Review Article



Veliparuthi (Pergularia daemia) Medicinal Uses in Siddha and Varma Maruthuvam

K. Sowmiya^{1*}, E. Sasikumar², M. Diviyabarathi³, P. Samundeswari⁴, G. Nivetha⁵

1*PG Scholar, Department of Varma Maruthuvam, National Institute of Siddha, Chennai-600047, Tamilnadu, India.
 2PG Scholar, Department of Varma Maruthuvam, National Institute of Siddha, Chennai-600047, Tamilnadu, India.
 3PG Scholar, Department of Varma Maruthuvam, National Institute of Siddha, Chennai-600047, Tamilnadu, India.
 4Assistant Professor, Department of Varma Maruthuvam, National Institute of Siddha, Chennai-600047, Tamilnadu, India.
 5Assistant Professor, Department of Varma Maruthuvam, National Institute of Siddha, Chennai-600047, Tamilnadu, India.

*Corresponding author's E-mail: sowmiyabsms@gmail.com

Received: 15-05-2024; Revised: 28-08-2024; Accepted: 10-09-2024; Published on: 15-09-2024.

ABSTRACT

One of the ancient medical systems in India is the Siddha system. The word "Siddha" means accomplishments and "Siddhars" were holy people who made significant breakthroughs in medicine. It was said that eighteen Siddhars had aided in the creation of this medical way.

Varmam is an ancient Indian practice rooted in Siddha medicine and traditional martial arts, particularly from Tamil Nadu. It focuses on the knowledge of vital points in the human body, which are believed to control the flow of life energy (*prana* or vital force). Plants and plant products are being used as a source of medicine since long. According to World Health Organization (WHO) more than 80% of the world's population, mostly in poor and less developed countries depend on traditional plant-based medicines for their primary healthcare needs. In *Siddha* and *Varma* medicines, both integral parts of traditional Tamil medicine, rely heavily on the use of various medicinal plants. These plants are used to treat a wide range of health conditions, from common ailments to complex diseases. In Varma medicine, which is a traditional healing practice that focuses on manipulating vital energy points (*Pranan*) in the body, *Veliparuthi* (*Pergularia daemia*) is utilized for its therapeutic properties, particularly in the treatment of pain and injuries related to *Varmam* points. *Veliparuthi* (*Pergularia daemia*) Plant is mainly used in various *Varma* formulations like both internal, external medicines and external therapies.

Keywords: Veliparuthi, Siddha, Varmam, Formulations, Pharmacological activity.

INTRODUCTION

outh India is the origins of the ancient Siddha medical system. Many various medicinal plants are used in Siddha medicine, an ancient Indian traditional medical system, to manage various kinds of illnesses. These medicinal plants are used in exacerbated preparations containing minerals and other natural compounds, and are thought to have strong healing powers. A specific region of *Siddha* medicine is known as the Varma Maruthuvam. These are specific energy points on the body, which are believed to regulate the flow of vital energy (Prana) within the body. Medicinal herbs, metals, minerals and animal products have been used in various formulations in Varma Maruthuvam.

There are numerous ways to use medicinal plants, including *Chooranam* (Medicinal powder), *Kasayam* (decoction), *Ne*i (medicated ghee) and various external therapy procedures like *Ottradam* (Fomentation), *Poochu* (Medicated Paste), *Tharai*. These therapeutic approaches managed with various kind of Traumatic injuries. *Veliparuthi* (*Pergularia daemia*) is a medicinal plant commonly used in *Varma* Medicine (*ilaka Pachilai*) is also called as *Eka mooligai prayokam*. *Veliparuthi* used as internal, external medicine and various external therapies in *Varmam* Maruthuvam¹. This indicates that the paper aims to explore the various uses of *Veliparuthi* in the context of *Siddha Varmam* therapy, supported by

traditional *Siddha* literature and contemporary scientific research.

VELIPARUTHI (Pergularia daemia) in Siddha and Varmam Literature

Veliparuthi (Pergularia daemia) is commonly known as Uthamani in tamil. It is also mentioned as Uthamamagani, Uthamakannigai in Siddha literature, Gunapadam Mooligai Vagupu. In Varmam Literature Veliparuthi is also mentioned as Adaka Pachilai, Ekamooli, Mayamooli, Meitheenda Kaalam. This medicinal plant mainly indicated for various Varma injuries¹.

