வர்ம மருத்துவம்

MEDICAL VARMALOGY

AN INDIAN MEDICAL SYSTEM

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கலைகளின் ஆய்வு நிறுவனம், கோவை ARTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE FIRST EDITION: 11th May, 2008

RE-PRINT : 10th May, 2010 & 19th December, 2012

PRICE:



TITLE: MEDICAL VARMALOGY - AN INDIAN MEDICAL SYSTEM

(Proceedings of National Conference on Varmalogy 2008)

COPY RIGHT: ARTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (**ARI**)

PUBLISHED BY: ARTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ARI)

25/2, Subbaiah Nagar, Perianaickenpalayam

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FROM EDITORIAL BOARD

Dear Friends.

Greetings to all and a very warm welcome to the first National Conference on "Varmalogy".

We are gathered here on this great occasion to discuss, debate and share our knowledge of the divine art of Varmam.

This conference has been organized under the aegis of the Arts Research Institute (ARI) which has been advised since its inception by Dr.N. Shunmugom, Ph.D. and Professor of Tamil at Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts and Science in Coimbatore.

Dr. N.Shunmugom was born in the Kanyakumari District of Tamilnadu. From a young age, he displayed a great thirst for the art of Varma. Over the years, he sought and learnt the art from a number of Varmam Asaans (Masters) and collected several varmam manuscripts scattered across southern India.

Having dedicated himself to the scientific revival of the Art of Varmam he helped to establish ARI to spread Varmam to the whole world, beginning with Tamil Nadu. Under the ARI umbrella he taught the art of varmam to thousands, both medical professionals and common citizens.

ARI, through its therapy centres across 14 locations in India, continuous to serve thousands of patients every week. Encouraged by the good results obtained through the centres, Dr. N.Shunmugom felt it was time to share the true potential of Varmam treatment with the scientific world.

Under his guidance, groups of patients across a variety of ailments were selected for clinical study. Proper clinical evaluation and accepted laboratory investigations were done. Varmam treatment was then administered under the super vision of qualified medical practitioners. Finally, the progress of the patients was carefully documented.

These are the results now being presented to you.

In the future, ARI plans to undertake more such studies, with rigorous protocols, so that varmam therapy can be fully established as per prevailing scientific norms.

We pray that by the grace of the Almighty and with your constructive co-operation, the art of Varmam will occupy centre stage at the all India level in the near future.

Thanking You.

11th May, 2008 EDITORS

ARTS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ARI)

Arts Research Institute, or ARI (கலைகளின் ஆய்வு நிறுவனம்), is a registered public charitable trust. It was founded by Dr. M. Renuka, Ph.D. on 17th October 2005.

The main object of the Trust is to conduct research on the hidden ancient indigenous Indian arts like varmam and publish the results in the form of research papers, journals and books. It also aims to treat diseases both by establishing varmam therapy centres throughout India and also by organizing varmam medical camps.

Of the various divisions under ARI, Thirumoolar Varmam Research & Therapy Centre is the most active; it is responsible for ensuring that the fruits of varmam treatment reach everybody. ARI has 14 varmam therapy centres across India; 10 in Tamil Nadu and one each in Pondicherry, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and New Delhi. There are 60 doctors across various discipline, who treat patients at these centres. 125 volunteers also service alongside them. Nearly 10,000 receive varmam treatment each month through ARI. It is noteworthy that treatments are conducted under the supervision of registered medical practitioners, who have government recognition to practice medicine.

At the nominal cost of Rs.100/- per month, patients consult doctors once a month and are also entitled to 8 sessions of varmam therapy at any of the centres across India.

A quarterly magazine has been launched in January 2006 called Vethasatthi Ennum Varmakkalai (வேதசத்தி என்னும் வர்மக்கலை). This magazine has been bringing the results of our varmam research into the public domain since then.

Dr. N.Shunmugom, Ph.D., Varmam Researcher and Honorary Advisor to ARI, with his proficiency in both varmam and Tamil language, is the prime mover behind the Trust activites.

For additional details regarding ARI, please visit our website at http://www.ari.org.in/ or email us ArtsResearchInstitute@gmail.com.

Suresh K. Manoharan, Secretary & Treasurer, Arts Research Institute

FROM THE ADVISOR'S DESK

11th May, 2008

Dear All,

I am very happy to know that practitioners across various systems of medicine have gathered here; to share their experience with varmam and learn from each other.

Doctors from Siddha, Ayurveda, Allopathy, Homeopathy, Physiotherapy and Naturopathy have come forward enthusiastically to participate in the first National Conference on Varmology.

This year, these doctors are highlighting the results that ARI has obtained through its therapy centers, across 11 ailments.

If we can meet every year, and discuss our field results across on increasing variety of illnesses, it will be a great boon to all humanity.

I convey my heartfelt best wishes to all the doctors involved.

S

Dr. N. Shunmugom, Ph.D.,

Associate Professor in Tamil & Varmam Researcher Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya College of Arts & Science Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore 641020

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வர்ம மருத்துவம்

முனைவர் ந. சண்முகம், Ph.D., எஸ்.ஆர்.கே.வி. கலை அறிவியற் கல்லூரி கோவை – **20**

இந்தியாவில் எண்ணற்ற கலைகள் வளர்ந்தன. அவற்றுள் சில அழிந்தன. சில மறைக்கப்பட்டன. மறைக்கப்பட்ட கலைகளுள் ஒன்று வர்மக்கலை. மனித வாழ்வை வளமாக்க சித்தர்களால் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட அற்புதக் கலை வர்மக் கலையாகும். (1) மருத்துவம் சார்ந்த வர்மக் கலை மக்களுக்கு மறைக்கப்பட்டது. இவ்வர்ம மருத்துவத்தின் நுட்பங்களை மக்கள் உணர்ந்து மருத்துவம் செய்து கொண்டால் மிகப் பெரிய பலனை மக்கள் சமுதாயம் அடையும் என்பது உண்மையாகும். (2)

இவ்வா்ம மருத்துவம் தமிழகத்தின் தென்பகுதியில் குமரி, நெல்லை மாவட்டங்களிலும், தென் கேரளப் பகுதியிலும் இன்றும் வளமோடு வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றது. குருகுல அமைப்போடு இவ்வா்மக்கலை கற்றுத் தரப்படுகின்றது. இக்கலைக்குரிய எழுத்துப்பூர்வமான ஆதாரங்கள் ஓலைச் சுவடிகளாகவும், காகிதச் சுவடிகளாகவும் இன்றும் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. (4) இக்கலையில் ஒருவா் ஒரளவிற்குக் கற்றுத் தோ்ச்சிப் பெறவேண்டுமானால் சுமாா் 12 ஆண்டுகள் தேவைப்படும் (5). இக்கலையில் வல்லுநா்களை "வா்ம ஞானி" (6) எனக் கூறுவா். இவா்கள் தான் இக்கலைக்குப் பேராசிரியா்கள். இவ்வா்ம ஞானியா்கள் பலா் இன்றும் வாழ்ந்து வருகிறாா்கள்.

தமிழில் "வர்மம்" என்ற சொல் மலையாளத்திலும், சமஸ்கிருதத்திலும் "மர்மம்" என உள்ளது. இன்று கிடைக்கின்ற வர்ம நூல்கள் தமிழ் மொழியில் எழுதப்பட்டவை மிகுதியாகக் கிடைக்கின்றன. மலையாளத்தில் கிடைக்கின்ற வர்ம நூல்கள் மலையாள எழுத்தில் தமிழ்ச் சொற்களில் உள்ளன. இச்சுவடிகளின் பட்டியல் ஒன்று இந்நூலின் பின்னிணைப்பில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இன்று சுமார் 120–க்கும் மேற்பட்ட தலைப்புகளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இன்று சுமார் 50 நூலின் பட்டியல் மட்டும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

வா்ம ஆற்றல் :

வா்ம மருத்துவத்திற்கு மூலமாக இருப்பது வா்ம ஆற்றலாகும். உடலுள் இரத்தம் ஓடுவது போல, காற்று சுழல்வது போல, வா்ம ஆற்றலும் உடலுள் சுழன்று கொண்டிருக்கின்றது என்பது வா்ம நூல்களின் சித்தாந்தம்.⁽⁷⁾

வா்மம் என்பது என்ன? என்ற வினாவிற்கு மிக அற்புதமான பதிலை வா்ம நூல்கள் காட்டுகின்றன. வாசி தட்டும் இடமெல்லாம் வா்ம இடம். (8) சுவாசம் தட்டும் இடமெல்லாம் வா்ம இடம் என்பன வா்மத்திற்கு விளக்கம். எனவே வாசி, காற்று, சுவாசம் என்பதன் பொதுச் சொல்லாக வா்மம் என்பதை சித்தா்கள் கையாண்டுள்ளனா். (9) உடலுள் இயங்குகின்ற ஆற்றலைக் குறிப்பதுதான் வாசி, காற்று ஆகிய சொற்கள். எனவே வா்மம் என்பது உடலுள் இயங்கும் மிக மிக நுண்மையான ஆற்றல் எனக் கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும்.

உடலுள் இயங்கும் வர்ம ஆற்றலை பல்வேறு நிலைகளில் சித்தர்கள் ஆராய்ந்துள்ளனர். ஆற்றல் உடலுள் எந்த இடத்தில் தொடங்குகின்றது என்பதை வைத்து வர்ம ஆற்றலுக்குப் பெயர் கொடுத்துள்ளனர்.

- 1. ஆனந்த மூளையில் (Pineal Gland) இருந்து உடல் முழுவம் பரவுகின்ற ஆற்றலை **மனோசத்தி** என அழைத்தனர். ⁽¹⁰⁾
- 2. மூளைப்பரப்பில் இருந்து உடலுள் பரவுகின்ற ஆற்றலை **பேரொளி** ச**த்தி** என கூறினர். ⁽¹¹⁾
- 3. மூலாதாரத்தில் இருந்து புறப்பட்டு உடல் முழுவதும் பரவும் ஆற்றலை **அருள்சத்தி** என்றனர். ⁽¹²⁾
- 4. உணவின் மூலம் கிடைக்கின்ற ஆற்றலை **காயசத்தி** என்றனர்.⁽¹³⁾
- 5. மேற்கூறப்பட்ட ஆற்றலின் விசையால் உருவாகும் ஆற்றலை **காந்த சத்தி** என்றனர். ⁽¹⁴⁾

இவ்வாறாக சுமார் 20–க்கும் மேற்பட்ட உடலியல் ஆற்றலை சித்தர்கள் தனித்தனியாக ஆராய்ந்துள்ளனர். (15)

இத்தகு வா்ம ஆற்றலைப் பயன்படுத்தி மனிதனின் நோயைப் போக்கினா். நோய் வராமல் தடுத்தனா். மருந்தில்லா மருத்துவ முறையை உருவாக்க சித்தா்கள் பாடுபட்டுள்ளனா்.

வா்ம ஆற்றலின் காலம் :

மனிதன் தோன்றியவுடன் வா்ம ஆற்றலும் தோன்றியிருக்கும் என்பது உண்மை. இருப்பினும் எழுத்து வடிவ ஆதாரம் எப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டது என்பது அறிதல் வேண்டும்.

"உந்தி முதலா முந்துவளி தோன்றி" (தொல்–38) என்பது தொல்காப்பியச் சூத்திரம். ⁽¹⁶⁾ இதற்கு நச்சினார்க்கினியர் "கொப்பூழடியாகத் தோன்றி முந்துகின்ற உதானன் என்னும் காற்று " எனப் பொருள் தருகிறார். உதானன் என்னும் காற்று தொப்பூழை மையமாகக் கொண்டு மேல் எழுந்து பேசுவதற்குக் காரணமாக அமைகின்றது. இன்று பேசாதப் பல குழந்தைகளைப் பேச வைப்பதற்கு வர்ம சிகிச்சையின் மூலம் உதானன் என்ற காற்றை இயக்கி குழந்தைகளைப் பேச வைத்துள்ளோம். இந்த உதானன் என்ற காற்றைக் குறிப்பிட்ட தொல்காப்பியம் என்ற நூல் கி.மு. வில் எழுதப்பட்டதாக அறிஞர்கள் கருதுவர். ⁽¹⁷⁾ எனவே வர்ம ஆற்றலின் எழுத்துப்பூர்வமான சான்று கி.மு. வில் தமிழில் உள்ளது என கொள்வதில் தவறில்லை. சமஸ்கிருதம் போன்ற பழமையான கொள்வதில் தவறில்லை. தமஸ்கிருதம் போன்ற பழமையான மொழியின் இலக்கண, இலக்கியங்களிலும் இது போன்ற குறிப்புகள் இருக்கலாம். அந்த மொழி சார்ந்த வல்லுநர்கள் அவற்றை வெளிப்படுத்துவது நல்லது.

