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**PROGNOSIS AND CORRELATION BETWEEN NEIKURI AND PRAKRITHI OF
PATIENTS IN KAITHADY SIDDHA TEACHING HOSPITAL,
CHAVAKACHCHERI**

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ABSTRACT

Neikuri is an identical method of urine examination and a remarkable diagnostic and prognostic tool in Siddha medicine. Prakrithi are based on three humours, as Vatha Pitha & Kapha which also persuade the prognosis of disease in particular patient. Aim of this study is to assess the prognosis and correlation between Neikuri and Prakrithi of patients in Kaithady siddha teaching hospital, Chavakachcheri. It was a descriptive cross-sectional study with fifty Vatha, Pitha, Kapha & Thontha patients. An interviewer administrated questionnaire and Prakrithi chart was used. Neikuri was assessed by spreading pattern and duration for spreading oil drop in urine. Significant wherever applicable were found by chi-square test. P value less than 0.05 was considered as significant. Mean age of study population was 54.36 (± 1.26) years with the range of 19 to 86 years. Vatha, Pitha, Kapha and Thontha patients were 66% (n=33), 20% (n=10), 8% (n=4) and 6% (n=3) respectively. Very good prognosis was shown by 16 % (n=8) of subjects, 48 % (n=24) showed good prognosis, 22 % (n=11) bad prognosis, 14% (n=7) very bad prognosis. Among very bad prognosis 72 % (n=5) had Vatha disease and 28 % (n=2) had Pitha disease. In the study, 72% of Vatha disease patients were on Vatha humour and 28% Pitha disease patients were on Pitha humour. Significant correlation was found between Neikuri and prognosis. Patients with very bad prognosis had same Prakrithi, Thosha, spreading pattern and disease.

Keywords: Neikuri, Prakrithi, Three humours, Siddha Medicine, Sesame oil

INTRODUCTION

The Siddha medicine is one of the primitive traditional system of medicine in the world. According to Siddha system, human body is made up of Vatha, Pitha and Kaba. These three are the components of life force and formed by combination of five basic elements such as earth, water, fire, air, and ether which is the destructive force. In healthy state, these three humours are in equilibrium found in ratio of 1:1/2:1/4. This is collectively called life force or humours.

Pirakiruthy of a patient is based on three humours, which is helpful in maintaining health, understanding disease and its management. It is the physical as well as the mental characteristics, which makes every person unique. It is decided at the movement of conjugation of Sperm (sukkilam) and Ovum (Aarthavam). Therefore, no person can be exactly like other person, who means physiological and mental characteristics differ from person to person depending on his or her Prakiruthy. (Aanaivaari Aanantham; 2005 Arunachalam, 2004). So, this is extreme importance while making the diagnosis and treating the patients. That is why prognosis and treatment differ according to Prakrithi of an individual and believes in medicine for an individual person.

Siddhars viewed every disease under the roof of diagnostic techniques, finding the root causes, clinical features and treatment methodologies. A good diagnosis can make a good treatment protocol in any disease. Like general examination in modern system, in Siddha systems Envagai Thervu (eight-fold diagnostic tools) are narrated by the Saint Theraiyar to diagnose the alteration of humours. They are Naadi, Sparisam, Naa, Niram, Mozhi, Vizhi, Malam and Salam(urine).

Saint Theraiyar who lived 350 years ago has worked out a detailed procedure of urine examination, which classified into Neerkuri and Neikuri. The Neerkuri follows the general observation includes Niram (Colour), Nirai (Density), Naatram (Odour), Nurai (Froth) and Enjal (Volume decrease - outflow of urine) (Shanmugavelu, 2000). Neikuri denotes the urine examination by dropping the oil on urine and observe the pattern of oil spread, which is a remarkable diagnostic and prognostic tool.

Neikuri can be used to diagnose and ascertain the good and bad prognosis of various diseases. Spreading of oil on the surface of urine and appearance of the shape of Neikuri varied according to the disease condition. In addition to that, the Neikuri forecast the curable and incurable disease conditions. The procedures of investigation of the Neikuri were documented in textbooks in the format of Tamil stanza.

Objectives

General objective

To access the Prognosis and correlation between Neikuri and Prakrithi of patients in Kaithady Siddha teaching hospital, Chavakachcheri.

Specific objectives

To access the Prakrithi of selected 50 patients.

To describe the oil spreading pattern and speed on the urine sample of each patients.