Table 1: Taxonomy classification²

Kingdom	Plantae
Subkingdom	Tracheobionta
Super division	Spermatophyta
Division	Magnoliophyta
Class	Magnoliopsida
Subclass	Asteridae
Order	Gentianales
Family	Asclepiadaceae
Genus	Pergularia
Species	P. daemia (Forsk) Chiv



Table 2: Veliparuthi (Pergulari daemia) Actions and Activities⁴⁻⁷

Commonly used part	Leaf, Root
Actions	Expectorant
	Anthelmintic
	Emetic
Pharmacological Activities	Anti-inflammatory
	Analgesic
	Antipyretic
	Hepatoprotective activity
	Anti-oxidant activity
	Anti-urolithiatic Activity

Formulations of *Uthamani/ Veliparuthi (Pergularia daemia)* Mentioned in *Siddha* Literature⁴:

- Uthamani based medicine in Siddha Literature Pavala Parpam Amaiottu Parpam
- Uthamani Karukku Mantham Allu Mantham Seriyamai
- Uthamani, Kasthuri, Thaen (honey) for Bronchial asthma

- Leaf juice best for anthelmintic
- Leaf paste used for Carbuncle
- Uthamani is used as adjuvants for various medicine and diseases.
- Uthamani Ennai(Medicated oil) indicated for uterine disorders and arthritis
- Uthamani root powder used for Vatha related disorders

Veliparuthi (Pergularia daemia) based Varma
Formulations and their Indications:

Table 3: Internal Medicines 3

NEI (MEDICATED GHEE)	
Veliparuthi Nei	
Thodaiver Kirutham	
Kumari Kirutham	
Kukuda Nei	

Note: "Nei" is indicated primarily for treating conditions related to "Varma Kayangal" and "Sayam."

II. Veliparuthi based External Medicine and Therapies

Table 4: Varmam external Therapies and indications ²

Varmam External Therapy	Indications
Sirasu Varma Kizhi	Alavadisenni Varmam, Varma Kaayangal
Paal Tharai, Thaila Tharai	Used for joint sprain, For fracture management
Saaru	Varma Mayakam
Poochu	Sprain, Swelling, pain
Kaayarajanga Thailam	Menancing clinical signs in Varmam
Kumari Thuvalai	Varmam, ullaichal, Kaayangal
Thirumeni Ennai	AalavadusenniVarmam, Vathasuram, Mayakam (Giddiness)
Vellai Paraikaal Ottradam	Kondaikolli,Pidari Varmam, Sevikutri, AlavadiVarma Kaayangal
Varma Ennai	Shoulder pain - Pattikattal
Nasiyam,Nasithool	Syncope

DISCUSSION

Varmam is a specialized branch of *Siddha* medicine focused on the management of trauma and nerve injuries. It combines physical manipulation of specific points (*Varma* points) with the administration of medicinal plants, both internally and externally, to promote healing and alleviate pain. Its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and wound-healing properties are particularly valued. In *Varmam* therapy, medicinal plants can be used individually or in combination to enhance therapeutic effects. *Pergularia daemia* (commonly known as *Veliparuthi or Adaka pachilai*) is frequently mentioned in *Varmam* literature for its effectiveness in treating injuries and nerve-related issues

plays a significant role in this therapeutic system. Pergularia daemia is a versatile medicinal plant with significant pharmacological activities that support its traditional use in various therapeutic applications. Its benefits in reducing inflammation, pain, fever, and microbial infections, along with protecting the liver and promoting wound healing, make it a valuable addition to both traditional and modern medicine. The analgesic activity of Pergularia daemia is supported by several studies which demonstrate its potential to relieve pain. This activity is attributed to the presence of bioactive compounds such as flavonoids, alkaloids, and terpenoids. The hepatoprotective activity refers to the plant's ability to prevent damage to the liver, a crucial organ responsible for detoxification, metabolism,



and various other vital functions. The antipyretic activity of Pergularia daemia is primarily due to its ability to interfere with the biochemical pathways involved in fever production. pharmacological studies validate these traditional uses, showing that Pergularia daemia has significant anti-inflammatory, analgesic, hepatoprotective, antipyretic, anthelmintic, antimicrobial, and antioxidant activities. Veliparuthi (Pergularia daemia) remains an important plant in traditional medicine, valued for its wide range of therapeutic properties. Its continued use in modern herbal medicine reflects its enduring significance and the lasting impact of ancient medicinal knowledge. As research continues to explore its benefits, Veliparuthi's role in natural healing is likely to expand, offering new possibilities for integrating traditional wisdom with contemporary health practices. Ongoing research and clinical validation will help unlock its full potential and ensure safe and effective use in healthcare.