இந்த வா்ம ஆற்றலை "வேதசத்தி" எனத் திருமூலா் தம் திருமந்திரத்துள் (தமிழ் நூல்) குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளாா். (18) **திருமூலா்,** பதஞ்சலியாா், வியாக்ரபாதா் மூவரும் சமகாலத்தவா்கள். எனவே பதஞ்சலி, வியாக்ரபாதா் எழுதிய வடமொழி நூல்களை ஆராய்ந்தால் வா்ம ஆற்றல் பற்றிய கல்வியின் காலம் இன்னும் தெளிவாக வாய்ப்புகள் உள்ளன.

வா்ம இடம் :

மேற் கூறப்பட்ட வாம் ஆற்றல் உடலில் பல்வேறு இடங்களில் ஓடிப்பரந்து, நின்று, இயங்கி, சுழன்று உடலை வலுவாக்குகின்றது. இவ்வாற்றல் நரம்பு, எழும்பு, தசை, உள்ளுறுப்பு போன்ற உடல் உறுப்புகளில் தங்கி அவ்விடத்தை வலுவுடையதாகச் செய்கின்றது.

வா்ம ஆற்றல் இரத்த ஓட்டம், சுவாச ஓட்டம், வெப்ப ஓட்டத்தின் வழியாக உடலுள் இயங்குகின்றது. இவ் ஓட்டங்கள் தடைபடுகின்ற பொழுது இவற்றையும் வா்ம ஆற்றல் சரி செய்கின்றது. உடலுள் நுண்மையாக இயங்கும் வா்ம ஆற்றலின் ஓட்டம் தங்கி தொழில் செய்யும் இடம் வா்ம இடமாகும்.

பொதுவாக வா்ம இடங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 108 என்பதாகும். அவை முறையே **படுவா்மம்–12, தொடுவா்மம்–96** எனப்பகுக்கப்படும்.⁽¹⁹⁾ வா்ம நூலுக்கு, நூல் வா்ம எண்ணிக்கை பலவாகும். மொத்தம் 8,000 வா்ம முடிச்சுகள் இருப்பதாக வா்ம நூல்கள் கூறுகின்றன.⁽²⁰⁾

இன்று கிடைக்கின்ற அனைத்து நூல்களையும் தொடர்ந்து, படித்து வந்தால் இத்தனை வர்ம இடங்களின் தேவை என்ன என்பது தெரியவரும். வர்ம இடங்களை சித்தர்கள் பின்வரும் நிலைகளில் பயன்படுத்தியமை நூல்களின் வாயிலாக அறியமுடிகின்றன. அவை,

- 1. நோயைத் தீர்க்க நேரடியான வர்ம இடங்கள் (21) (Primary Points)
- **2. நோயைத் தீர்க்க மறைமுகமான வர்ம இடங்கள்** ⁽²²⁾ (Secondary Points)
- **3. நேரடி, மறைமுக வா்ம இடங்களை வலுவாக்கும் வா்ம இடங்கள்** ⁽²³⁾ (Supporting Points)
- 4. அவசர சிகிச்சைக்கு உரிய வர்ம இடங்கள்⁽²⁴⁾ (Emergency Points)

என்பனவாகும். இந்த முறையில்தான் நம் வா்ம மருத்துவா்களும், நோயாளிகளின் நோயைத் தீா்த்துவருகின்றனா். எனவே வா்ம இடங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாக உள்ளமைக்கு தேவைதான் அடிப்படை காரணமாகும் எனக் கொள்ளலாம்.

வா்ம மருத்துவ முறைகள் :

வா்ம ஆற்றலை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தி உடலை, உயிரைப் பாதுகாப்பது வா்ம மருத்துவத்தின் அடிப்படைக் கொள்கை. எனவே இதுமட்டும் தான் வா்ம மருத்துவம் என்று எண்ணிவிட வேண்டாம். வா்ம மருத்துவம் பரந்து விரிந்ததாகும். இன்று நடைமுறையில் இருக்கின்ற வா்ம மருத்துவமுறைகளை பின் வரும் நிலைகளில் கூறலாம்.

- 1. ஆற்றல் நிலை மருத்துவம்⁽²⁵⁾
- 2. நரம்பு நிலை மருத்துவம்⁽²⁶⁾
- 3. எலும்பு நிலை மருத்துவம்⁽²⁷⁾
- 4. தசை நிலை மருத்துவம்⁽²⁸⁾
- 5. உள்ளுறுப்பு நிலை மருத்துவம்⁽²⁹⁾
- 6. காற்று நிலை மருத்துவம்⁽³⁰⁾

மேற்கூறப்பட்ட ஆறு முறைகளும் கைபாகம், செய்பாகம் முறைகளில் செய்யப்பட வேண்டியன. இவற்றுள் ஆற்றல் நிலை மருத்துவம் மட்டும், இக்கருத்தரங்க ஆய்வுப் பொருளாக கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ளது. வர்ம மருத்துவ முறைகளுள் தலை சிறந்தது, ஆற்றல் நிலை மருத்துவம். இந்த ஒரு மருத்துவ முறையால் கிடைத்த வெற்றிதான் இன்றைய கருத்தரங்கின் மையப் பொருள். வர்ம மருத்துவத்துள் உள் மருந்து, புற மருந்து முறைகளும் உண்டு. அவை

- 1. மூலிகை மருத்துவம் ⁽³¹⁾
- 2. விலங்கு, பறவை இவற்றின் சத்துக்கள் அடங்கிய மருந்து முறை ⁽³²⁾ என்பனவாகும்.

இவற்றுக்கு எல்லாம் மேலாக

- 1. விண் ஆற்றல் மருத்துவம் ⁽³³⁾
- 2. தந்திர ஆற்றல் மருத்துவம் ⁽³⁴⁾

என்பனவும் வா்ம மருத்துவத்துள் அடங்கும். எனவே வா்ம மருத்துவம் மிக விரிந்ததாகும். இத்தகு வா்ம மருத்துவ வகைகளுள் ஆற்றல் நிலை மருத்துவத்தோடு வா்ம மூலிகை மருத்துவத்தையும் பயன்படுத்திச் செய்யப்பட்ட சிகிச்சையின் பலன்களை நம் மருத்துவா்கள் இங்கு வெளிப்படுத்த உள்ளனா்.

(Arts Research Institute) அவசர சிகிச்சை பிரிவை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவில்லை.

வா்ம மருத்துவமுறை :

உரிய அரசு பதிவு பெற்ற மருத்துவர்களால் நோயாளி பரிசோதிக்கப்பட்ட பின்னர், அந்நோயாளிக்கு ஏற்ற வர்ம இடங்கள் பரிந்துரைக்கப்படுகின்றன.

வாரம் இருமுறை அவ்வாம் இடங்களை, பயிற்சிப் பெற்ற வாமக்கலை அன்பாகள் மிதமாக இயக்கி விடுகின்றனா்.

நோயின் தன்மைக்கு ஏற்ப வாரம் மூன்று முறையும் இயக்கலாம். தினமும் இயக்கலாம், தினம் இரண்டு முறை இயக்கலாம்.

ஆனால் நம் நிறுவனத்தில் (ARI) வாரம் இரண்டு முறை மட்டுமே வாம் இடங்கள் இயக்கப்படுகின்றன. நோயாளிகள் நலம் பெற்று வருகின்றனர்.

சில நோயாளிகளுக்குத் தொடர்ந்து சிகிச்சை பெறுதல் வேண்டும். வர்ம நூல்கள் குறைந்தது மூன்று நாள் அதிகபட்சம் ஓராண்டுகாலம் வர்ம சிகிச்சை கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும் எனக் கூறுகின்றன. ஓராண்டு எனக் கூறுவது நோயின் தன்மையைப் பொருத்தது.

நோயாளி எந்த மருத்துவத்துறை சார்ந்த மருந்தை உட்கொண்டு வந்தாலும் அவற்றை தடை செய்யாமல் அச்சிகிச்சை முறையோடு வர்ம சிகிச்சையும் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதனால் வர்ம மருத்துவம் அனைத்துத் துறை மருத்துவத்தோடும் இணைந்து செயல்படும் என்பதும் பெறப்பட்டது.

எந்த மருந்தும் உட்கொள்ளாமல், எந்த புறமருந்தும் பூசாமல் வாம் ஆற்றலை மட்டும் இயக்கி அதனால் பலன் அடைந்த நண்பாகளும் உண்டு. இதனால் வாம் மருத்துவம் மருந்தில்லா மருத்துவம் என்ற நிலையை எட்டும் வகையில் உள்ளது.

வா்ம இடங்களில் அழுத்தும் மருத்துவமுறை :

வா்ம இடங்களை கை விரல்கள் வைத்து மிதமாக இயக்க வேண்டும். வா்ம இடங்களுக்கு ஏற்ப நோயாளிகளின் உடல் தன்மைளுக்கு ஏற்ப, கால்மாத்திரை, அரைமாத்திரை, முக்கால்மாத்திரை, ஒருமாத்திரை என அழுத்தத்தின் அளவு மாறுபடும் (35). நோயின் வகைமைக்கு ஏற்ப வா்ம இடங்களில் அணுக்கள், அசைத்தல், பதுக்கல், அமா்த்தல், ஏந்தல், பின்னல், கறக்கல், பிடித்தல், நழுக்கல், ஊன்றல், தட்டல், தடவல் என்ற பன்னிரு முறைகளில் இயக்குதல் வேண்டும் (36) ஒரு வா்ம இடத்தை 12 விதங்களில் இயக்கிப் பல்வேறு நோய்களைக் குணப்படுத்த முடியும். இதுவே வா்மக் கலையின் தனிச்சிறப்பாகும். வா்மக் கலையின் நுணுக்கங்களைக் கற்றால் ஒரு வா்மஇடத்தை 48 முறைகளில் இயக்கி உடல் நோய்களை நீக்க முடியும். இதைப் படிக்கத்தான் 12 ஆண்டுகளாகும் என வா்ம நூல்கள் கூறுகின்றன.

ஆனால் இன்று நம் வாம் மருத்துவாகள் வெளியிட உள்ள அனைத்து வாம் இடங்களும் ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு இயக்க முறைகளை முறையாக இயக்கி அதன் மூலம் பெற்ற நன்மைகள் தாம் என்பதையும் இங்கு நினைவில் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

வா்ம மருத்துவத்திற்கு முன் கவனிக்க வேண்டியவை :

ஒருவருக்கு வா்ம மருத்துவம் தொடங்குவதற்கு முன், பின்வரும் கருத்துக்களை கவனத்தில் கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும்.

- 1. நோயாளியின் எடை
- 2. நோயாளியின் வயது
- 3. நோய்க்கு ஏற்ப வா்ம இடம் தோ்தல்
- 4. வா்ம இடத்திற்கு ஏற்ப மாத்திரை தோ்தல்
- 5. நோய்க்கு ஏற்ப அழுத்தமுறை தேர்தல்
- 6. வாப்ப பருத்துவத்திற்குப் பிறகு , நோயாளியை உற்றுக் கவனித்தல் ⁽³⁷⁾ மேற்குறித்த அழுத்த முறைகளை சாதாரணமாக எல்லா நோய்களுக்கும் வாப் பருத்துவம் செய்யும் முன் கவனித்தல் வேண்டும். அவசர சிகிச்சைக்கு முன் சாத்திய, அசாத்திய கூறுகளை உணர்ந்து வாப்ப பருத்துவம் செய்தல் வேண்டும். ஆனால் நாம் இந்நிறுவனத்தில்

வா்ம மருத்துவம் – அதாவது வா்ம இயக்கம் அதோடு வா்ம நூல்கள் காட்டும் மூலிகை மருந்து கொடுத்தல் இவற்றின் மூலம் குணம் அடைந்த நண்பா்களும் உண்டு.

மேற்சுட்டப்பட்ட முறைகளில் வாம மருத்துவம் செய்யப்பட்டதன் பலன்களை நம் மருத்துவாகள் இக்கட்டுரையைத் தொடா்ந்து வழங்க உள்ளனா்.

கடந்த 200 ஆண்டுகள் வாப் பருத்துவத்திற்கு ஒரு இருண்ட காலம் என்று சொல்லலாம். ஏனென்றால் கடந்த 200 ஆண்டுகளில் கிடைத்த அனுபவங்கள் எழுதப்படாமல் போய்விட்டன. இந்த நிலை மாறவேண்டும். வாப் பருத்துவத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் கிடைக்கின்ற வெற்றிகளை, தோல்விகளை மருத்துவாகள் கூடி விவாதிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த உயரிய நோக்கம் வெற்றியடைய பாடுபட அனைவரும் தயாராகுவோம். இந்திய மருத்துவமான வாப் மருத்துவத்தை உலக அரங்கிற்கு கொண்டு செல்ல நாம் பாடுபடுவோம். வெற்றி பெறுவோம்.