To assess the correlation between Prakrithi and affected disease which is categorized based on siddha.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The term “Prakriti” signifies that which is normal or ideal. While the vata, pitta and kapha determine the characteristics of the body, the Sattva, Rajas and Tamo guna are said to influence the attitudes and behaviour of the individual and commonly states that the deka prakriti, genetically determined during conception, does not change except in terminally ill patients. (Arunachalam,2004)

Collection of urine

Prior to the day of urine examination, the patient should take a balanced diet and rest. The first urine is collected in a china vessel. The colour of urine is noted, and a drop of sesame oil is added in to the container and (Shanmugavelu, 1993) the tendency of spread is noted within one and a half hour.

Neikuri

A drop of sesame oil is added in to a china vessel containing the urine to be tested and kept under the sunlight. The variations of three-uyirthathu in disease can be diagnosed by the behaviour of sesame oil on the surface of urine. By the careful examination of the urine with sesame oil, the physicians can know whether the disease is curable or not. For this purpose, Siddhas explained various spreading tendencies of oil on urine surface to define the prognosis of disease (Uthamarayan, 1953).

The procedure of spreading pattern of oil on urine and the interpretation of the outcomes are clearly mentioned by Agathiyar and Theraiyar in the literature of Siddha and it is discussed below.

- Vatha pattern - Oil drop takes the shape of a snake, it indicates the body is Vatha humor.

- Pitha pattern- spreads like a ring it indicates Pitha

- Kapha pattern- Oil drop stands like a pearl it indicates Kapha humour. These spread patterns indicate normal physiological state.

- Combined pattern - There is a combined shape like a ring in a snake or snake in the ring, snake and a pearl or a pearl in the ring, it indicates combined derangement of humours. If the oil drop takes the shape of a sieve, it suggests Kapha diseases and requires immediate treatment.

- Vatha pitha - Oil drop spreads like the tip of a grass, it indicates derangement of Vatha associated with Pitha.

- Kapha vatha - Spreads like wood, it suggests Kapha derangement associated with Vatha.

- Pitha kapham- Oil drop in the urine is found one-half on the surface of urine and the other half sinking in it, it indicates the derangement of Pitha and Kapha.

- Three thodam- If the oil drop sinks in the urine and if all features of the three humors are seen together in the urine, it suggests derangement of all three humors.

- Sannivatham- Oil drop sinks in red coloured urine; it indicates the state of delirium (Sannipatham) and suggests terminal illness.

Good prognosis- Oil drop in the urine is round in shape and spreads gradually, it indicates good prognosis. If the oil drop takes the shape of any one of the following such as Conch, Throne, Umbrella, Yazh (A string instrument), Lotus flower, Jasmine bud, Earth, Veena, Square shaped house, Leaf of Bitter gourd, Bee, Throne and Ritual fire, Fish, Temple, Temple

Corridors, Shape of hill, Tree, Tusk, Cap and Mirror, it suggests good prognosis.

Bad prognosis- If the oil drop spreads fast or becomes small like mustard or gets mixed completely with urine or sinks in urine, it suggests bad prognosis. Further, if the oil drop takes the shape of any one of the following such as Sword, Arrow, Iron pestle, three headed Spear, Sickle, Pot and Betel leaf and creeper, it also indicates bad prognosis.

Also, if the oil drop takes the shape of Lion, Elephant, Tiger, Ram, Pig, Obese man, Man with one, three or four legs, Tortoise, Bird, Fox, Monkey, Ass, Cat, Mouse, Crab, Hen, Horse, Bull and Scorpion, it indicates bad prognosis.

Cure is slow and with some difficulty (Thamatha sathiyam)- If the oil drop takes the shape of a Drum, Flag, Pot, Pig, Jungle beast and Potter's wheel, the cure is slow and with some difficulty. If the oil drop takes the shape of a sieve, it suggests Kapha diseases and requires immediate treatment.

Fast spreading of an oil drop on the surface of the urine collected early in the morning after sound overnight sleep suggests very good prognosis and if it spread slowly, it indicates slow prognosis and if it standstill, it indicates bad prognosis. (G.Rathiga,2018)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design

This was a cross sectional descriptive hospital-based study.

Study Area

The study was conducted at Kaithady Siddha Teaching Hospital which is situated in Chavakachcheri.

Study Period

The study was conducted from January 2020 to November 2020.

