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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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ANTIDOTE ACTION OF ABHRAKA PARPAM IN VARIOUS VEHICLE MENTIONED IN SIDDHA LITERATURES

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ABSTRACT

Abhrakam (mica) enriched with Fe (2+) ions are widely used as a major mineral ingredient in siddha literatures. abhraka parpam (mica ash) a pharmaceutical product containing treated mica is utilized for example, in siddha treatments for diseases such as neer kattu (urinary infection), 21 types of meganoigal (venereal disease), and mostly used for poisonous bites like snake, dog, insects bites etc. In various adjuvant However the untreated abhrakam (mica mineral) may be harmful when used directly and proper purification and preparation. As they carry considerably high amounts of trace elements that can cause undeniable effects in the human body. This review evaluate the antidote action of abhraka parpam used for various poisonous bites and toxic condition by altering the vehicle.

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INTRODUCTION

AIM: The study was planned to review on antidote action of abhraka parpam in various vehicles mentioned in siddha literatures.

OBJECTIVES

PRIMARY: To assess the toxicology aspect of abhraka parpam.
SECONDORY: To evaluate the abhraka parpam with various types of adjuvant used to various poisonous bites.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SIDDHA ASPECT

LITERATURE REVIEW OF ABHRAKAM

Synonyms: Mica is also called poovindhu natham, manonmani natham, prakasa sakthi, kesaram, kownam, maavindhu, ambaram, kakkai ponn and thulliyam.

Availability: Mica is available in nature especially in the mountains, In India, it is available in places like Nellore, Ajaribagh, Madhya

Pradesh and Rajaputhanam. In Tamil Nadu, It is available in Tharangampadi.

Characters: This appears as sheets with shiny appearance, it can be bent and is soft in consistency. Mica is used as a form of parpam chendooram, chunnam (or) chaththu. According to the text "BHOAR'S 7000", the mica is classified into four types depending upon their colours.

- Pinaga appiragam - which is golden colour
- Naga appiragam - which is white in colour
- Mandooga appiragam - which has the colour of honey
- Vajjra appiragam - which is black in colour

While naga appiragam causes phlegm and vajjira appiragam causes some diseases and vajjira appiragam is used as medicine, it should be used only in the form of parpam, chendooram etc. It should be purified before the preparation of medicine. If impure it will cause severe toxicity.

Purification of mica

Common Method: To 1 part of mica, 8 part of (agathi) grandiflora flower juice is added and the mica is kept soaked in it for three days;

then the mica is kept soaked in vinegar and in calotropis flower juice for three days in each the mica is washed and then taken out in purified form.

Vajjira appiragam: Soak the vajjira appiragam in 3.9liters of donkey's urine (or) horse's urine for 3 days to get the purified form.

Krishna appiragam:

Method 1: Grind the Krishna appiragam with vinegar (kaadi) and allow it to precipitate. wash the precipitate with rice washed filtrate (kaluneer).to 10 part of root of kodiveli (plumbago indica). grind it lute it and incinerate it to get the purified form.

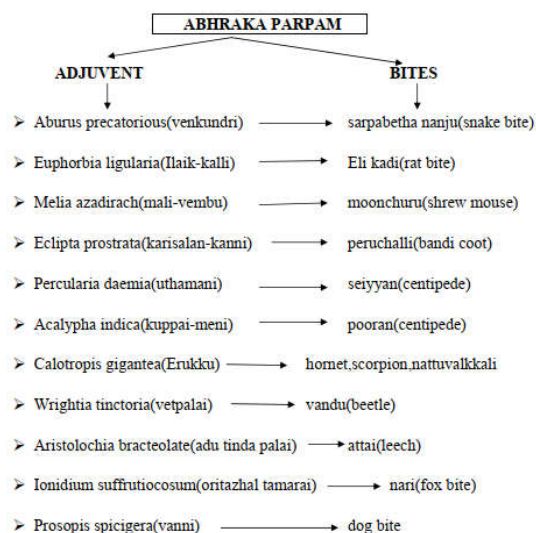
Method 2: Heat the Krishna appiragam and dip it separately in porridge and vinegar (kaadi) for three times to get the purified form.