வாழ்க பாரதம். வளர்க வர்ம மருத்துவம்.

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அடிக்குறிப்புகள்

பண்பாக அகத்தியனார் ராமதேவர் பணிவாக
 போகமுனி வியாசர் தானும்

பருவமாய் மனிதர்கள் பிழைக்க வென்று பாங்காக சொன்னதொரு நூல்கள்கண்டு

கைமாத்திரை திறவுகோல்

⊔п.41

"கொள்ளவே **வியாசனுமோ** அத்திமார்க்கம் கூறாக முன்னூ றாமென்று சொன்னார் கள்ளமுறும் **நாரதர்** முன்னூற்றறு பதென்றார் **கருவூராரர்** முன்னூற்றி யெண்பதென்றார் **வள்ளுவரும்** மூன்று சானெல்லின் மேலே வளரு நூறுக்காயிரஞ் சிற்றெல்லு மென்றார்

நிகண்டகராதி – 699

மேற்காட்டிய பாடல்களால் அகத்தியர், இராமதேவர், போகர், வியாசர், நாரதர், கருவூரார், வள்ளுவர் போன்ற சித்தர்கள் வர்மநூல் எழுதியள்ளனர் என்பதற்கு அகநிலை ஆதாரங்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன.

 "வாழ்த்தி வைத்தேன் வையகத்தோர் பிழைக்க வென்று"

தாயான பன்னீரடங்கல் திறவுகோல்

பா.30

மேற்காண் அடியால் சித்தாகள் மனித குலம் நலம் பெற வாம் மருத்துவம் சார்ந்த நூல்களை எழுதினார் என்பது பெறப்படுகின்றது.

3. ''இடந்தன்னைக் குருவால் கண்டு''

அடங்கல் – 12, – பா.2

இவ்வடியால் வா்ம இடங்களைக் குரு தொட்டுக்காட்ட வேண்டும் என்பது தெளிவாகப் புலனாகும்.

4. இக்கலைச் சுவடிகள் தனியாரிடமும் அரசு சுவடி நூலகங்களிலும் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன

ந.சண்முகம் "வர்மக் கலைச் சுவடிகள்" – பக். 30–36

சுவடியியல் சுவடுகள் (1999) தமிழ்த்துறை, ஸ்ரீராமகிருஷ்ணமிஷன் வித்யாலயக் கலை அறிவியற் கல்லூரி கோவை – 641 020

5. ''சீடனென்று பன்னிரெண்டு வருடம் காத்து''

வா்மசூத்திரம் – பா.3

- 6. ''வா்மஞானி'' வா்ம ஒடிவு முறிவு சரசூத்திரம் 1200 பா. 202
- 7. ''அருளிய உடற்கும் ஜீவன் தனக்கும் இவ் இயக்கம் தானே''

– வா்ம சூட்சம்

"சகடினுட எந்திரம் போலே இருக்குமொரு சரீரத்தின் விசைகள் தானும்"

வில்விசை – பா.108

மேற்காட்டிய அடிகளால் வா்ம ஆற்றல் வண்டியின் சக்கரம் சுழல்வது போல உடலுள் சுழன்று உடலுக்கும் உயிருக்கும் பலத்தைக் கொடுக்கின்றது என்பதை அறியலாம்.

"வாசி தட்டும் தலம் எல்லாம் வர்மம்"

வா்பஒடிவுமுறிவுசாரி1200

⊔п.30

வாகடநிதானம் – பா.30

மேற்காட்டிய பாடல் வா்மத்தின் பல்வேறு பெயா்களைத் தொகுத்துச் சொல்கின்றது.

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- 10. ந. சண்முகம், ''வேதசத்தி ஒரு மீள்பார்வை'' பக் : 3 11 வேதசத்தி என்னும் வர்மக்கலை காலாண்டு இதழ்,அக்.2007 கலைகளின் ஆய்வு நிறுவனம் கோவை– 641 020
- 11. ''வான்பூமி நடுசந்தி பொருளு மிங்கே போந்து கலை பன்னிரண்டை பிரித்தியக்கும் **போராளியின் சத்திநிலை** முடிச்சு மிங்கே

வர்மகாண்டம் – பா.626

12. ''அருள்சத்தி பின்னல் பதினாறுக்குள்ளே''

வா்மசூடி – பா.432

ந. சண்முகம், 'வேதசத்தி ஒரு மீள்பார்வை– 6 ''வேதசத்தி என்னும் வர்மக்கலை'' காலாண்டு இதழ், ஏப்.2008

- 13. ந. சண்முகம், `வேதசத்தி ஒரு மீள்பார்வை 3 பக் 3–6 `வேதசத்தி என்னும் வர்மக்கலை காலாண்டு இதழ், ஜுலை – 2007.
- 14. ந. சண்முகம் 'வேதசத்தி ஒரு மீள்பார்வை 5, பக்.2–6 வேதசத்தி என்னும் வர்மக்கலை காலாண்டு இதழ், ஜனவரி – 2008
- 15. இயக்கசத்தி, இயந்திரசத்தி, அந்தரசத்தி, ஞானசத்தி, அனல்சத்தி, ஆகர்ஷனசத்தி பிராணசத்தி, சதாசத்தி, அனுவுடல்சத்தி வாயுசத்தி, நாடிசத்தி, வாசிசத்தி குண்டெலினிசத்தி போன்றன.
- 16. தொல்காப்பியம், எழுத்ததிகாரம் , சூத்திரம் எண்.38
- 17. தொல்காப்பியம் கி.மு. 5000–இல் எழுதப்பட்டது. கு. சுந்தரமூர்த்தி ஆராய்ச்சி முன்னுரை, தொல். எழுத். நச்சினார்கினியர் உரை – 1965

18. ''ஆகுஞ் சனவேத சத்தியை அன்புற நீகொள்ளின் நெல்லின் வளர்கின்ற நேர்மையைப் பாகு படுத்திப் பல்கோடி களத்தினால் ஊழ்கொண்ட மந்திரந் தன்னால் ஒடுங்கே''

திருமந்திரம் – 723

இதன் விளக்கம் 'வேதசத்தி ஒரு மீள்பார்வை'' – பக் 4–6 : என்ற கட்டுரையுள் காண்க.

> வேதசத்தி என்னும் வர்மக்கலை காலாண்டு இதழ், ஜனவரி – 2007

 "வீரான படுவா்மம் பன்னிரெண்டு விதமான தொடுவா்மம் தொன்னூற்றாறு"

வர்மசாரி – 100

20. ''தலமதனை அறிய வென்றால் பிரிவு எண்ணாயிரம் முடிச்சு அறிய வேண்டும்

வில்விசை உள்சூத்திரம் – 88

21. ''கீழ்நாடி அருகு தன்னில் – விரல் தாக்கி உறுதியாம் மேல்வசம் அமர்த்தும்போது கோனான வாய் பிளந்து வார்தை பேசும்''

வா்மசூடி—

இவ்வடியால் வாய்பேச ஒட்டு வா்மத்தில் அமா்த்த வேண்டும் எனத் தெரிகின்றது. இவ்விடம் நாவோடு நேரடித் தொடா்புடையது.

- உந்தியில் உள்ள உதானன் என்ற வாயுவை இயக்க வாயு உயர்ந்து
 பேசுவதற்கு உதவுகின்றது. இங்கு உந்தி மறைமுக வர்ம இடமாகும்.
- 23. பிடரிக் காலத்தைத் தொட்டு இயக்கினால் மூளையில் உள்ள ஆற்றல் நாக்கிற்குப் பாய்வதோடு ஒட்டு வாமம், உந்திப் பகுதிகளுக்கு மேலும் ஆற்றலைக் கொடுத்து அவ்விடங்களை வலுவாக்கும் வல்லமை உடையது

ஒடிவு முறிவு சரசூத்திரம் – பா : 321 – 322

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24. அடங்கல்களும், திறவுகோல்களும் அவசர சிகிச்சைக்குப் பயன்படும்.

''ஓர்விரல் தொப்பூழ் மேலிருந்து இரு விரலும் ஒன்றாக முறுக்கிவிட்டு இருபுறமும் கைகொண்டு தடவிவிட முறைப்பாக எழுந்திருப்பார் உண்மைதானே''.

கைமாத்திரை திறவுகோல் பா.20

25. ''சரீரத்தின் விசைகள் தானும்– சகடினுட எந்திரம் போலே இருக்கும்''

வில்விசை – 108

''இரசம் ஓடி இளகும் பாரு''

சாரி – பா.367

26. நரம்பறை, நரம்புச்சூத்திரம் போன்ற நூல்கள் இம்மருத்துவம் சார்ந்தவை

"மூட்டின் கீழே சுழற்றுவேன் உயிராதி நரம்புதானே"

வர்மசூடாமணி – பா.619

- 27. ஒடிமுறிவு சரசூத்திரம், கண்டசாரி, கட்டு நிதானம் போன்ற நூல்கள் இம் மருத்துவத்தைக் காட்டுவன.
- இந்திரபதி, ஆமை, தொடை வயிறு, போன்றன தசை அமைப்பை பற்றிய வர்மங்கள்.
- 29. 'சிப்பிச்சுழி' என்ற வர்மத்தை அசைத்தால் காரீரல், ரெத்தாசாயம், சுவாசாசாயம், இரைப்பை, பித்தாசாயம், காற்றுக்கருவி, அக்னிக்கருவி, நீர்க்கருவி, மூளை போன்ற உள்ளுறுப்புகளை இயக்கும்.

வா்மசூட்சம் – பா.1285

30. சரசூத்திரம், வா்மசூட்சாதி சூட்சம் என்ற இருநூல்களை இம் மருத்துவம் சாா்ந்த நூல்களாகக் கூறலாம். "சரமான இடம் எழுதானமாகும் சரம் இசைந்து பாயுமிடம் அறதாகும்"

வர்மசூடி – 720

31. ''பகருவேன் கிழாயமொடு தைலப் போக்கும் தொகையான எண்ணெயொடு பொடியும் தப்பளம் சூட்சமாய் குளிகையோடு யாவுமாகும்''

வா்மசூடாமணி – 8

- 32. குக்குடாதி நெய், வெள்ளாட்டு நெய், உடும்பு நெய், லேகியம், சூரணம் முதலியன.
- 33. ''ஆதியாம் சக்தி இங்கே இயக்கத்தின் சத்திதோன்றும் மோதிய முதலியக்கம் வான்புவி இயக்கமிங்கே'' வர்மசூட்சம் 1078
- 34. வர்ம சூச்சாதி சூட்சம் என்ற நூல் இம் மருத்துவம் பற்றி பேசும்.
 "அண்டத்தில் உள்ளது எல்லாம் பிண்டத்தில் உண்டு".

"According to the Tantras, since the universe and human body are made according to the same principles and composed of the same materials, and since the same forces operate in the same manner within both-by developing the forces inherent in the body you can have the forces of the universe in your favour under your control.

So you can fulfil all your desires without the aid of any other instrument, only if you develop and express all the forces lying dormant within this wonderful instrument, the body.

It is basis in deha-tattuva, the cult of the body".

PP.333-334

LOGADHAYAM by Dehiprasad People's Publishing House 1950

எனவே வா்மமும் தந்திரமும் உடல் தத்துவத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டவை.

35. மாத்திரை அளவு மிகச் சரியாக செய்தால் வா்ம இடங்களின் மூலம் பல நோய்களை நீக்கலாம். ".....தொடுவா்மம் தொன்னூற்றாறும் கடினமாய் மாத்திரை மிஞ்சிக் கொண்டால் ஆணுவமாய்த் தொடுவா்மம் அல்ல சொன்னேன் அப்பனே படுகாயம் என்று எண்ணிக்கொள்"

நிகண்டகராதி – 850

36. செய்பாகங்கள் எண்ணிக்கையில் 12–ஐ விட மிகுதியாகும். இவை குருமுறையால் கற்றுத் தேறுதல் வேண்டும்.