CONCLUSION

Pergularia daemia, known as Veliparuthi or Adaka pachilai in traditional Siddha Varmam therapy, is a widely used medicinal plant. It plays a crucial role in managing trauma and nerve injuries by offering anti-inflammatory, analgesic, hepatoprotective, and wound-healing benefits. Whether used as a single herb or in polyherbal formulations, its applications in both internal and external medicine underscore its importance in this specialized branch of Siddha medicine. Veliparuthi's extensive use in ancient medicine systems underscores its importance as a medicinal plant with a wide range of applications. Whether in Siddha, Varma,or folk medicine, this plant has been recognized for its ability to treat various conditions, from respiratory, skin conditions and injuries. Its role in these ancient practices highlights the deep understanding that traditional healers had of the natural world and their ability to harness its healing power in holistic ways. The continued use of Veliparuthi in traditional medicine today is a testament to its enduring value and effectiveness, demonstrating the lasting impact of ancient medical knowledge. Further research and clinical studies could provide more insights into its full potential and optimize its use in contemporary medicine.

Source of Support: The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article

Conflict of Interest: The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

REFERENCES

- Dr.T. Kannan rajaram, Varma Maruthuvam (sirappu), A.T.S.V.S Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Munchirai, Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu-629171, 2007 edition.
- 2. Chandak RR, Dighe NS. A Review on Phytochemical & Pharmacological Profile of *Pergularia daemia* linn. Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics. 2019 Aug 29;9(4-s):809-14
- 3. Dr.T. Kannan rajaram, Varma Marundhu seimuraigal (Formulary of Varma Medicine), A.T.S.V.S Siddha Medical College and Hospital, Munchirai, Kanyakumari district, Tamilnadu-629171, 2008 edition.
- Dr.K.S. Murugesha muthaliyar, Gunapadam-Mooligai Vagupu (Siddha Materia Medica Medicinal Plants Division), Department of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, 1968
- Chandak RR, Dighe NS. A Review on Phytochemical & Pharmacological Profile of *Pergularia daemia* linn. Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics. 2019 Aug 29;9(4-s):809-14
- Venkataraman S, Sini B, Meera R, Devi P. Anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity of *Pergularia daemia* Forsk. Int J Pharm Biol Sci Arch. 2010;1(4):371–5.
- Wang BJ, Liu CT, Tseng CY, Wu CP, Yu ZR. Hepatoprotective and antioxidant effects of Bupleurum kaoi Liu (Chao et Chuang) extract and its fractions fractionated using supercritical CO2 on CCl4 induced liver damage. Food Chem Toxicol. 2004;42(4):609–14.
- Jain, S. C., R. Jain, N.Mascolo, F. Capasso, R. Vijavergia and R. A. Sharma. Ethnopharmacological evaluation of *Pergularia daemia* (Forsk) Chiov. Phytother. Res., 1998;12:378-380.
- WHO, IUCN, WWF. Guidelines on the conservation of medicinal plants. Switzerland: IUCN Gland; 1993.
- 10. Singh VP, Sharma SK, Khare VS. Medicinal plants from Ujjain district Madhya Pradesh part II. Indian Drugs Pharm Ind 1980;5:7-12.
- Bhaskar VH, Balakrishnan N. Veliparuthi (*Pergularia daemia* (Forsk.) Chiov.)-as a phytomedicine: a review. Int. J. Pharmtech. Res. 2009;1:1305-13.
- 12. Kumar VK, Kumar PS, Venkatachalam T. Investigation of anthelmintic activity of *Pergularia daemia* leaves. Pharmacophore. 2014;5(1-2014):44-8.

For any questions related to this article, please reach us at: globalresearchonline@rediffmail.com

New manuscripts for publication can be submitted at: submit@globalresearchonline.net and submit_ijpsrr@rediffmail.com

