



Management Of Akkaram (Stomatitis) With Siddha Polyherbal Formulation Katralaiyathi Thylam -A Review

M.Dharani¹, C.Shanmuga Priya², A.Satheeshkumar³

¹PG Scholar, ²HOD, ³Lecturer, Department of PG Kuzhanthai Maruthuvam,
Government Siddha Medical College, Chennai.

Abstract

We confront numerous diseases that affect human health in our day-to-day lives. The illness that affects infants to the elderly is stomatitis. Various factors can contribute to this, including inadequate oral hygiene, dental decay, and systemic conditions including allergies, infections, or drugs. This oral ailment is quite prevalent. There have been reports of a 20% frequency in the general population. A collection of oral ulcers, usually on the inside part of the lip, is also present. Stomatitis is a condition marked by ulcers, redness, swelling, and sporadic bleeding from the afflicted area. It can happen to immunocompromised patients with ease. Katralaiyathi thylam plays a vital role in treating Akkaram (stomatitis). The test drug KATRALAIYATHI THYLAM is a multiherbal formulation mentioned in Siddha literature "Theraiyar anthathi" page number 66. Stomatitis may be managed with the aid of katralaiyathi thylam's pharmacological activities. The components of katralaiyathi thylam have antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties, which helps in treatment of people with patients who are suffering from stomatitis.

Key words

Akkaram, katralaiyathi thylam, Anti microbial, anti inflammatory

Introduction

One of the earliest traditional medical systems is Siddha medicine. As per the Siddha system, one individual is made up of 96 thathuvams, or fundamental principles. The Siddha system is a special kind of medicine that is used to treat a variety of diseases and preserve overall health. Several contemporary health issues are being addressed by Siddha medicine. The conventional Siddha system, which offers extensive knowledge in the management and treatment of medical conditions including stomatitis. One of the most prevalent painful ulcerative lesions of the oral mucosa that can seriously impair a patient's quality of life is stomatitis. This disorder manifests clinically as elliptic or round recurrent lesions in the oral mucosa, and it is linked to certain

pathological problems as well. For the treatment of akkaram (stomatitis), katalaiyathi thylam is a herbal oil made from nine natural herbs mentioned in Teraiyar anthathi. Stomatitis is a condition characterized by redness, discomfort, swelling, and ulcers on the tongue, lips, soft palate, and hard palate.

Aim and objective

To provide an updated overview about siddha polyherbal formulation katalaiyathi thylam for Akkaram

DRUG DETAILS

Trial drug: Katalaiyathi thylam

Preparation of the drug

Ingredients

1. Katalai (*Aleo barbedensis*)-500gms
2. Erulli (*Allium cepa*)-500 gms
3. Vendhayam (*Trigonella foenum graecum*)-500gms
4. Manathakali (*Solanum nigrum*) -500gms
5. Agathi (*Sesbania grandiflora*)-500gms
6. Thuthi (*Abutilon indicum*)-500gms
7. Varatpulla (*Flueggea leucopyrus*)-500gms
8. Mutkarai (*Canthium coromandelicum*) -500gms
9. Aamanaku (*Ricinus communis*)-500ml

Purification of Rawdrugs

Raw drug are purified as mentioned in Sikicharatna deepam, saraku suthi muraikal.

Methods of Preparation

All the 8 raw drugs are added to be in the oil and boiled up to adequate consistency and stored in a air tight container.

Dosage

3-5 ml (OD) for 3-12 age of children.

Duration

7-14 Days

Indication

Akkaram (Stomatitis)

