



## Review Article

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### A REVIEW ON THE ROLE OF SIDDHA DRUG SAGALANOI CHOORANAM IN MANAGEMENT OF KALLADAIPPU

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#### ABSTRACT

The prevalence of Renal calculus is on the rise due to increased lifestyle modifications such as insufficient water intake and high consumption of red meat. There is an increased demand for scientific validation among the common people and practitioners of modern medicines globally to accept Siddha medicines. Siddha medicine is a traditional system of approach that aims at eliminating the root cause of a disease rather than just mitigating the manifested symptoms of the underlying cause. It was brought into existence through those who attained psychosomatic perfection and immortality i.e. the Siddhars. The aim of this review article is to explore the scientific literary evidence for the polyherbal Siddha drug Sagalanoi chooranam in the treatment of Renal calculus (Kalladaippu). It is a sastric medicine indicated in Brahmamuni karukidai soothiram 380 and is purely herbal. The ingredients are easily available. Most of the ingredients used in the chooranam have anti-inflammatory, anti urolithiatic and diuretic action. They help to reduce the inflammation caused due to the stone, eliminate the growth of microbes caused due to stasis of urine and reduce the size of the stone. The ingredients are capable of mitigating altered Azhal and Vaatha that rationalises the use of this drug in the management of renal calculus. In modern and Siddha aspects the drug is a potentially efficient solution for the management of renal calculus. It is evident through this article that this drug can be used in the treatment of calculus instead of surgical procedures since it is effective, cost efficient, herbal and noninvasive.

**Keywords:** Siddha medicine, Sagalanoi Chooranam, Renal calculus, Kalladaippu

#### INTRODUCTION

Modern research findings provide valuable evidence that might assist the physician to treat renal calculus in Siddha since surgery is the most suggested option in Modern medicine. In yugi vaithya sinthamani the symptoms of Kalladaippu such as lower abdominal pain, mimicking of insertion of hot iron rod in urethra, oliguria, burning micturition, sweating all over the body correlates with the symptoms of Renal Calculus in Modern medicine <sup>1</sup>. Sagalanoi chooranam is a polyherbal formulation containing Seeragam (*Cuminum cyminum* Linn), Karunjeeragam (*Nigella sativa* Linn), Athimaturam (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn), Mathanakama poo (*Cycas circinalis* Linn), Sanna lavangam (*Syzygium aromaticum* Linn), Sathakuppai (*Anethum graveolens* Linn), Kothumalli (*Coriandrum sativum* Linn), Seeni karkandu and sugar (*Saccharum officinarum* Linn) which is indicated for Kalladaippu in Siddha sastric text <sup>2</sup>. This article focuses on the phytochemical constituents, traditional uses, the role of each ingredient in treating Renal calculus with scientific validation.

#### Purification Method

- Seeragam: The impurities such as sand and stone particles are removed and dried in sunlight.
- Karunjeeragam: The impurities such as sand and stone particles are removed, dried in sunlight and further fried till they are golden brown.
- Lavangam: The impurities are removed and dried in sunlight.
- Kothumalli: The seeds are made into a bundle in a cloth and burned as a kizhi in warm water or lemon juice and further dried in the sunlight.
- Mathanakamapoo: The stem, pollens are removed, and the petals are collected and dried.
- Athimaturam: The root is washed with pure water such as river water and further dried in sunlight.
- Sathakuppai: The impurities are removed and dried in sunlight.

The raw drugs are purified in the methods specified above individually and after proper drying they are powdered separately and mixed together at the end with sugar and seeni karkandu. The prepared chooranam is stored in airtight clean container. The dosage was indicated as 1.5 grams, twice a day in lukewarm water as an adjuvant.

