

Therapeutic Effectiveness of a Siddha Formulation *Arootha Chooranam*: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Siddha system of medicine is the one of the ancient system of medical practiced among Tamil speaking community. The medicine in this system prepared from raw drug from only herbals. Arootha chooranam is a herbal preparation with ingredients of 9 herbals. It's used to treat the sexual desire disease particularly for indriyanastam [pre mature ejaculation]. This review is aimed to bring out scientific evidence for the therapeutic usage of Arootha chooranam and focused on the pharmacological activity for the curative nature of the drug. Most of the drugs have anti-oxidant activity and anti-infertility, spermatogenesis, Aphrodisiac activity hence justifying its usage in above mentioned disease.

Keywords: Siddha medicine, *Arootha chooranam*, *indriyanastam*, pharmacological activity.

INTRODUCTION

Siddha medicine is one of the most ancient medical systems of India. The word siddha comes from the Tamil word for perfection. In siddha medicine the individual is a microcosm of universe. Siddha medicines are known for its efficacy and safety. The reason for popularity of the siddha system is attributed to its effective with minimal side effect. Siddhars the founder of siddha system possessed yoga siddhi powers [supernatural powers]. They have left their imprints in many disciplines like medicine alchemy, philosophy, yogam, and varmam.

Aroothachooranam is classical siddha compound drug which is mentioned in siddha text book of *Chikiccha Rathna Deepam Ennum Vaithiya Sinthamani Pagam II*. This drug used for sexual desire disease particularly for indriyanastam [pre mature ejaculation]. The drug review of AroothaChooranam is a compound herbal drug gives sound evidence for its

therapeutic action mentioned in literature. The major ingredients of this drug sadap leaf, fenugreek, seenakarkandu and dhaniya. This review focused on the pharmacological activities of each ingredient which supports the traditional claim and the literature search is confined to that area. The search was made from the textbooks in the library of govt siddha medical college of palayamkottai, journals, internet database etc.

Standard operating procedure for preparation of Aroothachooranam: Purification of raw drugs:

All the raw drugs are purified as per the methods mentioned in siddha literature.

Preparation of drug Aroothachooranam:

The mentioned ingredients in the table 1 are powdered separately and mixed well together then taken in a tightly closed container.

Table 1 : Method of preparation of Aroothachooranam

S.No	Tamil Name	Botanical Name	Family	Party Used	Quantity
1.	Vendhayam	Trigonellafoneumgraceum	Fabaceae	Seed	8varagan
2.	Sathappulai	Rutachalepensis	Rutaceae	leaves	8varagan
3.	Seeragam	Cuminumcyminum	Apiaceae	Seed	8varagan
4.	Karunjchiragam	Nigella sativa	Ranunculaceae	Seed	8varagan
5.	Seenalavangapattai	Cinnamomumverum	Lauraceae	Bark	8varagan
6.	Athimathuram	Glycyrrhizaglabra	Fabaceae	Bark	8varagan
7.	Sombu	Pimpinellaanisum	Apiaceae	Seed	8varagan
8.	Dhaniya	Coriandrumsativum	Apiaceae	Seed	50varagan
9.	Seenakarkandu	Saccharumofficinarum	Poaceae	Sugar Candy	25varagan

Table 2: Information of herbal ingredients as per siddha the text GunapadamMooligaiVaguppu

S.No	Botanical name	Veranacular name				Part used
		Tamil	English	Hindi	Sanskrit	
1.	Trigonellafoeumgraceum	Vendhayam	Fenugreek	Methi	Methi	Seed
2.	Rutachalepensis	Sathappulai	Garden rue	Sada	Sadap	leaves
3.	CuminumCyminum	Seeragam	Cumin seeds or fruits	zira	Jirakams	Seed
4.	Nigella sativa	Karunjchiragam	Black cumin	Kulanji,kala - zira	Upakunchika	Seed
5.	Cinnamomumverum	Seenalavangapattai	Bark of Cinnamon	Dar_Chini	Twak	Bark
6.	Glycyrrhizaglabra	Athimathuram	Jequility ;Jamicali liquorice	Jathi_Madh, Mulath	Yashti_Madhukam	Bark
7.	Pimpinellaanisum	Sombu	Anise seeds; anise fruit	_____	Sthula_jeekakam	Seed
8.	Coriandrumsativum	Koththumali	Coriander seeds	Dhaniya	Kustumbari Dhaniyaka	Seed
9.	Saccharumofficinarum	Seenakarkandu	Sugarcane, Noble cane	Ukh_Ganna	Ikshu,Rasalah	Sugar Candy