PLANT	BOTANICAL NAME	PART USED	SCIENTIFIC REVIEW
Katralai	Aleo barbedensis	Bulb	Aloe vera lowers the synthesis of prostaglandin E2 from arachidonic acid and inhibits the cyclooxygenase pathway. C-glucosyl chromone, a new anti-inflammatory molecule, was recently extracted from gel extracts.
Erulli	Allium cepa	Bulb	Onion peel extracts shown superior antibacterial activity against various types of Staphylococcus aureus pathogenic germs.
Venthayam	Trigonella foenum graecum	Seeds	Numerous health-promoting elements, including fiber, magnesium, iron, manganese, and others, are present in the fenugreek seeds. With certain kinds of bacteria and fungi, the seed exhibits good antibacterial properties
Manathakali	Solanum nigrum	Leaves	Solanum nigrum has been shown to have antibacterial action against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, and Klebsiella pneumonia.
Agathi	Sesbania grandiflora	Root bark	The greatest potential for producing an extract with the most antibacterial activity is found in the stem bark. The stem bark was fractionated using several solvents, and the results showed that the extracts derived from butanol or ethyl acetate had the strongest antibacterial activity.
Thuthi	Abutilon indicum	Root	Analgesic properties have been reported for the plant, along with hepatoprotective properties, hypoglycemic activity, wound healing activity, antidiabetic properties, immunomodulatory properties, antimalarial properties, antifertility properties, ACE inhibitory properties, and very strong blood sugar-lowering and antimicrobial properties in an aqueous extract.
Varatpulla	Flueggea leucopyrus	Root	<div></div> <p>According to recent experimental research, supplementing inflammatory rats with Flueggea leucopyrus leaf extract (FLLE) may have anti-inflammatory effects.</p>
Mutkarai	Canthium coromandelicum	Root	Significant antibacterial and anti-HIV activity, hypocholesterolaemic activity, oral

			hypoglycemic activity, wound healing activity, and antioxidant qualities have all been observed for <i>Canthium coromandelicum</i> leaves. Key components of this substance include kaempferol 3-O- β -D-glucopyranoside,
Aamanaku	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Oil	An in vitro investigation reveals that the roots of <i>R. communis</i> contain a variety of flavonoids that have anti-inflammatory properties. According to the study, polyurethanes made from castor oil are appropriate for use in biomedical applications as components of non-absorbable biomedical sutures, which aid in the dressing of wounds.

Conclusion

Katralaiyathi thylam, the medicine mentioned above, is useful in managing akkaram (stomatitis) and its co-occurring disorders. Additionally, every component of the plants has antiinflammatory, antimicrobial activity, substantial enhancement of life quality and health Hence employed in treatment of akkaram. In addition to being helpful for future research that is required for the standardization and evaluation of Akkaram medications, this review can help siddha physicians select better pharmaceuticals for the treatment of Akkaram (stomatitis)

REFERENCE

- Nelson – paediatrics volume II , edition 22, page no: 3548
- Balavagadam – pg no; 422, ka.sa. Murugesamudhaliyar, maru.pon.Gurusironmani.
- Therayarandhathi , Dr.M.Punitha, page no : 66
- Pillaipinimaruthuvam ,vol 1, page no ; 117.
- Kannusamy pillai,Sigicharathnadeepam ,.
- Rahmani AH, Aldebasi YH, Srikar S, Khan AA, Aly SM. Aloe vera: Potential candidate in health management via modulation of biological activities. Pharmacognosy reviews. 2015 Jul;9(18):120.
- Kandepalli M, Wakale S. ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ABUTILON INDICUM–A MEDICINAL PLANT. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine. 2021 Feb 15;8(2):1725-9.
- Kota CS, Manthri S. Antibacterial activity of *Ricinus communis* leaf extract. International journal of pharmaceutical sciences and research. 2011 May 1;2(5):1259.
- Naz R, Bano A. Antimicrobial potential of *Ricinus communis* leaf extracts in different solvents against pathogenic bacterial and fungal strains. Asian Pacific journal of

tropical biomedicine. 2012 Dec 1;2(12):944-7.

□ Yadav UC, Baquer NZ. Pharmacological effects of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. in health and disease. *Pharmaceutical biology*. 2014 Feb 1;52(2):243-54.

□ Kianian F, Marefati N, Boskabady M, Ghasemi SZ, Boskabady MH. Pharmacological Properties of *Allium cepa*, preclinical and clinical evidences; a review. *Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research: IJPR*. 2021;20(2):107.

□ Enejioy S, Abdulrahman AH, Adedeji A, Abdulsalam R, Oyedum M. Antibacterial Activities of the Extracts of *Allium sativum* (Garlic) and *Allium cepa* (Onion) Against Selected Pathogenic Bacteria. *Tanzania Journal of Science*. 2020 Oct 31;46(3):914-22.

Gharge S, Hiremath SI, Kagawad P, Jivaje K, Palled MS, Suryawanshi SS. *Curcuma zedoaria* Rosc (Zingiberaceae): a review on its chemical, pharmacological and biological activities. *Future Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*. 2021 Dec;7(1):1-9.

