

**“A STUDY ON SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC METHODOLOGY  
SPECIALLY IN MARUTHUVA SOTHIDAVIYAL FOR  
SWASAKASAM”**

*Dissertation submitted by*

**DR. M. KAWSIGAN**

**Reg. No: 321715005**

*Submitted to*

**The Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, Chennai – 32**

*For the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of*

**DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (SIDDHA)**

**(Branch-V Noi-Naadai)**



**Department of Noi-Naadai**

**Govt. Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai – 627 002**

**Tamilnadu, India**

**October 2020**

**GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE PALAYAMKOTTAI,**

**TIRUNELVELI - 627002, TAMILNADU, INDIA**

Phone: 0462-2572736/2572737 Fax: 0462-2582010

Email: [gsmc.palayamkottai@gmail.com](mailto:gsmc.palayamkottai@gmail.com)

---

### **DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE**

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled “*A Study on Siddha diagnostic methodology specially in maruthuva sothidaviyal for swasakasam*” is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the supervision of **Dr. S. Neelavathy MD(s), Ph.d**, Department of Noi-Naadai, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and the dissertation has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, fellowship or other similar title and contents.

**Date:**

**Place:** Palayamkottai

**Signature of the candidate**

(Dr. M. Kawsigan)

**GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE PALAYAMKOTTAI,**

**TIRUNELVELI - 627002, TAMILNADU, INDIA**

Phone: 0462-2572736/2572737 Fax: 0462-2582010

Email: [gsmc.palayamkottai@gmail.com](mailto:gsmc.palayamkottai@gmail.com)

---

### **BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

This is certify that the minor research project entitled “*A Study on Siddha diagnostic methodology specially in maruthuva sothidaviyal for swasakasam*” is a bonafide work done by **Dr.M.Kawsigan (Reg. No:321715005)**, Govt. Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai in partial fulfilment of the University rules and regulations for award of **MD(S) NOI-NAADAL** under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2017 - 2020.

**Name and Signature of the Guide**

**Name and Signature of the Head of the Department**

**Name and Signature of the Principal**

**GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE PALAYAMKOTTAI,**

**TIRUNELVELI - 627002, TAMILNADU, INDIA**

Phone: 0462-2572736/2572737 Fax: 0462-2582010

Email: [gsmc.palayamkottai@gmail.com](mailto:gsmc.palayamkottai@gmail.com)

---

**CERTIFICATE**

Certified that I have gone through the dissertation entitled “*A Study on Siddha diagnostic methodology specially in maruthuva sothidaviyal for swasakasam*” is a bonafide work done by **Dr.M.Kawsigan (Reg. No:321715005)**, a student of final year MD (S), Branch-V, Department of Noi-Naadai of this college and the dissertation work has been carried out by the individual only. This dissertation does not represent or reproduce the dissertation submitted and approved earlier.

Head of the Department,

Branch-V

P.G Noi-Naadai,

Govt. Siddha Medical College,

Palayamkottai.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

---

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the Almighty and Siddhars, without whose blessings the completing this research wouldn't have become possible.

I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to my **Parents, Family and wife** for their encouragement, care, affection and moral support towards completing this dissertation work successfully.

I would like to thank **The Vice chancellor**, The Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai and the Director Commissioner of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, for giving me an opportunity to carry out this work.

I would like to thank **Dr.S.Neelavathy MD(s)**, Ph.D, Department of Noi-Naadai, Former principal, Government Siddha Medical College, Playamkottai for giving me an opportunity and guiding me throughout this work.

I would like to thank Prof. **Dr. S. Victoria M.D(s)**, Principal and Head of the department, Department of Noi-Naadai, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai for providing infra structural support and constant help throughout the study.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to **Lect. Dr. S. Sundararajan M.D(s)** Department of Noi-Naadai, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai for his valuable guidance as the supervisor for this work and providing needed suggestions during planning, development and evaluation of this work. I am indebted to him for spending his time so generously for this work and giving me complete freedom in perusal of this research.

I would like to express my whole hearted thanks to **Dr. Meenatchi Sundaram MD(s)**, Lecturer Gr-II, Department of Udal Thathuvam, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, for his constant support in deciphering the in-depth meaning of most of the Siddha classics.

My grateful thanks are also extended to **Dr. Balamurugan MD(s)**, Lecturer Gr-II and **Dr. Muthukumaran MD(s)**, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai and

**Dr.SenthilSelvi MD(s), Dr.M.Krishnaveni MD(s)** for their extended Support and valuable guidance All through this work.

I express my sincere thanks to **Dr.A.Rajarajeshwari MD(s)**, Lecturer Grade II, Research Methodology & Bio-Statistics (RM & BS) for her guidance and encouragement towards research works.

I would like to thanks **NADANA SABAPATHY** sir for his motivation, Encouragement and teachings regarding Maruthuva sothidaviyal.

I would like to extend my thanks to **PANJAPATCHI NARAYANAN** sir for his motivation, Encouragement and teachings regarding Panjapatchi sasthiram.

I express my thanks to **Dr. K. Hina Firdouse**, PG Scholar, Department of Noi-Naadal for her moral support throughout this research.

I would like to thank my colleagues, seniors, juniors of Department of Noi-Naadal for their moral support.

My thanks are also extended to **Principal, Lecturers of Velumailu siddha medical college and Hospital**, who laid the base of my journey towards siddha.

I would like to thank my UG mates for their constant support and encouragement to complete this dissertation into a successful one.

Finally I express my thanks to **Creative Printers, Palayamkottai** for printing this dissertation work in good quality.

# Table of Contents

<b>Acknowledgement</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Aim And Objectives</b> .....	<b>4</b>
2.1 Aim: .....	4
2.2 Objectives:.....	4
<b>3 Review Of Literatures</b> .....	<b>5</b>
3.1 Siddha Basic Principles:.....	5
3.2 Maruthuva Sothidaviyal- A Siddha Diagnostic Approach:.....	9
3.3 Elucidation Of The Disease “Swasakasam”:.....	29
3.4 Other Measures Used In This Research To Aid Diagnosis Of Swasakasam:	34
<b>4 Materials And Methods</b> .....	<b>43</b>
4.1 Study Design .....	43
4.2 Study Place: .....	43
4.3 Selection Of Patients.....	43
4.4 Selection Criteria: .....	43
4.5 Study Enrolment .....	44
4.6 Investigations During The Study:.....	45
4.7 Treatment During The Study:.....	45
4.8 Study Period: .....	45
4.9 Data Collection Procedure: .....	45
4.10 Data Management: .....	45
4.11 Statistical Analysis: .....	46
4.12 Expected Outcome Of The Study: .....	46
4.13 Ethical Considerations:.....	47

<b>5</b>	<b>Observation And Results.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Discussion .....</b>	<b>74</b>
6.1	Discussion On General Criteria:.....	74
6.2	Discussion On Symptoms: .....	74
6.3	Discussion On Siddha Parameters:.....	75
6.4	Discussion On Maruthuva Jothidam:.....	76
<b>7</b>	<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>References.....</b>	<b>85</b>

Annexures:

Annexure 1: Case Proforma

Annexure 2: Data Information Sheets

Annexure 3: Screening and Trial registration Certificates

Annexure 4: Participation, Presentation and Publication Certificates



## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Raasi House and its characters.....	12
Table 2: Planets related to medical astrology.....	15
Table 3: Planets in association with natchathiram.....	24

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1: Raasi chart .....	11
Figure 2: Raasi with its associated body parts.....	14
Figure 3: Natchathiram And its paatham .....	24
Figure 4: Raasi in association with panchabootham.....	26
Figure 5: Male Female Raasis .....	27
Figure 6: Saram, Sthiram, Ubayam.....	28

# 1 INTRODUCTION

---

Siddha medicine is one of the world's oldest holistic healing systems. The siddha system of medicine is our heritage knowledge on health care, a treasure of indigenous medicine which is based on the belief that health and wellness depend on a delicate balance between the mind, body, and spirit. Its main goal is to promote good health, not only to fight disease.

It has its own lot of numerous specialities which are incomparable to other systems of medicine. In spite of the great & spectacular advances in modern medical sciences in the war against diseases & disorders, the mankind's rely on traditional system of medicine and seeks the usage of medicinal plants & their products for curing ailments. Siddha system of medicine excels in the manner in which it deals with the human body and its diseases. It tends to lay emphasis in prevention of diseases rather than curing it. It also encourages one to maintain his health by paying attention to balance one's life through diet and lifestyle.

‘உணவே மருந்து, மருந்தே உணவு’

Is the main concept of siddha, which is also said by Hippocrates as *“Let thy food be medicine and the medicine be thy food”*

Siddha recognises human beings are a part of nature, Siddha describes three fundamental energies that govern our inner and outer environments: movement, transformation, and structure known in Tamil as *Vatam*, *Pittam* and *Kabam*, these primary forces are responsible for the characteristics of our mind and body. This is explained in the verse,

‘உயிர்க்காதாரம் உயிர்தாதெனவும்  
முப்பிரிவாகி முக்குணமணுகி  
உடலையும் உயிரையும் மோம்பிக்காத்து  
வருமென் முதுமறை வகுக்குந் துணிபே’

These three humours Vatham, Pittam and Kapam are made of five elements of nature comprising,

- *Vatham - Air + Space*
- *Pitham - Fire*
- *Kabam - Earth + Water.*

According to siddha literatures, diseases are mainly due to the alterations or derangements in the ratios of these three humours.

So, **Diagnostic tools in siddha** are designed on the basis of ruling out the deranged humours thereby identifying the increased or decreased element of nature (Bootham).

Siddha system of medicine had widespread diagnostic techniques to diagnose diseases like

- Ennvagai thervu (an eight fold examination procedure) comprised of Examination of Tongue (Naa), Colour (Niram), Mozhi (Speech), Vizhi (Eyes), Sparisam(touch), Malam (Stool), Neerkuri, Neykuri (Urine), Naadi (Pulse examination).
- Other than this Sothidam (Medical astrology) and Panjapatchi sasthiram were also found in siddha classical literatures to diagnose diseases.

But the methods **Sothidam** and **Panjapatchi Sasthiram** were not widely used in today's clinical practice may be due to lack of knowledge, understanding or practical difficulties in handling those diagnostic techniques.

But a siddha classical reference states that a siddha physician should have learn and well versed in Sothidam, panjapatchi sasthiram and many other fields. This is explained in the verse below

“சோதிடம் பஞ்ச பட்சி துலங்கிய சரநூல் மார்க்கம்  
கோதறு வகார வித்தை குருமுனி ஓது பாடல்  
தீதிலாக் கக்கி ஷங்கள் செப்பிய கன்ம காண்டம்  
ஈதெலாங் கற்று ணர்ந்தோர் இவர்களே வைத்ய ராவார்”

*This research is intended to document the relevance of diagnosing diseases by means of Maruthuva Sothidaviyal (Medical astrology).*

To converge the research, the disease **Swasakasam**, a non-communicable disease is taken as India is facing a growing burden of non-communicable diseases due to exposure of people to various social and environmental influences which made them to adopt unhealthy behaviours and lifestyles.

The disease **Swasakasam** was characterized by chest discomfort, tightness of chest, chest pain, and difficulty in breathing. In addition the expiration will be strenuous producing sounds mimicking those of musical instruments like yaazh or veena or sounds like hissing of snake. It is difficult to expectorate the accumulated mucus in the chest. The signs and symptoms of Swasakasam can be compared with the disease **bronchial asthma** in modern medicine.

**Bronchial asthma** is a serious non communicable disease described by repeated episodes of breathlessness and wheezing, which differ in severity and occurrence from individual to individual. It affects all ages with raising prevalence in many developing nations, escalating medical expenses and burden of patients and community.

The economic expenditure connected with asthma was calculated to go beyond the total expense of Tuberculosis and HIV.

Between **100 and 150 million people suffer from asthma globally**. All around the world, the asthma **mortality has reached over 1, 80,000 people per year**<sup>(3)</sup>

An approximate calculation shows that the people suffer from **asthma might increase an addition of 100 million people by 2025**. In India, prevalence of between 10-15% was roughly pointed out in 5 to 11 year old children in India. **India has an estimated population of 15-20 million asthmatics**<sup>(4)</sup>

*Due to the facts of high prevalence and incidence of the disease, the disease Swasakasam was taken to diagnose with the aid of Maruthuva sothidaviyal.*

## 2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

---

### 2.1 AIM:

To document the reliability of diagnosing the disease **Swasakasam** with the aid of Siddha diagnostic parameters specially **Maruthuva sothidaviyal**

### 2.2 OBJECTIVES:

#### 2.2.1 Primary objective:

To document the reliability of diagnosing the disease Swasakasam Specially with the aid of siddha diagnostic method Medical astrology (Maruthuva Sothidaviyal)

#### 2.2.2 Secondary objectives:

- To document Thega ilakkanam of the patients with swasakasam
- To assess and document Ennvagai thervu

### 3 REVIEW OF LITERATURES

---

#### 3.1 SIDDHA BASIC PRINCIPLES:

According to Siddha, the primordial universe has two opposite but mutually complimentary entities called Shiva (matter) and Shakthi (energy). They coexist with each other and produce the current structure of the universe.

The human body (microcosm) is a miniature of the world (macrocosm) which is formed by Pancha bhoothams (Five elements). This is mentioned by the Siddhar Satta muni as

**“Andatthil ulathe pindam Pindatthil ulathe andam”**

(Satta muni gnanam)

Which could be translated as, “Elements of macrocosm exists in microcosm Elements of microcosm exists in macrocosm”.

All matter in the universe are formed by pancha bhoothams (five elements)

- Mann (Earth)
- Neer (Water)
- Theyu (Fire)
- Vayu (Air)
- Akaayam (Ether).

These five elements undergo fractionation and re-assortment among themselves in a peculiar manner to form various substances. This can be well understood by the following words

**“நிலந்தீ நீர்வளி விசும்போ டைந்தும்  
கலந்த மயக்கம் உலக மாதலின்”**

- (தொல்:பொருள்:மரபியல்)

### **3.1.1 Pancha bootha theory:**

#### **1. Earth:**

**Forms:** Skin, Hair, Nerves, Bone and Muscles

**Quality:** Heaviness, solidity, growth and development

#### **2. Water:**

**Forms:** Blood, Semen, Urine, Fat and Brain

**Quality:** Chillness, greasy, wetting and oozing

#### **3. Fire:**

**Forms:** Motion, Vigour, Vitality of Body

**Quality:** Heat, Sharpness, Clarity

#### **4. Air:**

**Forms:** Sitting, Walking, Running, Lying and Standing

**Quality:** Laxity, Dryness, Lightness, Producing Tiredness

#### **5. Ether (Space):**

**Forms:** Desire, Vengeance, Lust, Cheating

**Quality:** Subtleness, Appeasing Nature, Occupying Empty Space

### **3.1.2 Main factorial Cause of diseases in siddha:**

#### **3.1.2.1 Uyir thathus:**

**Vali (motion), Azhal (energy) and Iyyam (inertia)** are the functional units of human body as they control and maintain all physiological processes of human body. The pathogenesis of various diseases is also controlled by these Uyir thathus.

As said earlier they are also made up of

- **Vali= Air (Katru) + Space (Agayam)**
- **Azhal= Fire (Thee)**
- **Iyyam= Earth (Mann) + Water (Neer)**



Usually, the normal ratio between Vali, Azhal, Iyyam is 1:1/2:1/4, respectively. Environment, climate, dietary habits, physical and mental disturbances are some of the factors influence the above equilibrium which may result in disease. The equilibrium of these three biological humours in defined ratio is good health, and any interruption or disproportion in this equilibrium may create disease or sickness.

### **3.1.2.2 Udal thathus:**

The physical components which are indistinguishable to the different types of body tissues are described as Udal Thathus (body constituents). They are

- **Saram** - responsible for growth, development and nourishment
- **Senneer** (blood) - responsible for nourishing muscles, imparting color and improving intellect
- **Oon** (muscle) - responsible for shape of the body
- **Kozuppu** (fatty tissue) - responsible for oil balance and lubricating joints
- **Enbu** (bone) - responsible for body structure and posture and movement
- **Moolai** (Bone marrow- responsible for the production of RBC, etc.)
- **Sukilam (semen)/ Suronitham(Ovum)**- responsible for reproduction.

For a normal health, functional cooperation of Uyir thathu and Udal thathu are essential.

### **3.1.3 Thega ilakkanam or Thega thathuvam:**

According to Siddha literatures, the thega ilakkanam is classified into three main body constitution (Vatham, Pitham & Kabam) and 6 Thontha (Mixed) constitution (Vathapitham, Vathakabam, Pithavatham, Pithakabam, Kabavatham, Kabapitham)

#### **3.1.3.1 Vatha thegi:**

Vatham is associated with air and space, and is linked to bodily movement, including breathing and blood circulation. Vatham energy is said to predominate in people who are lively, creative, original thinkers. When out-of-balance, vatham can endure joint pain, constipation, dry skin, anxiety and other ailments.

### **3.1.3.2 Pitha Thegi:**

Pittam is linked to fire, and is thought to control the digestive and endocrine systems. People with pitta energy are considered fiery in temperament, intelligent and fast-paced. When pitta energy is out of balance, ulcers, inflammation, digestive problems, anger, heartburn and arthritis can result.

### **Kaba thegi:**

Kapam energy, linked to earth and water, is believed to control growth and strength, and is associated with the chest, torso and back. Kapam types are considered strong and solid in constitution, and generally calm in nature. But obesity, diabetes, sinus problems, insecurity and gallbladder issues can result when kabam is out of balance

*The functional Disturbance of Uyir thathus, Udal thathus and Thega ilakkanam is termed as cause of diseases according to siddha.*

### **3.1.4 Diagnostic aspect in siddha:**

Foremost, the analysis of individual constitution (Thegi) helps to easy reestablishment of the equilibrium with their surroundings thus generating a favourable internal atmosphere helpful to encourage healing.

In Siddha, the diagnosis of diseases based on

- *Poriyaal therthal (diagnosis through sense organs)*
- *Pulanaal arithal (diagnosis through five senses)*
- *Vinathal (Interrogation)*

The method for above diagnosis is done through eight fold type of examination which include examination of tongue, colour, speech, eye, feaces, urine, pulse and touch. Examination of pulse plays a vital role in identifying the activities of Uyir (Life Principle) in the individual body. Neer kuri (study of urine) is also a special method used to diagnose the diseases. A drop of gingely oil is left over a small bowl containing patient's urine. The spreading speed and shape of the oil is assessed to diagnose the disease.

Along with this **Panjabatchi sasthiram** and **Maruthuva Sothidaviyal** can also be used in aspect of diagnosis.

*Maruthuva Sothidaviyal is the primary objective of this work.*

### **3.1.5 Treatment aspect in siddha:**

*The way of treatment in Siddha medicine is aimed at keeping the three humors in equilibrium and maintenance of seven 7 Udal Kattugal (7 Body components).*

In siddha, as said above, it is believed that man is a part of nature and thus the diseases are healed by using the concept of taste (**Suvai- Veeriyam- Vibagam**)

Each taste is composed of two elements of nature (Bootham)

- **Sweet – Earth + Water**
- **Sour – Earth + Fire**
- **Astringent – Earth + Air**
- **Salt – Water + Fire**
- **Pungent – Space + Fire**
- **Bitter – Space + Air**

Based on the composition of the taste, a humour can be increased or decreased which is used as concept of treating diseases.

### **3.2 MARUTHUVA SOTHIDAVIYAL- A SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH:**

Medical astrology is a science that demands knowledge of both Astrology and Medicine. It deals with the medical aspect of astrology.

The Siddha medical - astrology is the combination of medical concepts inseparable with astrological influence over the health & disease of the individual. Astrology is the branch of siddha system of medicine, if medical astrology is co-ordinated with system of medicine, it will give us better results. *The medical astrology technique uses astrology to determine potential weak spots in our natal chart.* Medical Astrology deals with emotional psychological, mental and physical aspects diagnose and cured by normal methods by astrological study. It aims at generate positive personality, better understanding of emotional control and related behaviour problems in human beings. Birth Chart reveals the mental and emotional aspects, which gives a strong clue for diagnosis of most of the diseases.

*It's possible in astrology to diagnose a disease well before its actual appearance in human body. The Aim of the study is to describe about astrological importance in human life and prediction of diseases with the help of the siddhars astrological theory.*

An astrologer looks at the planetary positions and tries to understand a person's character or tries to predict the future and their diseases with the help of

- **Rasi or zodiac signs**
- **Nakshathram or lunar mansion is one of the 27 divisions of the sky**
- **Nine grahas (Navagrahas) or Nine Planets of astrology.**

Analyzing the planetary combinations and placements in a natal or progressed chart, a medical astrologer can ascertain likely psychological or physical weaknesses that may be causing disease.

ஆளப்பா அப்புவியில் பிறந்தோர்க்கெல்லாம்

அவரவர்கள் ஜனித்த ஜாதகத்தை பார்த்து

நாளப்பாதிசை பார்த்து ஊனும் பார்த்து

நடந்திடுமக் காலத்தின் சித்திரமும் பார்த்து

கோளபாகிரகத்தின் நாடிக்கேற்ற

கொடுத்திடுவாய் பிணிமருந்து குறித்திட்டேனே

-புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

### 3.2.1 Raasi or zodiac signs:

- Zodiac system is divided into 12 signs or Rasis. Each Raasi is called as a House or Bhavam

<b>மீனம்</b> <b>Pisces</b> <b>12</b>	<b>மேஷம்</b> <b>Aries</b> <b>1</b>	<b>ரிஷபம்</b> <b>Taurus</b> <b>2</b>	<b>மிதுனம்</b> <b>Gemini</b> <b>3</b>
<b>கும்பம்</b> <b>Aquarius</b> <b>11</b>	<b>Raasi</b> <b>Chart</b>		<b>கடகம்</b> <b>Cancer</b> <b>4</b>
<b>மகரம்</b> <b>Capricorn</b> <b>10</b>			<b>சிம்மம்</b> <b>Leo</b> <b>5</b>
<b>தனுசு</b> <b>Sagittarius</b> <b>9</b>	<b>விருச்சிகம்</b> <b>Scorpio</b> <b>8</b>	<b>துலாம்</b> <b>Libra</b> <b>7</b>	<b>கன்னி</b> <b>Virgo</b> <b>6</b>

Figure 1: Raasi chart

#### 3.2.1.1 Characters of Houses:

House	Characters
<b>First House</b>	Self, Physical Body, Health, General Character, Fame, Appearance, Vitality, Success or Failures, <b>Head</b>
<b>Second House</b>	Wealth, Speech, Family, Education, Gold, Silver, Vision, Source Of Death, <b>Face</b>
<b>Third House</b>	Courage, Younger Brothers / Sisters, Communication, Short Travels, <b>Ears, Neck</b>

<b>Fourth House</b>	Happiness, Mother, Vehicles, Friends, Education, Landed Property, <b>Chest, Lungs</b>
<b>Fifth House</b>	Intelligence, Wisdom, Children, Mantra, Spiritual Matters, Fine Arts, Love Affairs, Poetry, Music, Fame, <b>Heart</b>
<b>Sixth House</b>	<b>Diseases</b> , Enemies, Debts, Obstacles, Worries, Accidents, Mental Afflictions, Service, Punishment, Maternal Uncle, <b>Stomach</b>
<b>Seventh House</b>	Wife, Husband, Marriage, Marital Happiness, Trade, Partners, Foreign Travels, Sexual Diseases, <b>Urinary Organs, Kidneys</b>
<b>Eighth House</b>	Longevity, Unearned Wealth, Dangers, Punishments, Fraud, Insults, Wounds, <b>Private (Sexual) Parts</b>
<b>Ninth House</b>	Dharma, Religion, Spiritual, Charity, Fortune, God, Luck, Foreign Journeys, Prosperity, Pilgrimages, Father, <b>Thighs</b>
<b>Tenth House</b>	Karma, Occupation, Name And Fame, Respect, Trade, Commerce, Status, Honour, Power And Authority, <b>Knees</b>
<b>Eleventh House</b>	Profits, Gains, Wealth, Elder Brothers / Sisters, Society, <b>Legs</b>
<b>Twelfth House</b>	Losses, Expenses, Foreign Travels, Bed Comforts, Loss Of Spouse, Moksha (Death), <b>Foot</b>

*Table 1: Raasi House and its characters*

The sixth house is determined for diseases as per classical siddha literature “**Pulippani Sothidam-3000**”. The planet (Kiragam) and Star (Natchatram) of that sixth house which is placed as per the birth time of individual decides the type and severity of disease.