**Table 1: Ingredients of Sagalanoi Chooranam**

Tamil Name	Botanical Name	Parts Used	Quantity
Seeragam	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> Linn	Seeds	35 grams
Karunjeeragam	<i>Nigella sativa</i> Linn	Seeds	35 grams
Athimathuram	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn	Root	35 grams
Mathana kamapoo	<i>Cycas circinalis</i> Linn	Flower	35 grams
Sanna lavangam	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> Linn	Flower bud	35 grams
Sathakuppai	<i>Anethum graveolens</i> Linn	Seeds	35 grams
Kothumalli	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn	Seeds	210 grams

**SEERAGAM (*Cuminum cyminum* Linn)**

**Taxonomical Classification**

Kingdom: Plantae  
 Order: Apiales  
 Family: Apiaceae  
 Genus: *Cuminum*  
 Species: *cyminum*  
 Tamil name: Jeeragam  
 English name: Cumin seeds  
 Botanical name: *Cuminum cyminum* Linn  
 Taste: Pungent and Sweet  
 Potency: Cold  
 Phytochemicals: Flavonoids, glycosides and monoterpenoids,

the main phytochemicals being carvone and limonene.  
 Activity: Antispasmodic, Anti flatulence, Digestive, Diuretic, Carminative Stomachic, Stimulant, Astringent, Immunostimulatory activity  
 Ethnobotanical uses: It is a medicinal herb belonging to the family of Apiaceae used as a common flavouring agent in Indian households. Cumin seeds are used in treatment of urinary tract infections. Paste of cumin seeds are applied externally to alleviate pain. Certain tribal populations recommend jeera water for lactating mothers for increased breast milk secretion and increase the mother's immunity. Roasted seeds along with buttermilk is given in treatment of digestive ailments . The seed oil is mixed with salt and applied externally for treatment of Eczema and scorpion bites.<sup>22</sup>

**Table 2: Scientific Validation for use of *Cumin cyminum* in treatment of Kalladaippu**

Activity	Scientific Evidence based on Research
Anti Inflammatory	1)Calcium oxalate crystals damage the epithelial cells of nephrons and causes inflammation. The anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects of <i>Cumin cyminum</i> the treatment of Calcium oxalate calculi induced nephritis. <sup>20</sup>
Anti Urolithic Activity	1) Administration of aqueous and alcoholic extract of <i>Cuminum</i> seeds to rats with hyperoxaluria reduced the elevated urinary oxalate and regulated the oxalate synthesis. The deposition of stone forming constituents in the serum and urine of the rats reduced after the infusion. The results indicate that the <i>Cuminum</i> seeds have high anti urolithiasis activity. <sup>5</sup> 2) The essential oil of <i>Cumin</i> seeds significantly decreased the formation of calcium oxalate stones, and the growth of renal calculi in different parts of the tubules which validates the anti-urolithiasis activity of the medicinal plants. <sup>20</sup>
Anti-Bacterial Activity	Many Calcium oxalate stones have a bacterial origin. Antibacterial activity of the essential oil of <i>Cumin cyminum</i> was suggested to be effective in treatment of such a calculi formation. <sup>20</sup>

**General Therapeutic effects of Jeeragam**

“Vaanthi yarusi kunmam vaainoi piligamiraip  
 Petrirumal kaladaipila gasanamut sernthakammal Aasanagu  
 taariyenum anthakiraniyum  
 Posanakudari yunnappome “  
 -Agasthiyar Gunavagadam  
 The above verses from siddha literature indicate that by consuming cumin seeds regularly we can attain relief from complaints of nausea, ulcers of stomach, cough, Renal calculus, Bronchial asthma, severe diarrhoea, diseases of spleen and oral cavity.<sup>4</sup>

Taste: Bitter  
 Potency: Hot  
 Phytochemicals: Thymoquinone, carvacrol, t-anethol, thymol, Nigellidine, Nigellidine, Nigellimine, and saponin which is a potent anti malignancy agent<sup>21</sup>  
 Activity: Diuretic, Antihypertensive, Antidiabetic, Anti-inflammatory, Renal protective, Antioxidant properties, Carminative, Emmenagogue, Anthelmintic, Stomachic, Emollient.  
 Ethnobotanical uses: Kalonji seeds have been an integral part of Arabian and Indian civilisation as food and medicine. A tincture from these seeds is used to treat diarrhoea, dropsy, amenorrhoea and skin eruptions. Externally it is used as an antiseptic due to its volatile oils. Along with cows' urine it is made into a paste and applied externally for reducing swelling. Arabian Gulf region has certain traditional procedures in which, cumin is recommended for a wide range of ailments, including fever, cough, bronchitis, asthma, chronic headache, migraine, dizziness, chest congestion, dysmenorrhea, obesity, diabetes, paralysis, hemiplegia, back pain, infection, inflammation, rheumatism, hypertension, and gastrointestinal problems such as dyspepsia, flatulence, dysentery, and diarrhoea.<sup>6</sup>