"பிடிக்க நழுக்க கணக்கு பதுக்குத் தாக்கு துன்பம் வந்து அணுகாமல் பதிவு செய்யும் துறையைக் கேளு"

வா்மசூடி

ஒரு வா்ம இடம் செய்பாகம் வேறுவேறு தீரும் நோய் வேறுவேறு. சான்றாக

"அறைகிறேன் கீழ்நாடி அருகு தன்னில் வானான பருத்திவிதை விரலில் தாக்கி உறுதியாம் மேல்வசம் அமர்த்தும் போது கோனான வாய்பிளந்து வார்த்தை பேசும் கொடிய கீழ்வசம் சுழிக்க சோரை மாறும் தேனான வலவசம் கறக்கிச் சுற்ற தீர்ச்சையாய் விரையல் நடுக்கம் மாறும்"

வர்மசூடி

37. [`]மனிதருக்கு திருப்தி வருத்தி தேகத்திட அறிந்து சிகிச்சிக்கவும்'

வில்விசை – 18

"தகைமையாம் இடந்தன்னை குருவால் கண்டு சார்ந்த வர்மந்தனை இளக்குமுறை மாத்திரை தேர்ந்து தகைமையாய் நரம்பினுட நிலையும் கண்டு

இளைஞர் முதியோர் மட்டும் அகற்றும் விதமாம் மாத்திரை அளவாய் செய்து

அடங்கல் 12 – பா.3

<u>ബ്ഥക് ക്തலச് ക്പാ</u>ക്ക

வர்மப் புள்ளிகளின் குறி குணம் காட்டும் நூல்கள்

டை என் (1)	நூற் பெயர் (2)	நுவர் பொருள் (3)	பாடல் / உரை (4)	ஓலை / காகிதம் (5)	மொழி (9)
- ∹	ស្បាយ បើព្រះស្រី (អភាស (អភភភព) – 10/ព ជំ.អ.)	70 थारेणं पुलंब्सी –	100 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
۲۵	ரெர் மூற்று வர் முற்று வர் மிரங்கி	70 வர்பப் புள்ளி – தலை,உடல்,கை,கால்	300 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம்
က်	வர்ம அளவு நூல்	தடவும் முறை – மருந்து நூல் வைத்து அளந்து வர்மப் புள்ளிகளைக் காட்டும்	50 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
4	வர்ம கண்டி	படுவர்ம 12, குறி குணம் – மருந்து	30 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
5.	படுவர்ம நிகரத் தத்துவக் கட்டளை	மேலதின் விரிவு	60 விருத்த;ம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
.9	வர்ம கோபாரி	108 வர்மப் புள்ளி குறிகுணம் – மருந்து	250 விருத்தம்	காகித ் ஒலை	தமிழ்
7.	வர்மசாரி	வர்பப்புள்ளி – குழந்தை, கர்ப்பிணி	120 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
œ	வர்ம ஏடு	படுவர்மம் 12 – சூரக்கும் விசும் – முருந்து	30 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
6	லாடச் சூத்திரம்	தாற்றி சூர்த்தி வர்மப்புள்ளி – குறி குணம் – மருந்து	300 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(9)
10.	உட்சூத்திரம்	படுவர்ம இடம் நரம்பின் தன்மை	16 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
=	வர்மச் சூத்திரம்	வர்மப்புள்ளி – குறி குணம்	125 விருத்தம்	ஓலை காகிதம்	தமிழ்
12.	வாகட சூத்திரம்	வர்மப்புள்ளி – குறி குணம்	350 விருத்தம்	காகித ் ஓலை	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
13.	வர்ம நிதானம்	வர்பப்புள்ளி – குறி குணம்	375 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
14.	சர சூத்திரம்	சுவாசம் வைத்து வர்மப்புள்ளி – குறி	120 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
15.	அங்குல சாஸ்திரம்	வாமப்புள்ளியைத் தாக்கும் விரலளவு	30 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
16.	வர்ம கண்ணாடி	96 தத்துவங்களைக் கூறி வர்மப்புள்ளி மருந்து கூறும்	500 விருத்தம்	ஓலை காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
17.	வர்ம சூட்சா சூட்சம்	மருந்து – வர்மம் புள்ளி – அமிர்தயோக	85 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
8.	வர்ம நூல்	யோகம் – வர்மம் புள்ளி – மருந்து	300 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம்
19.	பன்னிரு சித்தர் வல்லாதி	வர்ம பீரங்கி நூல் கூறும் பொருள்	125 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
20.	வர்ம நிகண்டு	வர்பப்புள்ளி குறி குணம்	300 விருத்தம்	ஓതര	தமிழ்

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(9)
21.	வர்ம நூல் பல திரட்டு	வர்பப் புள்ளி	உரைநடை	காகிதம்	த்மிழ்
22.	வர்ம உரை	குற் குண்ம வர்ப்புள்ளி குறி குணம்	உரைநடை	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
	நரம்பியல் அ	அமைப்போடு வர்மப்புள்ளிகளை விளக்கும் நூல்கள்	களை விளக்கும்	நூல்கள்	
23.	வர்ம வில்லும்	வர்மப் புள்ளி	125 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
	ബിതേ ചുറ്	நரம்பு — மருந்து விசையோட்டம்			மலையாளம்
24.	வில்லு விசை உட்சூக்கிரம்	மேலதின் விரிவு	200 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம்
25.	நரம்புத் சூத்திரம்	நரம்பு ஓட்டம் வர்மப் புள்ளி	100 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
26.	உற்பத்தி நரம்பறை	விரிவான நரம்பமைவு வர்மப் புள்ளி – மருந்து	1000 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம்
27.	ക്രവധ്യക്കി பന¢ഡ நரம்பறை	வர்ம வரலாறு நரம்பமைப்பு மருந்து	1000 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
28.	வர்ம குரு நாடி சாஸ்திரம்	நரம்பியல் வர்மப் புள்ளி	50 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
29.	கரு நாடி சாஸ்திரம்	நரம்பு ஓட்டம்	30 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
30. 31.	நரம்பறை சூத்திரம் வர்ம சூடாமணி	நரம்புப் பின்னர்–வர்மப் புள்ளி நரம்பியல் – வானியல் உடலியல் – வர்மப் புள்ளி	100 விருத்தம் 1500 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம் தமிழ் மலையாளம்

	எலும்பியல் சிகி	எலும்பியல் சிகிட்சையோடு வர்மப் புள்ளிகளை விளக்கும் நூல்கள்	ள்ளிகளை விளக்	கும் நூல்கள்	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)
32.	ஒடிவு முறிவு கண்ட சாரி	எலும்பு – வர்மப் புள்ளி – மருந்து	300 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம்
33.	கட்டு முறை சாரி	எலும்பு சிகிட்சை வர்மப்புள்ளி	120 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம்
34.	ஒடி முறி சாரி	எலும்பு – சிகிட்சை வர்மப்புள்ளி	120 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
35.	ஒடி முறிவு சரச் சூத்திரம்	எலும்ப, நரம்பு – வர்மபுள்ளி – மருந்து	1500 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
36.	ஒடி முறிவு சரச் சூத்திரம்	எலும்பு, நரம்பு – வர்மப்புள்ளி – மருந்து	1200 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம்
	வர்ம	வர்ம பாதிப்பை நீக்க வழிமுறை கூறும் நூல்கள்	முறை கூறும் நூல்	கள்	
37.	வர்ம பீரங்கி திறவுகோல்	12 முறைகளில் வர்ம பாதிப்பை நீக்கும் விபரம் – மருந்து	16 விருத்தம்	ஓலை காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
38.	பொன்னூசித் திறவுகோல்	12 முறைகளில் வர்ம பாதிப்பை நீக்கும் விபரம் — மருந்து	30 விருத்தம்	കുത	தமிழ்
39.	வர்மாணித்திறவுகோல்	ക്കെധ്രത്തെ ഥന്ദ്രൂള്യ	110 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
40.	அகஸ்தியா் திறவுகோல்	திறவுகோால் இடம் கட்டல்	25 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்

VARMAM MEDICAL SYSTEM

Countless arts have flourished in India. Some of them were destroyed over time. Some were hidden. Varmam is one such hidden art. **The Siddhas discovered this wonderful art, to enrich human life.** Varmam - as a medical art - was hidden from the common people. If they realise the techniques of this system of medicine and embrace its treatments today, humanity will benefit greatly.

The Varmam medical system is alive and flourishing even today; in southern parts of Tamil Nadu, in the Kanyakumari and Thirunelveli districts and in southern Kerala. It is taught in the traditional 'Gurukulam' system, to only a handful of students. The written evidence of this art continues to be preserved in the form of palm leaf and paper manuscripts. To learn and achieve some degree of proficiency in this art, one needs nearly 12 years. The experts in this art are called "Varma Jnanis" (Varma Masters). They are the professors of this art. Many such Masters are still alive.

The Tamil word "varmam" is found as "marmam" in Malayalam and Sanskrit. Of the varmam manuscripts available today, most are in the Tamil language. The texts found in Malayalam are also written using Tamil words, only in the Malayalam script. A list of varmam manuscripts is appended to this book. More than 120 titles are found today.

Varmam Energy:

The foundation of the varmam medical system is varmam energy. Just like blood flows and breath circulates, varmam energy both rapidly rotates and circulates in the human body. This is the basic principle of varmam texts.

"What is varmam?" is a question that finds a fantastic answer in varmam texts. "Wherever *Vasi* touches, there is varmam. Wherever the breath reaches, there is varmam." This is how the texts explain varmam energy.

()	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(9)
41.	கும்ப முனி திறவுகோல்	திறவுகோல் இடம் கூட்டல்	12 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
42.	கைமாத்திரை திறவுகள்	70 – திறவுகோல் புள்ளிகள்	72 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
43.	தாயான பன்னிரண்டு அடங்கல் திறவுகோல்	12 – திறவுகோல்	31 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
44.	திறவுகோல் சாஸ்திரம்	12 – திறவுகோல் இடம் சுட்டல்	50 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
45.	கைய_க்கம்	வர்மத்தைச் சரி செய்யும் விதம்	20 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	மலையாளம்
46.	அங்காதி நூல்	வர்ம பாதிப்பை மிக நுணுக்கமாக சரி செய்யும் கருத்துடையது	200 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
47.	அடங்கல் 12	நாடி, நரம்பு – மருந்து	60 விருத்தம்	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
48.	வர்மம் இளக அடங்கல்	கைமுறை – தடவல் மருந்து	உഞ്നു நடை	காகிதம்	தமிழ்
49.	நாலு மணி மாத்திரை	உடலைத் தடவி சரி செய்யும் விதம்	உഞ്ന நഞ	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்
50.	நாலு மாத்திரை	உடலைத் தடவி சரி செய்யும் விதம்	உത്ന് நடை	காகிதம்	தமிழ் மலையாளம்

தவிர மேலும் பல வர்ம நூல்கள் சுவடி நிலையில் உள்ளன. அவை அனைத்தையும் தொகுத்து, பாடம் நிச்சயம் -க்கச் செய்வோமானால், தமிழுக்கும், மருத்துவ உலகுக்கும் மனித இனத்திற்கும் பெரும் தொண்டாக அமையும். தவிர நூல்கள் செய்து தமிழ் உலகுக்குக் கிடை மேற்காட்டிய 50

Hence the Siddhas used varmam as a general word to cover 'vasi', vital air and breath. These are all words that connote energies that operate in the body. Therefore, we must infer that varmam is an extremely subtle energy that operates inside the body.

The Siddhas have studied this varmam energy in its various aspects. They have given it different names, based on where it originates in the body.

- 1. The energy that spreads from the pineal gland to the whole body, they called "*Mano Shakti*"
- 2. The energy that spreads from the surface areas of the brain to various parts of the body, they called "*Per Oli Shakti*" or 'Energy of Supreme Bliss' (Sanskrit equivalent -'*Aryan*'- 'Light')
- 3. The energy that starts at the Mooladharam (perineum region) and spreads throughout the body, they called "*Arul Shakti*" or 'Energy of Grace.'
- 4. The energy derived from food consumed, they called "*Kaya Shakti*" (Here, *Kaya* is to be understood as an energy, not as its popular usage of 'physical body')
- 5. The collective energy created by the force of all the above, they called "*Gandha Shakti*" or "Magnetic Energy"

In the above manner, the Siddhas have discovered more than 20 kinds of bodily energies.

The Siddhas both cured diseases and prevented them in the long run by using these varmam energies. They strived to create a drugless system of medicine.

Discovery of Varmam Energy: First written evidence

It is true that varmam energy would have appeared as soon as human beings made their appearance. Yet, it is important to know when the first literary evidence comes to light.

"Unthi mutala munthuvali thondri" (Thol-38) is a verse from the Tamil grammatical text *Tholkappiyam*. The commentator Nachinarkiniyar explains this verse as "The vital air of *Udanan* that appears under the navel and surges upward." The vital air '*Udanan*' finds its center in the navel and rises upwards to enable speech. Today, stimulation of *Udanan* through varmam treatment has led to many speech-impaired children being able to speak.