**ஆறாமிடத்தினது பலன்றானப்பா**  
**ஆயுதத்தால் ரணஞ்சொல்லு ஞாதிதுன்பம்**  
**வீரானயுத்தமொடு திரவியநஷ்டம்**  
**மிகுதிருடர்ஜலமடந்தை வினையுஞ்சோற்றவும்**

கூரானமெய்வாதை பெண்ணால்கண்டம்  
கூடுமே பெரும்பாலும் நோயுமென்றி  
பேரான சிறைச்சாலை கிட்டுமென்று  
பேசினேன் புலிப்பாணி பிரியத் தோடே

-புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

### 3.2.1.2 Role of Raasi in diagnosing diseases:

#### Raasi and its associated body parts:

- **Mesham (Aries):** Head and face, the eyes.
- **Rishabam (Taurus):** The neck, ears, throat, larynx, tonsils.
- **Mithunam (Gemini):** The arms, shoulders, muscles and bones in these, the lungs (including the trachea and bronchi), and the hands.
- **Kadagam (Cancer):** Stomach, breasts, solar plexus, diaphragm, upper part of the liver.
- **Simmam (Leo):** The heart, spine and spinal parts.
- **Kanni (Virgo):** The intestines, alimentary canal, lower part of the liver.
- **Thulam (Libra):** Kidneys, loins, appendix, lumbar vertebrae and the skin generally.
- **Viruchigam (Scorpio):** The organs of reproduction, Gallbladder, colon and rectum.
- **Thanusu (Sagittarius):** The hips, thighs and the sciatic nerves.
- **Magaram (Capricorn):** The knees, joints of the body and the hair.
- **Kumbam (Aquarius):** The lower leg (calves and ankles), the teeth and the circulation of the blood.
- **Meenam (Pisces):** The feet and toes

மீனம் பாதம்	மேஷம் தலை	ரிஷபம் முகம்	மிதுனம் கழுத்து, காது
கும்பம் கால்	<b>Raasi associated with body parts</b>		கடகம் மார்பு, நுரையீரல்
மகரம் முழங்கால்			சிம்மம் இருதயம் மேல்வயிறு
தனுசு தொடை	விருச்சிகம் இனப் பெருக்க உறுப்புகள்	துலாம் சிறுநீர் உறுப்புகள்	கன்னி வயிறு

Figure 2: Raasi with its associated body parts

### 3.2.2 Lagnam:

- **Lagnam (Ascendant) is the first house in our horoscope.**
- Lagnam is the place which locates the planet (Kiragam) and star (Natchatram) of the birth time of the individual.
- Lagna's Raasi and Nakshatra represents the Soul of the individual.
- The house in which the moon is placed in a chart is considered as **Raasi** and the Nakshatiram or star constellation in which the moon is placed, is very important as they play a major role in judging the horoscope and the events of life.
- The calculation of the Lagna is usually based on the time and place of birth when the child that the doctor has delivered begins to show signs of life (crying)
- 1 day is equal to 24 hours and the Lagna successfully completes a rotation around the 12 raasis within the 24 hours (an average of 2 hours for each raasi) which also means that the Lagna completes the 27 nakshatras and 108 nakshatra padas in a day.



- Eg. If a person is born at the time of lagna in the raasi “**simmam**”, the **simmam** is considered as *first house of that natal chart*.

### 3.2.3 Planets (Kiragangal):

சூரியன் (சூரியன்)	Sun
சந்திரன் (திங்கள்)	Moon
செவ்வாய் (அங்காரகன்)	Mars
புதன்	Mercury
வியாழன் (குரு)	Jupiter
வெள்ளி (சுக்கிரன்)	Venus
சனி	Saturn
ராகு	Raahu
கேது	Ketu

Table 2: Planets related to medical astrology

#### 3.2.3.1 Role of Planets in Diagnosing Diseases:

- From the lagna of that individual, the sixth house is considered as house of diseases, if the lagna raasi of an individual is **Simmam**, then the sixth house is **magaram** which is related to knee, then it is predicted as the person will be affected by knee related disease, but the severity of the disease, fatality of the disease, cure of the disease will be predicted by using planets in that particular house
- If the 6th house is Virgo (Kanni), disease is of the stomach or bad digestive power on account of poor secretion of gastric juices or diarrhoea or dysentery.
- 6th house represents the house of diseases. Saturn or Raahu in this house, causes illnesses.

- 6th house denotes diseases, 8th house denotes long illness that may be fatal in character, whereas, 12th house indicates confinement in a hospital.
- Venus in 6th is bad to cause venereal diseases, especially if it is afflicted by Saturn or Mars
- Moon is a watery planet and if conjoined with fiery Mars, it may cause instability of mind

### கிரக நாடி

பாரப்பாய்ந்நமொரு விவரங்கேளு  
 பகர்புதனுங் குருசனியும் வாதநாடி  
 சீரப்பாதுர்க்கிரகம் சூரிசேயும்  
 சிறப்பான பாம்புகளும் பித்தநாடி  
 நேரப்பாபால்மதியுங் சுங்கந்தானும்  
 நேர்மையுள்ள சிலேட்டுமத்தின் கிரகமென்று  
 வீரப்பாபோகருட கடாஷத்தாலே  
 விவரமெலாம் புலிப்பாணி விளம்பக்கேளு

- புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

According to Pulippani,

- Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn (புதன், குரு, சனி) are considered as planets related to **vatham**
- Sun, Mars, Raahu, Ketu (சூரியன், செவ்வாய், இராகு, கேது) are considered as the planets of **Pitham**
- Moon and Venus (சந்திரன், வெள்ளி) are considered as the planets of **Kabam**.

### 3.2.3.2 Diseases occurs due to the incurrence of planets:

#### சூரிய திசை (Sun)

கூரப்பாகதிருக்கு வருஷம் ஆறு  
 குணமுள்ளபுத்திநாள் நூத்தெட்டாகும்  
 பாரப்பா அக்கினியால் பீடையுண்டு..  
 .....பொருளுஞ்சேதம்...  
 .....தாதுநஷ்டம்.....

கூறினோம் ரவிதிசையில் சந்திரபுத்தி

.....  
ஆறினோம் வந்தபிணி தீரும்ரோகம்  
ஆமென்ற ரவிதிசையில் ராகுபுத்தி.....  
நலமில்லா வியாதியது பீடிப்பாகும்...  
.....  
கேள்பா ரவிதிசையில் சுக்கிரபுத்தி  
.....ஆகாத சூரியுடன் சூஸ்திரவாயு.....

- புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

- Cause Diseases related to fire, fertility organs,
- If the sun is related to moon buthi, then the diseases will be curable
- If it is related to Raagu, disease will be chronic.

### சந்திர திசை

சொல்லவே சந்திரதிசை வருஷம்பத்தில்  
சுகமுடையசந்திர புத்தி மாதம்பத்து.....  
.....  
.....வாதமுடன் கிரந்திபித்தம் வாய்வுரோகம்  
...பாரப்பா சந்திரதிசை ராகு புத்தி.....  
.....வீரப்பாவியாதியது பீடிப்பாகும்....  
தேறவே சந்திரதிசை வியாழபுத்தி  
வீரவே வியாதியது நிவர்த்தியாகும்.....  
பாரப்பா சந்திரதிசை சனியன்புத்தி  
நேரிழயாள் மரணமதாம் நெஞ்சுதனில் நோவாம்.....  
..தெரிந்துநின்ற சந்திரதிசை கேதுபுத்தி  
...புகழ்மெத்த மார்பில் சிலபிணியுமுண்டாம்  
...விரிந்து கொண்ட வியாதியது விழலாய் பண்ணும்....  
மானே கேள் சந்திரதிசை சூரியுபுத்தி....  
...தாபமுள்ள சுரதோஷம் சன்னிதோஷம்  
ஏனெதான்காணுமடா யிறுக்கமதுவுமுண்டாம்.....

- புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

- Will Cause disease related to vatham, Pitham, Vaayu, Kiranthi

- If related to Raagu, disease will be chronic
- If related to Jupiter, disease will be curable
- If related to Saturn or Ketu, disease related chest occurs
- If related to sun, Fever or delirium may occur

### செவ்வாய் மகாதிசை

ஆமென்றசேய்திசை வருஷம் ஏழில்

.....ஆயுதத்தால்பீடை

தாமென்ற சத்துருவாகி வியாதியது காணும்

தனச்சேதம்உடல்சேதம் தானே உண்டாம்

பகையான சேய்திசை ராகுபுத்தி

...துன்பங்கள் சுரதோஷம் வாதபீடை

வகையில்லா சத்துருவும் அக்கினியமுண்டாம்

காணவே சேய்திசையில் புதனார்புத்தி

.....பிரமியமும்

பெரிதான நீரிழிவும் பிறங்கேடு பண்ணும்

ஆகுமே செவ்வாயில் கேதுபுத்தி

....பூவையரும் புத்திரரும் வியாதியாகும்..

- புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

- Incurrence of Mars will also cause diseases.
- If related to Raagu, Cause diseases like fever, vatham, Aggini
- If related to Venus, will cause venereal diseases, Diabetes.

### இராகு திசை

காணவே ராகுதிசை வருஷம் பதினெட்டு....

....பெலமான நோயதுவும் கூடிக்கொல்லும்...

....தேரே நீதிர்வியங்கள் யேவலுடன்சேதம்....

தீதானகாரியங்கள் தேகத்தில் காணும்.....

...ஊனவே வியாதியது பீடிப்பாகும்

உடல்கேடு வந்ததனால் கலக மாமே.....

....போகுமே சத்துருவால் வியாதி காணும்

...ஆளப்பா அக்கினியம் சோரபயமுண்டாம்..

- Incurrence of Raagu, will cause fatal diseases or chronic diseases

### வியாழ திசை

தானென்ற வியாழ திசை ஒருபத்தாறு  
தன்மையுடனதின் புத்தி வருஷம்ரண்டு  
...வீரப்பாவியாதியது கூடிக்கொல்லும்  
.....புண்ணிலே அக்கினியாற் வியாதி காணும்  
..வாகுமே வியாதியது பீடிப்பாகும்  
மனைவியரும் புத்திரரும் மாண்டு போகும்

- Incurrence of Jupiter, will cause fatal diseases or chronic diseases.
- Diseases related to aggini may also occurs.

### சனி திசை

கேள்பா சனிதிசையின் மார்க்கங் கேளு  
கொடியானவருஷமது பத்தொன்பதாகும்  
தாமென்ற தலைவலியும் கண் ரோகமாகும்  
தப்பாதுபாண்டுவுடன் தனப்பொருளுஞ் சேதம்.....  
....நாமென்ற கெர்ப்பமது பாழாம்.....  
...ஊனென்றசுரபீடை இரத்தமேரும்  
உதிரத்தால் சூலைநோய் உடனே காணும்  
மானென்றமனைவியரும் மக்கள் தானும்  
மயங்குகின்றநோவதினால் வருத்தங் காணே..  
விண்டான வியாதியுடன் வாந்தி காணும்  
விதமான சரீரமதில் மேகரோகமுண்டாம்  
துண்டான சரீரமது யிருபிளவாய் போகும்  
துன்பமுள்ளநா ளதனில் சாவாம்.....

- Relation of Saturn will cause diseases like Headache, Eye diseases, Anaemia, Infertility, Fever, Soolai, Vomiting, Venereal diseases.

### **புதன் மகாதிசை**

அடியில்நின்ற புதந்திசைதான் வருஷம்பதினேழு...  
.....மணமில்லா வியாதியது மடிந்து கொல்லும்....  
.....சயரோகம்  
.....கிரந்தியது நோயாம்.....  
பலமில்லாபிணிகளுடன் மயக்கம்சேதம்  
...நலமில்லா வியாதியினால் நல்பொருளுஞ் சேதம்....

- புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

- Relation of Mercury, Fatal diseases like Tuberculosis, Venereal diseases may occur.

### **கேது மகாதிசை**

ஆமென்ற கேது திசை வருஷம்யேழு.  
தாமென்றசத்துருவால் வியாதிகாணும்  
தனச்சேதம் உடல்சேதம் தானே உண்டாம்....  
....ஆகாதசத்துருவால் அக்கினியும்போம்....  
சேர்ப்பா சோர்ந்துமே கூடிக்கொல்லும்....  
ஒன்றாகும்உன்உடம்பில் பிணியுண்டாகும்...

- புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

- Ketu will cause diseases related to aggini

### **சுக்கிர மகா திசை**

காணவேசுக்கிரதிசை வருஷம்நாலைந்து  
கனமானசுக்கிரனில் சுக்கிரன்புத்தி.....  
.....நன்மையில்லாசுரபீடை நாய்கடிகளுண்டாம்.....  
எலிக்கடியுப் பீனிசமும் இளைப்புமுண்டாம்  
வானென்ற வயிற்றினிலே நோவுண்டாகும்  
வகையான ஆசனத்தில் கடுப்புமுண்டாம்  
மேரப்பாமேகமதால் ரோகமுண்டாம்  
மேலெலாம் சிரங்கு குட்டக் ஆவான் பாரே...

- புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம் 300

- Incurrence of Venus may cause diseases like Fever, Dog bites, Rat bite, Sinusitis, Asthma, Tuberculosis, Diseases related to gut, anal canal, Scabies.

### 3.2.4 Stars (Natchathiram):

1. அசுவினி
2. பரணி
3. கிருத்திகை
4. ரோகிணி
5. மிருகசீரிடம்
6. திருவாதிரை
7. புனர்பூசம்
8. பூசம்
9. ஆயில்யம்
10. மகம்
11. பூரம்
12. உத்திரம்
13. அஸ்தம்
14. சித்திரை
15. சுவாதி
16. விசாகம்
17. அனுஷம்
18. கேட்டை
19. மூலம்
20. பூராடம்
21. உத்திராடம்
22. திருவோணம்
23. அவிட்டம்
24. சதயம்
25. பூரட்டாதி
26. உத்திரட்டாதி
27. ரேவதி

These are 27 natchatrams or Stars related to medical astrology.

### 3.2.4.1 Natchathiram in association with diseases:

S. No.	Nakshatra	Body Parts
1	அசுவினி	Both Knees
2	பரணி	Head
3	கிருத்திகை	Waist
4	ரோகிணி	Both Legs
5	மிருகசீரிடம்	Two Eyes
6	திருவாதிரை	Hair
7	புனர்பூசம்	Fingers
8	பூசம்	Mouth
9	ஆயில்யம்	Nails
10	மகம்	Nose
11	பூரம்	Private Parts
12	உத்திரம்	
13	அஸ்தம்	Two Hands
14	சித்திரை	Forehead
15	சுவாதி	Teeth
16	விசாகம்	Both Upper Limbs
17	அனுஷம்	Heart



18	கேட்டை	Tongue
19	மூலம்	Both Feet
20	பூராடம்	Both Thighs
21	உத்திராடம்	
22	திருவோணம்	Two Ears
23	அவிட்டம்	Back
24	சதயம்	Both sides of Chin
25	பூரட்டாதி	Two sides of Body & Ankles
26	உத்திரட்டாதி	
27	ரேவதி	Both Armpit

- Natchathiras also being responsible in occurrence of diseases.

### 3.2.4.2 Natchathiram and its planetary association:

கிரகம்	நட்சத்திரம்		
கேது	அசுவினி	மகம்	மூலம்
சுக்கிரன்	பரணி	பூரம்	பூராடம்
சூரியன்	கார்த்திகை	உத்திரம்	உத்திராடம்
சந்திரன்	ரோகிணி	அஸ்தம்	திருவோணம்
செவ்வாய்	மிருகசீரிடம்	சித்திரை	அவிட்டம்
ராகு	திருவாதிரை	சுவாதி	சதயம்
குரு	புனர்பூசம்	விசாகம்	பூரட்டாதி

சனி	பூசம்	அனுஷம்	உத்திரட்டாதி
புதன்	ஆயில்யம்	கேட்டை	ரேவதி

Table 3: Planets in association with natchathiram

### 3.2.4.3 Natchathiram in association with Raasi:

Each Natchathirams have 4 pathams which lodges in raasis as 9 pathams in one raasi. Eg. In Mesham, all the pathams of natchathirams aswini, Barani and one patham from karthikai present totally accounting of 9.

<b>மீனம்</b> ரேவதி 1,2,3,4 உத்திரட்டாதி 1,2,3,4 பூரட்டாதி 4	<b>மேஷம்</b> அகவனி 1,2,3,4 பரணி 1,2,3,4 கார்த்திகை 1	<b>ரிஷபம்</b> கார்த்திகை 2,3,4 ரோகினி 1,2,3,4 மிருகசீரிடம் 1,2	<b>மிதுனம்</b> மிருகசீரிடம் 3,4 திருவாதிரை 1,2,3,4 புனர்பூசம் 1,2,3
<b>கும்பம்</b> பூரட்டாதி 1,2,3 சதயம் 1,2,3,4 அனிட்டம் 3,4			<b>கடகம்</b> புனர்பூசம் 4 பூசம் 1,2,3,4 ஆயில்யம் 1,2,3,4
<b>மகரம்</b> அனிட்டம் 1,2 திருவோணம் 1,2,3,4 உத்திராடம் 2,3,4			<b>சிம்மம்</b> மகம் 1,2,3,4 பூரம் 1,2,3,4 உத்திரம் 1
<b>தனுசு</b> உத்திராடம் 1 பூராடம் 1,2,3,4 மூலம் 1,2,3,4	<b>விருச்சிகம்</b> கேட்டை 1,2,3,4 அனுஷம் 1,2,3,4 விசாகம் 4	<b>துலாம்</b> விசாகம் 1,2,3 கவாதி 1,2,3,4 சித்திரை 3,4	<b>கன்னி</b> உத்திரம் 2,3,4 அஸ்தம் 1,2,3,4 சித்திரை 1,2

Figure 3: Natchathiram And its paatham

### 3.2.5 Thisai:

Thisai and Buthi Periods are planetary period reveals the planets ruling at particular time which indicate the good or bad effects period are produced according to their placement by Moon Sign (Raasi), House (Bhavam), Lagnam

Planets in order of their placement in each house:

- Ketu 7 Years
- Venus 20 Years

- Sun 6 Years
- Moon 10 Years
- Mars 7 Years
- Ragu 18 Years
- Jupiter 16 Years
- Saturn 19 Years
- Mercury 17 Years

Each planet will be in each house for some particular years starting their cycle according to the birth time of the individual.

The good and bad effects were determined either

- By the position of these planets in particular houses,
- Co-planets related with the planet
- Raasi (House) Ehere the planet is residing

### 3.2.6 **Buthi:**

Each Thisai is also subdivided into planetary periods called **Bhukti**, which run in the same order as the Thisai, and with the same proportional length.

- Ketu
- Venus
- Sun
- Moon
- Mars
- Ragu
- Jupiter
- Saturn
- Mercury

Each planet starts its buthi from self. i.e ketu starts from ketu, venus starts from venus and so on.

For example, the first **bhukti** of Ketu is Ketu/Ketu, the second is Ketu/Venus, the third Ketu/Sun and so on.

### 3.2.7 Other Measures followed in assessing diseases by Medical astrology (Maruthuva Sothidaviyal):

#### 3.2.7.1 Panchabootha thathuvam in Medical astrology:

மீனம் <b>நீர்</b>	மேஷம் <b>தீ</b>	ரிஷபம் <b>மண்</b>	மிதுனம் <b>காற்று</b>
கும்பம் <b>காற்று</b>	<b>Raasi associated with Panchabootham</b>		கடகம் <b>நீர்</b>
மகரம் <b>மண்</b>			சிம்மம் <b>தீ</b>
தனுசு <b>தீ</b>	விருச்சிகம் <b>நீர்</b>	துலாம் <b>காற்று</b>	கன்னி <b>மண்</b>

Figure 4: Raasi in association with panchabootham

Each Raasi is associated with an element of universe (bootham), hence each raasi represents a bootham. Any illness associated with that particular raasi, will have effect on that particular bootham.

- Illness related to Raasi's associated with Mann (Earth) and Neer (Water) will cause diseases related to **Kabam**.
- Illness related to Thee (Fire) will cause diseases related to **Pitham**
- Illness related to Katru (Air), Aagayam (Space) will cause related to **Vatham**

Raagu and Ketu are the raasi's associated with the bootham Space (Aagayam).

### 3.2.7.2 Male and Female Raasis in Medical astrology and its association with diseases:

Any illness in the Raasis related with male gender will cause known and fast spreading diseases.

Illness related to Female gender will cause silent yet aggressive diseases.

மீனம் பெண்	மேஷம் ஆண்	ரிஷபம் பெண்	மிதுனம் ஆண்
கும்பம் ஆண்	<b>Raasi associated with Gender</b>		கடகம் பெண்
மகரம் பெண்			சிம்மம் ஆண்
தனுசு ஆண்	விருச்சிகம் பெண்	துலாம் ஆண்	கன்னி பெண்

Figure 5: Male Female Raasis

### 3.2.7.3 Saram, Sthiram and Ubayam Raasi:

மீனம் உபயம்	மேஷம் சரம்	ரிஷபம் ஸ்திரம்	மிதுனம் உபயம்
கும்பம் ஸ்திரம்	<b>Saram Sthiram Ubayam</b>		கடகம் சரம்
மகரம் சரம்			சிம்மம் ஸ்திரம்
தனுசு உபயம்	விருச்சிகம் ஸ்திரம்	துலாம் சரம்	கன்னி உபயம்

Figure 6: Saram, Sthiram, Ubayam

- Diseases related to Sara raasi will cause fast spreading yet acute diseases.
- Diseases related to Sthira raasi will cause slow spreading, aggressive and chronic diseases.
- Diseases related to Ubaya Raasi will cause recurrent diseases

### 3.3 ELUCIDATION OF THE DISEASE “SWASAKASAM”:

#### 3.3.1 Swasakaasam:

வண்மையாய் கோழை கட்டி இருமி வீழும்  
மாநாகம் போலவே வாங்குஞ் சுவாசம்  
திண்மையாய்ச் செருமலுண்டா மடிக்க டிக்குச்  
சீரணமில்லா மேலே வயிறு ஊதும்  
நண்மையாய் நாசியது தணல் போலாகும்  
நளுந்துடம்பு வற்றிவருங் குரலுங் கம்மும்  
உண்மையாய் யுண்ணாக்கி லூறுங் கேணி  
உழற்றுமே சுவாசகா சத்தி னொப்பே..

யூகி வைத்திய சிந்தாமணி

பாடல் எண்: 697

பக்கம் எண்: 226

வண்மையாய் கோழை கட்டி இருமி வீழும்	அதிகம் கோழை கட்டி விடும், கடினமாக இருமினால் வெளியே வரும்.	Sputum expelled during cough
மாநாகம் போலவே வாங்குஞ் சுவாசம்	மூச்சு வாங்கும் போது நாகம் போன்ற ஓசை ஏற்படும்	Wheezing
திண்மையாய்ச் செருமலுண்டா மடிக்க டிக்குச்	அடிக்கடி செருமல் உண்டாகும்	Difficult to breath
சீரணமில்லா மேலே வயிறு ஊதும்	சீரணமில்லாமல் வயிறு ஊதும்	Indigestion and abdominal distension
நண்மையாய் நாசியது தணல் போலாகும்	நாசியில் வெப்பம் ஏற்படும்	Heat felt in nose

நளுந்துடம்பு வற்றிவருங் குரலுங் கம்மும்	உடல் எடை குறையும் குரல் கம்மும்	Weight lose and difficult to speak
உண்மையாய் யுண்ணாக்கி லூறுங் கேணி	உள் நாக்கில் ஊறும்	Infection in tonsillitis

### 3.3.2 Other Names:

- Swasa Noi
- Eraippu Noi
- Ezhuppu Noi

### 3.3.3 Etiology of the disease:

#### 3.3.3.1 According to Yugi vaidya chinthamani – 800

‘வேகின்ற வதிகமாம் புகையினாலும்  
மீறுகின்ற பாணத்தால் மிகுக்குந்தானே  
பாணத்தால் பரமாக்கினி மிகுக்கையாலும்  
பார மாமிசங்கள் புசிக்கையாலும்  
தாணத்தாற் சஞ்சாரம் தவிர்க்கையாலும்  
சரிபடா பதார்த்தங்கள் புசித்தாலும்  
தீணத்தாற் புசியாமலிருக்கையாலும்  
சேயிழையார் மேலிபைஞ் சிதைவதாலும்  
மாணத்தால் மாதுக்க மடைவதாலும்  
மதத்தாலுஞ் சுவாசமது மருவுங்கானே”

- Smoke and fumes
- Excessive intake of cold & hot drinks
- Due to disturbances in digestion
- Excessive intake of non- vegetarian food



- Consumption of improperly cooked food
- Not being generous
- Excessive sexual indulgence

### 3.3.3.2 According to siddhar Kaiyethuthu pirathi,

‘கால பெருக்குணவுப் பொருள் தண்ணீர் மாறல்  
கருதிருமல் மிகல் வாந்தி குளிர்ந்த காற்று  
மால் செய்து நாள்தோறும் வருந்தும் காய்ச்சல்  
மந்தன முயிர்நிலையில் அடிகள் தாக்கல்  
ஏலசீதபேதி விடபாண்டு புகைகள் இலகிய  
நெல்லாதி மணிச் சுணையுட் செல்லல்  
மேல் வழியில் சிலவரினு மிரைப்பாம்  
நோயு மேவுமென முனிவர்கள் விளம்பினரே”

- Excessive intake of food at inappropriate time
- Change in drinking water
- Cough
- Vomiting
- Cold air
- Fever
- Trauma to vital organs
- Dysentery
- Anaemic due to toxic substances
- Fumes and smoke
- Pollens from grasses etc.,

Any of the above are the Causes which may induce asthma

### 3.3.3.3 According to Jeevarakshamirtham

- Excessive cough
- Intake of substances which promotes vatham

- Diarrhoea & vomiting
- Anaemia due to toxic substances
- Exposure to cold climate & cold air
- Trauma to vital organs are the causes of bronchial asthma.