Study Population

A total number of 50 diagnosed patients of vatha, pitha and Kapha were randomly selected for this study.

Inclusion Criteria

Patients suffering from Vatha, pitha and Kapha disease who were aged 19 to 86 years were selected in this study.

Exclusion criteria

The patients who have inability to communicate due to physical or mental disability were excluded from the study.

Study Instrument

Patient's clinic records and Interviewer administered questionnaires were used to collect data. Questionnaire was prepared in English with the guidance of supervisors. Then it was translated to Tamil and errors were corrected according to that. Prepared questionnaire was rechecked and corrected after pilot study with the help of supervisors.

The questionnaire had the following contents.

Basic formation-

- Age
- Sex
- Allopathic category of affected disease
- Siddha category of affected disease

Prakrithi chart

Prakrithi chart was used (Uthamarayan, 1953). According to the Siddha philosophy questionnaire with 37 characters based on Yakkayin ilakkanam had prepared and were asked at the patient and patients were categorized as Vatha , Pitha, Kapha and Thontha Prakrithi and their disease were identified according to affected humour.

Table – Assessment of Prakriti of the 50 patients

Categories	Vatha	Pitha	Kapha	V	P	K
1.Hair	Less	Moderate	Dense			
	Dry	Oily	Oily			
	Curly	Straight and brown	Wavy			
2.Forehead	Narrow	Medium	Broad			
3.Eyes	Small	Medium	Wide			
4.Nose and side of nose	Slim narrow	Medium	Broad			
	Dry	Moist	Oily			
5.Lips	Narrow	Moderate	Broad			
	Dark	Red / Yellow	Pink			
6.Teeth	Dark	Yellowish	White			
	Protuberance	Medium with gab	Straight			
7.Tongue	Rough	Glossy	Smooth			
	Furrowed	Red	Pink			
8.Bony prominence	Prominence	Just visible	Not visible			

9. Superficial vein	Prominence	Slightly prominence	Not visible			
10. Body build	Lean	Medium	Stout			
11. Subcutaneous fat	Less	Moderate	More			
12. Skin	Rough	Soft	Oily			
	Dry	Moist	Smooth			
	Dark / Brown	Pink / Blushed	Fair			
13. Body temperature	warm	Hot	Cold			
14. Shoulder and chest	Narrow	Medium	Broad			
15. Joints	Protuberant, noise on movement	Nothing specific	Strong			
16. Palm	Dry	Moist	Oily			
	Rough and cracked	Reddish	Fair and big			
17. Nails	Blackish	Reddish	White			
	Thin	Soft	Thick			
	Cracking	Flat	Convex			
18. Gait	Unsteady, quick	Fast	Slow and stable			
19. Muscle	Prominent calf	Loose/flaccid	well built			
20. Physical activity	Very active	Moderate	Slow			
21. Mental disposition	Anxious/excitable, restless mind, difficulty in taking decisions	Aggressive	Calm forgiving, thoughtful decisions			
22. Memory	Observant but forgets	Sharp and clear	Good			
23. Sleep	Interrupted < 6hrs	Sound sleep 6-8 hrs	Sound sleep > 8hrs			
24. Speech and voice	Talkative/fast	Moderate	Gentle			
	Irrelevant speech	Clear	Musical voice			
	Normal voice	Louder voice	Minimum			
25. Thirst	Medium	Maximum	Minimum			
26. Sweating	Scanty	More	Moderate			
	Medium odour	Strong odour	Minimum odour			

27.Sensitivity to weather	Sensitivity to cold and dry	Sensitivity to heat	Sensitivity to cold and damp			
28.Hunger	Unpredictable	Good, cannot tolerate	Less, can tolerate			
29.Capacity to ingest food	Erratic	Good, cannot tolerate	Less, can tolerate			
30.Capacity to digest food	Erratic	Excess	Moderate / low			
31.Food habits	Preferred sweet, sour, salt and oily	Preferred bitter and astringent	Preferred sweet and astringent			
	Likes hot foods	Likes cold/warm food	Likes hot foods			
	Eat much sometimes less	Eat much	Eat less			
32.Urine	Dark,less quantum	Yellow /red in colour	Milky in colour , Less in quantity			
	Passed with efforts and sound	Hot and burning sensation	With lot of Foam or Forth			
33.Urine passed in 24hrs	Medium	Maximum	Minimum			
34.Stool	Hard and constipated	Soft loose and unformed	Semisolid and well formed			
35.Stool number in 24hrs	1 / Non	2 / More	Two			
	Dark	Yellowish	Amber / Pale			
36.Anger	Quick	Quick	Rarely			
37.Intolerance	Cold	Hot	Can tolerate cold,heat,hunger ,anger, thirstphysiological urges			

$$\text{Percentage of characters of one dosha} = \frac{\text{Number of characters present}}{\text{Total number of characters}} \times 100$$

