

Review Article

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22192/ijamr.2018.05.05.006>

Review on single plant for the management of Amenorrhoea

**Dr.Murugavel T^{1*}, Dr.Aysha S², Dr.Poongodi Kanthimathi A S³,
Dr. Ahamed Mohideen M⁴, Dr.Ganesan G⁵**

^{1,2}PG scholar, Department of PG Sirappu Maruthuvam, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, Tamilnadu, India

³Professor & HOD , Department of PG Sirappu Maruthuvam, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai Tamilnadu, India

⁴Grade II Lecturer, Department of PG Sirappu Maruthuvam, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, Tamilnadu, India

⁵Grade II Lecturer, Department of PG Sirappu Maruthuvam, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai, Tamilnadu, India

***Corresponding author:** Dr. T. Murugavel, PG scholar, Department of PG Sirappu Maruthuvam, Government Siddha Medical College, Palayamkottai. Tamilnadu, India

E-mail: drtmurugavel@gmail.com

Keywords

manjitti,
emmenagogual,
female disorder

Abstract

This article described about the emmenagogual effect of manjitti (*Rubia cordifolia*) on patient with amenorrhoea. Manjitti is easily available medicinal plant. This plant used to treat many disease such as bleeding disorders, acne, ulcer, swelling and some poisons. Traditionally this plant used for amenorrhoea condition and it promote menstruation. Our aim of the paper is to exhibit the emmenagogual effect of manjitti by the scientific evidence.

Introduction

Siddha system is oldest traditional medicine used to south Indian people. Siddha medicines are prepared from plant, mineral, metal and animal sources. Siddha medicine used to treat many human body illness as well as disease oriented for neurological problem skin disorders, organ failures and etc. Siddha medical system have different type of medicinal preparations such as internal medicine like kudineer(decoction), chooranam(powder), legium and external medicine. Amenorrhoea is a common uterine disorder than other uterine diseases. It has a symptoms of low back pain, loss of appetite, infertility, fever, some other illness. majitti is a superb herbal to treat gynaecological

problems, Icterus, dropsy, intestinal debility, atrophy, rickets, delayed bone consolidation, spleen and liver disorders. In this paper, i am scientifically prove the emmenagogue effect of manjitti with scientific evidences.

Plant review

Taxonomy:

Kingdom : Plantae
Class : Dicotyledons
Subclass : Gamopetalae
Series : Inferae
Family : Rubiaceae
Botanical Name : *Rubia cordifolia*



Chemical constituents:

A manjitti plant root contain quinines like glycosides including rubidian, 1-hydroxy 2- methoxy anthroquinone, 3-di methyl 2-corboxy anthro quinone, rubiprasin A,B,C , ruierabonls, aborane, triterbenoids, mangistin, alizarin, crancin, mollugin, furomullugin.

Phytochemical study:

Two pigments present in roots. First one is prismato merismalayana and second one is rubiadin-1methyl ether.

Therapeutic action:

- Emmenagogue
- Astringent
- Diuretic

Modern aspect:

Amenorrhoea classified into types:

1. Primary amenorrhoea
2. Secondary amenorrhoea

Primary Amenorrhoea:

It is defined as absence of Menstruation by the age of 15 to 16 years. Therefore failure of development of any secondary sexual characters by 14 years should be investigated and failure to menstruation by 16 years with second sexually characters should arouse concern. The Famous Five classical changes that happened as secondary sexual characters are:

- ✚ Breast growth
- ✚ Auxiliary hair
- ✚ Growth spurts
- ✚ Pubic hair growth
- ✚ Menarch

Etiology

- ✚ Inperforated hymen
- ✚ Transverse vaginal septum
- ✚ Absent vagina
- ✚ Non functioning uterus
- ✚ XY female androgen insensitivity
- ✚ Resistant ovary syndrome
- ✚ Constitutional delay

Primary amenorrhoea with absent secondary sexual characteristics:

- ✚ Isolated GnRH deficiency/kallmen syndrome
- ✚ Weight loss/anorexia
- ✚ Excessive exercise
- ✚ Hyperprolactinimia
- ✚ Gonodal agenesis
- ✚ Galactosemia
- ✚ Turner syndrome
- ✚ Primary amenorrhoea with heterosexual development
- ✚ Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- ✚ Androgen secreting tumours
- ✚ True hermaphrodites

Secondary Amenorrhoea:

Absence of menstruation for three normal menstrual cycles in a woman who previously menstruated or no menses for six months is defined as secondary amenorrhoea.