#### 3.3.3.4 Agasthiyar Gurunaadi sasthiram:

The modern science gives atopic etiology for Bronchial asthma, which our siddhars have also defined as an important cause which was referred in Agasthiyar Guru Naadi Sasthiram as

‘உற்றிடும் உலகத்தோருக்கு உறுபல வியாதியெல்லாம்  
மற்றிடும் குணங்கள் தன்னை பகர்ந்துரை செய்ய வேண்டில்  
ஓத்திடும் சன்னராலும் உடலுயிருளவாலும்  
அத்திமா மலையில் வாழும் மாமுனி வகுத்ததாமே”

#### 3.3.4 Signs and Symptoms of the disease:

##### 3.3.4.1 A siddha maruthuva Kaiyethuthu pirathi says,

About the prodromal signs and symptoms as

‘மார்பில் விலாவிரண்டில்  
மற்றுமிரு நெரியில் சேர்ந்து  
வலித்தல் திணறல் மூச்சு உட்பல்  
வயிற்றில் உருதுவே முற்குறியாச்  
செய்யு மிரைப்பு நோய்க்கிதனைச் சேர்”

- Pain in the chest
- Pain in the intercostal region
- Dyspnoea
- Distention of abdomen

##### 3.3.4.2 Theraiyar, says in his Theraiyar vagadam as follows

‘வந்திடும் வெள்ளோக்காளம் வாயது தித்திப்பாகும் நொந்திடும்  
பிடரிமண்டை மந்தமும் மிளைப்பினோர்க்கும்

முந்தவே தலைதா னொந்து சரீர முகமுங் குத்தும்  
கந்தரத் தொண்டை நாசி கரகரன்றுடனே தும்மல்”

- Nausea
- Sweet taste in the mouth
- Pain in the occipital region
- Indigestion
- Headache
- Pricking pain in the body, face
- Irritation in throat, nasal region
- Sneezing
- Sneezing is followed by dry cough

In siddha maruthuvam, asthma is also compared to **mandarkasam or kulir Erumal Noi**.

‘தானான தூயதோர் நாசி தன்னில் சலநோய்நீர் தான் விழுந்து தும்ப லுண்டாம்  
மானான மார்பு நெஞ் சடைத்து மூச்சு வலுவாகப் பாம்புபோல் சீற லாகும்  
கானான கண்டமொரு முகமுங் காதுங் காயமதுங் கசிவாகி வியர்வை யாகும்  
ஏனான இருமலொடு கோழைக் கம்மல் இரைப்பாகு மந்தார காசமாமே.’”

- Rhinitis
- Sneezing
- Constriction of chest like sensation
- Breathing sound is like snake snarling
- Sweating over face & body
- Cough with little expectoration
- Dyspnoea are the signs & symptoms of mandara kasam

### **3.4 OTHER MEASURES USED IN THIS RESEARCH TO AID DIAGNOSIS OF SWASAKASAM:**

#### **3.4.1 MUKKUTRA IYAL:**

Our siddha system is based on the fundamental principles they are

1. Vali
2. Azhal
3. Iyam

The three humours have different functions. The right proportion of each is responsible for maintaining good health. When these three humours are disturbed, it manifests as a pathologic state of the body. Physiology, Pathology and treatment or management comes under the concept of “**Andathil ullathe Pindam and Pindathil ullathe andam**”

Physiologically Vatham has been made in ten forms with various function where as Pitham and Kabam have been classified in five forms with different functions.

##### **3.4.1.1 Location of Three humours:**

###### **Location of Vatham:**

Vatham is located in the abanan, faeces, idakalai, spermatic cord, pelvic bone, skin, nerves, hairs and muscles.

###### **Location of Pitham:**

Pitham is located in Pirana vayu, Pingalai, bladder, moolakkini, heart, umbilical region, abdomen, stomach, sweats, saliva, blood, eyes and skin.

###### **Location of Kabam:**

Kabam is located in samanavayu, sperm, head, tongue, vulvae, fat, bone marrow, blood, nose, chest, nerve, bone, brain, eyes and joints.

##### **3.4.1.2 Types of Vatham:**

###### **1. Pranan (Uyirkkal):-**

This controls knowledge, mind and five objects of senses Responsible for breathing and digestion.

## **2. Abanan (Keezh Nokkukaal):-**

Responsible for all downward movements such as passing urine stools. Sperm including menstrual flow. Gets the ingested food extracts to their respective places.

## **3. Uthanan (Mel Nokkukkaal)**

Causes transportation of the ingested food to different parts of the gut .Responsible for all upward visceral movement such as vomiting eructation etc.

## **4. Viyanan (Paravukkal):-**

Viyanan spreads all over the body in all nerve endings and causes constriction and relaxation of muscles. This is also responsible for movement of all parts of the body.

## **5. Samanan (Nadukaal)**

This is the neutralising force for the above four vagus and aids proper digestion.

## **6. Nagan:-**

Responsible for higher intellectual functions- learning, thinking, etc., causes opening and closing of the eyes.

## **7. Koorman:-**

Responsible for vision, lacrimal secretion and yawning, and helps for body building.

## **8. Kirukaran**

Responsible for salivation, nasal secretion, appetite and also concentration of mind.

## **9. Thevathathan**

Responsible for laziness, sleeping and anger

## **10. Dhananjeyan:-**

Produces bloating of the body after death. It escapes on the third day after death by bursting the cranium.

### **3.4.1.3 Types of Pitham**

#### **1. Analam:-**

This is responsible for the change of liquid state in to solid state of food substances and for proper digestion.

## **2. Ranjagam:**

Converts the food extracts in to blood. Gives red colour to blood.

## **3. Saathagam:**

This is responsible for co-ordination and proper functioning of the other types of pitham. Causes determination and memory.

## **4. Aalosagam:**

This is responsible for vision.

## **5. Prasagam:**

Gives complexion and colour to skin.

### **3.4.1.4 Types of Kabam:**

#### **1. Avalambagam:**

Aids the proper functions of other four varieties of Kabam helps respiration and causes firmnets of the limbs.

#### **2. Kilethagam:**

Makes the food moist and soft to help digestion.

#### **3. Pothagam:**

Responsible for identifying taste in the tongue.

#### **4. Tharpagam:**

Present in the head and responsible for the coolness of sense organs.

#### **5. Santhigam:**

Responsible for the lubrication and free movements of the joints, situated in the joints.

### **3.4.1.5 Mukkutra Verupadukal related to the disease Swasakasam:**

- Eraippu noi is also due to deranged condition of the three vital factors-  
**Mukkutram**
- In siddha literature that over eating promotes **Iyam** close conduct with the cold breeze mountain living and exposure to moist weather causes various clinical features of this disease.

- Sometimes it is caused either by increased **Vali (or) Azhal**.
- The **prime factor** which is involved in this disease is **iyam** because of the deranged condition of the iyam in the respiratory organs which affects the Uyir thathukkal, In Vaatham,
  - **Melnokkukal** distruption cause the air is not able to reach the terminal point of respiration
  - Deranged **samana vayu** leads to shallow breathing.
- This disease is caused by narrowed bronchi which block the air passages dietetic causes of Mukkutram promotes indigestion which leads to dyspnoea and cough with expectoration because of **aggravated pitham** there is the formation of more heat leads to resulting in running nose, heaviness of head and neck, sneezing, burning of the eyes, excess salivation etc.
- When the Kabam affected, predominantly it produce cough, sputum and dyspnoea and wheezing.
- It is indicated that when both vali and Iya naadi appears predominantly the symptoms of this disease will appear.
- A similar effect is attributed when Iyam and Azhal are affected some times. Some reference say it is caused by deranged Vali. It can be admitted because of the respiratory air flow is obstructed.

### 3.4.2 ALTERATIONS IN MUKKUTRAM

#### **Alteration in Vatham:**

- Pranan - Difficulty in breathing
- Udhaanan - Difficulty in breathing/cough/sneezing
- Samaanan - Indigesion
- Kiruharan - Cough/sneezing
- Devathathan - Fatigue

#### **Alteration in Kabam:**

- Avalambagam - Phelgm in chest

**Alteration in Pitham:**

- Analpitham-Indigestion
- Sathgapitham-Inability to do desired work

Generally in Praana Vaadha Kurigal the alteration in vatham and kabam (respiratory organs) affects the uyirkal and melnokkukal and so the vayu not able reaches the terminal point of respiration which producing phlegm in chest and breathing. Involvement of the kirugaran leads to the cough and sneeze and the involvement of devathathan leads to the tiredness/giddiness.

**3.4.3 EZHU UDAL KATTUGAL:****Saaram:**

It is responsible for the growth and development. It keeps the individual in good spirit and it nourishes the blood.

**Senneer:**

Blood imparts colour to the body and nourishes the muscle responsible for the ability intellect of the individual.

**Oon:**

It gives shape to the body according to the requirement for the physical activity.

**Kozhuppu:**

It helps in lubricating the different organs.

**Enbu:**

Supports the system and responsible for the posture and movements of the body.

**Moolai:**

It fills the bony cavity and nourishes them.

**Sukkilam (Or) Suronitham:**

It is responsible for the reproduction.



### 3.4.4 Piniari Muraimai (Diagnostic Methods):

Diagnosing a disease is more important for a physician to find out the cause of the disease. Complications and different diagnosis which is very helpful to undergo a correct line of treatment. It is based on the three main principles.

- **Poriyal Therthal**
- **Pulanal Therthal**
- **Vinathal**

#### 1. **Poriyal Therthal:**

Pori means organs of perception. Poriyal therthal is understanding by the five organs of nose, tongue, Eyes, Skin and Ear.

#### 2. **Pulanal Therthal:**

Pulan means objects of senses. Pulanal therthal understands by the sense objects. 1. Smell (Manam) 2. Taste (Suvai) 3. Vision (Oli) 4. Somatic sense (Ooru) 5. Sound (Oosai)

#### 3. **Vinathal:**

Vinathal is the process obtaining the detailed history of the disease by interrogating the patient. By this gathering the history of disease, complaints and duration, personal history, family history, clinical features. Where on accurate history is available, a disease can be easily diagnosed ever before clinical examinations carried out.

#### 3.4.4.1 ENNVAGAI THERVU:

The diagnosis is also made by the eight tools of diagnosis as mentioned below:

“மெய்க்குறி நிறந்தொளி விழிநா விருமலம் கைக்குறி”

- தேரையர்.

“நாடிஸ்பரிசம் நா நிறம் மொழி விழி மலம் முத்திரம் இவை எட்டும்  
மருத்துவராயுதம்”

- நோய் நாடல் நோய் முதல் நாடல்

1. Meikuri - Feel of touch

2. Niram - Colour

3. Thoni - Sound and speech variation
4. Vizhi - Eye
5. Naa - Tongue
6. Malam - Faces
7. Moothiram - Urine
8. Kaikuri - Sings in hand pulse.

### **Meikuri**

- Appreciating through a feel of touch by meikuri, the temperature of skin, smoothness, roughness, softness, sweat, dryness, tenderness, Ulcers, hard patches, swelling abnormal growth and nourishment can be examined.

### **Niram**

Diagnosis made with the help of colour of skin, nails, hair, conjunctiva, teeth, mucous membrane etc.

### **Thoni**

The Quality of sound is assessed in the examination of thoni.

### **Vizhi**

The eye disease have to be noted along with the changes in the eyes due to systemic involvement, Further eye movements, vision disturbances, Eyelid condition, colour of the eye, congenital abnormalities of eyes, Ulcer, lacrimation all has to be noted.

### **Naa**

In the examination of tongue we have to see the dorsal surface, ventical surface, margin, tip of the tongue up to root, colour of the tongue, coating, size, dryness, increased salivation, deviation, movement, variations in taste and the conditons of teeth and gums, Ulcers, fissures, boils, any abnormal growth, inflammed tongue, pigmentation should be examined.

### **Malam**

The colour, contour, quantity, frequency and see if there is any discharge along with the faeces. Timing of defecation, Pain while defecation, abnormal odour etc.

## **Moothiram**

Urine is observed by two ways Neer kuri and Nei kuri

### **Neer Kuri**

“வந்த நீர்க்கரி எடை மணம் துரை எஞ்சலென் றைந்தியலுளவை யறைகுது  
முறையே”

Colour, Quantity, Odour, froth constitutions, specific gravity, flow of Urine, force, deposits and any other discharge should be noted.

### **Nei Kuri**

In a bowl urine was collected and kept on a sun light a drop of gingelly oil is added and the derangement of three thathus is studied.

“அரவென நீரண்டின் அ.தே வாதம். ஆழிபோற் பரவின் அ.தே பித்தம்  
முத்தொத்து நிற்கின் மொழிவதன் கபமே”

- Oil spreading like snake indicates – vatham
- Oil spreading like ring indicates - Pitham
- Oil floating as a peal indicates – Kabam

### **Naadi Nadai paritchai (Examination of pulse)**

It is an important aspect of diagnosis. From a quantitative point of view, Vatham has a tension of one as felt by the index finger, Pitham has a tension of half as felt by middle finger Kabam has a tension of quarter as felt by ring finger of the physician.

#### **3.4.5 Seasonal variations of Humours**

##### **1) Viserka Kaalam – From Aavani to Thai**

மழையாலும், குளிர் காற்றினாலும் பூமி வெப்பத்தை விட்டு குளிர்ச்சியைப் பெறும். இக்காலக்கட்டத்தில் உயிர்கள் வன்மையடையும்.

##### **2) Aadna Kaalam – From Masi to Aadi ,**

வெப்பம் அதிகப்படும். பூமியின் இயற்கை குணம் மாறுபடும். அங்கு வாழும் உயிர்களும் வெப்பத்தையும், வறட்சியையும் அடைந்து உடல் வன்மையை இழக்கின்றன.

- **Kaarkaalam-** All the 3 humours are disturbed. Pitham, altered from normal state. Aggravated Vatha spread to other areas.
- **Koothirkaalam-** Altered Pitham spreads to other areas. Vatham is in normal state.
- **Munpanikaalam** - Pitham is in normal state.
- **Pinpanikaalam-** Kabam is altered from its nature.
- **Elavaenirkaalam-** Altered Kabam spreads to other areas
- **Muthuvaenirkaalam** - Kabam is in normal state. Vatha disease aggravate.

For the prevention of disease, Dicipline, Dietry practices, living place, avoidable circumstances for that specific kalam should be coped up with our life style to lead a peaceful life.

#### **3.4.6 Regional Changes of Humours**

In Kurinji - Kabha diseases

In Mullai - Pitha diseases

In Neydhal - Vatha diseases.

In Marutham - No disease will occur.

In Paalai - Mukkutra diseases are common according to literatures. So assessment of the region is also done

## 4 MATERIALS AND METHODS

---

The clinical study on SWASAKASAM was carried in the outpatients post graduate department of Noi-Naadai at Govt. Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai.

40 cases with clinical signs and symptoms of SWASAKASAM of both sex of all different ages was studied under the guidance of faculties of postgraduate department.

### 4.1 STUDY DESIGN

Observational type of study

### 4.2 STUDY PLACE:

Out-patient department, Department of Noi-Naadai, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai

### 4.3 SELECTION OF PATIENTS

40 cases were selected for the study of SWASAKASAM on the basis of selection criteria.

### 4.4 SELECTION CRITERIA:

#### 4.4.1 Inclusion criteria:

#### Group 1

- Age between 13 to 80 years
- Wheezing
- Sputum expectoration during cough

#### Group 2

- Difficulty in breathing
- Difficulty to speak
- Weight loss
- Indigestion

- Abdominal distension

Patients presenting with all symptoms of Group 1 and 1-2 symptoms of Group 2 were included in this study

#### **4.4.2 Exclusion criteria:**

- Pirana vatha kurigal
- Kaba vatha suram
- Vulnerable Group
- Malignancies
- Physical Injury

#### **4.4.3 Withdrawal Criteria:**

After the enrolment of the study, if a participant shows unwillingness to be a part of the study, the participant were excluded without any queries.

### **4.5 STUDY ENROLMENT**

- In the study, patients reporting at the OPD and IPD of Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai, with the clinical symptoms of “**SWASAKASAM**” were Preferred. Those patients were screened using the screening proforma (Formal) and examined clinically for enrolling in the study based on the inclusion criteria, the patients were included and excluded from the study on the same day, if they hit the exclusion criteria.
- The patients who are to be enrolled would be informed about the study and the objectives of the study in the language and terms understandable for them.
- After ascertaining the patient’s willingness, a written informed consent would be obtained from the patient in the consent form
- All these patients would be given unique Registration card in which patient’s Registration number of the study, Address, Phone number and Doctor’s phone number etc. has been written.
- Complete clinical history, complaints and duration, examination findings and all other findings would be recorded in the prescribed proforma.

#### **4.6 INVESTIGATIONS DURING THE STUDY:**

The patients were subjected to basic necessary laboratory investigations during the study at free of cost.

#### **4.7 TREATMENT DURING THE STUDY:**

Normal OPD and IPD treatment procedures followed in Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai were prescribed to the study patients and the treatment was provided at free of cost.

#### **4.8 STUDY PERIOD:**

- Total period - 24 Months
- Recruitment for the study- Up to 18 months
- Data entry analysis- 19-22 months
- Report preparation and submission- 23-24 months

#### **4.9 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:**

Required data was collected from the participants with the help of proforma which was designed on the basis of Noy kurippu seetu (case sheet model no.2) from the textbook of Noi naadal noi mudhal naadal thirattu to aid brief analysis of Symptoms, Duration, Past, Present history, affected udal thathukkal, Uyir thathukkal, Thega ilakkanam and to diagnose the disease Kantakirakam by means of Maruthuva sothidaviyal.

Name of the patient, Birth date, Birth time, Birth Place was collected from the patient to generate birth horoscope of that individual using the softwares

#### **4.10 DATA MANAGEMENT:**

- After enrolling the patient in the study, a separate file for each patient was opened and all forms was filed in the file. Study No. and Patient No. was entered on the top of file for easy identification and arranged in a separate rack at the concerned OPD unit. Whenever study patient visits OPD during the study period, the respective patient file was taken and necessary recordings were made at the assessment form or other suitable form.
- The screening forms were filed separately.

- The Data recordings were monitored for completion and adverse event by HOD and Faculty of the department. Any missed data found in during the study, were collected from the patient, but the time related data were not recorded retrospectively
- All data regarding Maruthuva sothidam was also collected and Managed separately
- Data regarding Valarpirai/ Theipirai, Thithi, Lagnam, Raasi, Natchathiram, Patham, 3rd house, Planet and Saaram of third house, 4<sup>th</sup> House, Planet and Saaram of fourth house, 6<sup>th</sup> house, Planet and Saaram of sixth house, Thisai, Buthi, House of Moon, Saaram of moon were managed separately
- All collected data were entered using MS access/excel software onto computer.
- Data entry was cross checked by the faculties of the department.

#### **4.11 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:**

- All collected data were entered onto computer using MS ACCESS/MS EXCEL software by the investigators. Descriptive analysis was made and necessary
- Tables/graphs were generated to understand the profile of the patients included in the study
- Then statistical analysis for significance of different diagnostic characteristics were done.

#### **4.12 EXPECTED OUTCOME OF THE STUDY:**

- A Reliable, Cost effective siddha diagnostic procedure to diagnose SWASAKASAM by Maruthuva Sothidaviyal.
- Description about the factors which influence SWASAKASAM
- Making treatment easy by framing Prompt diagnosis
- To describe line of treatment for the effective prognosis of the disease.
- To frame dietary regimen for SWASAKASAM that not only prevents the progression of the disease but also subsides its severity.



#### **4.13 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

The whole study was carried out after getting ethical approval from **IEC-Institutional ethical committee**. The study was also registered in **CTRI- Clinical trial registry of India** and the study was carried out under the supervision and guidance of faculties and HOD of Department of *Noi-Naadal*.

Other than this, the following measures were followed to keep up the ethical considerations:

- The data collected from the patient was be kept confidentially
- The participants were informed about the study before the enrolment.
- After only ascertaining the consent of the participant (in a written format) they were enrolled in the Study
- They were given the right to withdraw from the study at any time they want.
- This study involves only the necessary investigations. No other unwanted investigation were exercised.
- Normal treatment procedure followed in GSMC and Hospital will be prescribed to the study patients
- There were no infringement on the rights of the patient.

## 5 OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

---

40 Patients were selected from outpatient department (OPD) at the Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai. Results of the study were observed with respect to the following criteria.

**Results were observed with respect to the following criteria:**

**1) General criteria:**

- Age distribution
- Sex distribution
- Occupation
- Kaalam
- Distribution of nilam
- Thega Ilakkanam

**2) Assessment of symptoms and History:**

**3) Reference to uyir thathukkal and udal thathukkal:**

- Assessment of type of affected Vatam, Pittam, Kapam
- Udal thathukkal

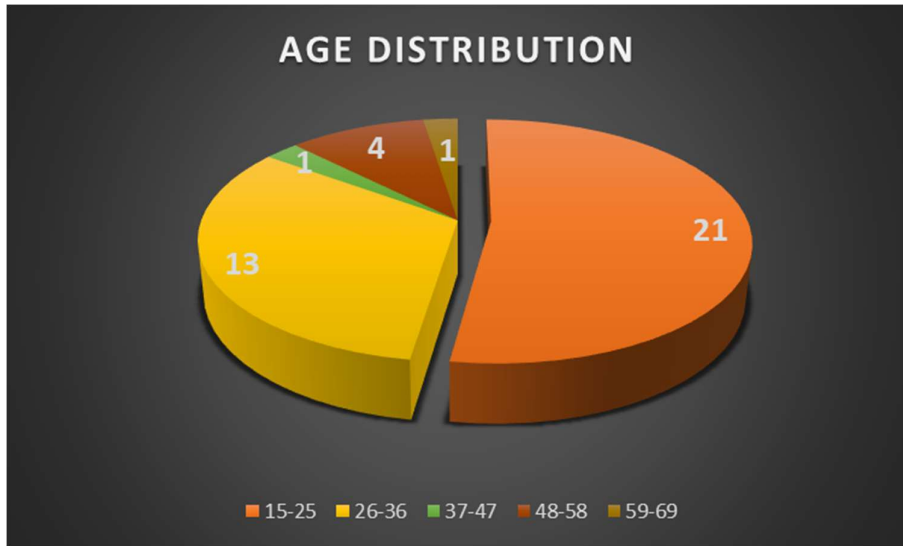
**4) Reference to Envagai thervu**

**5) Reference to maruthuva sothidaviyal**

- Valarpirai/Theipirai
- Thithi
- Lagnam
- Raasi
- Natchathiram
- Third house
- Planet in third house
- Saaram of planet in third house

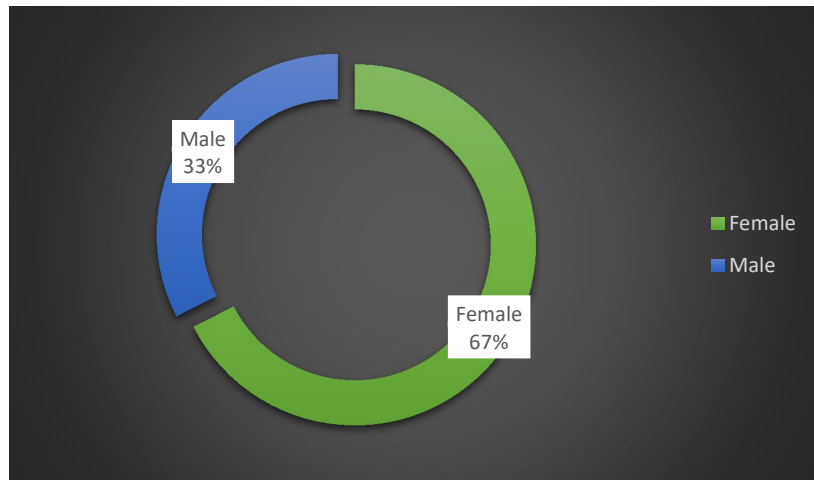
- Fourth house
- Planet in fourth house
- Saaram of planet in fourth house
- Sixth house
- Planet in sixth house
- Saaram of planet in sixth house
- Thisai
- Buthi
- Location of Moon
- Saaram of moon
- Relationship of Third- fourth- sixth house

**1. AGE DISTRIBUTION:**



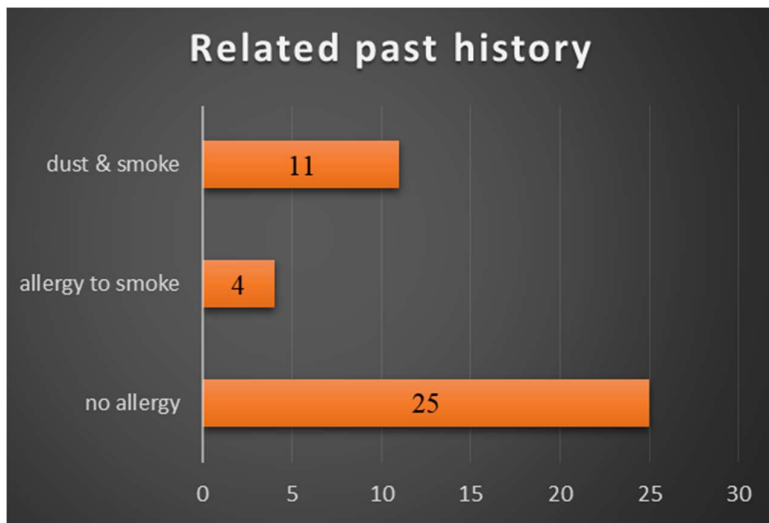
Out of 40 cases, 21 (53%) cases were between the age group of 15-25, 13 (33%) cases were between age group of 26-36, 1 (3%) case was in each age group of 38-47 and 59-69, 4 (10%) cases were within the age group of 48-58