Data collection method

The interviewer briefly explained the purpose of the study to patients and screened them for eligibility for the study. Those who met the inclusion criteria were given more information about the study and were requested to participate. Informed written consent was obtained from the patient prior to the data collection. Interviewer administered Questionnaires were filled by interviewing the patient for nearly 30 minutes.

Collection of urine to assess Neikuri

Sterile plastic urine container for urine collection, round large mouthed glass bowl (Diameter – 5 inches, Depth – 1.5 inches), Dropper, Urine of patients and Sesame seeds oil were used. Prior to the day of urine examination, the patient should take a balanced diet and rest. The midstream of urine is collected into round glass bowl. The colour of urine is noted, and a drop of sesame oil is added in to the container kept under the sunlight and the impression and speed of spread is noted within 45 seconds.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis was done using SPSS 22 statistical software. The results were expressed in percentages. Chi-square test and p value were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was carried out in 50 patients attending to the Kaithady Siddha Teaching Hospital which is situated in Chavakachcheri by using an interviewer administered questionnaire. Table 1.1 presents a descriptive summary of patients' characteristics such as age, sex, allopathic category of affected disease and siddha category of affected disease. The mean age of the study population was 54 years with the range of 16 to 86 years. Around 64% (n=32) of the study population was found in between 51 years to 80years. The majority of patients were male 64%(n=32) among 50 selected study population.

Table 1.1: Patients' Demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristic		frequency	Percentage %
Age group	<20	3	06%
	21-30	5	10%
	31-40	5	10%
	41-50	4	08%
	51-60	10	20%
	61-70	13	26%
	71-80	9	18%
	>80	1	02%
Sex	Male	32	64%
	Female	18	36%

Table 1.2 presents patient's affected disease in both allopathic and siddha category. According to the allopathic category of affected diseases, the number of patients were identified with the help of patient's medical report.

Here, 18% (n=09) of patients highly were affected by osteoarthritis and also 16% of patients were affected by eczema, according to the siddha category of affected diseases, 68% (34) were detected under vatha and rest of pitha and vatha pitha were 30%(n=15),2%(n=01) respectively.

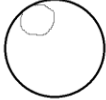



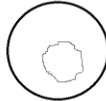



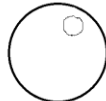



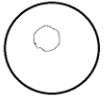

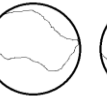

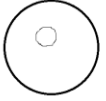
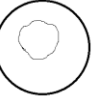
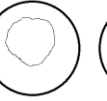
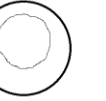
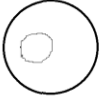
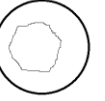
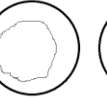

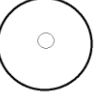

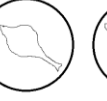





Table 1.2: Patient's affected disease

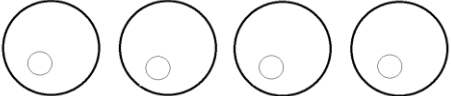



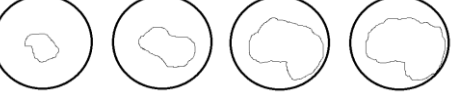


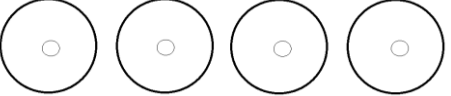
Patents affected disease		frequency	Percentage %
Allopathic category of affected disease	Polyarthritis	02	4%
	Osteoarthritis	09	18%
	Rheumatic arthritis	02	4%
	Rheumatoid arthritis	03	6%
	Hemiplegia	06	12%
	Parkinsonism	01	2%
	Lumbar stenosis	01	2%
	Varicose vein	02	4%
	Frozen shoulder	04	8%
	Lambo sciatic syndrome	02	4%
	Eczema	08	16%
	Sciatica	04	8%
	Psoriasis	03	6%
	White discharge due to candidiasis	01	2%
	Contact dermatitis	01	2%
Neuritis	01	2%	
Siddha category of affected disease	<i>Vatha</i>	34	68%
	<i>Pitha</i>	15	30%
	<i>Vatha pitha</i>	01	2%