Pharmacological activities of ingredients of Arootha chooranam :

Vendhayam [Trigonella foenum-graecum]:

Phytochemical screening of ethanolic extract of trigonella foenum-graecum through maceration and soxhlet method determine presence of alkaloids, saponins, terpenoids, anthraquinone glycosides, tannins, carbohydrates and phenol in the seeds. The anti oxidant activity of the plant extract was assessed through the method of DPPH test while total amount of phenolic compound in the extract can be determined through TPC test .Antioxidant activity which may be helpful in preventing or slowing progress of disease involved as a result of oxidative disease. Aqueous solution of the extract [250mg/kgb.wt/day] when administered orally for 45 days to adult male albino rat [ductray strain]. Seeds extract caused inhibit spermatogenesis as well as inability to mate with normal untreated female rats of proven fertility.

Sathappulai[Rutachalepensis]

rutagraveolens are reported in British and Denmark’s traditional methods

leaf extract of rutagraveolens have free radical scavenging Activity that can be profitable for action against liver damage and also shows significant antidiabetic and antioxidant activity (Pinky Pandey et al. 2011). sadap is widely distributed in sudan and other Afro-Asian countries is used in traditional medicine as an aphrodisiac, emmenagogue and analgesic and treatment of a variety of ailments from cramp to hysteria helminthosis, skin condition and disease of the womb (el agraa et al.,2002).

Seeragam [Cuminumcyminum]

Some of the bioactive components of cumin present. They are thymol, vanillin and limonene. Pharmacological activity of cumin and its active components shows an antioxidant anticarcenogenic, immunomodulatory activities. cumin consists of very high amount of antioxidant compounds this antioxidant activity is due to linalool, monoterpenes. It protects the cells against oxidative stress caused by free radicals that cause the aging process. Its protection against all types of degenerative diseases such as cancer, heart disease etc.

various method being used to test the antioxidant activity of cumin its documented that cumin have the ability to quench hydroxyl radical, lipid; peroxides¹, 1 dephenyl 2-picryhydrazyl (DPPH) radical.

Karunjichiragam [Nigella sativa]

Nigella sativa seed contains a complex mixture of more than 100 compounds. Most of the therapeutic properties of nigella sativa due to the presence of the polyphenol thymoquinone which is the major component (28-57%). This seed oil and thymoquinone exhibited spermoprotective effect against testes damage. This seed oil increase number of leydig cells in rat test beside the presence of unsaturated fatty acid in nigella sativa oil stimulate 17 L- hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase activity thus increasing testosterone level. This study with both infertile men and rats have found that black seed oil can boost sperm count and help sperm swim faster. Antioxidant in the oil likely help protect sperm from damage.

Seenalavangapattai [Cinnamomum verum]

Cinnamon is one of these plants which is commonly used as food spice medicinally as antioxidant, anti inflammatory, antidiabetic, due to the presence of some phytochemical ingredients such as polyphenols. Several scientific researchers reported that cinnamon extract showed significant improvement in hyperglycemia, hyperlipidemia, and infertility. The present study showed that alloxan-induced diabetic male rats suffer from abnormal fertility measurements including serum testosterone levels, epididymis weight sperm count, motility and morphology. These parameters were markedly improved after 4 weeks of cinnamon powder treatment. It is well known that diabetes is positively correlated with male infertility and sexual dysfunction. This impairment occurred due to hormonal changes, neuropathy and increased oxidative stress aspects. Our results,

demonstrated higher effect of cinnamon on fertility parameters compared to previous reports. this effect can be attributed to the presence of many ingredients in cinnamon powder bark work together as synergistic combination compared to those found in separate extracts. It could be deduced that taking cinnamon as food spice regularly might improve fertility even in normal healthy persons as well as diabetic patients.