**KARUNJEERAGAM (*Nigella sativa* Linn)**

**Taxonomical Classification**

Kingdom: Plantae  
 Order: Ranunculales  
 Family: Ranunculaceae  
 Genus: *Nigella*  
 Species: *sativa*  
 Tamil name: Karunjeeragam  
 English name: Black cumin, small fennel  
 Botanical name: *Nigella sativa* Linn

**Table 3: Scientific Validation for use of Nigella Sativa in treatment of Kalladaippu**

Activity	Scientific Evidence based on Research
<b>Diuretic and Nephroprotective Activity</b>	Administration of <i>Nigella sativa</i> seeds oil was found to have protective effect by reducing significantly. Urinary and serum rates of calcium, phosphate and oxalate. It also increased the volume of urine excreted. The nephron protective and diuretic activity demonstrated by <i>Nigella</i> seeds provide scientific validation for their traditional use like a remedy against urolithiasis <sup>7</sup>
<b>Anti-Urolithiasis Activity</b>	1) Ethanolic Extract of <i>Nigella sativa</i> Seeds on Ethylene Glycol-Induced Kidney Calculi in Rats – Treatment of rats with ethanolic extract of <i>Nigella sativa</i> reduced the number of calcium oxalate deposits in a group of rats. The seeds also lowered the urine concentration of calcium oxalate. further studies were suggested on the therapeutic and preventive effects of the <i>Nigella sativa</i> on kidney calculus formation in human. <sup>8</sup> 2) Review Article A Review on Anti-Urolithiatic Activity of Herbal Folk Plants- <i>Nigella sativa</i> is considered to be one of the potent herbal folk plants with urolithiatic activity. <sup>9</sup>

**General Therapeutic effects of Karunjeeragam**

“Karunjeeragathan karapanodu punnum varunsirai peenisamum maatrum –arunthinaal Kaaichal thalaivaliyum kanvaliyum pomulagil Vaaicha marunthenavae vai “  
Agasthiyar Gunavagadam.

According to the above verses mentioned in Siddha literature, *Nigella* seeds are used in the treatment of Eczema, wounds, Severe headaches, Sinusitis, Fevers and ophthalmic pain. <sup>4</sup>

**ATHIMATHURAM (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn)**

**Taxonomical Classification**

Kingdom: Plantae  
Order: Fabales  
Family: Fabaceae  
Subfamily: Faboideae  
Genus: *Glycyrrhiza*  
Species: *glabra*  
Tamil name: Athimathuram  
English name: Indian or Jamaican liquorice

Botanical name: *Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn

Taste: Sweet

Potency: Cold

Phytochemicals: Triterpenoids, saponins, flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids and phenolic compounds

Activity: Diuretic, Choloretic, Expectorant, Antimicrobial, Anti-coagulant, Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Anti-ulcer and Immunomodulator activities.

Ethnobotanical uses: It is also called as the Indian Liquorice belonging to the family of Fabaceae. It literally means sweet root since it contains a saponin which is 60 times sweeter than cane sugar .<sup>22</sup> It is added to a variety of health products and food supplements. It has been used to trat a variety of pathological conditions by traditional healers owing to its rich phytochemical concentrations. It is used it combination with cumin seeds to stop excessive post-partum bleeding. It has been traditionally used to treat many diseases, such as respiratory disorders, hyperdipsia, epilepsy, fever, sexual debility, paralysis, stomach ulcers, rheumatism, skin diseases, haemorrhagic diseases, and jaundice.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 4: Scientific Validation for use of Glycyrrhiza glabra in treatment of Kalladaippu**

Activity	Scientific Evidence based on Research
<b>Diuretic Activity</b>	The root of <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> was administered orally in the form of decoction and parameters such as the volume of urine, pH of urine and urinary electrolyte concentrations like sodium, potassium and chloride were studied. Oral administration was found to increase the urine output in a dose-dependent manner without affecting the urinary electrolyte concentrations. The study concludes that the root of <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> has potent diuretic property. <sup>11</sup>
<b>Antibiotic Activity</b>	Comparison of effects of <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> with nalidixic acid and nitrofurantoin on bacteria isolated from urinary tract infections and urinary stones - A study was conducted to compare effects of <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> with nalidixic acid and nitrofurantoin on bacteria isolated from patients with urinary tract infections and renal calculi. It was concluded that extracts of <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> can be used in combination with antibiotics for the treatment of urinary tract infections. <sup>12</sup>

**General Therapeutic effects of Athimathuram**

“Kathiyari munpiniyaal varumpun thaagam KannoI unmaatham vikkal valivenkuttam  
Pithamelumburuki kiricharam aavartha Pitha moorchai vidabaagam veppam “  
- Theran gunavagadam.