**2. SEX DISTRIBUTION:**



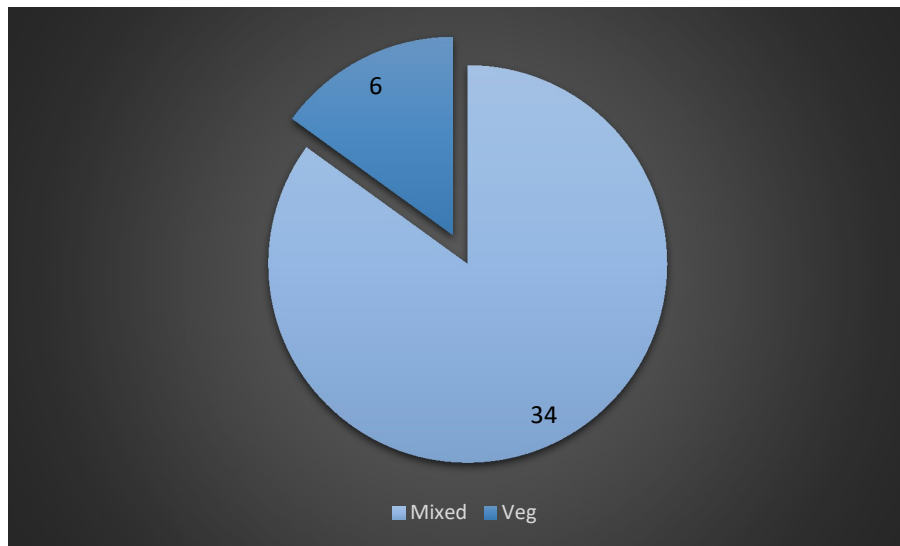
In this study, Out of 40 cases, 67% of participants were female and 33% of participants were male

### 3. RELATED PAST HISTORY:



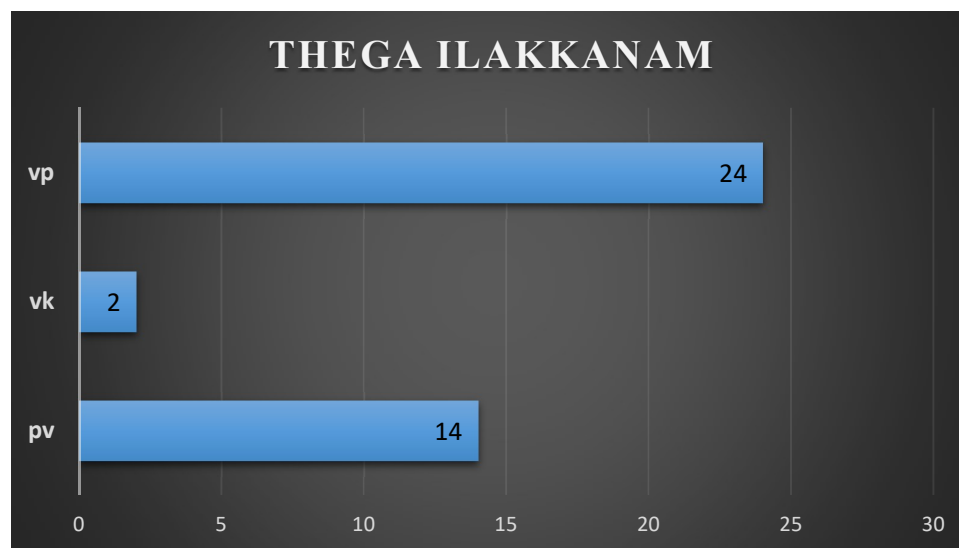
On accounting the related past history, 63% of cases said to have no external trigger factors related to the disease. 28% of cases have allergy of dust and smoke while 11% of cases were with allergy to smoke

#### 4. DIETARY HABITS:



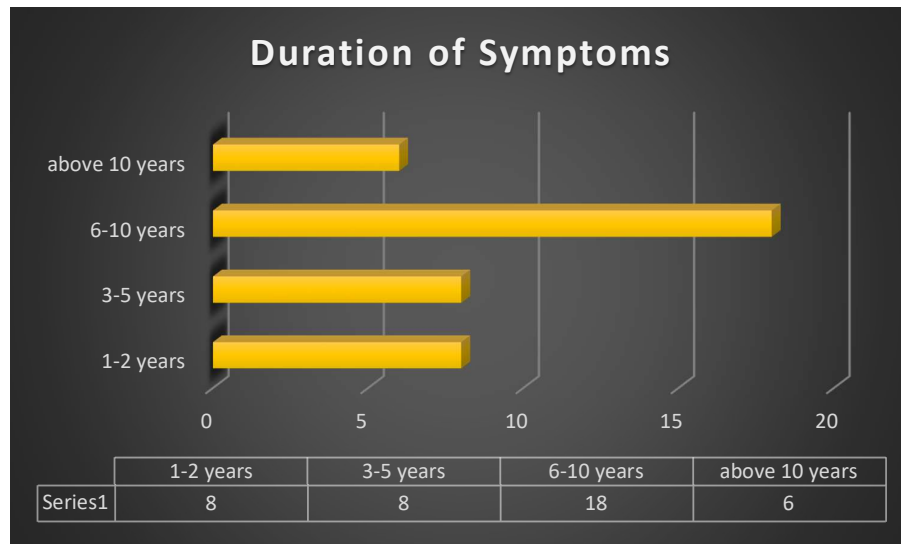
Out of 40 participants, 85% of participants were had mixed diet practice (Both Vegetarian and Non- Vegetarian diet), 15% of participants were with the practice of having vegetarian diet only.

#### 5. THEGA ILAKKANAM:



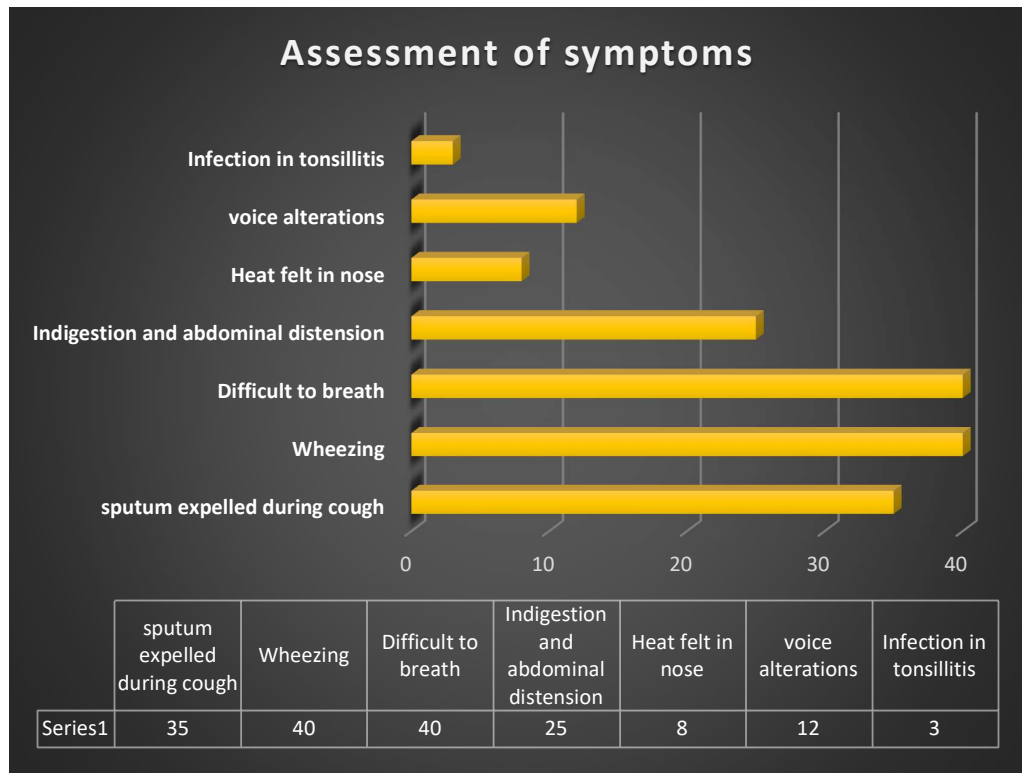
On accounting the thega ilakkanam of the participants, 60% of participants were with the body constitution Vathapitham, 35% of participants were with the body constitution of Pitha vatham and 5% were with Vathakabam

## 6. DURATION OF SYMPTOMS:



On accounting the duration of symptoms, 45 % of cases were with the duration between 6-10 years, which implies the chronicity of the disease.

**7. ASSESSMENT OF SYMPTOMS:**

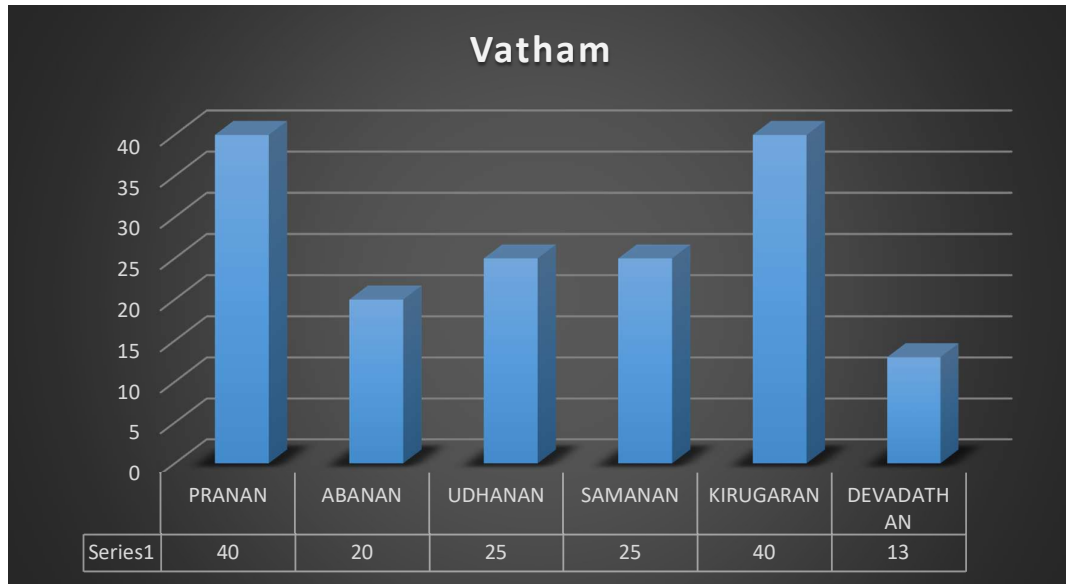


On assessing the symptoms of the participants, all the participants were had the symptoms of Wheezing and difficulty in breathing, about 35 cases had expectoration, and about 25 cases had indigestion.



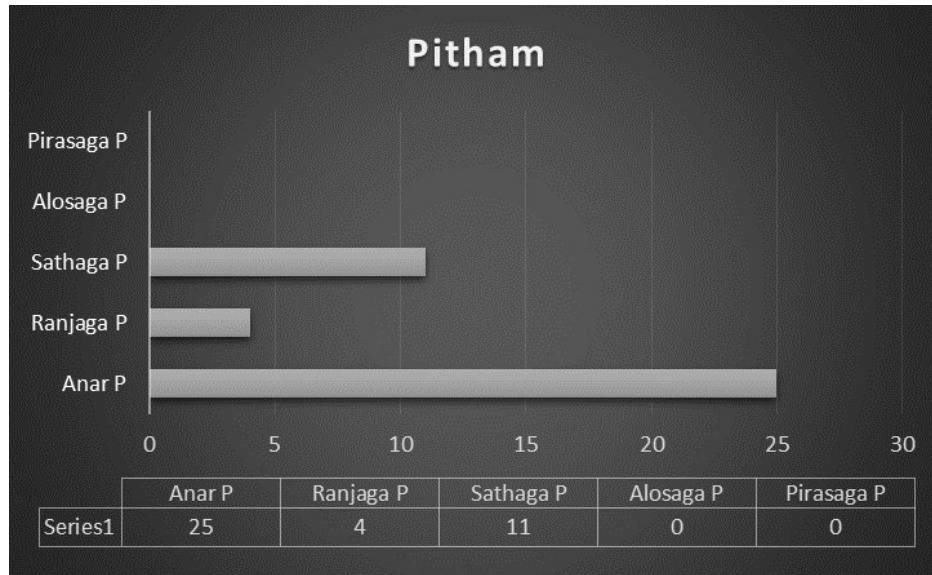
## 8. ASSESSMENT OF UYIR THATHUKKAL:

### a) VATHAM:



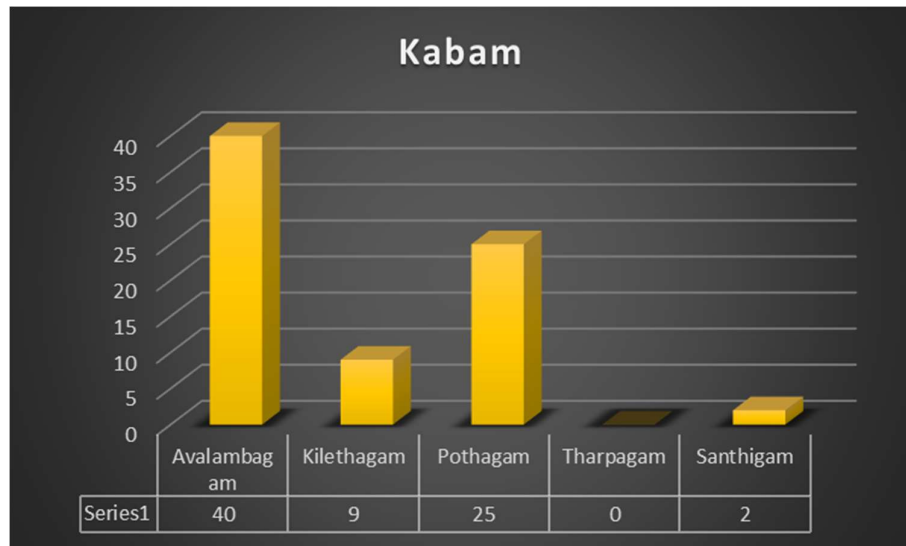
- Pranana and Kirugaran are affected in almost all cases with the symptoms of difficulty in breathing, frequent sneeze and cough,
- Abana is affected in 20 cases with the symptom of constipation,
- Udhana and samana are affected in 25 cases with the symptoms of belching, regurgitation and digestive complaints

**b) PITHAM:**



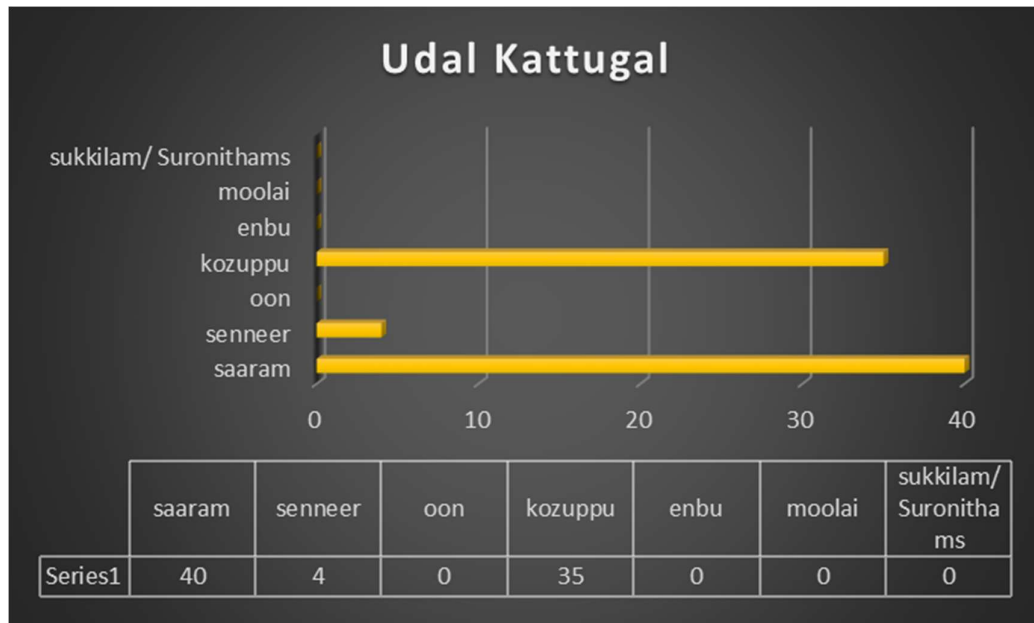
- Anar Pitham is affected in 25 cases with symptoms of belching and abdominal discomfort
- Ranjaga pitham is affected in 4 cases with inspection of paleness in eye
- Sathaga Pitham is affected in 11 cases with the symptom of tiredness to initiate a work

c) **KABAM:**



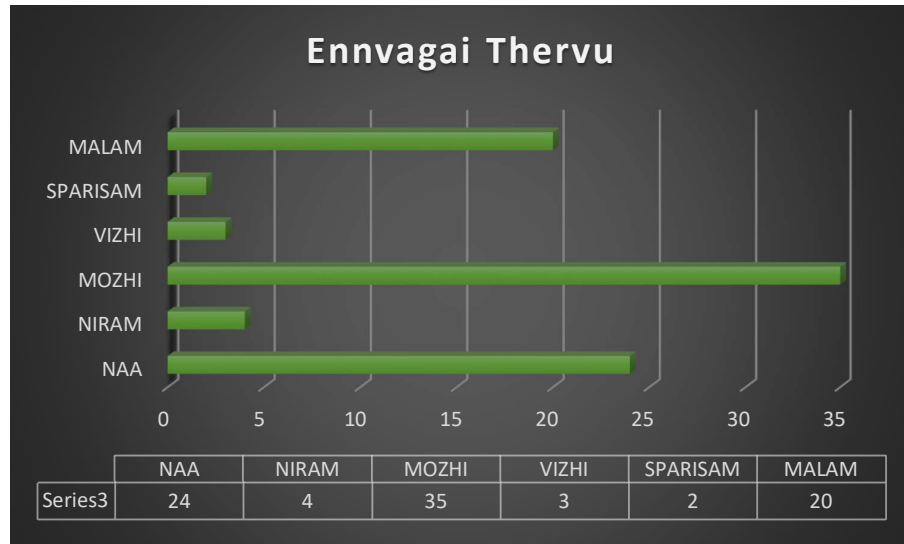
- Avalambagam is affected in all cases with the symptom of Breathing difficulty
- Kilethagam is affected in 9 cases with the symptom of Tastelessness
- Pothagam is affected in 25 cases with the symptom of abdominal discomfort.

## 9. ASSESSMENT OF UDAL KATTUGAL:



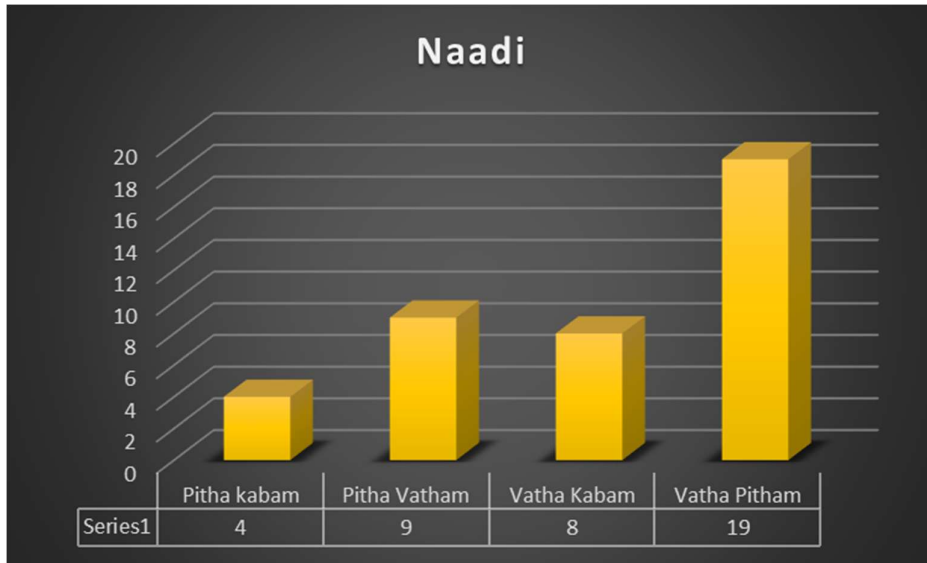
- On assessing the Udal kattugal, Saaram is affected in almost all cases as it governs all other udal kattugal
- Senneer is affected in 4 cases with the symptom of paleness in eyes
- Kozuppu is affected in 35 cases with the symptom of Tiredness

## 10. ENNVAGAI THERVU:



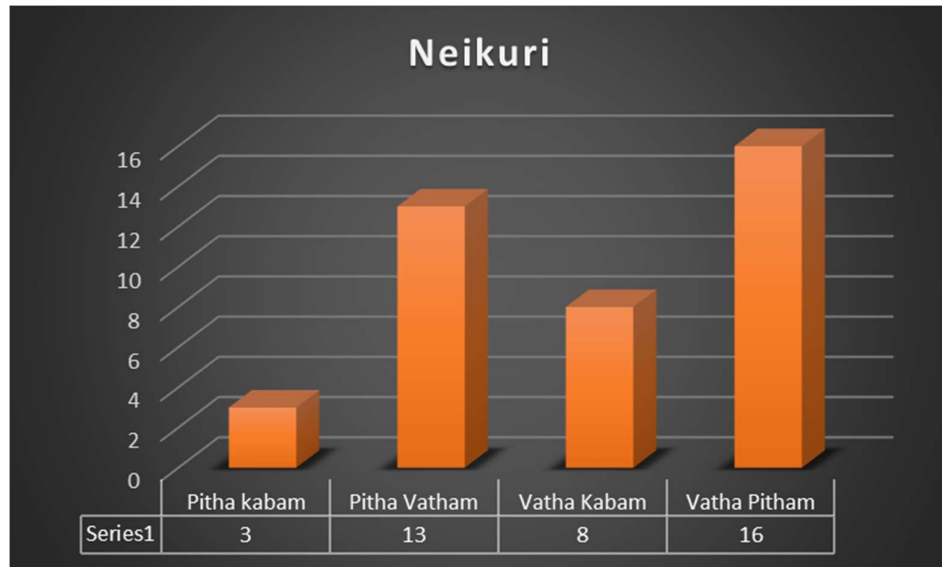
- On assessing the envvagai thervu, 24 cases had affected Naa with the symptoms of Dryness of mouth or paleness of tongue
- Niram is affected in 4 cases with the symptom of paleness in eyes
- Mozhi is affected in 35 cases with voice alteration
- Vizhi is affected in 3 cases with the complaint of short sightedness
- Sparisam is affected in 2 cases with the symptom of slightly increased temperature
- Malam is affected in 20 cases with the symptom of constipation

**NAADI:**



On analysing the Naadi , 19 cases (48%) were had the Naadi of Vatha Pitham, 9 Participants (22%) had Pitha Vatham, 8 cases (20%) had Vatha Kabam, 4 cases (10%) had Pitha Kabam

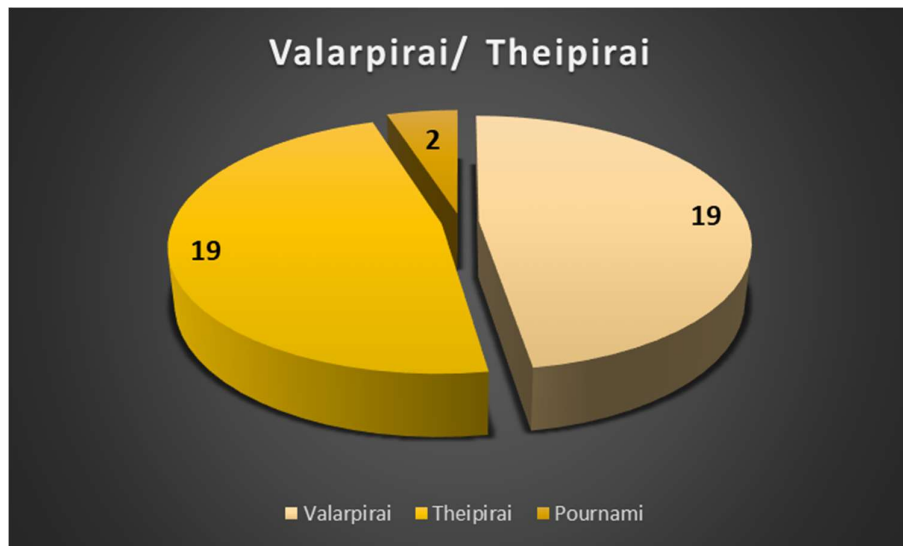
**NEIKURI:**



On analysing the Neikuri, 16 cases (40%) were had the Naadi of Vatha Pitham, 13 Participants (33%) had Pitha Vatham, 8 cases (20%) had Vatha Kabam, 3 cases (7%) had Pitha Kabam

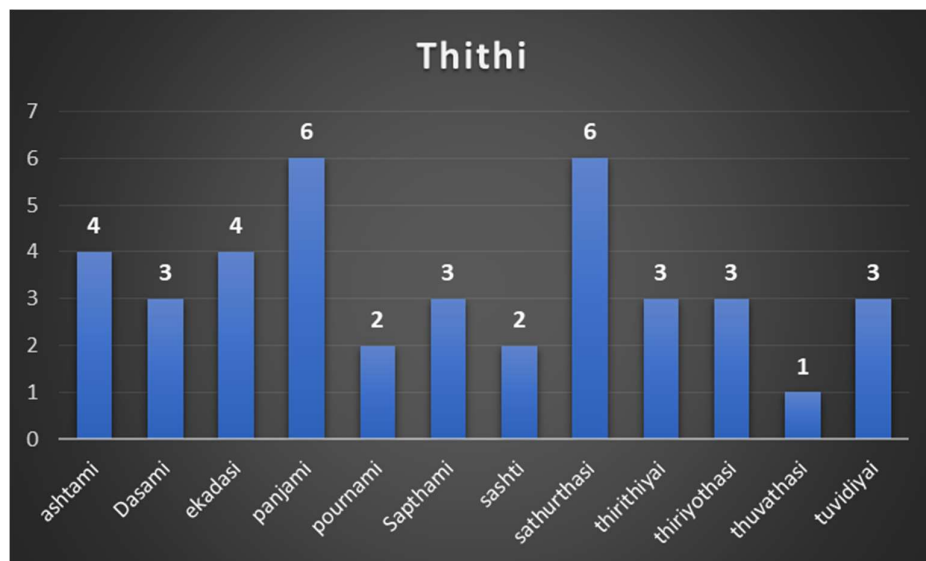
## 11. ASSESSMENT OF JOTHIDAM:

### VALARPIRAI/ THEIPIRAI:



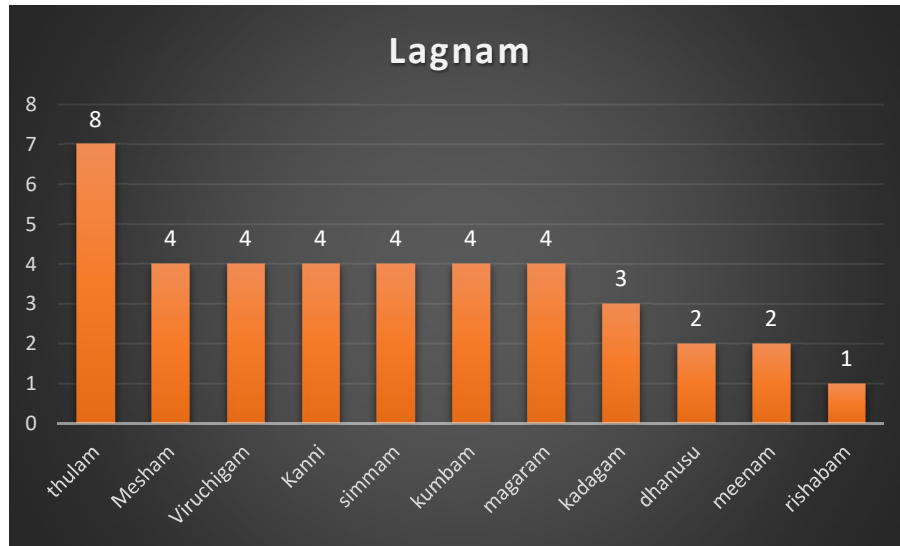
On assessing the Valarpirai/Theipirai according to the birth time of the participants, the participants born in Valarpirai and Theipirai are equally distributed with 19 cases ( 47.5% ) each and the participants born in pournami were 2 (5%)

### THITHI:



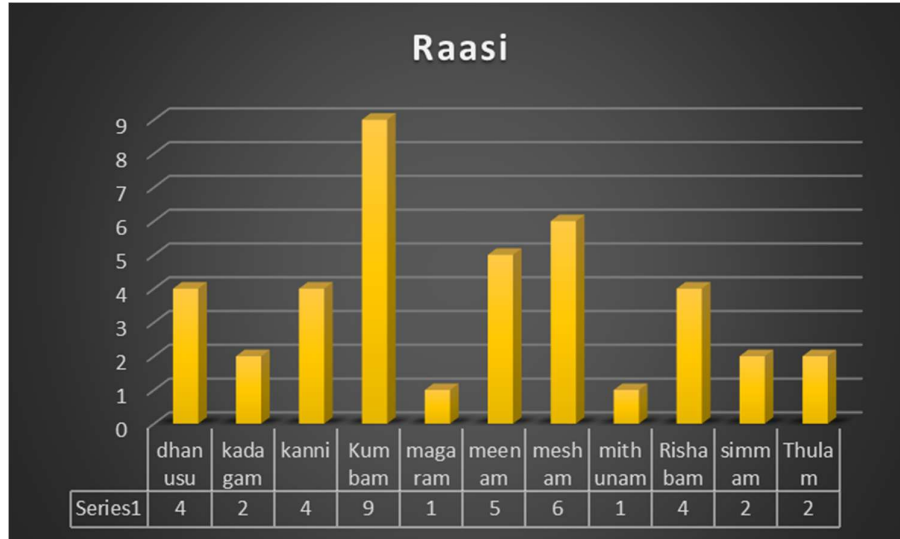
On assessing the thithi of the birth time of the participants, Panjami and Sathurthi are most common with 6 cases each (15%)

## LAGNAM:



Thulam Lagnam (20%) is the most commonly presenting lagnam according to the participants of this study. Next to that Mesham, Viruchigam, Kanni, Simmam, Kumbam and Magaram were commonest with 4 cases each (10%)

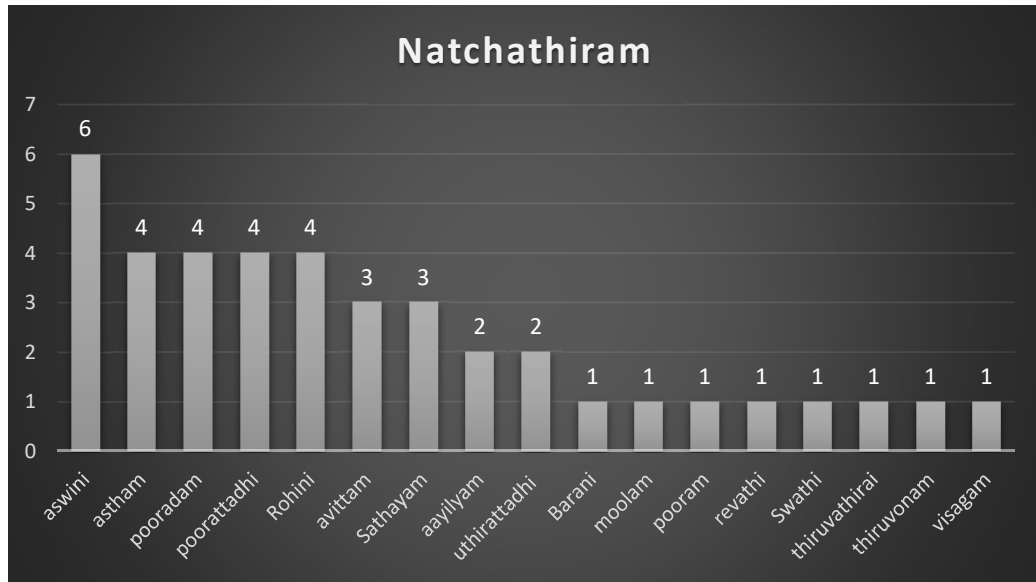
## RAASI:



On accounting the Raasi of the participants, Kumbam is the most common with 9 cases (22.5%) and Next to that Mesham is more common with 6 cases (15%)



**NATCHATHIRAM:**

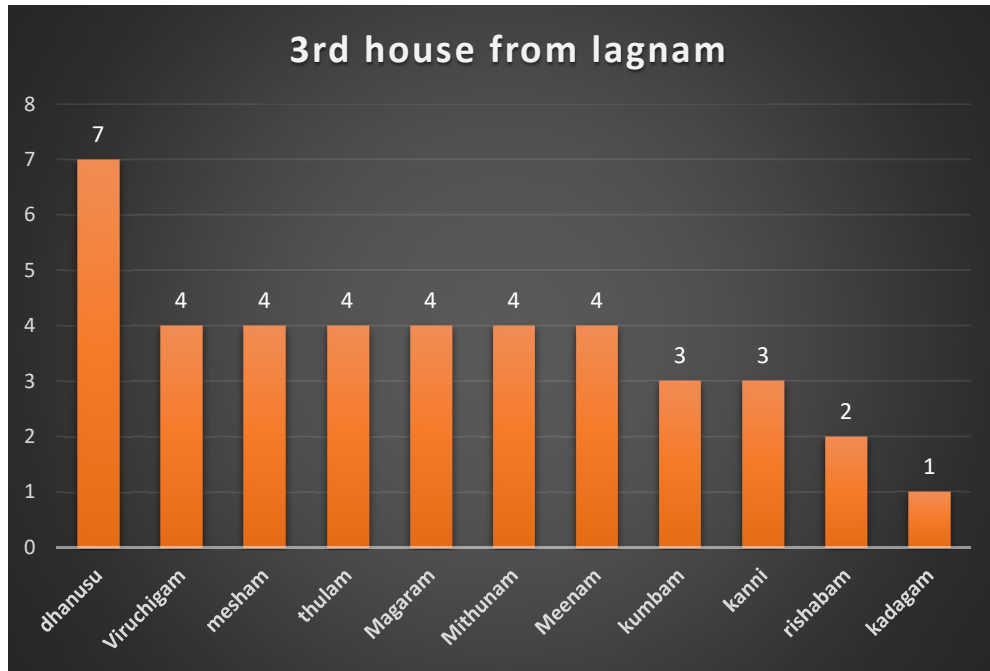


On accounting the Natchathiram (Star) based on the birth time of the participant Aswini is commonest with 6 cases (15%) , Astham, Pooradam, Poorattadhi, Rohini are more common with 4 cases each (10%)

**THIRD HOUSE:**

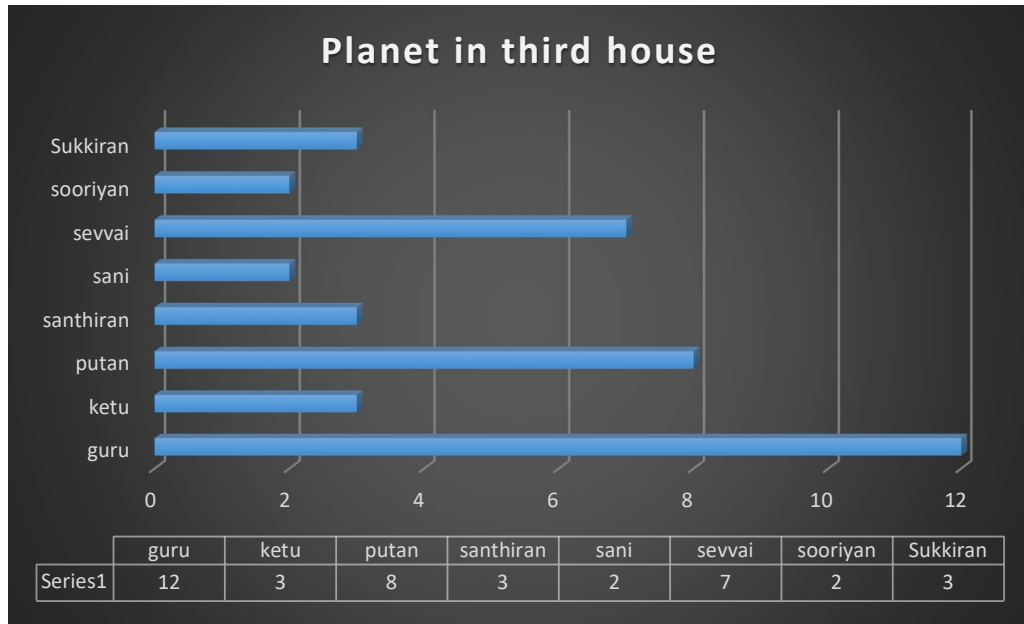
As third house from the Lagnam is related to Throat, the Kiragam (Planet) and Saram of the planet of the house are assessed (**Kiragasaaram**)

**Most Presented third house from the lagnam according to the birth time of the participants:**



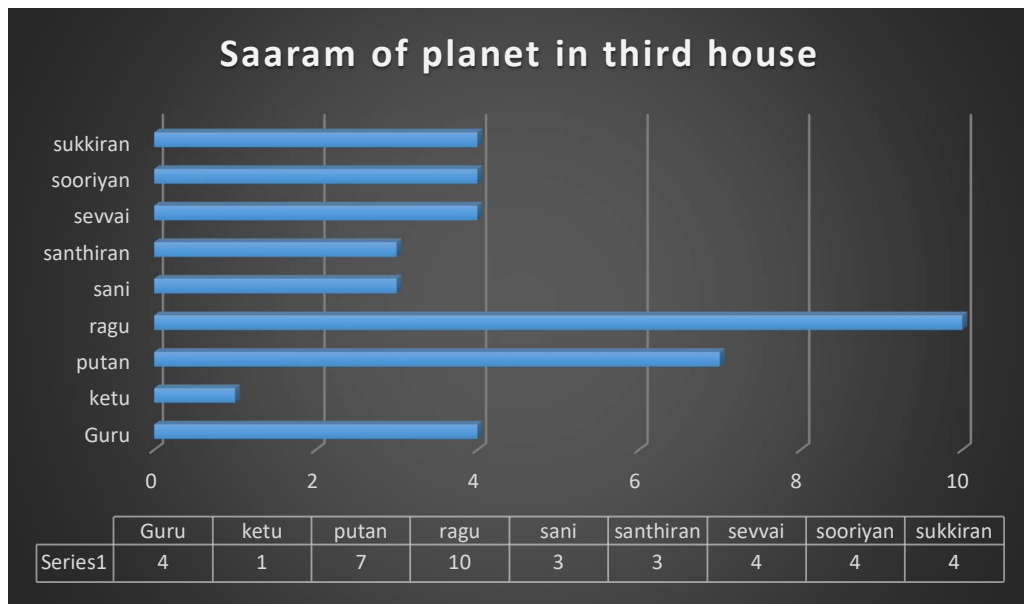
Dhanusu is the most common third house noted with 7 cases (17.5%). Next to that Viruchigam, Mesham, Thulam, Magaram, Mithunam and Meenam are noted with 4 cases each (10%).

**PLANET (KIRAGAM) ON 3<sup>RD</sup> HOUSE:**



Guru is the commonest planet present in the third house with 12 cases (30%). Putan is more common next to guru with 8 cases (20%).

**SAARAM OF THE PLANET ON 3<sup>RD</sup> HOUSE:**

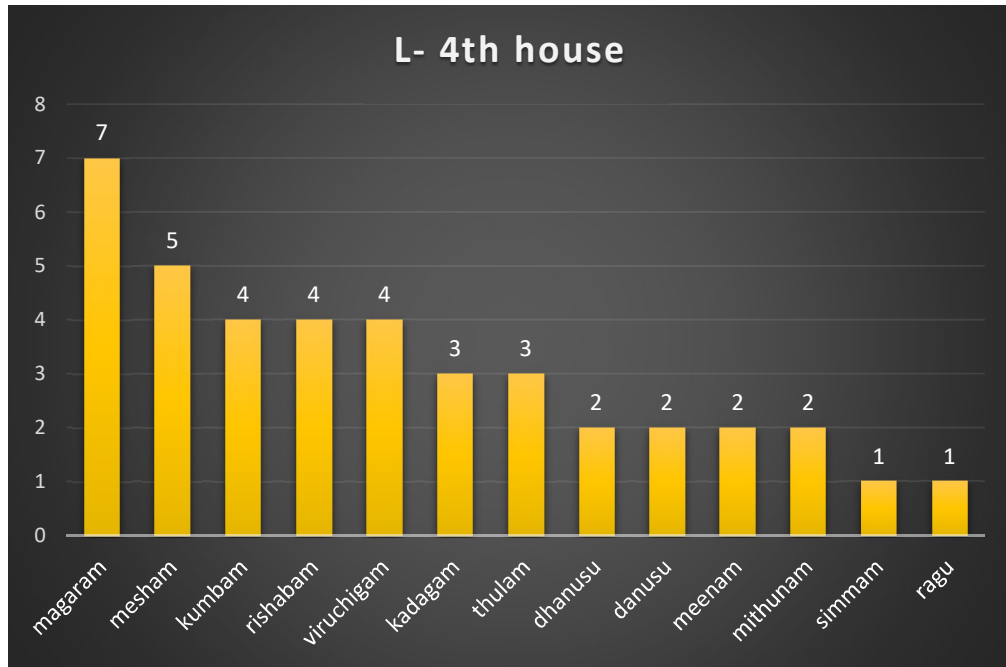


Raagu is the commonest Kiragasaaram of the third house with 10 cases (25%), Next to that Putan is more common with 7 cases (17.5%)

**FOURTH HOUSE:**

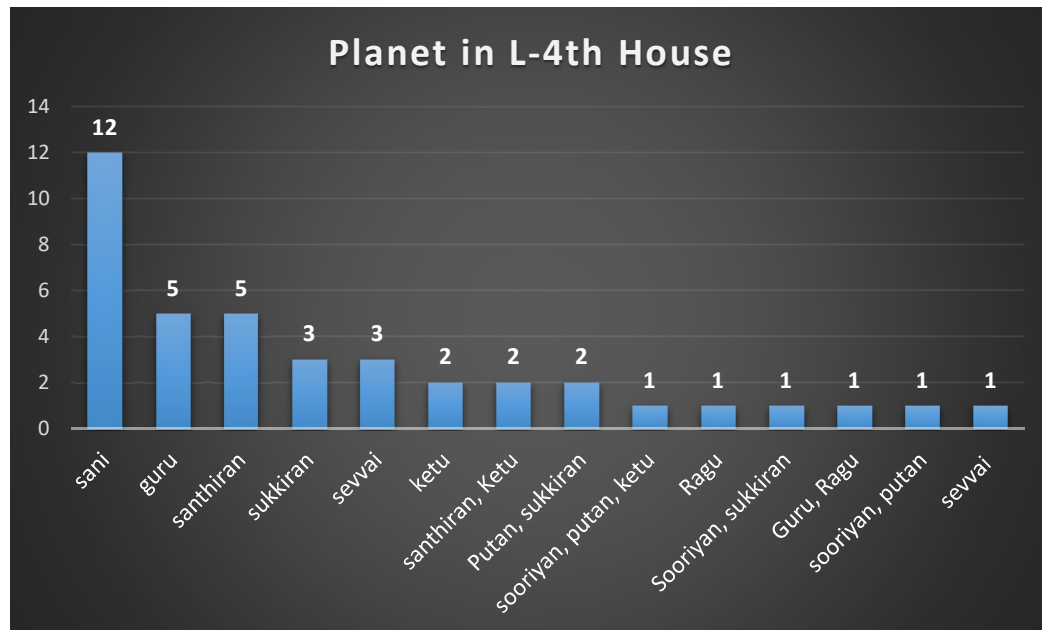
As fourth house from the Lagnam is related to Chest region, the Kiragam (Planet) and Saram of the planet of the house are assessed (**Kiragasaaram**)

**Most Presented fourth house from the lagnam according to the birth time of the participants:**



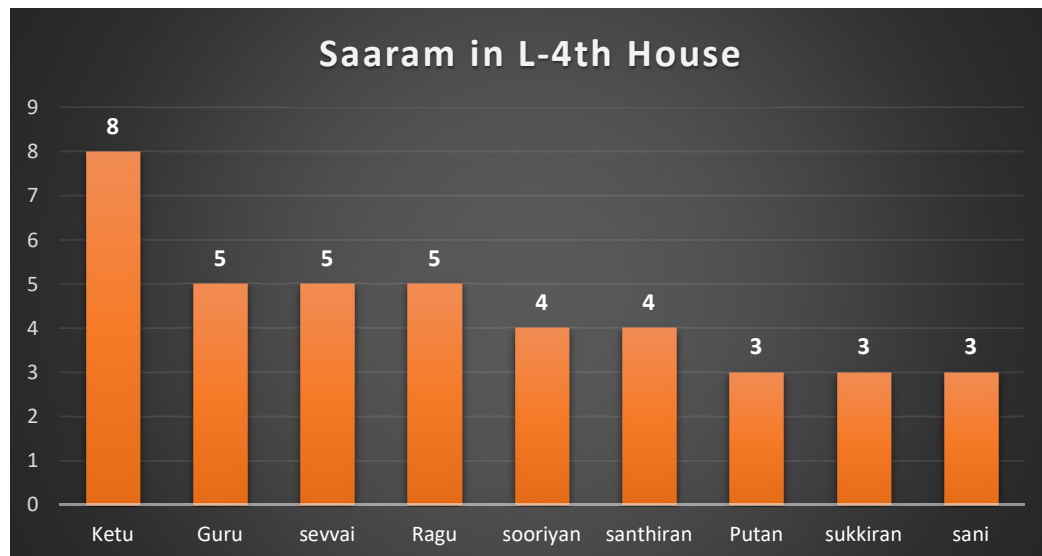
Magaram is the most common fourth house noted with 7 cases (17.5%) . Next to that Mesham, Kumbam, Rishabam, Viruchigam are noted with 4 cases each (10%)

**PLANET (KIRAGAM) ON 4<sup>th</sup> HOUSE:**



Sani is the commonest planet present in the fourth house with 12 cases (30%). Guru, Santhiran are more common next to Sani with 5 cases (12.5%).

**SAARAM OF THE PLANET ON 4<sup>th</sup> HOUSE:**

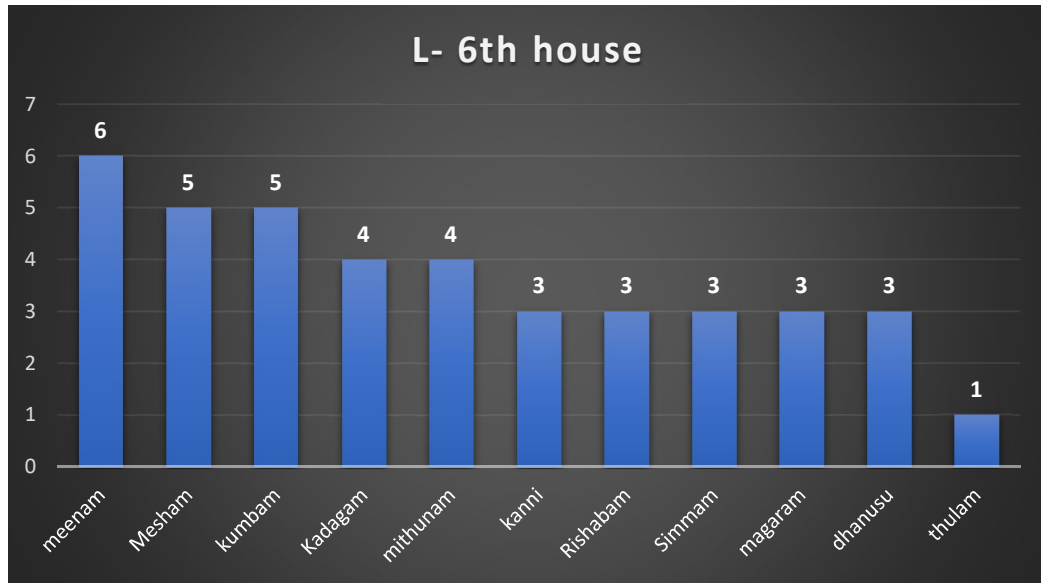


Ketu is the commonest Kiragasaaram of the fourth house with 8 cases (20%), Next to that Guru, Sevvai and Ragu are more common with 5 cases each (12.5%)

**SIXTH HOUSE:**

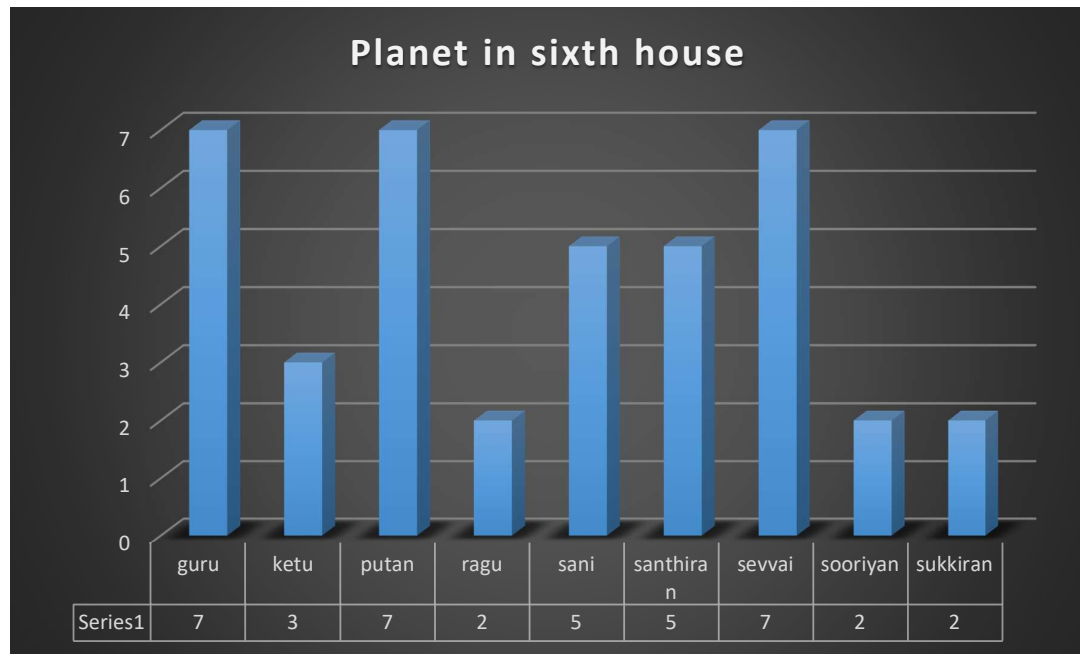
As Sixth house from the Lagnam is related to diseases (Noi-Nilai), the Kiragam (Planet) and Saram of the planet of the house are assessed (**Kiragasaaram**)

