

## Standardization of “Chendooram” Drug in Siddha Medical Systematic Concepts

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### Abstract

**Background:** Siddha medicines were more effective and peculiar to curing diseases from their root levels. Siddha medicines were 32 internals and 32 externals in recorded and commonly practiced and available is less than 32 in internal medicines and same external by the unavailable and unknown raw materials and lack of experiences of preparation skill of medicines. Chendooram is one of the 32 internal medicines. It as calcined red oxides of metals and minerals. **Aim and Objectives:** to reveal the standardisation of chendooram in siddha medical system, to explore the Siddha system to the world modern science. **Methodology:** Descriptive Study with prepared chendooram and siddha analysis. **Result:** The Protocol for testing of Ayurvedic, siddha and Unani medicines by PLIM guideline noted standards were as; lustreless, Fine enough to enter the crevices of finger, Floats on water, Smokeless, Tasteless and Irreversible. **Conclusion:** siddha medical system narrated by saint siddhars by their divine spiritual power applying into the healthier human being by the special poly herbo-mineral Siddha medicines which preparation by the ancient pharmaceutical appliances with well vast technology than modern laboratory equipment. Because, many of the chendooram procedures in closed or sealed procedures when preparing time cannot see the colour changes outside because not transparent appliances. But they defined the perfect colour combination by commonly available in surrounding things. In this research concluded as siddha standardization is enough to standard authentication of siddha medicines than modern analytical way. And murukam poo (*Erythrina variegata*) colour (red) is most commonly recorded in chendooram.

**Keywords:** Chendooram, PLIM guideline, Siddha Standardization

## INTRODUCTION

Siddha medical system is pronouncing from Tamil civilization era to present still because of their practical evidences based on siddha philosophy and particularity of 96 philosophy respectively. This system developed own among the Tamilians with natural resources and specific diagnosis and treatment methods. Very fine tuned accurate eight diagnosis methods and specific individual treatment plan is the reason of upright in rivalry with modern medical system still.

In this manner, siddha medicines were more effective and peculiar to curing diseases from their root levels. Siddha medicines were 32 internals and 32 externals in recorded and commonly practiced and available is less than 32 in internal medicines and same external by the unavailable and unknown raw materials and lack of experiences of preparation skill of medicines. Chendooram is one of the 32 internal medicines. It as calcined red oxides of metals and minerals.

Chendooram is a process of medicinal preparation intended for internal use. Generally majority of the chendoorams are microfine powder, red in colour. A few chendoorams are not red in colour. Example – Gowri Chinthamani (black in colour). The raw drugs, metals, minerals, salts and animal products are used in this process. Single and compound chendoorams are used daily now-a-days.

Methods of preparation of chendooram are of different process:

1. Calcination methods - In direct heat, indirect heat.
2. Frying method
3. Sublimation method
4. Direct grinding method
5. Direct flame method.

Commonly known chendoorams are prepared by the following different methods;

1. Grinding process – *Chandamarutha chendooram*
2. Burning process- *Arumuga chendooram*
3. Keeping under sunlight – *Suyamakkini chendooram*
4. Frying process – *Ayaveera chendoram*
5. Indirect calcinations in sand bath - *Gowri chinthamani chendooram*.

Chendooram; is difficult to calcify minerals into red or white powder. Even if prepared they don't act properly on diseases. To prepare higher order medicine (gurumarunthu) which is capable of curing all diseases and transmuting base metal into gold is very impossible. To prepare such medicines drugs must be purified and minerals must be consolidated.

Preparations made according to alchemical process can be used as medicine but it is very difficult to prepare them.

Chendooram- calcined red oxides/sulphides. It is metallic substances or toxic salts are made into red coloured powders, by the process of either burning them or drying them or exposing to the sunlight or keeping them in specialized tubes by adding decoctions, ceyneer, acrid etc.

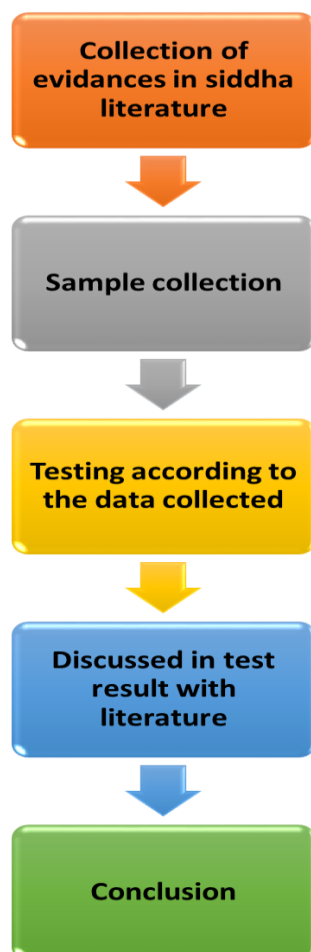
## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Type: Descriptive Study

Research Period: 03 Months

Research Area: Siddha Medical System

Research Design:



## RESULT

The Protocol for testing of Ayurvedic, siddha and Unani medicines by PLIM guideline noted standards were as; lustreless, Fine enough to enter the crevices of finger, Floats on water, Smokeless, Tasteless and Irreversible.

