddha drugs can also be used for chronic diseases in livestock. So, the side effects are less. Efforts should be made to prescribe more Siddha drugs for livestock diseases in future.

## Declaration by Authors

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**Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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