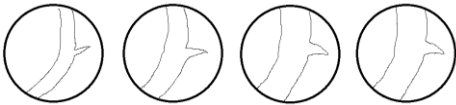
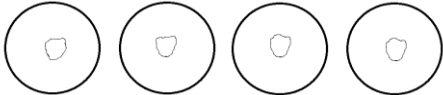
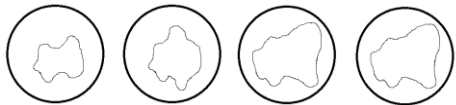
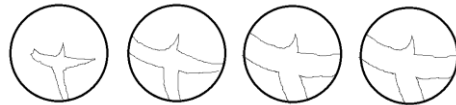
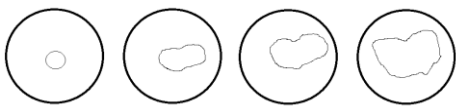
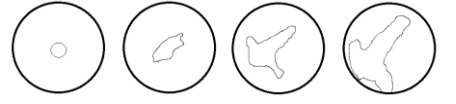
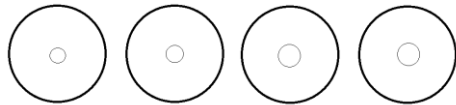
According to table 2 the 48% (n=24) of results had given slowly spreading rate of oil drop in urine which defined as good prognosis of particular disease. very speed spreading rate of oil drop in urine which

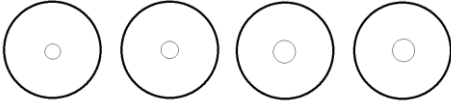
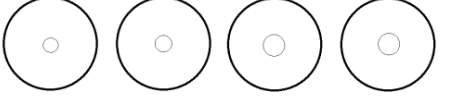
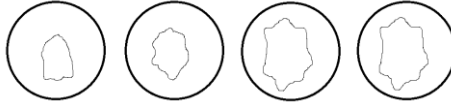
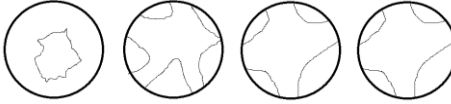


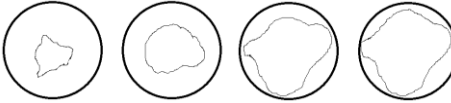
defined as very bad prognosis is found in 14 % (n=7) of patients. In a particular time period,16% (08) of results had given without any change of oil spread in the urine which defined very good prognosis.

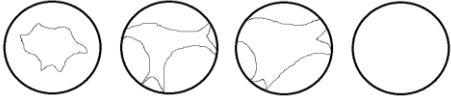


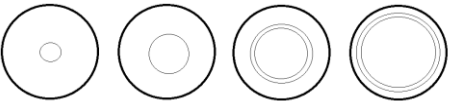

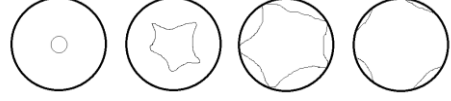
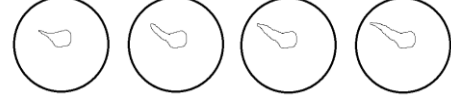

Table 2 : Image of oil spread over the surface of urine

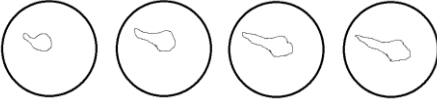

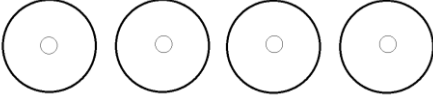
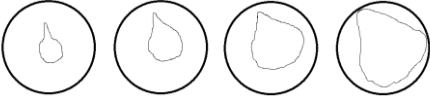
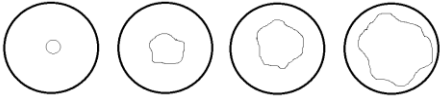
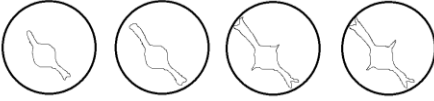