**Most Presented Sixth house from the lagnam according to the birth time of the participants:**



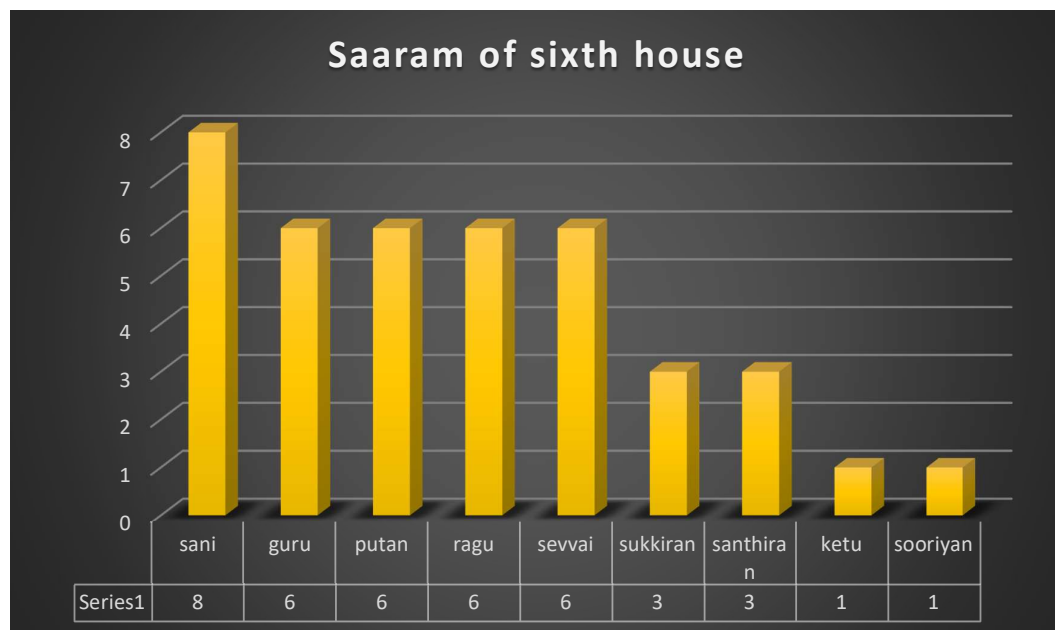
Meenam is the most common sixth house noted with 6 cases (15%). Next to that Mesham, Kumbam are noted with 5 cases (12.5%)

**PLANET (KIRAGAM) ON 6<sup>th</sup> HOUSE:**



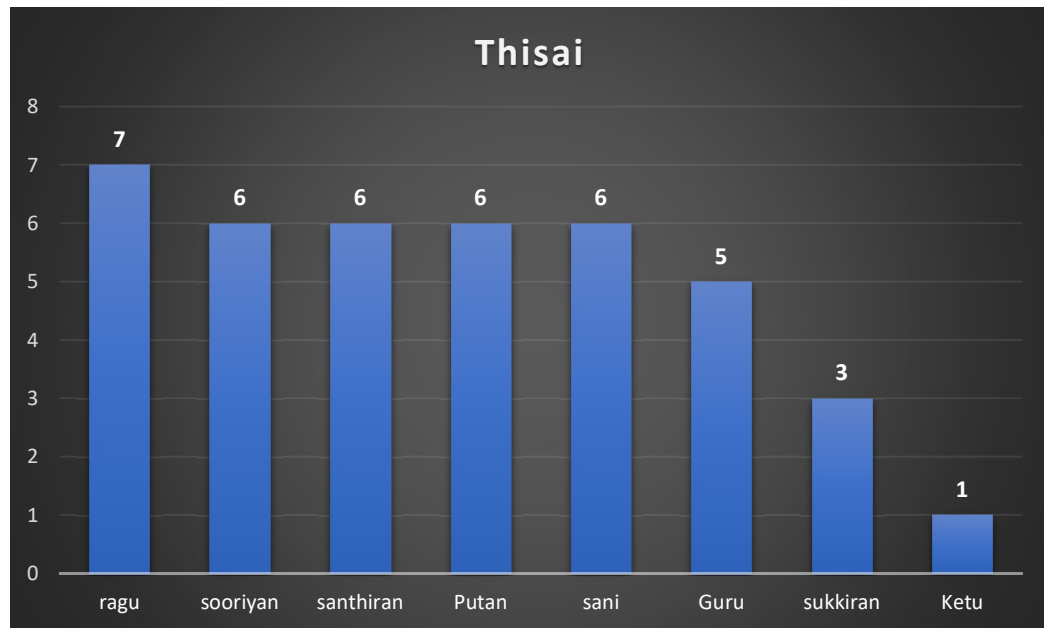
Guru, Putan, Sevvai are the commonest planets present in sixth house with 7 cases (17.5%)

**SAARAM OF THE PLANET ON 6<sup>th</sup> HOUSE:**



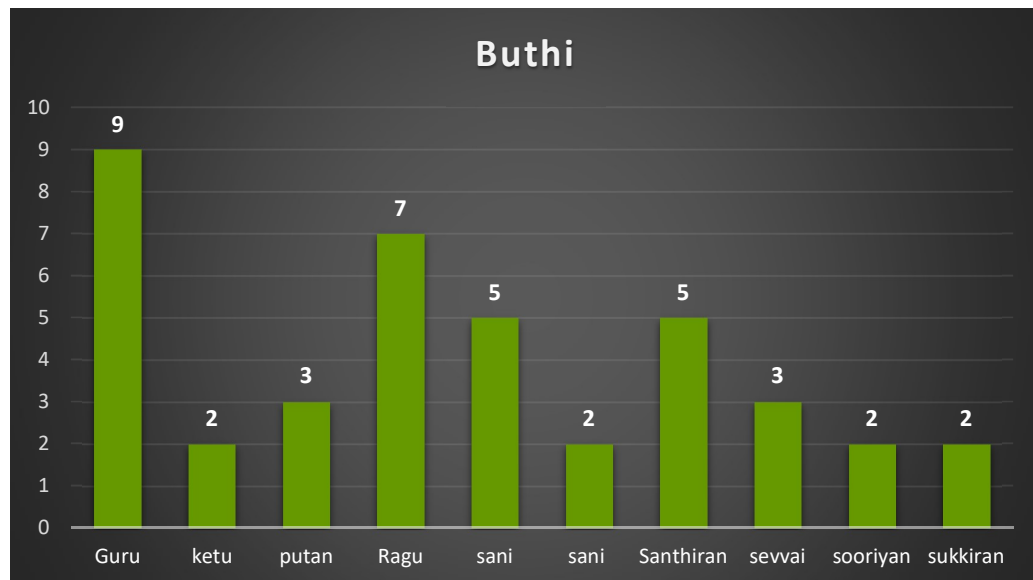
Sani is the commonest Kiragasaaram of the sixth house with 8 cases (20%), Next to that Guru, Putan, sevvai and Ragu are more common with 6 cases (15%)

**THISAI:**



Ragu thisai is the most common thisai accounted based on the birth time of the participants with 7 cases (17.5%). Next to that Sooriyan, Santhiran, Putan and sani thisai were noted with 6 cases (15%)

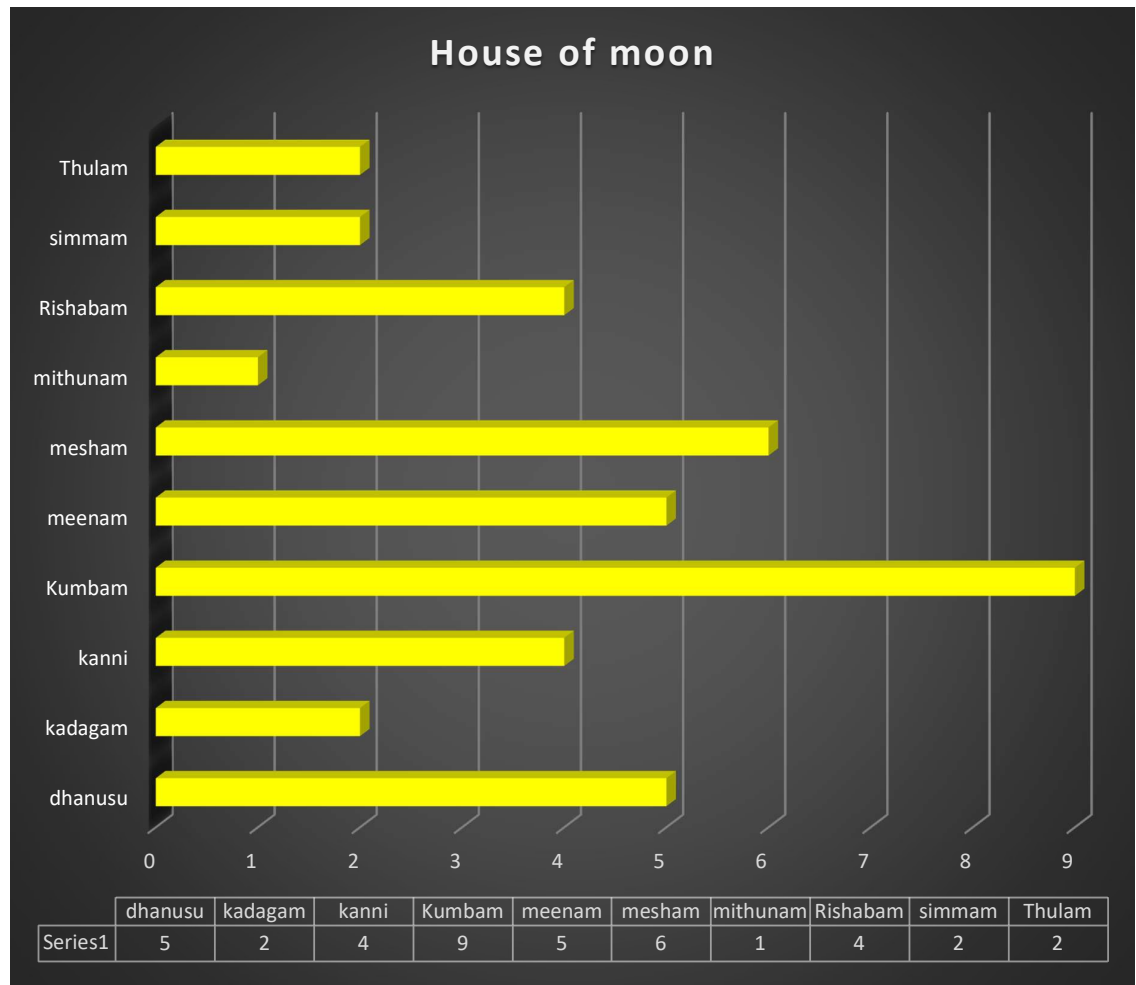
**BUTHI:**



Guru is the commonest buthi accounted with 9 cases (22.5%). Next to that Ragu, Santhiran and sani are noted with 7 cases (17.5%)

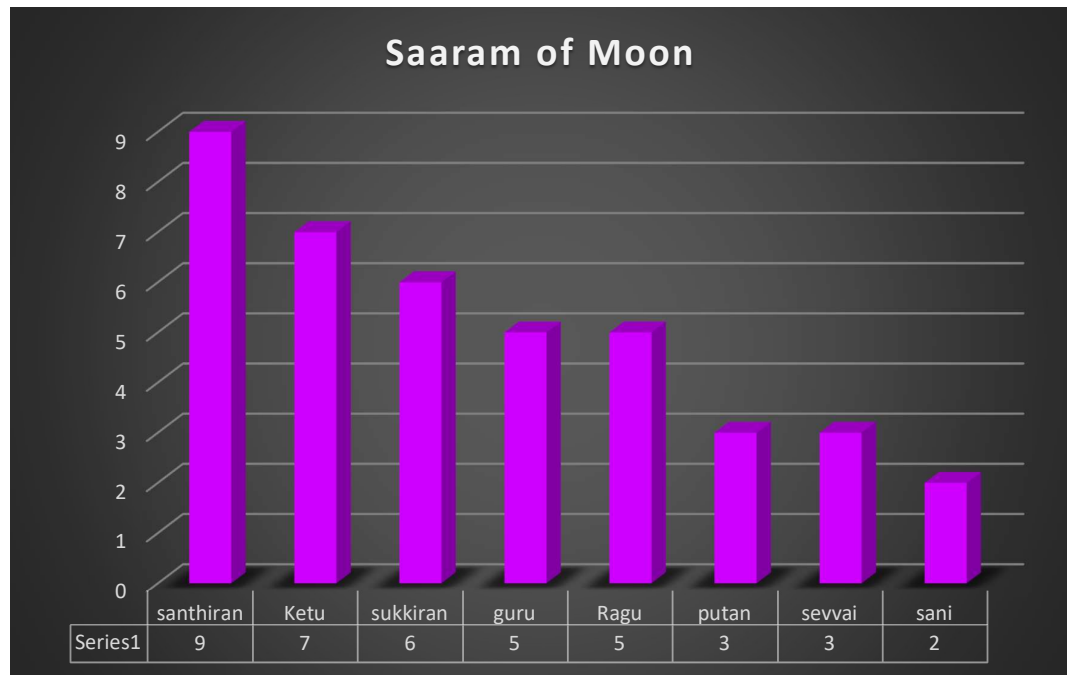


**LOCATION OF MOON IN NATAL CHART:**



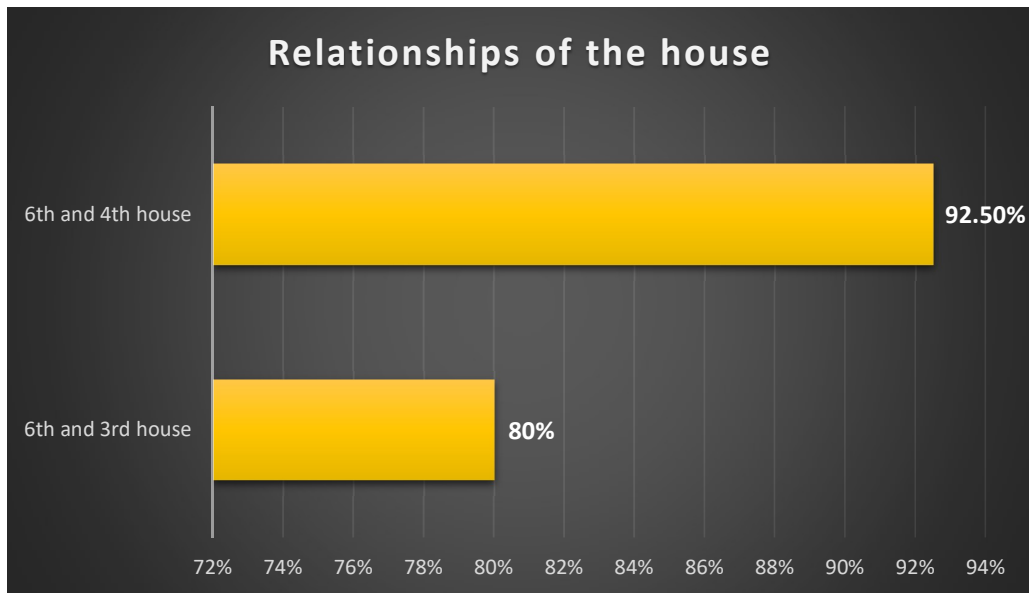
Kumbam is the most common house of the moon based on the birth time of participants of this study with 9 cases (22.5%)

**SAARAM OF MOON:**



Moon itself is the most common saaram according to the house of moon with 9 cases (22.5%). Next to that Ketu is more common with 7 cases (17.5%)

**RELATIONSHIP OF THIRD-FOURTH AND SIXTH HOUSES:**



Here in this study,

- the planets of the sixth house were related to third and fourth house by 92.5%
- the planets of sixth house were related to the planets of third house by 80%.

## 6 DISCUSSION

---

### 6.1 DISCUSSION ON GENERAL CRITERIA:

#### Age:

Out of 40 cases, 21 (53%) cases were between the age group of 15-25, 13 (33%) cases were between age group of 26-36, 1 (3%) case was in each age group of 38-47 and 59-69, 4 (10%) cases were within the age group of 48-58.

Most of the participants were in Vaatha Kaalam, as siddha literatures states that the age group between 1-33 is vaatha kaalam

#### Sex:

In this study, Out of 40 cases, 67% of participants were **female** and 33% of participants were male

#### Occupation:

On accounting the occupation history of 40 cases, most of the female participants were housewives, most of the male participants were shop keepers.

#### Related Past History:

On accounting the related past history, 63% of cases said to have no allergies related to the disease. 28% of cases have allergy of dust and smoke while 11% of cases were with allergy to smoke

#### Dietary Habits:

Out of 40 participants, 85% of participants were had **mixed diet** practice (Both Vegetarian and Non- Vegetarian diet), 15% of participants were with the practice of having vegetarian diet only.

### 6.2 DISCUSSION ON SYMPTOMS:

#### Duration of symptoms:

On accounting the duration of symptoms, 45 % of cases were with the duration between 6-10 years, which implies the **chronicity of the disease**.

### **Assessment of symptoms:**

On assessing the symptoms of the participants, all the participants were had the symptoms of Wheezing and difficulty in breathing, about 35 cases had expectoration, and about 25 cases had indigestive complaints.

## **6.3 DISCUSSION ON SIDDHA PARAMETERS:**

### **Thega Ilakkanam:**

On accounting the thega ilakkanam of the participants, 60% of participants were with the body constitution **Vathapitham**, 35% of participants were with the body constitution of Pitha vatham and 5% were with Vathakabam.

### **Assessment of Udal Thathukkal:**

#### **Vatham:**

- **Pranan and Kirugaran** is affected in almost all cases with the symptoms of difficulty in breathing, Frequent sneeze and cough,
- **Abanan** is affected in 20 cases with the symptom of constipation,
- **Udhanan and samanana** are affected in 25 cases with the symptoms of belching, regurgitation and digestive complaints

#### **Pitham:**

- **Anar Pitham** is affected in 25 cases with symptoms of bleching and abdominal discomfort
- **Ranjaga pitham** is affected in 4 cases with inspection of paleness in eye
- **Sathaga Pitham** is affected in 11 cases with the symptom of tiredness to initiate a work

#### **Kabam:**

- **Avalambagam** is affected in all cases with the symptom of Breathing difficulty
- **Kilethgam** is affected in 9 cases with the symptom of Tastelessness
- **Pothagam** is affected in 25 cases with the symptom of abdominal discomfort.

#### **Assessment of Udal Thathukkal:**

- On assessing the Udal kattugal, **Saaram** is affected in almost all cases as it governs all other udal kattugal
- Senneer is affected in 4 cases with the symptom of paleness in eyes
- Kozuppu is affected in 35 cases with the symptom of Tiredness

#### **Assessment of Ennvagai Thervu:**

- On assessing the ennvagai thervu, **24 cases had affected Naa** with the symptoms of Dryness of mouth or paleness of tongue
- **Niram** is affected in 4 cases with the symptom of paleness in eyes
- **Mozhi** is affected in 35 cases with voice alteration
- **Vizhi** is affected in 3 cases with the complaint of short sightedness
- **Sparisam** is affected in 2 cases with the symptom of slightly increased temperature
- **Malam** is affected in 20 cases with the symptom of constipation
- On analysing the **Naadi** , 19 cases (48%) were had the Naadi of Vatha Pitham, 9 Participants (22%) had Pitha Vatham, 8 cases (20%) had Vatha Kabam, 4 cases (10%) had Pitha Kabam
- On analysing the **Neikuri**, 16 cases (40%) were had the Naadi of Vatha Pitham, 13 Participants (33%) had Pitha Vatham, 8 cases (20%) had Vatha Kabam, 3 cases (7%) had Pitha Kabam

### **6.4 DISCUSSION ON MARUTHUVA JOTHIDAM:**

#### **Valarpirai/Theipirai:**

On assessing the Valarpirai/Theipirai according to the birth time of the participants, the participants born in Valarpirai and Theipirai are equally distributed with 19 cases (47.5%) each and the participants born in pournami were 2 (5%)

#### **Thithi:**

On assessing the thithi of the birth time of the participants, Panjami and Sathurthi are most common with 6 cases each (15%)

### **Lagnam:**

Thulam Lagnam (20%) is the most commonly presenting lagnam according to the participants of this study. Next to that Mesham, Viruchigam, Kanni, Simmam, Kumbam and Magaram were commonest with 4 cases each (10%)

### **Raasi:**

On accounting the Raasi of the participants, Kumbam is the most common with 9 cases (22.5%) and Next to that Mesham is more common with 6 cases (15%)

### **Natchathiram:**

On accounting the Natchathiram (Star) based on the birth time of the participant Aswini is commonest with 6 cases (15%) , Astham, Pooradam, Poorattadhi, Rohini are more common with 4 cases each (10%)

### **Third House:**

Dhanusu is the most common third house noted with 7 cases (17.5%). Next to that Viruchigam, Mesham, Thulam, Magaram, Mithunam and Meenam are noted with 4 cases each (10%).

Of these

Viruchigam – House of water- **Kabam- Female House-** Sthiram

Mesham- House of fire – Pitham- Male House - **Saram**

Thulam- House of Air – Vatham- Male house- **saram**

Magaram- House of earth- **Kabam- Female House- saram**

Meenam- House of water – **Kabam- Female house-** ubayam

According to the 3<sup>rd</sup> house interpretation, third house is related to throat

- Illness related to Female house will cause silent yet aggressive diseases according to Pulippani sothidam.
- Humoural alteration for the symptoms of throat were predominantly due to Kabam according to the house (bhavam)
- Symptoms related to Sara raasis were acute diseases according to Pulippani sothidam. Here the cases also presented that the voice alterations were occurs only on and off

### **Planet in Third House:**

Guru is the commonest planet present in the third house with 12 cases (30%). Putan is more common next to guru with 8 case (20%).

Guru related to the house cause **chronic disease** according to pulippani sothidam

Here in this study, on analysing the duration of symptoms of the patients, Most of the cases presented with the duration of 6-10 years which implies the **chronic nature of the disease swasakasam.**

### **Saaram of Planet in third house:**

Raagu is the commonest Kiragasaaram of the third house with 10 cases (25%), Next to that Putan is more common with 7 cases (17.5%)

Raagu cause chronic disease, Putan cause Kaba related disease according to pulippani sothidam

Here in this study, on analysing the duration of symptoms of the patients, Most of the cases presented with the duration of 6-10 years which implies the **chronic nature of the disease swasakasam.**

### **Fourth House:**

Magaram is the most common fourth house noted with 7 cases (17.5%) . Next to that Mesham, Kumbam, Rishabam, Viruchigam are noted with 4 cases each (10%)

Fourth House is related to chest

Magaram- House of earth- **Kabam- Female house-Saram**

Mesham- House of fire- Pitham- Male house- Saram

Kumbam- House of air- Vatham- Male house- **Sthiram**

Rishabam- House of earth- **Kabam- Female house- sthiram**

Viruchigam- House of water- **Kabam- Female House- sthiram**

- Illness related to **Female house** will cause silent yet aggressive diseases according to Pulippani sothidam.
- Humoural alteration for the symptoms of chest were predominantly due to **Kabam** according to the house (bhavam)



- Diseases related to **Sthira raasis** were slow spreading, aggressive and chronic diseases according to Pulippani sothidam.

#### **Planet in Fourth House:**

Sani is the commonest planet present in the fourth house with 12 cases (30%). Guru, Santhiran are more common next to Sani with 5 cases (12.5%).

Sani is considered as bad planet and cause chronic and aggressive diseases.

#### **Saaram of Planet in Fourth house:**

Sani is the commonest planet present in the fourth house with 12 cases (30%). Guru, Santhiran are more common next to Sani with 5 cases (12.5%).

Ketu has the effect such like sani and cause chronic and aggressive diseases as per Pulippani sothidam 500.

#### **Sixth House:**

Meenam is the most common sixth house noted with 6 cases (15%). Next to that Mesham, Kumbam are noted with 5 cases (12.5%)

Meenam- House of water – **Kabam** – Female house- **Ubayam**

Mesham- House of fire- Pitham- **Male House- Saram**

Kumbam- House of air- **Vatham- Male house** – sthiram

Kadagam- House of water – **Kabam-** Female house- **Saram**

Mithunam- House of Air- **Vatham- Male house** – **Ubayam**

**Sixth house represents the nature of the disease.**

According to the assessment of Jothidam,

- Humoural derangement of the disease swasakasam was **VathaKabam**
- Illness related to **male house** will cause known diseases (வெளிப்படையான நோய்) according to Pulippani sothidam.
- Diseases related to Ubaya Raasis and Sara Raasis will cause recurrent and acute episodes of the disease according to Pulippani sothidam.

#### **Planet in Sixth House:**

Guru, Putan, Sevvai are the commonest planets present in sixth house with 7 cases (17.5%)

- Sevvai will cause Vatham related disease as said by Pulippani sothidam. Here in this study, the disease swasakasam is a vatha related disease.

**Saaram of Planet in Sixth house:**

Sani is the commonest Kiragasaaram of the sixth house with 8 cases (20%), Next to that Guru, Putan, sevvai and Ragu are more common with 6 cases (15%)

- Sani is considered as bad planet and cause chronic and aggressive diseases.

### **Relationship of Third-Fourth and sixth house:**

According to Maruthuva Sothidaviyal, Sixth house represents the nature of the disease, if the planets of sixth house is related to third or fourth house, it cause diseases related to throat and chest. Here in this study,

- The planets of the sixth house were related to third and fourth house by 92.5%
- The planets of sixth house were related to the planets of third house by 80%.

And the planets (like Sani, raagu) associated with these houses are considered as bad planets which may cause chronic and aggressive diseases

### **Thisai:**

Ragu thisai is the most common thisai accounted based on the birth time of the participants with 7 cases (17.5%). Next to that Sooriyan, Santhiran, Putan and sani thisai were noted with 6 cases (15%)

### **Buthi:**

Guru is the commonest buthi accounted with 9 cases (22.5%). Next to that Ragu, Santhiran and sani are noted with 7 cases (17.5%)

On the time of Ragu thisai and Guru Buthi, the occurred diseases were chronic according to pulippani sothidam

தீதானகாரியங்கள் தேகத்தில் காணும்.....