Tamil experts opine that the text *Tholkappiyam*, which mentions this vital air *Udanan*, was written in the BC era. So it would not be wrong to say that the first recorded evidence of varmam energy is found in the Tamil language as early as the BC era.

It is likely that the grammatical and literary works of other ancient languages like Sanskrit also have such references. It would be good if experts in these languages bring such instances to light.

The Siddha Thirmoolar calls this varmam energy "*Vetha Shakthi*" in his Tamil treatise *Thirumandiram*. **Thirumoolar**, **Patanjali and Vyakrapathar** — all three were contemporaries. Hence, if we examine the North-Indian language works of Patanjali and Vyakrapathar, it will help us fix the era of discovery of varmam energy with greater accuracy.

Varmam Points

Varma energy spreads throughout the body, gathering itself at points, performing various functions and circulating in the body to strengthen it. This energy pools in various body parts – from nerves to bones to muscles to internal organs – thereby strengthening them.

Varmam energy functions in the body through the circulation of blood, vital air and heat. When any of these flows is obstructed, varmam energy helps correct it. The places where this subtle, circulating varmam energy gathers itself and works from are called varmam points.

It is generally considered that varmam points are 108 in number. These are formally divided into **12 major and 96 minor points.** But the tally of points varies from one varmam text to another. Varmam texts mention a total of 8000 varmam energy junctions.

If we study the currently available varmam texts one by one, we are able to realize the need for identifying so many points. The texts testify how the Siddhas used the varmam points as follows:

- 1. Direct/Primary points to cure diseases
- 2. Indirect/Secondary points to cure diseases
- 3. Points that support/strengthen the Primary and Secondary points
- 4. Emergency treatment points

Today, our varmam medical practitioners use the same elaborate framework to cure a variety of illnesses. Therefore, we may surmise that the variety of our needs is primary reason for evolving such an elaborate framework of points.

Varmam Medical Treatment Methods

The basic principle of the varmam medical system is to regularize varmam energy and thereby safeguard the body and life. But it would be incorrect to assume that the scope of varmam medicine is limited to just this. It is a vast, expansive science. The methods of varmam being practiced today can be classified on the following bases.

- 1. Energy-based treatments
- 2. Nervous system-based treatments
- 3. Bone-based treatments
- 4. Muscle-based treatments
- 5. Internal Organ-based treatments
- 6. Vital Air-based treatments

All of the above treatments are to be administered through a correct combination of the appropriate hand/digit usage and suitable type of application.

Of the above list, this conference has only the first, i.e., the Energy-based treatments, as its subject of study. This is the most important of all the methods of varmam treatment. Our focus at this conference is on the success obtained through this treatment method alone. The varmam medical system also includes internal and external drug treatments. These are:

- 1. Herbal treatments
- 2. Treatments using animal/bird extracts

More importantly, the varmam medical system also encompasses

- 1. Celestial energy-based treatments
- 2. Tantra-based treatments

Therefore, varmam is a very extensive science. Today, our doctors are about to present the results of two treatment techniques they have used; Energy-based treatments, combined with Herbalbased treatments.

Technique of administering varmam pressure:

Varmam points should be stimulated mildly with the fingers of the hand. The pressure to be applied varies, depending on the points to be stimulated and the nature of the patient's body. The pressure ranges from 1/4th unit to ½ unit to 3/4th unit to 1 unit. There are 12 different types of applications, varying according to the nature of the illness. They are: gentle vibration, mild vibration, stowing, placing, lifting, braiding/making even, gentle rotation, pinching, slipping pinch, pressing, tapping and gentle stroking.

Each varmam point can be stimulated using each of these 12 different applications, to cure a whole range of diseases. This is a unique feature of varmam treatment. If one learns the intricate nuances of varmam treatment, it is possible to stimulate each point in 48 different ways to cure a variety of illnesses. It is to reach this level of learning that the varmam texts specify 12 years of study.

However, it is important to remember that varmam doctors have used just one or two types of applications regularly on specified varmam points to obtain the results that are being presented today.

Points to noted before administering varmam treatment Before beginning to treat a patient, the following points should be borne in mind.

- 1. Weight of the patient
- 2. Age of the patient
- 3. Selection of varmam points appropriate for the illness.
- 4. Selection of unit of pressure appropriate for points chosen
- 5. Selection of method of application appropriate for the disease
- 6. Careful observation of the patient immediately after varmam treatment

The above general points are to taken care of before beginning to treat any illness. Additionally, prior to Emergency varmam treatment, one should be able to spot the signs of possibility/impossibility of cure. However, we have not created an Emergency Treatment Branch in our institution, the Arts Research Institute.

Our Varmam Medical Treatment Framework:

- A government recognised medical practitioner first examines the patient and the appropriate varmam points are then recommended
- These points are mildly stimulated by trained volunteers twice a week
- Depending on the nature of the disease, treatment may be administered thrice a week, daily or even twice a day
- However, treatment is currently being administered only twice weekly at ARI treatment centers; patients are actually getting cured with this frequency of treatment.
- Some illnesses require continuing treatment; the varmam texts specify 3 days as the minimum period to effect a cure. This could go up to a year, depending on the severity of the disease.

- Varmam treatment does not ask patients to discontinue the medicines they may be taking currently under any system of treatment; varmam therapy is merely administered in addition to the existing treatment. It is therefore obtained that varmam treatment can work in conjunction with all other medical treatment systems.
- There are patients who have been cured through stimulation of varmam energy alone, without the use of any internal or external medicine. This shows that varmam is capable of effecting drugless cures too.
- Finally, there are patients who have been cured through combined varmam treatment – comprising of stimulation of varmam energy and use of medicines as prescribed by varmam texts.

Our doctors are about to present the results of treatments administered using the above methods.

The last 200 years can be called a dark period for the varmam medical system; because the results of these 200 years of practice have not been recorded in writing. This situation must change. Medical practitioners must come together every year to debate the successes and failures in the year gone by. Let us all prepare ourselves to achieve this lofty goal. Let us make every effort to take the Indian medical system of Varmam to the global stage. We will succeed.

Long live India. Long live the Varmam Medical System.

EFFECT OF VARMAM TREATMENT IN A SINGLE CASE STUDY OF APLASTIC ANAEMIA

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A cellular or markedly Hypo cellular Bone Marrow resulting in Pancytopenia i.e., Anaemia, Neutropenia and Thrombocytopenia is called **Aplastic Anaemia**. Aplastic Anaemia may be due to injury or destruction of a common Pluripotential stem cell affecting all subsequent cell population. The causes of Aplastic Anaemia include Congenital (Fanconi's Anaemia), Immune disorder, Drugs and Toxins, Infectious Hepatitis etc.,

Salient symptoms of Aplastic Anaemia include Exertional Dyspnoea, Easy Fatigability, Bleeding of gums and General body pain. In the Allopathic System of Medicine this disease is managed by Blood Transfusion, ATG Injection, Cyclosporine and Albendazole. In severe cases Bone Marrow Transplantation is advised.

At our Regional Research Institute (Siddha), Pondicherry a patient diagnosed with Aplastic Anaemia in JIPMER, Pondicherry has been undergoing Varmam Treatment for the past 1 year. He was given Varmam Treatment twice a week. During this period, to Laboratory Investigations were carried out on the patients every three months. These show a significant rise in Platelet Count and Haemoglobin level. Apart from this, we observed in the patient's general well being as well. In this topic, the details of the patient case history, Laboratory Investigations before and after treatment, and the Varmam Points which were found to be helpful in the increase of Platelets Count and Haemoglobin Levels are to be discussed.

Aplastic Anaemia – An Introduction:

- Acellular or markedly Hypo cellular Bone Marrow resulting in Pancytopenia (Anaemia, Neutropenia and Thrombocytopenia) is called Aplastic Anaemia.
- Aplastic Anaemia may be due to injury or destruction of a common Pluripotential stem cell affecting all subsequent cell population

Aetiology:

- Congenital Fanconi's Anaemia
- Immune response
- Drugs and Toxins Benzene Derivatives, Ionising Radiations etc., (Chloramphenicol, Phenyl Benzene, Sulpha drugs, Gold compounds, Organic Arsenicals, Insecticides etc.,)
- Infectious Hepatitis Epstein Barr Virus, Parvo Virus

Laboratory Findings at the time of inclusion in our OPD:

Blood:

- Hb -9.2 gms
- TC − 5.400 cells/ cumm
- DC N40 L54 E06
- Peripheral Smear Microcytic RBC & Hypochromic
- Stools Occult Blood Negative
- Platelets 58,000/cumm

Varmam Treatment in Aplastic Anaemia:

- Varmam Treatment was given to this patient twice a week from April 2007
- Till now we have conducted Laboratory investigations thrice.
- Still under our care
- Not prescribed any other drugs, including Siddha Medicines
 Main Points:

Sakthi Varmam Kirayal Varmam Adappa Kalam

Accessory Points:

Mudichi Varmam

- Chavvu Varmam
- Dhoosu Muga Varmam
- Komberi Kaalam
- Viruthi Kaalam
- Kavuli Kaalam

Laboratory Findings during treatment:

SI. No.	Month	TC(in cells/ cumm)	DC(in %)	1Hr.ESR (in mm)	Hb(gms) (cells/ cumm)	Platelets
1	April	5,400	N40 L54 E06	12	9.2	58,000
2	July	5,600	N50 L46 E04	10	11.2	1,15,000
3	Oct.	5,700	N54 L40 E06	10	12.3	2,25,000
4	Jan.	5,300	N52 L45 E03	11	12.1	1,10,000

Summary:

Patient named Mr. "X" was given Varmam treatment at our Regional Research Institute (Siddha), Pondicherry for the following complaints:

- Difficulty in breathing on exertion
- Body pain
- Easy Fatigability
- Loss of Weight
- Itching around the eyes

Patient was very co-operative. He responded well during the course of the treatment and there was marginal reduction in the intensity of the symptoms.

- Good response and there was marginal reduction in the intensity of the symptoms.
- Body pain, difficulty in breathing on exertion was reduced
- Weight was maintained till January, but due to strenuous work undertaken by him after January weight was reduced from 53 kgs to 48 kgs

- There was improvement in his general well being.
- Itching around the eyes still persists.

Conclusion:

Varmam treatment in a single case study of Aplastic Anaemia showed significant increase in the Hb level and Platelets count for a period of 9 months (i.e. from April'07 to January'08).

Reasons behind the decline in the Platelet Count from 2,25,000 to 1,10,000 cells/cumm and reduction in weight from 53 kgs to 48 kgs need to be evaluated .

Validity cannot be ascertained in a single study, but at the same time it cannot be ignored because, in his long term of treatment with the conventional treatment he has never had an increase in the Platelet count.

For Research activities, more number of patients with similar complaints and laboratory findings should be subjected for the study

For the benefit of the Aplastic Anaemia patients and also to evaluate the effect of Varmam treatment in this disease in detail, they may kindly be referred to Varmam Treatment Centers functioning in Coimbatore, Pondicherry, Trichy, Namakkal, Chennai, , Chidambaram, etc.,

VARMAM TREATMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Varmam is a treatment procedure in which mild to moderate pressure is applied to the body, to remove the disease and return it to normalcy. The study of Varmam is called "Varmalogy". An expert in Varmam treatment is called Varmani or Varma Aasaan (Master). Varmam treatment is a branch of Siddha Medicine, dating back to more than 2000 years, which is being practised in the Tamil Nadu Region. More specifically, it is limited to the Nagercoil at Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu.

There are more than 8000 Varmam points mentioned in the Varmam texts. They are classified into **Major Points (12)** and **Minor Points (96)**. Varmam treatment does not produce any side or adverse effects when used precisely, is easy to administer in any part of the world, and does not require any equipment.

In Siddha texts, Bronchial Asthma finds its closest reference in Eraippu Noi. (Breathelessness disease). Eraippirumal, and Swasa Kasam are the other names for Eraippu Noi. Bronchial Asthma is characterised by triad of symptoms; Cough, Dyspnoea and Wheezing. Till date no single system of medicine has provided a complete remedy for the Bronchial Asthma. Against this backdrop, Varmam treatment gives promising results in Bronchial Asthma. Varmam treatment can be given in isolation or in combination with Siddha medicines. In this paper, various Varmam points used in the treatment of Bronchial Asthma and the patients response to these is to be discussed.