Etiology

I Utrine factors:

- ✚ Infection or radiation

II Ovarian factors

- ✚ Polycystic ovarian syndrome
- ✚ Primary ovarian insufficiency
- ✚ Resistant ovarian syndrome
- ✚ Loss of ovarian function due to radiation or removal
- ✚ Androgen producing ovarian tumours

III Pituitary factors

- ✚ Truma tumors infection inhibit secretion of growth hormones
- ✚ Trolactinoma
- ✚ Sheens syndrome
- ✚ Simmands disease

IV.Hypothalamic factors

- ✚ Trauma
- ✚ Shock, stress, anorexia, strenuous exercise

V Adrenal factors

- ✚ Adrenal tumors
- ✚ Cushing syndrome
- ✚ Congenital causes

VI Other factors

- ✚ Drugs
- ✚ Diabetic mellitus
- ✚ Chronic nephritis
- ✚ Hypo or hyperthyroidism
- ✚ Hyperprolactinemia

In Siddha aspect:

Siddha text classified 4448 disease. Amenorrhoea is compared to soothaga thadai or soothaga sikkal or soothaga vayu.

Types of Amenorrhoea:

1. Poli soothaga thadai (false amenorrhoea):
Uterine bleeding, stasis with uterine track it causes by immature formation of uterus and ovary.
2. Mei soothaga thadai (true amenorrhoea)

It is present in physiologically due to

- Menarche
- Pregnancy
- Lactation
- After menopause

But menstruation present in 70% of lactation period

Discussion

Manjitti is a rubiaceae family plant. This family peculiarly contain the efficacy of regulate menstruation. The plant manjitti root naturally contains action of Emmanagoguae (Ruthuvundakki). The Root of the plant also used as inflammation diseases of the uterus and vagina. .the root is prescribed for amenorrhoea and to the mother after delivery for cleaning and shrinking of the uterus. Also infusion of the manjitti root as a drink to women after delivery to pro cure copious flow of lochia. The root decoction of manjitti is effective to regulate the menstruation from the above evidences strongly revile the root of the manjitti contain emmanagogue effect. This review paper definitely used for further preclinical evaluation of the drug can evaluate the action and can cure the uterine bleeding disorder economically and safely.

Conclusion

The above evidence shows emmenagogual action of Manjitti. Further preclinical evaluation of drug can evaluate the action and can cure the uterine bleeding disorder economically and safety. Manjitti have anti clotting factor in extrinsic pathway factors V, VII, X, prothrombin and fibrinogen. So no anti-clotting effect and treat Amenorrhoea patient.

References

1. Mr. Murugesha muthaliyar, Siddha Materia Medica, Indian Medicines and Homeopathy, Chennai
2. Dr. K.S. Uthamarayan, Siddha Maruthuvanga Surukkam, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, Chennai.
3. Dr.K.M. Nadkarni, Indian Materia Medica, Volume II
4. Dr.S. Somasundaram, M.Sc., M.Phil., E.S.M.P., Ph.D., Taxonomy of Angiosperm Part I and Part II
5. Dr.Manju Gita Mishra: DGO MS FICS FICOG FIAMS FICMCH, Dr. Hemali Heidi Sinha, MBBS DGO MS(OBS & GYNC) FICMCH, Treatment and Prognosis in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Patna, Bihar, India.
6. Dr. M. Venugopal, H.B.I.M, Magalir Maruthuvam, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy, Chennai.

7. More D.B, Gajarmal A.A, Shende M.B, Comparative studies of Different Samples of Manjishtha (*Rubia Cordifolia* Linn) W.S.R. To Deshvichara, Assistant Professor, Department of Dravyagunavigyana, Government Ayurveda College, Nanded – 431601, Maharashtra, India.
8. Preeti singh, Syed Javed Ali, Ethnomedicinal Palants of Family Rubiaceae of Eastern U.P. Department of Botany, Shibli National Collee, Azamgarh, UP., India.
9. Devipriya M , E.A. Ssiril, Pharmacognostic studies on Indian Madder (*Rubia cordifoila* L.) Department of Boatany, university of Kerala, kariavattom, Trivandrum.
10. Mohd Mughees, shipra Rani Jha, Shabna Akhtar, Javed Ahmad and Altaf Ahmad, Quantitative determination of Rubiadin in Different Accessions of *Rubia cordifolia* Linn, By Isocratic RP – HPLC, Department of Biotechnology, Faculty of Science, Jamia Hamdard (hamdard University), New Delhi.
11. Verma A, Kumar B, Alam P, Singh V and Gupta SK, *Rubia Cordifolia* – A Review on Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. Int J Pharm Sci REs 2016; 7(7): 2720 – 31 doi : 10.13040/IJPSR.0975-8232.7(7).2720-31.
12. M. Kannan, A.J.A. Ranjith Singh and M. Narayanan, Phytochemistry and Ethanopharmacological Studies on *Rubia cordifolia* Linn. (Rubiaceae), Department of Microbiology, V.H.N.S.N College, Virudhunagar.

Access this Article in Online	
	Website: www.ijarm.com
	Subject: Siddha Medicine
Quick Response Code	
DOI: 10.22192/ijamr.2018.05.05.006	

How to cite this article:

Murugavel T, Aysha S, Poongodi Kanthimathi A S, Ahamed Mohideen M, Ganesan G. (2018). Review on single plant for the management of Amenorrhoea. Int. J. Adv. Multidiscip. Res. 5(5): 43-46.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22192/ijamr.2018.05.05.006>