From the above-mentioned verses Athimathuram is indicated for the treatment of eye diseases, persistent hiccups, pain, leukoderma, psychological imbalance, Tuberculosis, Urinary tract infection, Giddiness and excessive heat. <sup>4</sup>

**SANNA LAVANGAM (*Syzygium aromaticum* Linn)**

**Taxonomical Classification**

Kingdom: Plantae  
Order: Myrtales  
Family: Myrtaceae  
Genus: *Syzygium*  
Species: *aromaticum*  
Tamil name: Kirambu  
English name: Cloves  
Botanical name: *Syzygium aromaticum* Linn.

Taste: Pungent

Potency: Hot

Phytochemicals: Phenolic compounds such as eugenol, eugenol acetate, Gallic acid.

Activity: Antioxidant, Anti-microbial, Anti-viral, Diuretic, Odontalgic, Stomachic, Carminative and Stimulant.

Ethnobotanical uses: An irreplaceable role as a cosmetic, culinary and pharmaceutical agent. The flower buds are collected before maturation and dried. It is rich in essential oils. It is used to control nausea, cough, diarrhoea, dyspepsia. It is used as a favourite condiment. Dried cloves are a key ingredient in Indian Masala tea, a special variation of tea popular in various regions of India. Cloves are also said to be a natural anti helminthic. Clove oil has been suggested for dental pain and reduces blood sugar levels. In traditional Chinese medicine it is recommended to treat stomach issues, constipation, dysentery and other digestion problems. Studies have shown that it not only increases the appetite and production of hydrochloric acid but improves digestion of many key nutrients such as the B vitamins, beta-carotene and selenium and various phytochemicals from other spices and green tea.<sup>13</sup>

**Table 5: Scientific Validation for use of *Syzigium aromaticum* in treatment of Kalladaippu**

Activity	Scientific Evidence based on Research
<b>Diuretic Activity</b>	Comparative study of the effects of <i>Laurus nobilis</i> and <i>Syzigium aromaticum</i> aqueous extracts on urine volume and renal function in rats - The study concluded that a daily oral administration of aqueous extracts of <i>Syzigium aromaticum</i> increased urine output volume in normal rats, over a period of nine days, with no significant alterations in blood electrolytes and kidney tissues. <sup>14</sup>
<b>Anti-Microbial Activity</b>	An overview on urinary tract infections and effective natural remedies - Clove oil possesses antimicrobial, antifungal, antiviral, analgesic and immune boosting properties. It was suggested as a perfect combination for antibiotics to prevent yeast infections and UTI therapy. It was observed to promote quick healing and reduced inflammation caused by the infection. <sup>15</sup>

**General Therapeutic effects of Lavangam**

“Pithamayakkam baethiyodu vaanthiyum pome Suthavirathakaduppundhonrumo - Methha Lavangankonduvarakaetru sugamaagum Malamangae kattumena vaazthu“  
-Agasthiyar Gunavagadam.

From the above verses from Siddha text clove is indicated for the treatment of giddiness caused by aggravated Pitha humour, diarrhoea, vomiting, chronic dysentery and anal irritation.<sup>4</sup>

**MATHANA KAMAPOO (*Cycas circinalis* Linn)**

**Taxonomical Classification**

Kingdom: Plantae  
Division: Cycadophyta  
Class: Cycadopsida  
Order: Cycadales  
Family: Cycadaceae  
Genus: *Cycas*  
Species: *circinalis*  
Tamil name: Mathanakamapoo  
English name: Queen sago  
Botanical name: *Cycas circinalis* Linn  
Taste: Sweet  
Potency: Cold  
Phytochemicals: Alkaloids, saponins, carbohydrates and caffeic,

vanillic, p-coumaric, ferulic acids.