Introduction:

Asthma is a disease of airways characterised by increased responsiveness of the Tracheo-Bronchial tree to a multiplicity of stimuli. Acute exacerbations being interspersed with symptom free periods. Most attacks are short-lived, lasting minutes to hours. Severe obstruction persisting for days or weeks is called "Status Asthmaticus"

Aetiology:

- Non specific Hyperirritability of the Tracheo-bronchial tree
- Familial or Acquired
- Allergens Airborne Seasonal, Animal danders, Feathers, Molds, etc.,
- Pharmacologic Stimuli Aspirin, Colouring agents (Tartarazine)
- Environment Climatic conditions
- Air Pollution
- Occupational Industries, Flour Mills, Dusts
- Infections Virus
- Exercise
- Emotional

Laboratory Investigations:

It is difficult to establish the diagnosis of Bronchial Asthma in the Laboratory, for no single test is conclusive

- "Positive" Wheal and Flare reactions to the Skin tests
- Sputum and Blood Eosinophilia
- Serum IgE levels
- Chest X-Ray PA View
- Forced Expiratory Volume (FEV 1)

<u>Varmam Treatment in the Management of Bronchial</u> Asthma

Aim & Objects

To assess the efficacy of Varmam Treatment in the Management of Bronchial Asthma

Trial Study Centres:

Arts Research Institute Centres at

- Coimbatore
- Pondicherry
- Namakkal
- Trichy
- Chidambaram
- Thanjavur

Sample Size – 30 Patients (Male 18, Female 12)

Group - Single

Varmam Treatment Points

Prime Points:

- Vilangu Varmam
- Adappa Kaalam
- Ullangaal Vellai Varmam

Accessory Points:

- Minvetti Kaalam
- Soondigai Kaalam

Design of the Study - Open Clinical Trial

Duration of the Treatment:

Six months Varmam Treatment followed by 6 months follow-up treatment without Varmam treatment.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Both the Sexes were selected for the study
- Age >10 years & < 70 years
- Asthmatic attacks existing for more than 6 months & less than 10 years

- Cough with Expectoration
- Difficulty in breathing
- Presence of Wheeze
- Known case of Bronchial Asthma (Diagnosed elsewhere)

Exclusion Criteria:

- Age < 10 years & > 70 years
- Asthmatic > 10 years
- Known case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis/ Cardiac Asthma/ Renal Asthma / AIDS

Criteria for withdrawal:

During the course of the Varmam Treatment if the patient required emergency treatment, such subject was withdrawn from the trial.

Routine Examination and Assessment

Full details of the History and Physical examination of the patient was recorded before admission, at the end of the 3rd month & 6th month during treatment and at the end of the 9th & 12th month during Follow-up

Laboratory Investigations:

- Laboratory investigations were recorded at the time of Inclusion, 6th month & 12th month
- No significant changes were noted in findings except mild decrease in the Eosinophil Count

Criteria for Assessment:

- Good Response 75 to 100 % reduction in the Symptoms and the number of Asthmatic attacks
- Fair Response >50 % reduction in the Symptoms and the number of Asthmatic attacks
- Poor Response Minimal reduction in the Symptoms and the number of Asthmatic attacks
- No Response No reduction in the Symptoms and the number of Asthmatic attacks

(Bronchial Asthma)
Symptomatic Assessment:

The symptoms like Difficulty in Breathing, Cough with Expectoration, Wheezing, Chest Pain, Running nose and Sneezing were observed before and after treatment. This was compared and assessed as:

Absent Mild Moderate Severe

Response to Varmam Treatment:

Response	No. of patients	%
Good	14	46.6
Fair	11	36.6
Poor	05	16.6
No		

Summary:

30 patients of both the sexes (M-18, F-12) who have completed the treatment were taken for the trial study. Treated for a period of 6 months and followed up for a period of 6 months.

Initially, the patients were advised to take their regular line of treatment (Medicines). In addition to this, Varmam treatment was also given twice in a week. During this period, patients who were using Inhalers/Nebulisers for a long period of time have either reduced their use or stopped entirely.

Both the intensity and frequency of Asthmatic attack was reduced.

Patients who suffered from Asthmatic attacks due to seasonal variations were free from attacks

Patients who were accustomed to drink warm water or taking bath in warm water also reduced i.e. they are able to drink/ take bath in cold water.

Even after exposure to allergens like Pollen grains, Dust, Smoke etc., does not produce Wheeze.

Relapse of Asthmatic attack occurred in only a few patients.

Patients who had Smoking habits and those with frequent exposure to allergens have responded slowly.

Younger age group and less chronicity patients responded quickly.

Conclusion:

Varmam treatment when given precisely does not produce any untoward effects.

As of now, Bronchial Asthma is a manageable disease. But this trial study reveals that Bronchial Asthma can be cured without any relapses.

The validity and effect of Varmam pressure points on Bronchial Asthma should be subjected for a scientific study.

Varmam treatment can either be given alone or may be combined with other treatment procedures.

Observation of variation in Pulmonary Function Test (PFT) before and after treatment is underway.

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Dr.S.Rajalakshmi, Former Assistant Director (S)

Dr.N.Shunmugom, Ph.D. (Tamil)

Just over a year ago, the term Chikun Guniya was on every one's lips of, both in the medical fraternity and among the common public. The term has its origins in Tanzania, from a long time ago. In south India, almost everyone was gripped with panic of contracting it. Those who did suffered terribly, since the disease arrested their mobility totally. The situation took a turn for the worse when neighbouring states reported deaths from the disease. Medical practitioners across several disciplines struggled to find a satisfactory treatment, one that could effectively control the symptoms. During this period, Varmam therapy proved its efficacy in treating chikun kuniya and its complications.

Varmam is a great medical science, full of intrigate nuances, discovered and codified by the Siddhars through their profound divince insight. It is yet to be explored fully, since it has been traditionally practiced within a closed circle of Masters and disciples. To keep it out of the wrong hands, the art has also been guarded through a lot of restrictions placed on its teaching and practice. Today Varmam is returning to the centre stage, helping effect cures either by itself or in conjunction with other systems of medicine.

Varmam played a vital role in alleviating the signs and symptoms of the Chikun Guniya disease and its complications. Repeated Varmam therapy enabled a majority of the victims to regain normalcy. The details are discussed here briefly.

Of the remedial measures mentioned for various ailments in Varmam literatures, we, at the Regional Research Institute

Key Words

Chikun Guniya – Joints Pain and Restriction of Movements – various Varmam Points.

Aim& Scope:

To assess the efficacy of Varmam treatment in the management of Post Chikun Guniya Manifestations taken as a Pilot Study.

Chikun Guniya - A brief note

- The term Chikun Guniya means 'that which bends up' and leads to 'stooped posture' developed as a result of the Arthritic symptoms of the disease.
- It was first reported in the year 1952 in Tanzania.
- The outbreak is sudden and usually during the onset of the rainy season.
- In India the incidence is high in the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Karnataka.

Aetiology:

The causative organism is the Alpha Virus, which is spread by the mosquito bites of a species called *Aedes Aegypti*.

Clinical features of Chikun Guniya

- High fever even up to 103°F
- Crippling joint pain involving multiple joints
- Severe Headache
- Insomnia
- Maculo-papular lesions in the trunk and limbs
- Pedal Oedema
- Extreme degree of Prostration
- Lymphoedema
- Vesiculo-bullous lesions in infants

Varmam Treatment in Chikun Guniya

National Conference on **Varmalogy - 2008** (Siddha), Pondicherry, have selected the ones with most therapeutic value for symptoms in the post chikun Guniya phase.

General Details of the Cases

- 72 cases of both sexes [Male − 32, Female − 40] were treated in the OPD level, twice in a week.
- between 3 to 15 visits were needed for a patient to get relief from his/her symptoms.

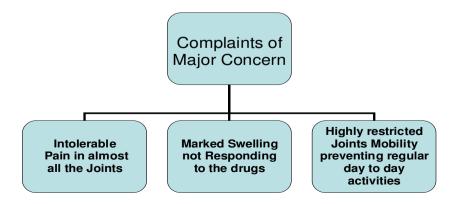
The duration of the Illness

The duration of the complaints ranged from 3 to 6 months

Joints worst affected

- Pain and swelling in the Knee and Ankle Joints.
- Pain in the Shoulder, Wrist and Minor joints.
- Pain in the Neck and Hip.
- Morning stiffness in the Minor joints.
- Generalised restricted movements in almost all the joints.

Major Complaints Focussed



Varmam Management

The following Varmam points were applied to the mentioned conditions along with our regular OPD drugs:

Primary Varmam Points

- Kirigaran
- Mudichu Varmam
- Kavuli Varmam
- Manibandha Varmam

Secondary Varmam Points

- Viruthi Kaalam
- Komberi Kaalam
- Kuthikaal Varmam

Prognosis

- The prognosis was encouraging as the swelling and pain started subsiding and the patients had a sense of well being in the repeated visits.
- Movement of restrictions also improved and enabled them to carry out their routine activities.

Assessment Criteria

The patients were assessed by the following criteria:

- Normal No pain/swelling
- Mild Less degree of pain/swelling
- Moderate Significant pain/swelling
- Severe intolerable pain/swelling with restricted movement

Response to Varmam Treatment:

Response	No. of patients	in %
Good	38	52.77
Fair	25	34.72
Poor	09	12.50

Schematic Representation

Discussion:

72 cases of Post Chikun Guniya manifestations were treated with Varmam points along with the regular OPD drugs for a period ranging from 2 weeks to 3 months. The symptoms were categorised as Normal, Mild, Moderate and Severe. Out of 72 cases, 38 cases showed Good Response, 25 cases Fair Response and 9 cases Poor Response.

Observation & Conclusion:

- On observation, this pilot study is highly encouraging.
- The painful symptoms of the patients were elevated satisfactorily. They were overjoyed since other earlier treatments had given them no lasting relief.
- Varmam treatment gives a promising result in the patients affected by Chikun Guniya.
- Varmam therapy can be used very effectively in challenging Chikun Guniya cases; with further advanced studies and clinical trials involving all the components like pre and post laboratory investigations, we can validate the results accurately to enable their global acceptance.

* * *

EFFECTIVENESS OF VARMA KANJI AS AN ENERGY BOOSTER IN VARIOUS DISEASE CONDITION

DR.A.MOHAMAD SALEEM., B.A.M.S N.Shunmugom, Ph.D. (Tamil)

Ingredients:

- 1. Trigonella Foenum
- 2. Aegle marmelos
- 3. Cuminum cyminum
- 4. Cardiospermum halicacabum
- 5. Centella asiatica
- 6. Glycyrrhiza glabra
- 7. Sida cardifolia
- 8. Elettaria cardamomum

In ancient days people often went to war. In the battle field, many were severely injured. To ensure speedy recovery, they were given a high energy porridge, called varma kanji. Varma kanji along with varma therapy, leads to marked improvement in the life force and energy levels of the patients.

It is an identifiable therapeutic effect on various diseases. Our clinical findings were co-related with laboratory investigations. At the start of the study, the patients selected had lowered appetite, disturbed sleep and unsatisfactory bowel and bladder movements. Patients with different diseases were given the porridge over time and asked to respond to an energy level questionnaire. Their scores improved from as low as six out of fifty at the beginning of the treatment to as high as 47 out of 50 by the end of the study. So varma kanji is not merely a good food supplement, it also has therapeutic effects. Most importantly there are no adverse effects to the patients.

Aim:

To prove the theraupeutic value of varma kanji which is used as food supplement in various diseases.

Object:

In ancient days people often went to war. In the battle field, many were severely injured. To ensure speedy recovery, they were given a high energy porridge, called varma kanji. These days people suffer from a variety of diseases arising out of their lack of energy or vital force to fight against these diseases.

Materials & Methods:

Reference:

Siddha text **Varma Kannadi 500** the poet verses No. 325-326 is taken as the source to prepare the varma kanji.

Preparation of Varmam Kanji:

Ingredients:

- 1. Trigonella Foenum
- 2. Aegle marmelos
- 3. Cuminum cyminum
- 4. Cardiospermum halicacabum
- 5. Centella asiatica
- 6. Glycyrrhiza glabra
- 7. Sida cardifolia
- 8. Elettaria cardamomum

Procedure:

Tie 5 gms each of all the above 8 herbal ingredients in a potali (small muslin cloth). This potali is added to rice, which is being cooked in an open vessel in water. No salt is added. The porridge is allowed to cook for 15 - 30 minutes, till the rice is well done and the essences from the varmam potali are mixed well.

Dossage:

40 gm/dose

Duration: Varma Kanji was given 3 times to each patient at an regular interval of 7 days

Description of Varma Kanji

Varma Kanji prepared for the people who are undernourished,under energised. It helps each patient achieve a much higher overall energy level. As a food supplement, it can be used for all age groups, to increase stamina, vigor, and vitality.