**Standardize of chendooram by following test:**

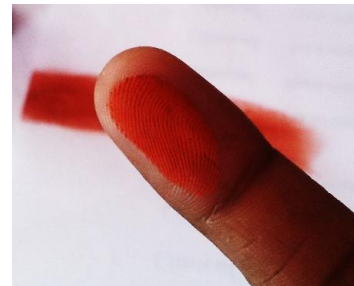
- Lustreless

- It means not shining. not bright or shiny; dull.
- synonyms: dull, lacklustre, matt, flat, unburnished, unpolished, tarnished, dingy, dim, dark.
- After prepared chendooram not shining in macroscopical view or bare eyes.
- If shining is present, that is not correct chendooram and not recommended to intake as medicine. It should under go to other processes to correct proper way of preparation and finishing the siddha medicines.



- Fine enough to enter the crevices of finger

- very fine particles of end product as cheendooram.
- Fine; it is filling the finger crevices gap that is mention above.
- In 200-300 mesh size particles are recommendard standards of chendooram.
- in microns size of Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM).
- Finger crevices print into the powder surface also.



- Floats on water

- Floating fine particles on water surface.
- When the prepared chendooram put into the glass of water, the chendooram is not sink or dissolve. Only floating of the water surface area also indicates as; not water soluble and weight less fine minute particles.
- If chendooram powder dissolve into water or sink into water meaning that is not correct chendooram or not recommended to intake as drug.



- Smokeless
  - There is having or producing no smoke
  - That is meaning particle of chendooram not burning tendency or watery/moister contents itself.
  - If smoke rising that is improper preparation of medicine
  - Smoke product medicines not recommended to intake as medicine.
- Tasteless
  - Having no taste
  - There is no taste among six tastes such as; sweet, sour, salt, bitter, pungent and astringent.
  - Some chendooram has specific metallic taste but its character of ingredients of chendooram.
  - If any taste felt that also not recommended to intake as medicine.
- Irreversible particle of raw material
- It allows to free movement of any particle (Black Gram / Green Gram)
- Typical colour which is mentioned manuscript
- Suitable stage of ending process of preparation
- செந்தூரம் னங்கு முடிந்தமைக்கு சோதனை:




















தரைதனிலெ வயித்தியர்க லரிய வேண்டுன்  
தானதிலே மாவிடைச் செந்தூரம் போடே  
போட்டதின்னமே லரிசியிரு வுலந்து போடு  
புதையாது செந்தூரந்தான் மிதக்கும் பாரு

*centūram ṇaṅku muṭintamaikku cōṭaṇai:*

*taraitaṇile vayittiyarka lariya vēṇṭuṇ  
tāṇatilē māviṭaic centūram pōṭē  
pōṭṭatiṇṇamē lariciyiru vulantu pōṭu  
putaiyātu centūrantāṇ mitakkum pāru*

Bogar 700(69-70 song)

Colour	Image of colour	Example	Colour
Murukam poo		Rasa Chendooram (C), Thaambra (C), Bala Rasa (C), Maha Bala Rasa (C), Veera Rasa (C), Sarva Noi Ari Rasa (C), Uththara Rasa (C), Manmatha Chinthamani Rasa (C), Kalakanda Meha Narayana (C), Sara Pancha Rasa (C), Sarva Noi Harasandamaarutha (C), Rasa Pralaya (C)	
Maathulam poo		Naaga Chendooram, Arumuga Chendooram	
Semparaththam poo		Siva Narayana chendooram	
Roja poo		Ilagu rasa chendooram	

Colour	Image of colour	Example	Colour
Ilam sooriyan / Arunanan (sooriyan)		Sarva noi harathana chendooram, abraga chendooram	
Thangam raavinathu		Swarna rasa chendooram	
Manjal		Urukku rasa chendooram	
Senkarupu		Kantha chendooram	
Poolampazham / Karuppu		Gowri Chinthamani	

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

According to the result: The Protocol for testing of Ayurvedic, siddha and Unani medicines by PLIM guideline noted standards were as; lustreless, Fine enough to enter the crevices of finger, Floats on water, Smokeless, Tasteless and Irreversible. And some books mentioned further as; It allows to free movement of any particle (Black Gram / Green Gram), Typical colour which is mentioned manuscript, Suitable stage of ending process of preparation.

According to colour of final product of chendooram combination with available natural colour agents as flowers, fruit and natural scenes described in result detailed. Colour defined as; Murukam poo, Maathulam poo, Semparaththam poo, Roja poo, Ilam sooriyan / Arunanan (sooriyan), Thangam raavinathu, Manjal, Senkarupu and Poolampazham / Karuppu. Among these colours red is perfect for chendooram and most of the chendooram obtained in red colour.

Finally conclusion as; siddha medical system narrated by saint siddhars by their divine spiritual power applying into the healthier human being by the special poly herbo-mineral Siddha medicines which preparation by the ancient pharmaceutical appliances with well vast technology than modern laboratory equipment. Because, many of the chendooram procedures in closed or sealed procedures when preparing time cannot see the colour changes outside because not transparent appliances. But they defined the perfect colour combination by commonly available in surrounding things. In this research concluded as siddha standardization is enough to standard authentication of siddha medicines than modern analytical way. And *murukam poo (Erythrina variegata)* colour (red) is most commonly recorded in chendooram.

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