...ஊனவே வியாதியது பீடிப்பாகும்

புலிப்பாணி சோதிடம்

## 7 SUMMARY

---

The aim is to conduct a clinical study on standardization of Siddha diagnostic methodology for **swasakaasam** with special mention to Maruthuva Sothidaviyal

- The author had collected literature for definition, etiology, pathogenesis, other characteristic features, specific diagnostic findings, line of treatment and dietary regimen from various texts.
- For the work, 40 cases were observed and diagnosed in the OPD of Government Siddha Medical College, palayamkottai
- Log Book and proforma were maintained for each of these 40 cases individually.
- Birth time, Birth place, Birth Date were carefully noted in order generate birth natal chart which was proceeded after getting written consent from the participant of the study
- Prompt diagnosis was made after careful analysis of observation results and differential diagnosis
- The etiopathogenesis and pathology of the disease had been discussed.
- Derangement of UyirThathukkal and UdalThathukkal in the disease had been discussed.
- Alterations in Siddha parameters like Kaalam, Nilam, Gnanenthiriyam, Kanmenthiriyam, Thegi Ilakkanam and Manikkadai Nool have been recorded.
- Ennvagai Thervugal had been studied in detail and their interpretation had been done.

- Assessment of Maruthuva sothidam in diagnosing the disease swasakasam shows absolute reliability.
- According to the assessment of Maruthuva sothidam, the disease swasakasam is a vatha predominant disease along with the alterations in pitham. The disease Swasakasam is chronic with recurrent episodes which is quietly similar to the symptomatology of the disease swasakasam.
- Hence maruthuva sothidaviyal should be encouraged and used in all aspects of siddha diagnostic approach.

## 8 CONCLUSION

---

Here this study ensured the applicability and reliability of using Medical astrology as siddha diagnostic approach. As this diagnostic method is cost-effective, reliable and quick, this may also preferred actively as most prompted diagnostic method.

This study has been conducted as observational type off study. Furthermore Experimental studies should be carried out in validating this research in more efficient way

## 9 REFERENCES

---

1. Kuppusamy Mudhaliar, Sidhha Maruthuvam Pothu, Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, Chennai, 1987: P 226 23.
2. Yugi, Yugi Vaidhya Chinthamani, II edition, Directorate of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, Chennai 2005; p 226 24.
3. World Health Organization. WHO factsheet 206: Bronchial asthma. Available at: [www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs206/en](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs206/en) 25.
4. Wayne Taylor T, the burden of Non communicable diseases in India, Hamilton On The Cameron Institute, 2010: 26.
5. Pocket guide for Asthma management and prevention for adults and children older than five years, GINA, Canada, 2012. 27.
6. Davidson's Internal Medicine, editor Christopher Haslett, Edwin R. Chilvers, Nicholas A. Boon, Nicki. R. Colledge, 19th Edition, Elsevier Sciences Ltd 2002, p 513-520. 28.
7. Matthew Masoli, Denise Fabian, Shaun Holt, Richard Beasley, The global burden of asthma: executive summary of the GINA Dissemination Committee Report, Allergy 2004: 59: 469–478.
8. Pulippani sothidam

## ANNEXURE 1: CASE PROFORMA & CONSENT FORM

GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE, PALAYAMKOTTAI

DEPARTMENT OF NOI-NAADAL

DATE:

“A STUDY ON SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC METHODOLOGY SPECIALLY IN  
MARUTHUVA SOTHIDAVIYAL FOR SWASAKASAM”

### GUIDE

Dr.S.Neelavathy  
Department of Noi-Naadai,  
Govt siddha medical college,  
Palayamkottai

### PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dr.M.Kowsigan,  
PG Scholar,  
Department of Noi-Naadai,  
Govt siddha medical college,

Patient's Name:

OPD No:

Age/Sex:

Phone No:

Address:

### **CONSENT: (ஒப்புதல் படிவம்)**

மேற்சொன்ன மருத்துவர் இவ்வாய்வை பற்றியும், மருத்துவ பரிசோதனைகள் பற்றியும், மருத்துவ வழிமுறைகள் பற்றியும் எனக்கு புரியும் வகையில் விளக்கி கூறினார். மேலும் இவ்வாய்வினால் எனக்கு எந்தவித நேரடியான பாதிப்பும் இல்லை என்றும், எனக்கு விருப்பமில்லாத பட்சத்தில் எந்நேரமும் எக்காரணமும் சொல்லாமல் என்னால் இவ்வாய்விலிருந்து விலக முடியும் என்பதையும் அறிந்து கொண்டேன். மேற்படியான நோய் நிர்ணய ஆய்விற்கு சம்மதம் தெரிவித்து ஒப்புதல் அளிக்கிறேன்.

### **மருத்துவர் விபரம்**

மு.கௌசிகன்

முதுநிலை மூன்றாமாண்டு

அரசு சித்த மருத்துவ கல்லூரி

நோயாளியின் கையொப்பம்

பாளையங்கோட்டை



**PARTICULARS OF THE PATIENT**

NAME:

ADDRESS:

AGE:

SEX:

MARITAL STATUS: UM/M/DW

OCCUPATION:

RELIGION:

OPD/ IPD NO:

EDUCATION: P/M/HS/GR/PG

**HISTORY PROFORMA**

**NOYIN THANMAI & KAALA ALAVU (CHIEF COMPLAINTS AND DURATION):**

**NOI UNDANA KIRAMAM (HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS):**

**MUNTHAIYA NOYIN VARALARU (HISTORY OF PAST ILLNESS):**

**KUDUMBA SARITHAI (FAMILY HISTORY):**

**SUYA VARALARU (PERSONAL HISTORY):**

Unavu (Diet) : Veg/ Non veg/ Mixed

Pasi (Appetite) : Mandham/ Samam/ Deekshanam/ Vidam

Urakkam (Sleep) : Kurai/ Samam/ Adhigam

Pazhakka vazakkam (Habits) : Tea/ Coffee/ Betel nut/ Alcohol/ Smoking/ Others

Malam (Bowel Habit) : Samam/ Malakattu/ kazhichal

Moothiram (Micturition) : Samam/ Kuraivu/ Miguthi

Viyarvai (Sweat) : Samam/ Kuraivu/ Miguthi

**OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY:**

Position of work : Stand/ Sit/ Walking/ Stooping

Nature of work : Hard manual/ Moderate manual/ Table work/  
Household/ Sedentary/ Others

**TREATMENT HISTORY:**

History of Medical treatment:

History of Surgical Treatment:

**GYNAECOLOGICAL AND OBSTRETIC HISTORY:**

Menarche at:

Menstrual cycle:

Number of deliveries:

Mode of delivery

## **SCREENING PROFORMA:**

### **INCLUSION CRITERIA:**

#### **Group 1**

- Age between 13 to 80 years
- Wheezing
- Sputum expectoration during cough

#### **Group 2**

- Difficulty in breathing
- Difficulty to speak
- Weight loss
- Indigestion
- Abdominal distension

### **EXCLUSION CRITERIA:**

- Pirana vatha kurigal
- Kaba vatha suram
- Vulnerable Group
- Malignancies
- Physical Injury

Patients presenting with all symptoms of Group 1 and 1-2 symptoms of Group 2 were included in this study

Based on the above, the Participant is eligible for this study

**Signature of Principle Investigator:**

**Signature of the supervisor:**

**GENERAL EXAMINATION:**

Vital signs:

Pulse rate:

Respiratory rate:

Blood pressure:

Weight:

Height:

Nourishment: Average/ under nutrition/ Obese

Anaemia (Pallor): Nil/ Mild/ Moderate/ Severe

Icterus: Yes/ No

Oedema: Yes/ No

Lymphadenopathy:

**KAALAM:**

Noyinanin vayathu (Piraaya Kaalam):

Noyutra Kaalam (Perumpozuthu):

Noyin Kaala Alavu:

Parigarikkum Kaalam:

Noi viruthi Kuraivu (Siru pozuthu):

**THINAI:**

Pirantha thinai:

Noyutra thinai:

Parigaaram perum thinai:

**NOYINANIN THATHUVA IYALBU:**

Mano thathuvam: Sathuvam / Raso/ Thamo

Thega Thathuvam: Vatha/ Pitham/ Kabam/ Vathapitham/ Vathakabam/

Pithavatham/ Pithakabam/ Kaba vatham/ Kaba pitham

**AIMPULANGAL:**

Saptham : Iyalbu/ Bathippu (Kadhugalai anaithu kettal/ Thoniyal arithal)

Sparisam : Vappam/ Thatpam

Roobam : Iyalbu/ Bathippu

Suvai : Ini /Pul/ Uppu /Kai /Kar /Thu

Naatram : Vaai/ Yethcil/ Viyarvai/ Malam/ Moothiram

**UDAL THATHU PARISOTHANAI:**

<b>Udal kattugal</b>	<b>Migu Gunam</b>	<b>Kurai Gunam</b>
<b>Saaram</b>	Agni mantham/ Vaai neer ooral/ Udal ganam/ Irumal/ Iraippu/ Migu thookkam	Thol surasurappu/ Mai varutham/ Ilaithal/Peroli ketka peramai
<b>Senneer</b>	Katti/ Koppulam/ Sivantha kan/ Sivantha Udal	Pulippu Kulirchiyil Viruppam/ Varatchi
<b>Oon</b>	Veekkam	Keel Noi
<b>Kozuppu</b>	Kalaippu/ Arpa uzaippil Peru moochu	Iduppu vanmai kuraivu/ Udal ilaithal
<b>Enbu</b>	—	Par kazalal/ Mudi Uthirthal/ Nagam Vedippu
<b>Moolai</b>	Siruneer Kurainthu pothal/ Kan ganathal/ Arithil theerum pun	Kan irulal

பாதிக்கப்பட்ட உடல் தாதுக்கள்:

**UYIR THATHU PARISOTHANAI:**

<b>Uyir thathukkal</b>	<b>Migu Gunam</b>	<b>Kurai Gunam</b>
<b>Vali</b>	Udal ilaithu karuthal/ Soodana porutkalil viruppam/ Vayiru uppai/ Udal nadukkam/ Thookam kedai/ Thalai suzalai/ Ookkam inmai	Thazntha kural/ Moorchai/ Agni mantham/ Vaai neer Ooral/ Udal ganam/ Irumal/ Iraippu/ Migu thookkam
<b>Azhal</b>	Manjal niram/ Pasi adhigam/ udal erichal/ Kuraintha thookkam	Manthakkini/ Kulirchi
<b>Aiyam</b>	Agni mantham/ Vaai neer Ooral/ Udal ganam/ Irumal/ Iraippu/ Migu thookkam	Thalai suzalai/ Keelgal thalarchi (Creps), Viyarvai adhigam/ Padapadappu

<b>VATHAM</b>	
<b>Pranan</b>	Moochu vangal, Viduthalil Bathippu/ Serimana kolaru
<b>Abanan</b>	Malam / salathai velithalluvathil siramam
<b>Viyanan</b>	Uruppugalai neetta madakka siramam/ Thodu Unachi bathippu
<b>Udhanan</b>	Unavu edirthal/ vaandhi
<b>Samanan</b>	Serimana kolaru
<b>Nagan</b>	—
<b>Koorman</b>	Kottavi/ Kangalil Neer vadithal

<b>Kirugaran</b>	Naa kasivu adhigarippu / Naasi kasivu adigarippu/ Pasi adhigarippu/ Thummal/ Irumal
<b>Devadathan</b>	Sombal, Udal murithal, Thoongi ezhunthirikkum bothu Ayarchi/ Mikuntha kobam

<b>PITHAM</b>	
<b>Anar Pitham</b>	Serimana kolaru
<b>Ranjaga Pitham</b>	Senneer kuraivu
<b>Sathaga Pitham</b>	Viruppamanna thozilai seithu mudikkum
<b>Alosaga Pitham</b>	Kangalukku porutkalai kanbippathil siramam
<b>Piragaasa Pitham</b>	Tholukku oliyai tharum

<b>KABAM</b>	
<b>Avalambagam</b>	Moochu viduthal, Vanguthalil siramam
<b>Kilethagam</b>	Serimana kolaru
<b>Bothagam</b>	Suvai kedu
<b>Tharpagam</b>	Kangal sivanthu vappathudan kaanal
<b>Santhigam</b>	Keelgal Thalarchiyinmai

பாதிக்கப்பட்ட உயிர் தாதுக்கள்:



**ENNVAGAI THERVU:**

<b>Naa</b>	Niram	Karuppu/ Sivappu/ Manjal
	Vaai neer	Adigarippu/ Varatchi
	Thanmai	Maa padithal/ Pun / Pilavu/ Orangalil Pallam/ Vaai Konal
	Parkalin nilai	Iyalbu/ Pal kazhalal/ Vali
	Suvai	Naavil noi undana pin kaanum suvai-
	Pechin nilai	
<b>Niram</b>	Iyalbana udal niram	
	Noi Ulla idathil Ethenum Niramaatram	
<b>Mozhi</b>	Iyalbana Oli	Sama oli/ Uratha Oli/ Thazntha oli
	Thanmai	Kural kammiya pechu/ Pesum bothu Moochu vangal
<b>Vizhi</b>	Niram	Veluppu/ Sivappu/ Iyalbu
	Thanmai	Kannil neer vadithal/ Kan peelai sarthal/ Kan parvaiyin Nilai-
<b>Sparisam</b>	Thottu parka Noi Ulla Idam	Soodu/ Kulirchi/ Athi viyarvai/ Thol vedippu
<b>Malam</b>	Niram	Veluppu/ Manjal/ Karuppu
	Thanmai	Irugal/ Ilagal/ Nurai

<b>Naadi</b>	
--------------	--

**NEERKURI AND NEIKURI:**

Sample collected time:

**NEERKURI:**

Niram:

Manam:

Edai:

Nurai:

Enjal:

**PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS:**

Specific Gravity:

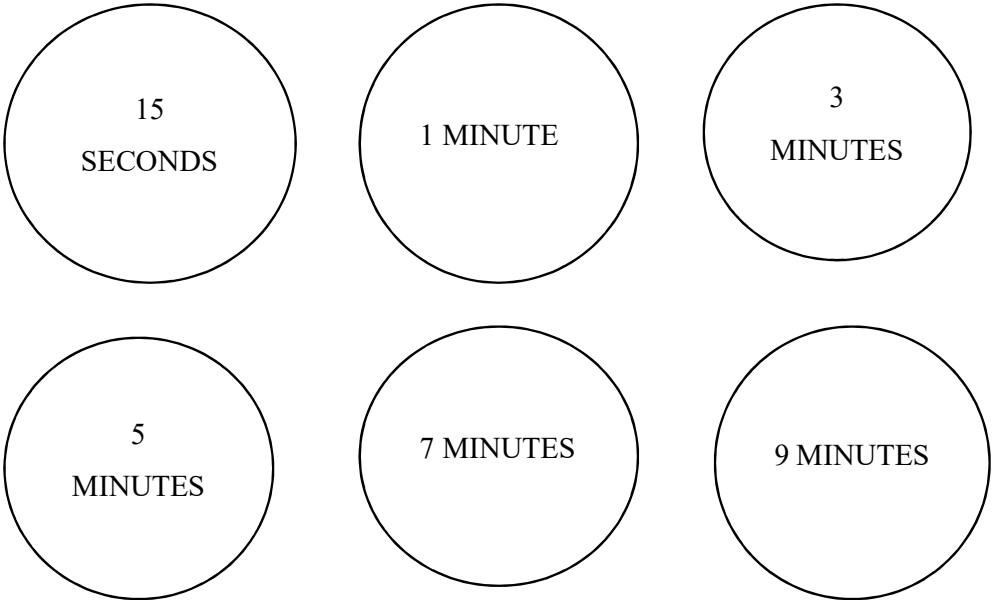
Surface tension:

Total dissolved solids:

Temperature:

Ph:

**NEIKURI PATTERN:**



**LOCAL EXAMINATION:**

Localised Lymph Node enlargement:

Inflammatory Signs in Throat:

**RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:**

Breath sounds:

NOSE:

Nasal congestion:

Nasal polyps or septal deviation:

Other related Examinations:

**JOTHIDAM:**

Name of the patient:

Birth date

Birth time:

Birth Place:

Valarpirai/ Theipirai:

Thithi:

Lagnam:

Raasi:

Natchathiram:

Patham:

3rd house:

Planet:

Saaram:

4<sup>th</sup> House:

Planet:

Saaram:

6<sup>th</sup> house:

Planet:

Saaram:

Thisai:

Buthi:

House of Moon:

Saaram:

## ANNEXURE 2: DATA INFORMATION SHEETS

---

<b>Data of History</b>							
<b>Participant No</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Thega Ilakkanam</b>	<b>Noi Utra Nilam</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Past History</b>	<b>Unavu Pazakkam</b>
1	69	M	Vp	M	Coolie	Dust & Smoke	M
2	34	F	Pv	M	Teacher	—	M
3	58	F	Vp	M	Hw	Dust & Smoke	M
4	17	F	Vp	M	Student	—	V
5	19	F	Vp	N	Student	Allergy To Smoke	V
6	27	F	Vp	K	Tailor	—	V
7	24	F	Pv	M	Hw	—	M
8	15	F	Vk	M	Student	—	M
9	29	M	Vp	M	Store	Dust & Smoke	M
10	25	F	Vp	M	Cook	Allergy To Smoke	M
11	22	M	Pv	M	Shop	—	M
12	51	F	Pv	M	Tailor	Dust & Smoke	M
13	30	M	Vp	M	Farmer	—	M

14	23	F	Pv	M	Flower Vendor	Dust & Smoke	M
15	33	F	Vp	M	Bank	—	M
16	25	F	Pv	K	Student	Allergy To Smoke	M
17	21	F	Vp	K	Hw	—	M
18	21	F	Pv	M	Student	—	M
19	19	M	Vp	M	Student	—	M
20	26	F	Pv	M	House Wife	Dust & Smoke	V
21	32	M	Pv	N	Shop	—	M
22	21	F	Vp	M	Student	Dust & Smoke	M
23	51	M	Vp	K	Computer	—	M
24	38	M	Pv	M	Farmer	—	M
25	24	F	Vp	M	Beedimaker	Allergy To Smoke	M
26	27	F	Pv	M	Teacher	—	M
27	22	F	Vp	M	Hw	—	V
28	17	M	Pv	M	Student	—	M
29	22	F	Pv	M	Hw	Dust & Smoke	M
30	25	M	Vp	M	Student	—	V
31	25	M	Pv	K	Tailor	—	M

32	27	F	Vp	M	Tailor	Dust & Smoke	M
33	27	F	Pv	M	Student	—	M
34	24	F	Vp	M	House Wife	—	M
35	33	F	Vk	M	House Wife	Dust & Smoke	M
36	25	F	Vp	M	House Wife	—	M
37	30	M	Vp	K	Shop	—	M
38	26	F	Vp	M	Tailor	—	M
39	21	F	Vk	M	Beedimaker	Dust & Smoke	M
40	51	M	Vp	M	Shop	—	M

Sex: M- Male; F- Female

Thega ilakkanam: V- Vatham; P- Pitham; K- Kabam

Nilam: M- Marutham; N- Neithal; K- Kurinji

Diet: M- Mixed Diet; V- Vegetarian diet

**DATA OF SYMPTOMS**

<b>Participant No</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Duration Of Symptoms</b>	<b>Sputum Expelled During Cough</b>	<b>Wheezing</b>	<b>Difficult To Breath</b>	<b>Indigestion And Abdominal Distension</b>	<b>Heat Felt In Nose</b>	<b>Difficult To Speak</b>	<b>Infection In Tonsillitis</b>
1	69	m	6y	a	a	a	a	a	a	n
2	34	f	1y	a	a	a	a	n	a	a
3	58	f	8y	a	a	a	n	a	a	n
4	17	f	4y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
5	19	f	7y	n	a	a	n	n	n	n
6	27	f	7y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
7	24	f	6y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
8	15	f	5y	n	a	a	n	n	n	a
9	29	m	7y	a	a	a	n	n	a	n
10	25	f	7y	a	a	a	a	a	a	n
11	22	m	8y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
12	51	f	12y	a	a	a	a	a	a	n
13	30	m	8y	a	a	a	n	n	a	n



14	23	f	1y	a	a	a	a	a	a	n
15	33	f	15y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
16	25	f	7y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
17	21	f	7y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
18	21	f	4y	n	a	a	n	n	n	n
19	19	m	2y	n	a	a	n	n	n	n
20	26	f	4y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
21	32	m	22 y	a	a	a	n	n	a	n
22	21	f	8y	a	a	a	a	n	a	a
23	51	m	20y	a	a	a	n	n	a	n
24	38	m	15y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
25	24	f	4y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
26	27	f	2y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
27	22	f	8y	a	a	a	n	a	a	n
28	17	m	8y	a	a	a	n	a	a	n
29	22	f	8y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
30	25	m	1y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
31	25	m	7y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
32	27	f	15y	a	a	a	n	n	a	n

33	27	f	20y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
34	24	f	4y	a	a	a	n	n	a	n
35	33	f	6y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
36	25	f	6y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
37	30	m	5y	n	a	a	n	n	n	n
38	26	f	1y	a	a	a	a	a	a	n
39	21	f	2y	a	a	a	a	n	a	n
40	51	m	4y	a	a	a	n	n	a	n

M- Male; F- female

Y- Years

a- Affected

n- Normal

**INTERPRETATION OF VATHAM**

<b>P.No</b>	<b>Pranan</b>	<b>abanan</b>	<b>Viyanan</b>	<b>Udanan</b>	<b>Samanan</b>	<b>Nagan</b>	<b>Koorman</b>	<b>Kirugaran</b>	<b>Devadathan</b>
1	a	a	n	n	n	n	N	a	n
2	a	a	n	n	n	n	A	a	a
3	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
4	a	a	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
5	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
6	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
7	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
8	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
9	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
10	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
11	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
12	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
13	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
14	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
15	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	n

16	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
17	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	a
18	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
19	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
20	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
21	a	a	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
22	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
23	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
24	a	a	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
25	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
26	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
27	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
28	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	a
29	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
30	a	a	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
31	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
32	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
33	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	a
34	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	a

35	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
36	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
37	a	n	n	n	n	n	n	a	n
38	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
39	a	a	n	a	a	n	n	a	n
40	a	n	n	a	a	n	n	a	n

n- normal; a- affected

**INTERPRETATION OF PITHAM, KABAM**

P.N o	PITHAM					KABAM				
	Anar Pitham	Ranjaga Pitham	Sathaga Pitham	Aalosag a Pitham	Pirasaga Pitham	Avalambagam	Kilethaga m	Pothaga m	Tharpaga m	Santhiga m
1	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
2	n	a	a	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
3	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
4	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
5	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
6	a	a	n	n	n	a	a	a	n	n
7	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
8	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
9	a	n	n	n	n	a	a	a	n	n
10	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
11	a	n	a	n	n	a	a	a	n	n
12	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
13	n	n	a	n	n	a	n	n	n	n

14	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
15	n	n	n	n	n	a	a	n	n	n
16	a	n	a	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
17	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
18	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
19	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
20	a	n	a	n	n	a	a	a	n	n
21	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
22	a	n	n	n	n	a	a	a	n	n
23	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
24	n	n	a	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
25	a	n	n	n	n	a	a	a	n	n
26	a	n	n	n	n	a	a	a	n	n
27	a	n	a	n	n	a	n	a	n	a
28	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
29	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
30	n	n	a	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
31	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
32	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n

33	a	n	a	n	n	a	n	a	n	a
34	a	a	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
35	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
36	a	n	a	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
37	n	n	n	n	n	a	n	n	n	n
38	a	n	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n
39	a	n	a	n	n	a	a	a	n	n
40	a	a	n	n	n	a	n	a	n	n

N- Normal; A- Affected.



