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**Standardization of the Siddha medicine “padikara Parpam”
through Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy**

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Abstract

The padikaram is one of the kaarasaram which is used in both domestic and medicinal purpose. In the siddha medicine, padikara parpam is widely used for the treatment of urinary infections, menorrhagia, haematuria, retention of urine, Fourier-transform spectroscopy is a less intuitive way to obtain the same information. Rather than shining a monochromatic beam of light at the sample, this technique shines a beam containing many frequencies of light at once and measures how much of that beam is absorbed by the sample. Next, the beam is modified to contain a different combination of frequencies, giving a second data point. This process is repeated many times. Afterward, a computer takes all this data and works backward to infer what the absorption is at each wavelength.

Different wavelengths are modulated at different rates, so that at each moment the beam coming out of the interferometer has a different spectrum.

Keywords: padikara parpam, FTIR, siddha herbal formulation.

Introduction

Siddha system is one of the oldest systems of medicine in India. The term ‘Siddha’ means achievements and ‘Siddhars’ were saintly persons who achieved results in medicine. Eighteen Siddhars were said to have contributed towards the development of this medical system. Siddha literature is in Tamil and it is practised largely in Tamil speaking part of India and abroad. The Siddha System is largely therapeutic in nature.

According to this system the human body is the replica of the universe and so are the food and drugs irrespective of their origin. This system believes that all objects in the universe including human body are composed of five basic elements namely, earth, water, fire, air and sky. The food, which the human body

takes and the drugs it uses are all, made of these five elements. The proportion of the elements present in the drugs vary and their preponderance or otherwise is responsible for certain actions and therapeutic results.

As in Ayurveda, siddha system also considers the human body as a conglomeration of three humours, seven basic tissues and the waste products of the body such as faeces, urine and sweat. The food is considered to be basic building material of human body which gets processed into humours, body tissues and waste products. The equilibrium of humours is considered as health and its disturbance or imbalance leads to disease or sickness. This system also deals with the concept of salvation in life. The exponents of this system consider achievement of this state is possible by medicines and medication.

Potassium alum, potash alum, or potassium aluminium sulfate is a chemical compound.

Materials and Methods

The medicine “padikara parpam” has been purchased from SKM Siddha and Ayurveda company (India)

Results

FTIR spectrum analysis

Limited and used and such for the present study. FTIR is an important and more advanced technique to identify the functional group. The spectrum that appears denotes the molecular absorption and transmission. It is recorded as the wavelength and the peaks seen in the spectrum indicates the amount of material present.

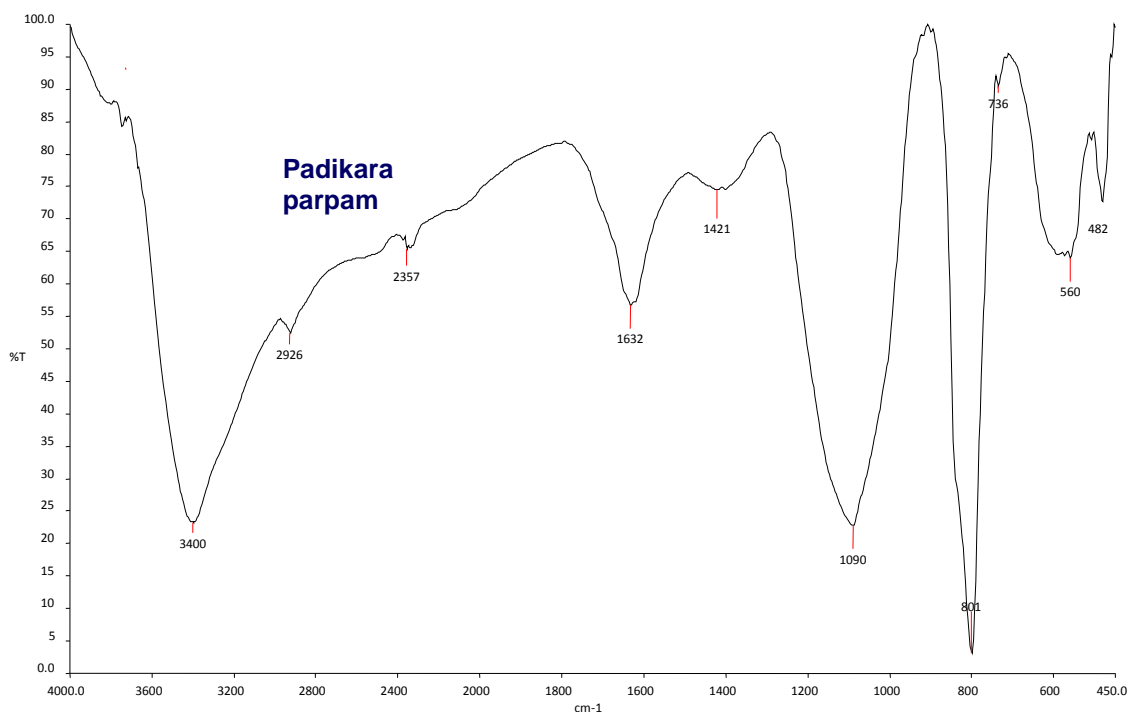


Image of FTIR Spectrum

Wave number	Range(cm1)	Vibration modes of pp in IR region	Possible Functional groups
3400		N-H	Primary & secondary amines, amides,
2926		C-H	Alkane
2357		-	-
1632		C=O	Amide
1421		C-C	Aromatics
1090		C-N	Amines
801		C-Cl	Alkyl halides,
736		C-Cl	Alkyl halides
560		C-Cl	Alkyl halides
482		C-X	Iodoalkanes

Discussion

In the FTIR spectra analysis, this sample "padikaraparpam" showed the peak value at 3400, 2926, 2357, 1632, 1421, 1090, 801, 736, 560, 482, having N-H stretch, C-H stretch, N-H stretch, C-C stretch, C-N stretch, C-Cl stretch, C-Cl stretch, C-Cl stretch, C-X stretch. This peak indicates the presence of some organic functional groups such as primary & secondary Amines, amides, aldehyde, primary amines, aromatics, aliphatic amines, alkyl halides, alkyl halides, alkyl halides, iodo alkanes.

Conclusion

The present study clearly indicates the major portion of the compounds. Scientific validation of siddha medicines through characterization will provide the knowledge regarding the mechanism of drug "padikara parpam" creates the fingerprints to standardize this drug. These results may form the base for further structural determination of this siddha formulation.

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