Activity: Narcotic, Stimulant, Aphrodisiac activities, Temporary analgesic (Externally), Antibacterial activity (against *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*).

Ethnobotanical uses: It is taken in combination with other drugs to provide strength and vitality in males. Research has provided data for the potential role of Cycas in therapeutic applications in radiation treatment through attenuation of oxidative stress. Species of Cycas are of considerable economic importance. Starch is extracted from several species of Cycas. Young succulent leaves are used as vegetable in some parts of India. Several species of Cycas are of medicinal value.<sup>16</sup> The juice of young leaves of *Cycas circinalis* is used as a remedy for stomach disorders, flatulence, blood vomiting and skin diseases. The decoction of young seeds of this species is purgative and emetic. The bark and the seeds are ground to a paste with oil and used as a poultice on sores, cuts, wounds, ulcers and swellings. The mucilaginous terminal buds, crushed in rice water or in water holding in suspension fine particles of clay, is used in the dressing of ulcerated wounds, swollen glands, and boils. The juice of tender leaves is useful in the treatment of flatulence and vomiting. A decoction of the leaves is drunk to soothe cough. A gum obtained from the plant has been used medicinally, particularly as an agent that is said to produce rapid suppuration when applied to malignant ulcers. The gum also has the repute of being a good antidote for snake and insect bites.<sup>16</sup>

**Table 6: The Scientific Validation for use of *Cycas circinalis* in treatment of Kalladaippu**

Activity	Scientific Evidence based on Research
<b>Diuretic and Anti-Bacterial Activity</b>	Antibacterial Activity of <i>Cycas circinalis</i> Ovules - A Naked Seeded Gymnosperm - Terminal shoots of <i>Cycas circinalis</i> acts as an astringent and diuretic. Comparison of the inhibitory activity of the extracts with the antibiotics Vancomycin and Penicillin against human pathogenic bacteria revealed that methanol extract of <i>Cycas circinalis</i> ovule was significantly higher than that of the antibiotics tested. <sup>17</sup>

**SATHAKUPPAI (*Anethum graveolens* Linn)**

**Taxonomical Classification**

Kingdom: Plantae  
Order: Apiales  
Family: Apiaceae  
Genus: *Anethum*  
Species: *graveolens*  
Tamil name: Sathakuppai  
English name: The Dill  
Botanical name: *Anethum graveolens* Linn  
Taste: Sweet and pungent  
Potency: Hot  
Phytochemicals: volatile oils, carvone, limonene, myristicin, coumarins, flavonoids and phenolic acids  
Activity: Diuretic, Anti-inflammatory, Anti diabetic, Anti convulsive, Anti insomnia, sedative and hypolipidemic activity

Ethnobotanical uses: Anethum is derived from Greek word “aneeton“meaning strong smelling. Dill, as a flavouring and nutritious plant, is used in some common Iranian foods. Dill is used as a remedy for indigestion and flatulence and is also reported to be milk secretion stimulant and cholesterol-lowering agent. Moreover, it is used as an anti-convulsion, anti-emetic, anti-cramp (in children) remedy and also recommended topically as a wound healer. On the other hand, Dill seed augments the appetite and strengthen the stomach. Based on Iranian Traditional Medicine texts and definition of diseases in traditional medicine and modern medicine, Dill is one of the most well-known herbs that have been used in several different disorders as anti-inflammatory, diuretic, galactagogue and anti-spasmodic. In addition, Dill has consumed as stomach, liver, kidney and bladder tonic. Dill can strengthen the brain in poultice form. It can also be used as preservative, carminative and anti-infection.<sup>18</sup>

**Table 7: Scientific Validation for use of *Anethum graveolens* in treatment of Kalladaippu**

Activity	Scientific Evidence based on Research
<b>Diuretic Activity</b>	The volatile oil as well as aqueous extract of the aerial parts of Dill exhibited a significant diuretic effect, anti-inflammatory effect. The aqueous solution also had significant antispasmodic effect. <sup>19</sup>
<b>Anti Inflammatory Activity</b>	The study of Anti-Inflammatory Activity of Oil Based Dill ( <i>Anethum graveolens</i> ) Extract Used Topically in Formalin-Induced Inflammation in Male Rat Paw – The study proved that the topical application of Dill reduced paw inflammation compared to Diclofenac due to the presence of carvone and limonene. <sup>18</sup>

**General Therapeutic effects of Sathakuppai**

“Vaathamodu sothigavatham sirasunoi  
Mothu sevi noi kabanoi moodusuram-othukindra  
Moolakaduppu muthirpeeniam pogum Gnaala sathakuppai naadu“  
-Agasthiyar Gunavagadam.