- Immuno modulator, tissue enhancer vitalization needs the speedy
- 2) Energy loss Re energysation is possible only through the food supplement.
- 3) Patient Need of Herbal porridge to increase this energy boosting level as a food supplement.
- 4) Planned Diet, healthy eating habits, healthy, digestive system, help to fight against every disease.
- 5) Anti Oxidants, cell regenerator, Rejuvenation Need in energy therapeutical aspects it may be boost up the immune system.

Research Design Criteria for Assesment

The Research is selected as mixed design, that is Ex-post-facto design with experimental study. Experimental study includes respondents height, weight, pulse rate, respiratory rate, chest and abdominal measurement, blood parameters like Hb, TC, DC, ESR, Eosinophil, sr.cholestrol, urea, sr.creatinine, ASO titre, CRP, RA factor, urine analysis, motion analysis. This experimental study compares patients at 4 stages of the treatment, that is, before administering the varma kanji, the first week of kanji, second week of kanji, third or final week of varma kanji administration. The datas was collated and analysed.

Sample size

120 different samples. Patients were randomly selected from across different ailments.

Considering these factors, Varma Kanji is a perfect choice to fulfill all the above mentioned factors.

Clinical Study Centres:

The Patients from different areas Kadayanallur, Puliyangudi, Sankarankovil, Tenkasi, Idaikal and Shenkottah.

Clinical Analysis and Findings:

- 1. In skin disease, Blood Parameters like Total count of white Blood Cells is increased, ESR Level comes down to Low normal level.
 - Esinophil count also getting normalized gradually.
 - Patient feels comfortable with the Varma porridge. The disease Symptoms of all 6 patients were reduced. We may conclude the varma kanji has therapeutic effect in skin Diseases.
- Varma Kanji is administered to Anaemic patients who improved clinically. They were relieved from sympotoms such as fatigue, loss of appetite, etc.
 Blood Parameters shows increase of hemoglobin level from 6.4 mgs% - 13.2mgs % within the third week of management.
- Varma Kanjji then administered to Ama Vatha(Rheumatic Arthiris) patients, helped reduce symptoms pain, swelling, early morning stiffness, anorexia within 3 weeks of management.
- 4. Among 9 patients, whose blood tests were ASO Titre posi tive, 3 weeks of varma kanji management led to blood tests out so Tire negative.
- 5. When Varma Kanji was administered to Type 11 Diabetes mellites patients, their blood glucose level returned normal. Clinically, they were relieved from symptoms like poly urea, Dyspepsia, burning sensation in the sole etc.

- Varma Kanji is beneficial in controlling Hypertention as well;in most patients, systolic pressure comes down.
 It also brings down serum Cholestrol levels from 316 to 160 mg%
- 6. Patient who were suffering from gastric ulcer, it gave relief from symptoms like heart burn, epigastric pain, and indigestion.
- 7. In Clinical trial with obese patients body weight was successfully reduced, from between 4 kgs upto 10 Kilograms.
- 8. Varma Kanji gives good results in osteo arthritis cases as well; Patients are relieved from pain and crepitating joints.
- 9. Varma Kanji was administered to 16 patients suffering from general debility. Their strength and Vital energy. showed markd improvement. Patients who were under weight were able to put on upto 2 kgs.
- 10. Anaemic patients showed good improvement with the kanji.
- 11. Varma Kanji proved to be effective in treatingnon-specific Leuorhoea. Patients improved clinically.
- 12. Varma Kanji also showed good results in the paediatrics specially.

Conclusion:

In the detailed Clinical study it emerges that Varma Kanji, when used as a food supplement, produces good clinical improvements as well.

Future Scope:

We plan to evaluate the therapeutic effects of varma kanji with more rigorous protocols in the future.

EFFECT OF MEDICAL VARMAM ON OSTEOARTHRITIS – A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Dr. R. Alamelu BAMS

Osteoarthritis (OA) is most common form of arthritis for many affected persons with pain in their knees and hips. The protocols have not been formulated and effectiveness have not been documented even though patients are satisfied about the relief from the symptoms. There are many effective therapies though none has been proven to prevent the progression of the disease. The most recent progress in research has significantly enhanced and the knowledge of the factors involved in the development of the disease and the mechanism responsible for its progression. The purposes of study are to evaluate the effect of Medical varmam (MV) as an adjuvant therapy in the treatment of osteoarthritis and to formulate a proper protocol for future treatment. The records of patients were obtained from Thirumoolar varmam research and treatment center. The patients are first screened for their complaints and proper medical varmam (MV) was prescribed in 2 sessions per week for the period of between 2 to 8 weeks.

Since this is retrospective study, no specific scale is used. Improvement were recorded subjectively, and around 60 % of the patients reported feeling from the symptoms. Around 30% of the patients reported moderate improvements. About 10% of patients did not have any significant improvement; which could be attributed in part to their life style and associated problems. Varmam therapy could be seen as a better choice amongtreatment methods in Osteo-arthritis-for its zero side effects and cost effectiveness. The study thus proves that varmam can be effective in

supplementing any system of medicine in the treatment of osteoarthritis. The study also shows that the Varmam therapy can decrease the duration and dosage of drugs, thus avoiding long term dependence on the drugs. However a large scale prospective case controlled study needs to be done to take this treatment to the international arena.

Key words: medical varmam, osteoarthritis

AIM:

Effect of medical varmam on osteoarthritis - a retrospective study

Object:

Osteoarthritis (OA) is most common form of arthritis for many affected persons with pain in their knees and hips. It is a frustrating disorder, a social and financial burden to all nations.

All forms of medicines have their own answers for this condition, Varmam too has been tried in the treatment of OA, but protocols have not been formulated and effectiveness has not been documented, although patients are satisfied with the relief from the symptoms. There are many effective therapies though none has been proven to prevent the progression of the disease. They had significantly advanced and understanding the cause of OA and the risk factors associated with it. Some preventive measures and a number of therapeutic agents and drugs are available which may help to reduce the progression of OA in certain patients.

The latest research has significantly enhanced the knowledge of the factors involved in the development of the disease and the mechanism responsible for its progression.

Duration of study:

Around 54 subjects with osteoarthritis of the knee or hip or shoulder or elbow or combinations of these were taken for study. The duration of treatment ranged from a minimum of 2 weeks to the maximum of 8 weeks.

Age, sex:

Both sexes were included in the study. Women are more prone to get OA than men due to menopausal disorders.

Both sexes were in the age group of 20 years to 77 years. Patients below the age of 20 and those with associated problems like cardiac disorders and neurological disorders were excluded from the study.

Application of Varmam:

The patients who visited the treatment centers were examined generally and appropriate Medical varmam (MV) was prescribed for their complaints. Pressure points applied included:

Mootu sularchi

Mootu varmam

Komberi kalam

Viruthi kalam

These were administered twice a week for a period of between 2 to 8 weeks.

Clinical Assessment:

The records of 54 patients were taken up for the analysis. Proper Medical varmam (MV) had been administered twice a week for the period of 2 to 8 weeks.

Since this is retrospective study, no specific scale was used. Improvements were recorded subjectively, and around 60% of the patients reported feeling relief from the symptoms. Around 30% of the patients reported moderate improvements.

About 10% of patients did not have any significant improvement; which could be attributed in part to their life style and associated problems.

Discussion:

The patients taken up for the study had already been on allopathic treatment. The results of the treatment were studied retrospectively.

This is the first such retrospectively, where patients had been treated effectively. However OA has been studied within the ambit of various forms of medical treatments with drugs. This study shows that Medical Varmam can help reduce the dosage of medication, which will in turn reduce the side effects. It will also prove to becost effective and facilitate faster recovery from OA.

The study also aimed to formulate an effective protocol for management of OA. Disease symptoms of patients who were treated were reduced substancially. Varmam therapy could emerge as the better choice among treatment methods in osteo-arthritis for both its zero side effects and its effectives.

EFFECT OF VARMAM TREATMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HYPOTHYROIDISM

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The thyroid gland plays a vital role in the regulation of metabolism. Hyothyroidism affects 5% of the population, mostly females. Although, no age group is totally exempt, the patient is likely to be middle aged female.

The prevalence of primary hypothyroidism is 1 in100 but this increases to 5 in 100, if patients with sub clinical hypothyroidism are included.

For this clinical study, we selected female patients in the age group from 11 - 54 years. Varmam points were applied along with their internal medicines - either hormone therapy or siddha / Varmam drugs.

The prognosis of patients was studied clinically and also correlated with laboratory findings. The effect of varmam points in the management of hypothyroidism is to be discussed

AIM:

To Evaluate the Therapeutic effect of varmam in the management of hypothyroidism

OBJECT:

Most hormone dysfunction have no complete medical management option. For most patients, life long administration of hormonesis the only option to restore normal metabolism and well being.

Varmam is a medical art taught by Aasaans(masters) in the school of traditional Gurukulam system in southern part of

I on the basis of 'Pancha bootha' or 5 elements theory. In Varmam literature, the thyroid gland is called as Thondai kolam and Thondai punal kolam.

Materials & Methods Description of Hypothyroidism

The clinical consequences of inadequate levels of thyroid hormone is known as hypothyroidism. The Collective symptoms of the hypothyroidism are called Myxedema. In Infancy, inadequate levels of thyroid hormone causes Cretinism.

Tamilnadu. Varmam texts have been written by siddhas, on the

CLASSIFICATIONS & CAUSES OF HYPOTHYROIDISM

1. Primary hypothyroidism

- 1. Develop mental (Thyroid dysgenic, TSH receptor mutations)
- 2. Thyroid hormone resistance syndrome
- 3. Post ablative (Surgery, radioiodine therapy or external radiation)
- 4. Autoimmune hypo thyroidism (Hashimoto thyroiditis)
- 5. Iodine deficiency
- 6. Drugs (lithium, iodides, p amino salicyclic acid)
- 7. Congenital bio synthetic defect (dyshormonogenetic goiter)

2. Secondary hypothyroidism

Pituitary failure

3. Tertiary hypothyroidism

Hypothalamic failure.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF HYPOTHYROIDISM

Diminished basal metabolism

Intolerance of cold temperature

Fatigue

Mental apathy

Physical sluggishness

Constipation

Muscle aches & joint stiffness

Dry Skin

Hair fall

Brittle nails

Facial puffiness

Periorbitel oedema

Brady cardia

Reduced cardiac output

Irregular menses

Decreased libido

Obesity

Goiter

Heaviness of the breast

Anaemia

COMPLICATION OF HYPOTHYROIDISM

Eventual coma

Death

Lab Diagnosis of hypothyroidism

1. Thyroid function test

If the plasma TSH is high, hypothyroidism is likely to be present.

2. Low free T4 index confirm the diagnosis

Duration Of Treatment:

Age Group: 10 - 55 yrs depends upon the individual

VARMAM TREATMENT POINTS FOR HYPOTHYROID

Primary Points

Kondai kolli

Sumai Varmam

Secondary Points

Anna kalam

Palla varmam

Adappa kalam

Vilangu varmam

Sakthi varmam

Patchiner varmam

Kudukkai Varmam

Clinical Assesment & Discussion:

For clinical study,12 patients were selected. Of them, 6 were under hormone therapy management.

3 Patients were taking Siddha medicine.

3 Patients were taking Varmam Medicines

All Medicines were internal and administered oraly.

Varmam treaments was given to all the 12 Patients. The varmam Pressure was administered twice a weak

Signs & Symptoms were recorded periodically. Patient had displayed good clinical improvement. They wereable to be very brisk & active. Most of them were relieved of constipation. In the case female patients, menstrual cycle was regularised.

Out of 12 patients,3 underwent hormone assay. They have shown symptomatic improvements. Their Blood hormone assay also showed significant improvement towards normal value.

These 3 patients were taking either Varmam or Siddha medicine internally.

Summary

Going by both clinical study & Laboratory results the patients have shown good improvement. They felt relieved symptomatically and there was no evidence of side effects of the therapy. In no case were the symptoms aggravated.

CONCLUSION

The clinical trial shows that better prognosis can be expected when hypothyroidism is managed with Varmam therapy. Application of Varmam therapy is very effective, especially when combined with along with internal medicines, from both Varmam and siddha systems.

Future Scope:

In the future ,we plan to conduct clinical trials to evaluate the therapeutic effects of varmam therapy in the management hypothyroidism in isolation, i.e., without giving any internal medicine or supportive hormone therapy .

VARMAM TREATMENT FOR CEREBRAL PALSY

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Cerebral palsy is a non-progressive disorder of posture and movement. It is mainly classified into Spastic, Flacid, extrapyramidal and with or without mental retardation. Signs and symptoms may vary patient to patient depending on Etiology and Pathology.