Athimaduram [glycyrrhizaglabra]:

Glycyrrhizaglabra L. is one of the very important nutraceuticals contains 400 bioactive phytochemicals and has many documented bioactivities such as steroid like activity powerful antioxidant activity and antibacterial activity and antiviral activity. Licorice was considered as a natural source of sex hormones and used to female reproductive system treat some women's sterility cases in Jap and China strengthen male reproductive system improve sperm count as well as semen viscosity in ayurvedic medicine and improve erection The effects licorice extract (glycyrrhizaglabra) addition to semen diluters on ram sperm progressive motility during storage at 5 c for 72 hours semen was collected from 3 proven awassi rams. Licorice extract powder was added at 24, 48, and 72 h of storage. The experiment was replicated 2 times with yolk glucose citrate diluter. Progressive motility increased significantly ($p < 0.01$) in levels of licorice extract 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 ug/ml in both diluters during all storage periods. The means of progressive motility were $72.5 \pm 1.02\%$, 72.08 ± 1.05 , $70.90 \pm 2.05\%$ and $66.25 \pm 3.15\%$ respectively compared to the control (0) $61.45 \pm 16.2\%$ levels 1,5 and 10ug/ml were superior ($p < 0.01$) to level 50 and 100ug/ml. In conclusion the addition of licorice extract to the diluter improved ram sperm progressive motility during cooled storage at 5°C.

Sombu [pimpellaanisum]

Aniseed is one of the important medicinal plants in siddha system of medicine. The recent studies especially on seeds and essential oil in vivo antioxidant potential; the ethanolic extract of aniseed displayed scavenging activity against nitric oxide (NO) superoxide and 1,1 diphenyl, 2-picrylhydrazyl radicals and reducing power in a concentration - dependent manner. Aniseed exerted hepatoprotective effect through antioxidant activity by serum antioxidant enzymes as well as oxidative stress and peroxides inhibition. Aniseed a very popular aphrodisiac is believed to have special power sucking on the seed increase sexual desire.

Koththumali [coriandrumsativum]:

Coriander is a glabrous aromatic herbaceous annual plant which is well known for its use in jaundice. It has a very effective antioxidant profile showing 2,2 diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging activity, lipoxygenase inhibition, phospholipid peroxidation inhibition, iron chelating activity, hydroxyl radical scavenging activity, superoxide dismutation, glutathione reduction and antilipid peroxidation due to high total phenolic content with presence of constituents like pyrogallol, caffeic acid, glycitin. Aqueous extract of coriandrumsativum seed has been recommended for relief of anxiety and insomnia, and may have potential sedative, hypotensive and muscle relaxant effects. Aqueous seed extract of coriander on spermatogenesis and sperm parameters in mice. Histological results showed that sperm numbers significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased in the luminal spermatozoa in both concentrations of coriander compared with control. Also more investigation is needed to prove the coriander is useful for fertility of other species.

Seenakarkandu

[Saccharumofficinarum]:

Phenolic compound in sugarcane juice were identified. Sugar cane juice increase vigour and sexual ability. It acts as an aphrodisiac and increases libido, quantity and quality of semen. The phenolic extract obtained from sugar cane juice showed a protective effect against in vivo MeHgCl₂ intoxication and potent inhibition of ex vivo lipoperoxidation of rat brain homogenates, indicating a potential use for beneficial health effects and/or therapeutic application. A sugar cane extract (SCE) has been found to have an immune stimulating effect in several animals. Results suggest that SCE has a protective effect on LPS – induced endotoxin shock via one possible mechanism involving the suppression of NO production in the mouse peritoneal cavity.

CONCLUSION

From this literature review it is evident that the most of ingredients of Aroothachoonaranam has pharmacological activity of anti fertility, anti oxidant activity, Aphrodisiac, spermatogenesis activity, which are responsible for its therapeutic activity claimed in literature.

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