**INTERPRETATION OF UDAL THATHUKKAL**

<b>PARTICIPANT NO</b>	<b>SAARAM</b>	<b>SENNEER</b>	<b>OON</b>	<b>KOZUPPU</b>	<b>ENBU</b>	<b>MOOLAI</b>	<b>SUKKILAM/ SURONITHAM</b>
1	a	n	n	n	n	n	n
2	a	a	n	n	n	n	n
3	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
4	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
5	a	n	n	n	n	n	n
6	a	a	n	a	n	n	n
7	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
8	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
9	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
10	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
11	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
12	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
13	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
14	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
15	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
16	a	n	n	a	n	n	n

17	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
18	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
19	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
20	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
21	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
22	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
23	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
24	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
25	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
26	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
27	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
28	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
29	a	n	n	n	n	n	n
30	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
31	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
32	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
33	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
34	a	a	n	a	n	n	n
35	a	n	n	n	n	n	n
36	a	n	n	a	n	n	n

37	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
38	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
39	a	n	n	a	n	n	n
40	a	a	n	a	n	n	n

n- Normal; a- Affected

**INTERPRETATION OF ENNVAGAI THERVU**

<b>P.No</b>	<b>NAA</b>	<b>NIRAM</b>	<b>MOZHI</b>	<b>VIZHI</b>	<b>SPARISAM</b>	<b>MALAM</b>	<b>NAADI</b>	<b>NEIKURI</b>
1	n	n	a	n	n	a	pk	pk
2	a	a	a	n	n	a	vp	vp
3	n	n	a	n	n	a	vk	vk
4	n	n	a	n	n	a	pv	pv
5	a	n	n	n	n	n	vp	vp
6	n	a	a	n	n	a	kp	kp
7	n	n	a	n	n	n	vp	vp
8	n	n	n	n	n	a	pv	pv
9	a	n	a	n	n	a	Kv	vp
10	n	n	a	n	n	n	Kv	vp
11	n	n	a	a	n	a	Kp	Kp
12	n	n	a	n	n	n	Pk	Pk
13	n	n	a	a	n	n	kv	kv

14	n	n	a	n	n	n	Vk	Vk
15	n	n	a	a	n	n	Kp	vp
16	a	n	a	n	n	n	kv	kv
17	a	n	a	n	n	n	Vp	Vp
18	a	n	n	n	n	a	Vp	Vp
19	n	n	n	n	n	a	Kp	Kp
20	a	n	a	n	n	n	Vk	Vp
21	a	n	a	n	n	a	Kp	Kp
22	a	n	a	n	n	a	Vp	Vp
23	a	n	a	n	n	a	Kp	Kp
24	a	n	a	n	n	a	Vk	Vk
25	a	n	a	n	n	a	Kp	Kp
26	n	n	a	n	n	n	Pk	Pk
27	a	n	a	n	n	n	Kv	vp
28	a	n	a	n	n	n	Pv	Pv
29	a	n	a	n	n	a	Kv	Kv
30	a	n	a	n	n	a	Pk	Pk
31	a	n	a	n	n	a	Pv	Pv
32	a	n	a	n	n	n	Kv	Kv

33	n	n	a	n	n	a	Kp	Kp
34	a	a	a	n	n	n	Vp	Vp
35	n	n	a	n	n	n	Kp	Kp
36	a	n	a	n	n	n	Kv	vp
37	a	n	n	n	n	n	Kv	Kv
38	a	n	a	n	n	n	kp	kp
39	a	n	a	n	n	a	vp	vp
40	a	a	a	n	n	n	vp	vp

n- Normal; a- Affected

Vp- Vathapitham; Vk- Vathakabam

Pv- Pithavatham; Pk- Pithakabam

Kv- Kabavatham; Kp- Kabapitham

P.No	Age	Sex	Birth Date	Birth time	Valarpirai/ Theipirai	Thithi	Birth Place	Lagnam	Raasi	Star	Patham
1	69	m	3.1.1952	04:30:00	t	Dasami	Tvl	Viruchigam	Thulam	Swa	2
2	34	f	25-12-1985	01:00:00	V	thriyothasi	Palay	Kanni	Rishabam	Rohini	1
3	58	f	02-04-1962	07:30:00	t	thuvathasi	tirunelveli	Mesham	Kumbam	Sath	2
4	17	f	11-12-2002	06.40.00	v	Sapthami	Puthukottai	Viruchigam	Kumbam	Sath	4
5	19	f	28-05-2001	10.00.00	v	Sapthami	tirunelveli	magaram	kadagam	Aayil	4
6	27	f	27-02-1993	02.15.00	v	panjami	virudhunagar	dhanusu	mesham	aswini	4
7	24	f	06-11-1995	12.10.00	p	pournami	vellore	magaram	mesham	aswini	3
8	15	f	27-02-2005	07.30.00	t	thirithiyai	tirunelveli	meenam	kanni	astham	3
9	29	m	02-02-1991	07.25.00	t	sathurthi	madurai	kumbam	simmam	Barani	4
10	25	f	22-11-1994	05.00.,00	t	sathurthi	dharmapuri	thulam	mithunam	thiruvathirai	3

11	22	m	21-01-1991	08.00.00	t	sashti	ramanathapuram	mesham	Rishabam	Rohini	1
12	51	f	10-08-1968	06.00.00	t	thuvithiyai	nagar	kadagam	kumbam	Sathayam	3
13	30	m	24-03-1990	09.20.00	t	thiriyothasi	kalakkadu	mesham	kumbam	avittam	4
14	23	f	27-05-1997	13.40.00	t	sashti	kanyakumari	kanni	magaram	thiruvonam	2
15	33	f	12-11-1986	02.00.00	v	ekadasi	tirunelveli	simmam	meena	poorattadhi	4
16	25	f	30-06-1994	16.30.00	t	ashtami	chennai	thulam	meenam	uthirattadhi	2
17	21	f	23-11-1998	03.41.00	v	sathurthi	aruppukottai	kanni	dhanusu	pooradam	2
18	21	f	06-11-1998	12.30.00	t	thirithiyai	tirunelveli	Magaram	Rishabam	rohini	3
19	19	m	28-02-2011	07.23.00	t	ekadasi	tirunelveli	kumbam	dhanusu	pooradam	3
20	26	f	12-02-1994	17.30.00	v	tuvidiyai	nagarcoil	kadagam	Kumbam	poorattadhi	1
21	32	m	04-11-1987	09.40.00	v	sathurthasi	chennai	dhanusu	meenam	revathi	4



22	21	f	20-04-2009	08.30.00	t	dasami	tirunelveli	rishabam	kumbam	avittam	4
23	51	m	30-07-1968	12.00.00	v	panjami	palayamkottai	thulam	kanni	astham	1
24	38	m	23-08-1981	06.22.00	t	ashtami	thoothukudi	simmam	Rishabam	rohini	1
25	24	f	04-09-1995	06.35.00	v	dasami	nagarcoil	simmam	dhanusu	moolam	3
26	27	f	16-06-1993	00.40.00	t	ekadasi	rajapalayam	meenam	mesham	aswini	4
27	22	f	18-12-1997	11.00.00	t	panjami	palayamkottai	kumbam	kadagam	aayilyam	2
28	17	m	12.08.2002	14.30.00	v	panjami	chennai	Viruchigam	kanni	astham	2
29	22	f	05-10-1997	08.15.00	v	sathurthi	tanjavur	thulam	Thulam	visagam	2
30	25	m	22-09-1994	11.20.00	t	thirithiyai	salem	Viruchigam	mesham	aswini	1
31	25	m	11.10.1994	06.30.00	v	sapthami	kumbakonam	thulam	dhanusu	pooradam	1
32	27	f	29-05-1993	00.25.00	v	ashtami	virudhunagar	kumbam	simmam	pooram	1

33	27	f	27-02-1993	02.25.00	v	panjami	virudhunagar	dhanusu	mesham	aswini	4
34	24	f	06-11-1995	12.20.00	p	pournami	vellore	magaram	mesham	aswini	3
35	33	f	12-11-1986	02.10.00	v	ekadasi	tirunelveli	simmam	meena	poorattadhi	4
36	25	f	30-06-1994	16.40.00	t	ashtami	chennai	thulam	meenam	uthirattadhi	2
37	30	m	24-03-1990	09.30.00	t	thiriyothasi	kalakkadu	mesham	kumbam	avittam	4
38	26	f	12-02-1994	17.30.00	v	tuvidiyai	nagarcoil	kadagam	Kumbam	poorattadhi	1
39	21	f	23-11-1998	03.51.00	v	sathurthi	aruppukottai	kanni	dhanusu	pooradam	2
40	51	m	30-07-1968	12.30.00	v	panjami	palayamkottai	thulam	kanni	astham	1

m- Male; F- Female

v- Valarpirai; T- Theipirai

P.No	Age	Sex	L- 3rd house	Planet in L-3rd House	Saaram in L-3rd House	L- 4th house	Planet in L-4th House	Saaram in L-4th House	L- 6th house	Planet in L-6th House	Saaram in L-6th House
1	69	m	Magaram	sevvai	sevvai	kumbam	Guru, Ragu	Guru	Mesham	Sevvai	Santhiran
2	34	f	Viruchigam	putan, santhiran	sani	dhanusu	Sooriyan, sukkiran	Ketu	kumbam	Sani	Sevvai
3	58	f	Mithunam	putan	sani	ragu	Ragu	Putan	Simmam	Putan	sani
4	17	f	Magaram	Santhiran	sevvai	kumbam	santhiran	Ragu	mesham	sevvai	ragu
5	19	f	Meenam	Sukkiran	putan	mesham	sevvai	Ketu	mithunam	putan, ragu	sevvai
6	27	f	kumbam	sooriyan	ragu	meenam	Putan, sukkiran	santhiran	Rishabam	ketu	sevvai
7	24	f	meenam	guru	putan	mesham	santhiran, Ketu	Ketu	mithunam	putan	ragu
8	15	f	rishabam	sukkiran	ragu	mithunam	santhiran	Guru	Simmam	sooriyan	ragu
9	29	m	mesham	sevvai	sooriyan	rishabam	sevvai	sooriyan	Kadagam	Guru, Keth	sani
10	25	f	dhanusu	Guru	Guru	magaram	sani	ragu	meenam	guru	guru

11	22	m	mithunam	putan	sukkiran	kadagam	santhiran	santhiran	kanni	sooriyan	sooriyan
12	51	f	kanni	ketu	santhiran	thulam	sukkiran	Ketu	dhanusu	guru	sukkiran
13	30	m	mithunam	guru	ragu	kadagam	ketu	putan	kanni	putan	sani
14	23	f	viruchigam	sevvai	sooriyan	dhanusu	guru	sevvai	kumbam	sani	putan
15	33	f	thulam	sooriyan, putan, sukkiran	guru	viruchigam	sani	sani	magaram	sevvai	sevvai
16	25	f	dhanusu	guru	ragu	magaram	sani	ragu	meenam	santhiran	sani
17	21	f	viruchigam	sooriyan, putan, sukkiran	putan	danusu	santhiran	sukkiran	kumbam	Guru, ketu	guru
18	21	f	Meenam	Guru	Guru	Mesham	sani	ketu	Mithunam	putan	sani
19	19	m	mesham	sevvai	ragu	rishabam	sukkiran	sooriyan	kadagam	santhiran	sukkiran
20	26	f	kanni	putan	ragu	thulam	guru	guru	dhanusu	guru	guru
21	32	m	kumbam	guru	putan	mesham	sevvai	sevvai	rishabam	sukkiran	putan

22	21	f	kadagam	ketu	sani	simmam	sani	sukkiran	thulam	sukkiran	sani
23	51	m	dhanusu	guru	sukkiran	magaram	sani	ketu	meenam	ragu	ragu
24	38	m	thulam	sukkiran	ketu	viruchigam	sevvai	guru	kumbam	sani	santhiran
25	24	f	thulam	sevvai, Ragu	sevvai	viruchigam	guru	sani	magaram	sani	guru
26	27	f	rishabam	ketu	santhiran	mithunam	sooriyan, putan	sevvai	Simmam	sevvai	ketu
27	22	f	mesham	sevvai	sooriyan	rishabam	sukkiran	sooriyan	Kadagam	santhiran	putan
28	17	m	Magaram	sani	sevvai	kumbam	sani	sevvai	Mesham	sevvai	putan
29	22	f	dhanusu	guru	santhiran	magaram	guru	santhiran	meenam	sani	putan
30	25	m	Magaram	sani	sooriyan	kumbam	sani	sooriyan	Mesham	santhiran, ketu	santhiran
31	25	m	dhanusu	Santhiran	sukkiran	magaram	sani	Ragu	Mesham	ketu	sukkiran
32	27	f	mesham	sevvai	putan	rishabam	sooriyan, putan, ketu	sevvai	Kadagam	sevvai	putan

33	27	f	kumbam	sooriyan	ragu	meenam	Putan, sukkiran	santhiran	Rishabam	ketu	sevvai
34	24	f	meenam	guru	putan	mesham	santhiran, Ketu	Ketu	mithunam	putan	ragu
35	33	f	thulam	sooriyan, putan, sukkiran	guru	viruchigam	sani	sani	magaram	sevvai	sevvai
36	25	f	dhanusu	guru	ragu	magaram	sani	ragu	meenam	santhiran	sani
37	30	m	mithunam	guru	ragu	kadagam	ketu	putan	kanni	putan	sani
38	26	f	kanni	putan	ragu	thulam	guru	guru	dhanusu	guru	guru
39	21	f	viruchigam	sooriyan, putan, sukkiran	putan	danusu	santhiran	sukkiran	kumbam	Guru, ketu	guru
40	51	m	dhanusu	guru	sukkiran	magaram	sani	ketu	meenam	ragu	ragu

m- Male; F- Female

N- No planet associated

<b>P.No</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Thisai</b>	<b>Buthi</b>	<b>Location of Moon</b>	<b>Saaram of Moon</b>
1	69	m	Ketu	Santhiran	Thulam	Ragu
2	34	f	Guru	Guru	Rishabam	san
3	58	f	Putan	Ragu	Kumbam	Ragu
4	17	f	Guru	Ragu	kumbam	ragu
5	19	f	sukkiran	Ragu	kadagam	putan
6	27	f	santhiran	sevvai	mesham	Ketu
7	24	f	sooriyan	ragu	mesham	ketu
8	15	f	ragu	Guru	kanni	santhiran
9	29	m	ragu	sani	simmam	sukkiran
10	25	f	sani	putan	mithunam	ragu

11	22	m	ragu	sani	rishabam	santhiran
12	51	f	putan	sevvai	kumbam	ragu
13	30	m	guru	sooriyan	kumbam	sevvai
14	23	f	ragu	ketu	kumbam	santhiran
15	33	f	putan	Guru	meenam	guru
16	25	f	putan	sani	meenam	sani
17	21	f	santhiran	guru	danusu	sukkiran
18	21	f	ragu	sukkiran	rishabam	santhiran
19	19	m	sooriyan	guru	dhanusu	sukkiran
20	26	f	sani	santhiran	kumbam	guru
21	32	m	sooriyan	sani	meenam	putan



22	21	f	ragu	putan	kumbam	sevvai
23	51	m	sani	sani	kanni	santhiran
24	38	m	guru	putan	rishabam	santhiran
25	24	f	sooriyan	Guru	dhanusu	Ketu
26	27	f	sooriyan	sukkiran	mesham	Ketu
27	22	f	sukkiran	Santhiran	kadagam	putan
28	17	m	ragu	guru	kanni	santhiran
29	22	f	sani	ragu	Thulam	guru
30	25	m	sukkiran	ketu	mesham	ketu
31	25	m	santhiran	Santhiran	dhanusu	sukkiran
32	27	f	santhiran	ragu	simmam	sukkiran

33	27	f	santhiran	sevvai	mesham	Ketu
34	24	f	sooriyan	ragu	mesham	ketu
35	33	f	putan	Guru	meenam	guru
36	25	f	putan	sani	meenam	sani
37	30	m	guru	sooriyan	kumbam	sevvai
38	26	f	sani	santhiran	kumbam	guru
39	21	f	santhiran	guru	danusu	sukkiran
40	51	m	sani	sani	kanni	santhiran

## ANNEXURE- 3: ETHICAL CLEARANCE AND TRIAL

### REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

GOVT.SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE  
PALAYAMKOTTAI  
**SCREENING COMMITTEE FOR TOPIC SELECTION**

Candidate's Name : Dr.M.KAWSIGAN  
Department : Noi Naadal department

This is to certify that the dissertation topic "*A STUDY ON SIDDHA DIAGNOSTIC METHODOLOGY SPECIALLY IN MARUTHUVA SOTHIDAVIYAL FOR SWASAKASAM*" has been approved by the screening committee.

Branch	Department	Name	Signature
I	PothuMaruthuvam	Prof. Dr.A.Manoharan MD (s)	
II	Gunapadam	Dr. A. Kingsly MD (s) Associate Professor	
III A	Pura Maruthuvam	Dr. M. Ahamed Mohideen ,MD(s) Associate Professor	
III B	Varma Maruthuvam	Prof.Dr.A.S.PoongodikanthimathiMD(s)	
III C	Siddhar Yoga Maruthuvam		
IV	KuzhanthaiMaruthuvam	Prof. Dr. D.K. Soundararajan MD (s)	
V	NoiNaadal	Prof. Dr. S. Victoria MD (s)	
VI	NanjuNoolMaruthuvam	Prof. Dr. M. Thiruthani MD (s)	

Remarks:  
Place:Palayamkottai  
Date:26-3-2018

PRINCIPAL  
Govt. Siddha Medical College  
Palayamkottai



Clinical Trial Details (PDF Generation Date :- Thu, 18 Jun 2020 07:28:22 GMT)

<b>CTRI Number</b>	CTRI/2019/09/021312 [Registered on: 18/09/2019] - Trial Registered Prospectively		
<b>Last Modified On</b>	18/06/2020		
<b>Post Graduate Thesis</b>	Yes		
<b>Type of Trial</b>	Observational		
<b>Type of Study</b>	Descriptive		
<b>Study Design</b>	Other		
<b>Public Title of Study</b>	Diagnosing the disease Swasakaasam by Medical astrology		
<b>Scientific Title of Study</b>	A study on Siddha diagnostic methodology specially in maruthuva sothidaviyal for swasakasam		
<b>Secondary IDs if Any</b>	<b>Secondary ID</b>	<b>Identifier</b>	
	NIL	NIL	
<b>Details of Principal Investigator or overall Trial Coordinator (multi-center study)</b>	<b>Details of Principal Investigator</b>		
	<b>Name</b>	Dr Kawsigan M	
	<b>Designation</b>	PG Scholar	
	<b>Affiliation</b>	Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital,	
	<b>Address</b>	Government siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai-627002 Tirunelveli TAMIL NADU 627002 India	
	<b>Phone</b>	9003364968	
	<b>Fax</b>		
	<b>Email</b>	drmkawsigan22@gmail.com	
	<b>Details Contact Person (Scientific Query)</b>	<b>Details Contact Person (Scientific Query)</b>	
		<b>Name</b>	Dr Neelavathy
<b>Designation</b>		Principal, Department of Noi-Naadal	
<b>Affiliation</b>		Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai	
<b>Address</b>		Government siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai-627002 Tirunelveli TAMIL NADU 627002 India	
<b>Phone</b>			
<b>Fax</b>			
<b>Email</b>		dr.r.neelavathy@gmail.com	
<b>Details Contact Person (Public Query)</b>		<b>Details Contact Person (Public Query)</b>	
		<b>Name</b>	Dr Neelavathy
	<b>Designation</b>	Head of the department, Department of Noi-Naadal	
	<b>Affiliation</b>	Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai	
	<b>Address</b>	Government siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai-627002 Tirunelveli TAMIL NADU 627002 India	
	<b>Phone</b>		



	Fax		
	Email		dr.r.neelavathy@gmail.com
Source of Monetary or Material Support	Source of Monetary or Material Support		
	> Government siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai-627002		
Primary Sponsor	Primary Sponsor Details		
	Name	Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital	
	Address	Government siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai-627002	
	Type of Sponsor	Research institution and hospital	
Details of Secondary Sponsor	Name	Address	
	NIL	NIL	
Countries of Recruitment	List of Countries		
	India		
Sites of Study	Name of Principal Investigator	Name of Site	Site Address
	Dr M Kawsigan	Government Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai	Op.no: 2, Department of Noi Naadal, Government siddha Medical College and Hospital, Palayamkottai-627002 Tirunelveli TAMIL NADU
			9003364968 drmkawsigan22@gmail.com
Details of Ethics Committee	Name of Committee	Approval Status	Date of Approval
	Institutional Ethics Committee	Approved	27/03/2018
			Is Independent Ethics Committee? No
Regulatory Clearance Status from DCGI	Status	Date	
	Not Applicable	No Date Specified	
Health Condition / Problems Studied	Health Type	Condition	
	Patients	Respiratory disorder, unspecified	
Intervention / Comparator Agent	Type	Name	Details
	Comparator Agent	Nil	Nil
Inclusion Criteria	Inclusion Criteria		
	Age From	13.00 Year(s)	
	Age To	80.00 Year(s)	
	Gender	Both	
	Details	Group 1 1 Age between 13 to 80 years 2 Wheezing 3 Sputum expectoration during cough Group 2 1 Difficulty in breathing 2 Difficulty to speak 3 Weight loss 4 Indigestion 5 Abdominal distension Patients presenting with all symptoms of Group 1 and 1-2 symptoms of Group 2 will be included in the study	



Exclusion Criteria	<b>Exclusion Criteria</b>	
	<b>Details</b>	1 Pirana vatha kurigal 2 Kaba vatha suram 3 Vulnerable Group 4 Malignancies 5 Physical Injury
Method of Generating Random Sequence	Not Applicable	
Method of Concealment	Not Applicable	
Blinding/Masking	Not Applicable	
Primary Outcome	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Timepoints</b>
	Establishing the relevance of Sage yugi symptomatology of the disease swasakaasam in present day patient sample and relevance in diagnosing the same by siddha diagnostic methodology Medical astrology	1 Year
Secondary Outcome	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Timepoints</b>
	Arriving at an interpretation of swasakaasam with findings of 1 Thega ilakkanam 2 Maruthuva sothidaviyal 3 Ennvagai thervu 4 Panjapatchi	1 Year
Target Sample Size	Total Sample Size=40 Sample Size from India=40 Final Enrollment numbers achieved (Total)=0 Final Enrollment numbers achieved (India)=40	
Phase of Trial	N/A	
Date of First Enrollment (India)	27/09/2019	
Date of First Enrollment (Global)	No Date Specified	
Estimated Duration of Trial	Years=1 Months=0 Days=0	
Recruitment Status of Trial (Global)	Not Applicable	
Recruitment Status of Trial (India)	Completed	
Publication Details	Nil	
Brief Summary	Siddhar agathiyar and pulipani says maruthuva sothidaviyal (Medical astrology) is an important diagnostic method in diagnosing diseases and choosing medications. This paper focus on diagnosing the disease swasakaasam by means of medical astrology primarily and by manikadai nool, ennvagai thervu, Naadi, ennvagai thervu thervu and panjapatchi secondary.	

**ANNEXURE:4- PRESENTATION, PUBLICATION AND  
PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES**



The certificate is a rectangular document with a decorative green and yellow wavy border at the top and bottom. It features the logos of the Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) on the left and the National Conference on Pura Maruthuvam (NCPM) 2017 on the right. The text is in both Tamil and English. The English text includes the name of the institute, its affiliation with the Ministry of Ayush, Government of India, and the details of the conference. The certificate number is SRRI/NCPM/2017/349. The name of the participant, M. KAWSIGAN, is written in red. The certificate is signed by three individuals: the Organising Secretary, the Convenor, and the Chairman, with their names and titles printed below their respective signatures.

**தேசிய கருத்தரங்கம்**  
**சித்த மருத்துவத்தில் புற மருத்துவ முறைகள்**  
**SIDDHA REGIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE**  
(Under Central Council for Research in Siddha, Chennai.  
Ministry of Ayush, Government of India)  
Kuyavarpalayam, Puducherry - 605 013.

Certificate No : SRRI/NCPM/2017/349

**Certificate**

This is to certify that Dr./Sh./Km./Smt. **M. KAWSIGAN**

has participated in the National Conference on Pura Maruthuvam - External Therapies  
in Siddha System of Medicine organized by Siddha Regional Research Institute,  
Puducherry, held on 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2017 at Dr. APJ Abdul kalam JIPMER  
Auditorium, Puducherry.

**Organising Secretary**  
**Convenor**  
**Chairman**



# GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli - 627002

A STATE LEVEL SEMINAR ON

Epidemiological Evaluation of Expeditious Ethnic Siddha Medicine



## Certificate of Participation

This certificate is presented to *Mr./Ms./Dr. ....M.: KANSGAN.....*

for participating in "A STATE LEVEL SEMINAR ON EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF EXPEDITIOUS ETHNIC SIDDHA MEDICINE" held on 25th September 2019 at Govt. Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli - 627002.

*[Signature]*  
25/9/19

**Dr. R. Rajarajeswari, M.D(s), PGDB., PGDEpi,**  
Co-ordinator, Lecturer Grade - II,  
GSMC & H, Palayamkottai

*[Signature]*  
25/9/19

**Dr. M. Thiruthani, M.D(s), PGDYN.,**  
Vice-Principal,  
GSMC & H, Palayamkottai

*[Signature]*

**Dr. S. Victoria, M.D(s),**  
Principal  
GSMC & H, Palayamkottai





## WORKSHOP ON INTRODUCTION TO BIOSTATISTICS



### Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that Dr. M. KAWSIGAN has participated in the workshop **Introduction to Biostatistics** (Three days) jointly organized by **Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai & Model Rural Health Research Unit, Kallur, Tirunelveli** under **National Institute of Epidemiology, ICMR, Chennai** on 30, 31<sup>st</sup> of July and 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2018.

Dr. R. Ramakrishnan  
(Consultant, MRHRU)

Dr. M. Thiruthani MD(S)  
(HOD, Dept. of Nanjumaruthuvam)

Dr. R. Neelavathy MD(S), Ph.D.  
(Principal)



Ministry of AYUSH

**Global Acceptance for Siddha System of Medicine : Scope and Challenges**  
**A NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

*Certificate of Appreciation*

This certificate is proudly presented to Dr. Kawigan M  
for ~~authoring~~ / ~~co-authoring~~ / ~~presenting~~ / ~~co-presenting~~ the oral / poster presentation entitled "A CASE SERIES ON  
...DIAGNOSTIC METHODOLOGY MARUTHUVA"  
in the National Conference on "Global Acceptance for Siddha System of Medicine: Scope and Challenges"  
organised by Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) with the support of Ministry of AYUSH held on 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup>  
September, 2018 at Amma Arangam, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai - 600 030.

  
**Dr. S. Selvarajan**  
Organising Secretary  
Research Officer (Siddha) S-II, CCRS

  
**Dr. N.J. Muthukumar**  
Chairman & Convener  
Director General, CCRS



**CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN SIDDHA**

Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India

Arumbakkam, Chennai – 600106.

GOVERNMENT SIDDHA MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL

PALAYAMKOTTAI




CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME

CERTIFICATE  
OF  
PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that Dr M. KAWSIGAN has participated in the CME programme held on 25-6-18 at Conference Hall, Special Therapy Wing, Govt. Siddha medical college, Palayamkottai.

This programme is focussed on “Siddha Maruthuva Murai Parisothanaigal ”

  
26/6/18

Prof. Dr. S. Victoria MD(S)

(Head of the department)



Prof. Dr. R. Neelavathy MD(S) PhD

(Principal)