From the above verses Sathakuppai is indicated for the treatment of severe pain, headache, diseases of the head and ear, and diseases caused due to excessive phlegm, fever, Haemorrhoids and sinusitis.<sup>4</sup>

**KOTHUMALLI (*Coriandrum sativum* Linn)**

**Taxonomical Classification**

Kingdom: Plantae  
Order: Apiales  
Family: Apiaceae  
Genus: *Coriandrum*

Species: *sativum*

Tamil name: Dhaniya

English name: Coriander seeds

Botanical name: *Coriandrum sativum* Linn

Taste: Pungent

Potency: Cold and hot

Phytochemicals: Polyphenols, terpenes, linalool.

Activity: Anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, antioxidant, food preservative, Anti spoilage, Hypolipidemic activities.

Ethnobotanical uses: The dried seeds are used in almost every household of India due to a variety of benefits such as for extending the shelf life of foods and for its aroma due to the rich concentrations of polyphenols, terpenes and linalool. It is also a source of calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphorus and potassium. The extracts or paste is applied externally for treating rheumatic pain. It is used in cough, Ulcers, insomnia, vomiting, dysentery. To treat Malaria a decoction of neem, dhaniya and ginger is given in certain tribes. A concoction of dhaniya seeds and turmeric is a home remedy for pimples and blackheads<sup>22</sup>

**Table 8: Scientific Validation for use of *Coriandrum sativum* in treatment of Kalladaippu**

Activity	Scientific Evidence based on Research
<b>Diuretic Activity</b>	1) Acute diuretic effect of continuous intravenous infusion of an aqueous extract of <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> . in anesthetized rats - Continuous intravenous infusion of the crude aqueous extract of <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> induced a significant dose-dependent increase in diuresis, natriuresis, Kaliuresis, chloride excretion and GFR. These results confirm the traditional use of <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> as a diuretic in the Moroccan population <sup>23</sup> 2) Preliminary Phytochemical Analysis and Diuretic Activity of the Extracts of <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Leaves in Wistar Albino Rats - The study justifies that the therapeutic diuretic activity of the extracts of <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> is due to the presence of numerous phytoconstituents <sup>24</sup>

**General Therapeutic effects of Kothumalli**

“Kothamalli veppam kulirkaichal pithamandham Sarthivikkal thaagamodu thaathunattam - kathiezhum Vaatha vigarmadar vankaratha pivaranam Boothalathilaatha katrum potru“  
-Agasthiyar Gunavagadam.

According to the above verses Coriander seeds are indicated for the treatment of Fever with rigor, Hiccups, Excessive thirst, Male infertility, Wound healing, Excessive heat and vomiting.<sup>4</sup>

**DISCUSSION**

The ingredients of drug Sagalanoi chooranam are purely herbal and have potent Diuretic and Anti urolithiasis activity that validates its usage in treatment of Renal calculus. Moreover, the ingredients possess anti-inflammatory activity that mitigates the inflammation caused by the calculus on renal epithelium. The Anti-bacterial and Anti biotic activities of certain ingredients provide an excellent barrier against bacterial colony growth cause by obstruction or stagnation of urine due to presence of the calculus. According to Siddha theory, most of the ingredients possess sweet taste and cold potency that mitigates aggravated Azhal and Vatha humour. The drugs are mostly carminative and stomachic and provides relief from nausea and vomiting caused in patients with calculus. Further modern research articles have supported the usage of these ingredients in the chooranam. These factors make Sagalanoi chooranam a good option in the treatment of Kalladaippu.

**CONCLUSION**

From this literature review of the drug Sagalanoi chooranam, it is evident that most of the drugs contain diuretic, anti-microbial, anti-urolithiasis and anti-inflammatory activities that increases the urine output, prevents urinary tract infections and reduces inflammation to renal tissues or ureters that might be caused due to the calculus. Further clinical trials in large populations might provide stronger evidence for usage of the drug in management of Renal calculus.

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