Sub code no	Disease	Siddha category of disease	0 Sec	15 Sec	30 Sec	45 Sec	Neikkuri spreading pattern	Spreading time	impression
1	Poly arthritis for 2 months	Vatha disease					Snake pattern	Slowly spread	Vv
2	Parkinsonism for 10 years	Vatha disease					Tortoise shape	speed spread	Vp
3	Right side UNL Hemiplegia	Vatha disease					Snake shape	slowly spread	Vv
4	Both knee joint pain due to lumbar stenosis	Vatha disease					Bird shape Bird shape	speed spread	Kp
5	Varicose vein ulcer on both legs for 4 years	Pitha disease					Ring shape	Slowly spread	Pp
6	Frozen shoulder for 3 months	Vaatha disease					Ring shape	Fastly spread	Pp
7	Osteoarthritis on both knee joints	Vatha disease					Snake shape	Speed spread	Vv
8	Frozen left shoulder for 1&1/2 years	Vatha disease					Star shape	Speed spread	Vp

9	Hpot hyroidism for 3 years & osteo arthritis on both knee joint for 5/6 years	Pitha & vatha disease		Small round	no spread	Vk
10	Right frozen shoulde r for 5 month	Vatha disease		Irregul ar shape ring	Speed spread	Pv
11	Osteo arthritis on right side knee joint for 3 years	Vatha disease		Dumbl e shape	Slowly spread	kv
12	Lumb o sciatic syndro me	Vatha disease		Elonga ted branched stem	Speed spread	V
13	Ecze ma on left side lower leg for 4 months	Pitha Diseas e		Irregul ar margin	Speed spread	Vp
14	Sciati ca right side leg for 1 years	Vatha disease		Ring shape and beak appearan ce	Slowly spread	Pv
15	Poly arthritis for 4 months	Vatha disease		Snake shape	Speed spread	Vv
16	Varic ose vein ulcer on left side leg due	Pitha disease		Ring shape	No spread	P

	to DVT for					
17	UMN L left side hemiplegia	Vatha disease		Narrow streak with stem with thorn	Speed spread	Pv
18	Psoriasis For 3 years	Pitha disease		Ring shape with irregular margin	No spread	PV
19	Conduct dermatitis on both dorsum of the foot for 4 years	Pitha disease		Ring shape spread with irregular margin	Speed spread	Pv
20	Both knee joint osteoarthritis for 4 months	Vatha disease		Narrow streak with branched stem	Speed spread	Vp
21	Left knee joint osteoarthritis for 5 months	Vatha disease		Ring shape spread with irregular margin	slowly spread	Pv
22	Both knee joint rheumatoid arthritis	Vatha disease		Snake pattern	slowly spread	Vv
23	Ecze ma right side dorsum	Pitha disease		Ring shape	No spread	P

	of the foot for 3 months					
24	Ecze ma on lower part of knee joint for 1& ½ month	Pitha disease		Ring shape	No spread	P
25	UMN L left side hemiple gia for 4 month	Vatha disease		Ring shape	No spread	p
26	Sciati ca due to lumbar stenosis for 3 months	Vatha disease		Star	Speed spread	Vk
27	Left leg sciatica for 6 months	Vatha disease		Branc hed stem	Speed spread	V
28	Psori asis on whole body for 3 years	Pitha disease		Ring shape	Very speed spread	Pp
29	Rheu matic arthritis wrist joint for 1& ½ month	Vatha disease		Ring shape	No spread	P
30	LML on both side hemiple gia for 8 month	Vatha disease		Ring shape with irregular margin	Speed spread	Pv

31	Rheumatic arthritis for 5 years	Vatha disease		Elongated branched stem	Very speed spread	V
32	Lumbosciatic syndrome for 1 year	Vatha disease		Bird shape	Very speed spread	Vk
33	Both knee joint rheumatoid arthritis for 6 months	Vatha disease		Elongated branched stem	Very speed spread	V
34	Both elbow joint eczema for 5 months	Pitha disease		Ring shape persist	slowly spread	P
35	Rheumatoid arthritis on both knee and ankle joint for 14 dys	Vatha disease		Ring shape with beak appearance	slowly spread	Vp
36	White discharge for 5 month	Pitha disease		Ring to disappear	Slowly spread	Pp
37	UMNL right side hemiplegia for 3 month	Vatha disease		Small snake shape	Speed spread	V
38	Ecze ma on both hands	Pitha disease		Ring to star shape	Slowly spread	Pv