Properties and use of mica: Medicines prepared from mica has got bitter taste and body strengthening and sexual stimulant properties .it is useful in the treatment of abdominal distension, polyurea, fever, itching and eye diseases .it also improves spermatogenesis.

Preparation of appiraga parpam: Purified mica power (35gm) is taken and ground with various juices and pills are made as follows;

Name of the juice	Quality required in grams	No.of days required for grinding	No.of days required for drying the cakes	No of days required For drying kavasam
Juice of cluster bean cyamopsis tetragonoloba (koththavarai)	210	6	5	1
Leaf juice of Nymphaea stellata (nectortpalam)	175	5	4	1
Leaf juice of cocculus hirsutus (kattu kodi)	140	4	3	1
Juice of tubers of tender bambo (bambusa bambos)	105	3	2	1

The parpam will be effective in the following conditions: Diseases associated with kapha, pitha, vatha, diabetes, watering form eyes, burning sensation in eyes etc. It is effective in the treatment of poisoning such as SNAKE BITE, DOG BITE and INSECT BITES etc., The appiraga parpam should be taken for 42 days .the following diets should be avoided during treatment, Tamarind, Tobacco, Mustard, Alcoholic beverages and agathi (grandi flora), sexual contact should be strictly avoided, otherwise even death may occur. The parpam (or) chendooram prepared as said above should not be shiny but floatable in water; otherwise the parpam (or) chendooram will be quite toxic.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Antodote actions of adjuvant in siddha literatures

1. Abrus precatorious (venkundri)

Abrus precatorious root socked in velladu urine then dried and use to snake, scorpion bites .so it called as vidathari.

2. Euphorbia ligularia (ilaik-kalli)

3. Melia azadirach (Malai-vembu)

4. Eclipta prostrate (karisalankanni)

- To take 90 drops of leaves extract mixed with some amount of water (or) buttermilk. It used for poisonous bites.
- Paste of karisalai leaves scrub and apply in scorpion bite.

5. Percularia daemia (uthamani)

6. Acalupha indica (kuppai-meni)

- Manjal (curcuma longa) and leaves of kuppai-meni paste apply to bites.
- Take kottaipakkalavu (gram) root paste mixed with water for 3 days. but it cause diarrhea and vomiting.
- Kuppai-meni combined with the root of Tylophora indica (nanjaruppan) it is used in case of poisoning.

7. Calotropis gigantean (erukku)

Laves:

- Leaves of erukku used for rat, snake bites.
- Intake 2 to 5 drops of leaves juice in scorpion, snake bites.

Milk

- External application of milk in rat bite.
- 65 to 130mg of dried milk add with janggyr in rat bites.

Tribal people were using this plant parts to cure several illness such as toothache, earache, sprain, anxiety, pain etc., using different parts of the plant has advocated its use for a variety of diseases conditions in addition to the application as an antidote for snake poisoning. The dried latex and dried root are used as an antidote for snake poisoning in bagata tribe of estern ghats of Vishakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

8. Wrightia tinctoria (vetpalai)

9. Aristolochia bracteolate (adu tinda palai)

- Root of aristolochia used for snake bite, other poisons.
- The aqueous extract of the roots of aristolochia is used as a decoction for the ailment of a number of diseases including snake bite treatment.

• Ionidium suffruticosum (oritazhal tamarai)

• Prosopis spicigera (vanni)

Remedy for toxicity effects: The toxicity may be counteracted by taking,

- The tubur decoction of Gloriosa superba.
- Piper beetle and zinger juice mixed in equan quality then take 84 ml (1 aalaku) of juice in twice a days. Still the harmful symptoms are reduced.

- Lawsonia inermis root and zinger are taken a equal quantity grind and make as a decoction. If you take the decoction the symptoms will be reduced.

CONCLUSION

Finally the review find the importance of abhraga parapam and adjuvents. the vehicles are also very important role with abhraka parapam in various bites in siddha literatures .chemical analysis are proven that reduction of heavy metals are noted and toxicity studies are vouch the safety of drugs. Medicinal preparation of this drug emphasizing the need further scientific validation to explain the mechanism of action is useful to our siddha system.

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