	for 6 months					
39	Osteo arthritis on both knee joint for 3 month	Vatha disease		Small snake	Speed spread	Vv
40	UMN L right hemiplegia for 5 month	Vatha disease		Ring shape to disappear	Speed spread	Pp
41	Osteo arthritis on both knee joint for 2 years	Vatha disease		Pearl shape	No spread	K
42	Both hand and feet numbness for 2 years	Vatha disease		Ring to beak appearance	Slowly spread	Vp
43	Psoriasis on whole body for 1 & 1/2 months	Pitha disease		Ring with irregular margin	Slowly spread	Pv
44	Both knee joint osteo arthritis for 2 month	Vatha disease		Spindle shape	Very speed spread	Vk
45	Wet eczema on both lower part of the knee joint for weeks	Pitha disease		Ring shape	Slowly spread	P

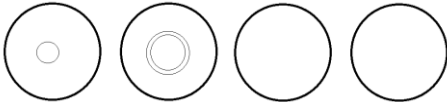




46	Dry eczema on both foets for 15 days	Pitha disease		Ring shape	Speed spread	P
47	Frozen both shoulders for 2 months	Vatha disease		Fish appearance	Very speed spread	Vp
48	Sciatica right side leg for 3 month	Vatha disease		Snake pattern	Speed spread	Vv
49	Osteoarthritis on left side knee joint	Vatha disease		Ring to irregular margin	Speed spread	Vp
50	Both hand dry eczema for 6 months	Pitha disease		Ring shape with irregular margin	Very speed spread	Pv

Table 2.1 abbreviation: V; Vatham, P; Pitham K;Kapham Vv; Vathathhil vatham, Vp;Vathathhil pitham, Vk; Vathathhil kapham,Pv; Pithahil vatham Pk ; Pithahil kapham

Table 2.2 presents the majority of patient's oil spreading pattern were Pithavatha 20%(n=10) among the study population. Only 2%(n=1) of patients were had Kapha , Kapha pitha and Kapha vatha oil impression on urine.

Table 2.2: Impression of oil drop on urine.

Impression of oil drop on urine	Frequency	Percentage %
V	05	10%
P	08	16%
K	01	02%
Vv	07	14%
Vp	08	16%
Vk	04	08%
Pp	05	10%
Pv	10	20%
Kp	01	02%
kv	01	02%

Table 3.1 Correlation between Prakrithi and Siddha categorized disease

		Prakrithi	Siddha categorized disease
Prakrithi	Pearson Correlation	1	.879**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	50	50
Siddha categorized disease	Pearson Correlation	.879**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	50	50

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3.2 Correlation between Prakrithi and Oil spreading speed.

		Prakrithi	Oil spreading speed
Prakrithi	Pearson Correlation	1	.875**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	50	50
Oil spreading speed	Pearson Correlation	.875**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	50	50

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3.3 Correlation between Prakrithi and Oil spreading pattern

		Prakrithi	Oil Spreading Pattern
Prakrithi	Pearson Correlation	1	.769**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	50	50
Oil Spreading Pattern	Pearson Correlation	.769**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	50	50

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

CONCLUSION

Vatha Prakrithi is a dominant Prakrithi among 50 selected patients. The disease which affected the majority of 50 patients was “Vatha” disease (68%). According to the siddha categorization, most of the patients are affected by Vatha disease. Among the 50 patients, 16% (n=8) of the “Neikuri” of study population showed response of very good prognosis, 48% (n=24) given a good prognosis, 22% (n=11) showed a bad prognosis and rest of 14% (n=7) showed very bad (worsen) prognosis. Among the 14% patients of very bad prognosis, 72% (n=5) have been affected by “Vatha” and 28% (n=2) were affected by “Pitha” diseases.

Patient who has a same “Prakrithi”, same “affected dhosa (disease)”, same Neikuri which means oil impression on urine and also if the patient’s oil spreading (disappearance) speed is high, it means the disease prognosis is poor. A very bad prognosis was found in those with a fast-spreading rate of oil with a combined result relating to the same type e.g Vatha Prakrithi, Vatha disease, Aggravated Vatha oil impression. So, through this correlation between Prakrithi & Neikuri, we can predict the prognosis of every individual.

Current results shown are from a pilot study from a small population size, a larger study needs to be conducted in a higher population size with a focus on a specific disease.

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