Depending on the patients history, it could be purely motor, may include delayed milestone and no sensory loss. According to the siddha text 'Theran maruthuva bharatham' Vatham is a generative energy. In CP cases, regeneration and development of nerve cell is affected. Hence, cp comes under vatha diseases in siddha medicine.

Varmam is a siddha science that aims to fulfill the Cultural, Spiritual and Medical needs of humanity. Life energy circulates human body in three forms like vatham, pitham and kabam. The dwelling or resting places of life energy are called varmam points. When we stimulate the varmam points with appropriate pressure (Maathirai), It produces a clear therapeutic effect. The clinical study was carried out across various Thirumoolar Varmam Research and Treatment centres.

Out of 40 cases, 24 cases showed good response (60%) and 16 cases showed fair response. (40%).

Aim:

To assess the efficacy of varmam treatment in cerebral palsy.

Object:

CEREBRAL PALSY

Cerebral palsy is a non-progressive disorder of posture and movement. It is often associated with epilepsy and abnormalities of speech, vision and intellect resulting from a defect or lesion of the developing brain.

AETIOLOGY

1. Prenatal

Infection

- Hypoxia
- Metabolic
- Toxic
- Genetic
- Cerebral infection

2. Natal

- Infection
- Toxin
- Trauma

CLASSIFICATION

It is mainly classified into Spastic, Flacid, extrapyramidal and with or without mental retardation.

Functional: It helps in planning treatment and rehabilitation

n Class I: No limitation of activity

n Class II: Slight to moderate limitation of activity

n Class III : Moderate to severe limitation of activity

n Class IV: No purposeful physical activity

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

It may vary patient to patient depending on Etiology and Pathology. Depending on the patients history, it could be purely

motor,may include delayed milestone and may not display sensory loss.

Common symptoms

Weakness of limbs

Spasm of limbs

Defect in speech

Defect in gait

Defect in posture

Defect in Intellect

Convulsion

Abnormality of vision

C.P IN SIDDHA TEXT

According to the 'Theran maruthuva bharatham' text, Vatham is a generative energy. In CP cases regeneration and development of nerve cell is affected. Hence it is comes under vatha diseases.

சிரத்தம்ப வாதம்

"தம்பமாய் உதிரக்கண்ட நரம்பற்புக்கித் தலையொடு சரீராமல்லாந் தாக்கிப் புக்கும் கப்பமாய் காதிரண்டும் மிகவுங் கேளா கையோடு காலிரண்டும் வசக்கேடாகும் நிம்பமாய் நினைவுதான் கலங்கிக் காணும் நெடுமூச்சு கொட்டாவி நித்திரையாகும் சிம்பமாய் தலைநடுங்கிக் களைப்பு முண்டாந் சிரக்கம்ப வாகுமென்றே செப்பலாமே"

– யூகி முனி

VARMAM

Varmam is a siddha science that aims to fulfill the Cultural, Spiritual and Medical needs of humanity. Life energy circulates human body in three forms like vatham, pitham and kabam. The dwelling or resting places of life energy are called varmam points. When we stimulate the varmam points with appropriate pressure (Maathirai), It produces a clear therapeutic effect.

Materials & Methods: Treatment Centres:

The study was carried out retrospectively across various Thirumoolar varmam research and treatment centres in Tamil nadu. Selected cases had been treated as O.P. at following centres.

Coimbatore

Trichy

Madurai

Namakkal

Thanjavur

Chidamabaram

Age and sex

Total No Of Children: 40

Age group : 1 - 13 years.

Male : 30 cases, Female:10

VARMAM POINTS

General:

First Two Months

Sara muduchi

Thunnal muduchi

Kumbaga muduchi

Porchai kalam

Anda kalam

Kutri varmam

Pasa muduchi

After Two Months, above points plus the following

Thilartha kalam

Pidari varmam

Sevi kutri

Natchathira kalam

Urakka kalam

All points were applied regularly, twice a week upto six months to one year.

SPECIFIC POINTS

C.P with convulsion - Porachai kalam

Kauali kalam

Komberi kalam

C.P. with speech defect - Pidari kalam

Anna kalam Ottu varmam

For head control - Sara muduchi

Seerum kolli

To strengthen the lower limbs - Adappa kalam

Komberi kalam Viruthi kalam

For spasm Anda kalam

To improve memory - Sara muduchi

Thunnal maduchi

Ullangaivellai varmam

OBSERVATIONS

- No specific criteria were used to assess the improvement of child.
- It is also a retrospective study.
- Prognosis was observed based on the improvement of symptoms such as

Neck control

Convulsion

Tremor

Spasm of limbs

Weakness of limbs

Speech defect

Drooling of saliva

Defect in intellect

Results:

Out of 40 cases studied, 24 showed good response (60%) and 16 showed fair response. (40%).

SUMMARY

In this study, 40 case were selected to evaluate the efficacy of varmam treatment in Cerebral Palsy. Before the treatment was started, clinical signs and symptoms had been selected and applied twice a week. Out of 40 cases studied retrospectively, 60% showed good response and 40% showed moderate response to varmam therapy.

CONCLUSION

This study reveals that the children with CP showed significant improvement on various parameters. Some children displayed improved gait on account of increased muscle strength. We also we observed that speech and gestures of children improved markedly. Each child's response to varmam treatment can be assessed as encouraging on one or more parameters. Hence, the efficacy of varmam treatment in the management of CP can be studied in detail further, as the prevailing conventional treatments are most conservatory.

LUMBAR SPONDYLOSIS

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Dr. N. Shunmugom, Ph.D, (Tamil)

Lumbar spondylosis and complaints of back ache are common, thanks to today's modern life style. Many modern occupational harzards leads to Lumbar spondylosis. A number of people are unable to perform their official and social duties because of low back ache.

In our clinical study, we treated cases where patients with Lumbar sponylosis patients had been treated with varmam therapy. The therapy gave a variety of medical benefits; Patient reported feeling better during the treatment and after 4 - 6 weeks of treatment, even patients with pain and postural changes felt relief. The retrospective study of Lumbar spondylosis is to be discussed.

Aim:

To Study The Effects of Varmam Therapy in the management of Lumbar Spondylosis

OBJECT:

Epidemiological Studies reveal that 60 - 80 % of the world's population is affected by lower-backache. Those in the age group of 21 to 40 years are commonly affected. Back-ache is the second leading cause of absenteeism in the workplace, right after the common cold

Materials & Methods:

- 1. Signs & Symptoms
- 2. Duration of The treatment
- 3. Selection of Patients
- 4. Examination & Investigations for Diagnosis

Degeneration of the spine is charaterised by:

- 1. Narrowing of the intervetebral joint spaces (due to the thinning of the disc)
- 2. Formation of osteophytes (New bony spurs) at the margins of Vertebral bodies.
- 3. Swelling of the posterior facet joints

Degeneration starts in individual at the age from 25 to 30.

Symptoms:

Permanent:

(Due to compression of

nerve roots)

Referred Pain

muscle)

Intermittent

Leg pain
 motor deficit
 sensory deficit

3.sensory deficit4.Urinary dysfunction - Rare

5.Impotene - Rare

Symptoms are triggered or worsened in Postures that aggravate lumbar lordosis including standing & walking.

(due to weakness of back

Advised Varmam points:

Primary points

Komberi

Viruthi

Mannai

Secondary Points:

Poovadangal,

Ullthodai varmam

Description of Lumbar Spondylosis:

Clinical Discussion:

The Clinical Study was done at Thirumoolar Varmam Research & Treament centres at CBE, Namakkal, and Trichy. In our retrospective clinical study, we selected 20 cases (both male & female) with proper clinical examination and laboratory investigations records. We found that from 3 rd week of treatment onwards, patients reporated relief from leg pain and muscle

stiffness. From the 5 th week of treatment they felt it is easier to walk than before.

On clinical observation,we found that their discomfort due to Lumbar spondylosis was greatly reduced. Presently these patients are under regular followup.

Result:

Of 20 patients,12 patients were male and 8 were female. Out of these, 16 patients were relieved from disease symptoms. Of the remaining 4, 2 reported moderate relief by the 4th week of treatment, while the other 2 reported slow progress only.

Conclusion:

Patient were relieved from the signs & symptoms of the disease from 3 rd week onwards. Varmam therapy has good therapeutic effect on Ortho & Neurological ailments like cervical & Lumbar Spondylosis.

Scope:

To study the effectiveness of Varmam in the correction of Intervertebral prolapse.

* * *

ANO RECTAL ANOMALY - a single case study

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Imperforate anus is a congenital abnormality in infants. One in 4500 infants are born with anomaly.

Imperforate anus is divided into two main groups, depending on the termination of bowel above or below the pelvic floor.

- 1. High abnormality difficult to treat
- 2. Low abnormality easy to treat.

This abnormality is corrected through surgery. Abnormal Rectal reflex is possible post-surgical complication.

Physiologically, the desire for defacate occurs when there is a movement of mass; when feces enters the rectum from the sigmoid colon. The process of defecation involves the contraction of rectum and relaxation of internal and external anal sphincters.

In post surgical phase, this mechanism may be affected. A one year and seven month old boy underwent and reconstruction surgery and colostomy to correct his imperforate anus. When he came to the Thirumoolar Varmam Treatmen and Rsearch centre at Coimbatore, he had the post-operative condition of increased voiding stools.

Appropriate Varmam points were administered to him twice a week. The increaed frquency of rectal reflex now stands corrected. This is the subject to be discussed.

Aim & Object:

To evaluate the effect of Varman treatment on increased frequency of rectal reflex in the post-operative phase after corrective ano - rectal anomaly.

Imperforate Anus is a congenital ano rectal abnormality in Infants. One in 4500 infants are born with thia anomaly.

EEMaterials & Methods:

Description Of Ano rectal Anomaly:

Cases of Imperforate anus are divided Into two main groups, depending on the termination of bowel above or below the Pelvic Floor

- 1. High E-difficult to treat
- 2.Low Abnormality-easy to treat.

High Abnormality:

Often have a Fistulae into the urinary tract together with a deficient pelvic floor difficult to treat.

Low Abnormality - Easy to treat

Types:

Covered Anus- Anal Canal Covered By A Bar of skin

Ectopic Anus- Anus Situated Anteriorly

Stenosed Anus - Anus Is Microscopic

Membranous Stenosis - It Is rare. Here the anus is normally sited, but covered with a thin membrane

All of the above conditions are treated surgically,through Anal Reconstruction.

Aetiology:

In early embryonic life, the Cloaca becomes separated, into the bladder and the rectum.

Details of the case:

A one year and seven month old baby with complaints of excess frequency in passing stools i.e., 6 - 7 episodes per day, came to us.He had a history of imperforate anus,a congential anomaly. He had undergone a sacro-perneal pull through, anal dilation and mucosal prolapse excision. Finally anal reconstruction and colostomy had been done.

Varmam Treatment:

The Varmam points applied were

Phase 1

Paeral Varmam Punal Varmam Patchiner varman

Phase 2

Petti kalam in addition to phase 1

Phase 3 Bala varmam

Patchiner Varmam Palla Varmam

Clinical Assessment & Results:

In the first phase: The Prescribed Varmam points were administered to the boy for 4 - 5 times per day. During this course of treatment, he has responded well to the treatment. The frequency of passing stools has reduced considerably.

In the Second phase: Between 11 - 14 months of treatment the number of episodes of passing stools has decreased to 1 - 2 times per day.

In the Third phase : From 14th month the boy undergo the treatment of prescribed varmam applications till date to regulate the rectal reflex

Conclusion:

We may conclude that the application of prescribed Varmam points helps regulate rectal reflexes. We feel it may be achieving this by fixing the lack of energy in the rectum.

Future Scope:

Within the total period of 14 - 16 months of treatment, the patient studied has gained the ability to contrrol his urgency to defecate and the number of episodes of passing stools has also been decreased to one or twice a day. The boy is still under Varmam treatment.

We now propose to study the regulation of autonomic reflexes through varmam therapy with proper protocols, across a variety od cases.

* * *

VARMAM AS AN ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY IN MENSTRUAL DISORDER

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Alternative medical methods are gaining their importance in treating various diseases that men, women and children are exposed to. One among the problems of women is menstrual disorder. An attempt was made treating this disorder by applying therapeutic varmam method for women between 20–45 year old, twice a week for a period of 4-6 weeks under OPD level. The study focused on Secondary Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Hypomenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Metorrhagia, PCOS, Menometrorrhagia, and Endo Metriosis. Among 20 cases 50% showed better relief. Since this is a retrospective study there is no specific scale used however the improvement was recorded subjectively.

1. AIM

To assess the therapeutic effect of varmam treatment in the management of "Menstrual disorders".

OBJECT:

Menstruation refers to the monthly discharge, through the vagina, of the blood and tissues that were laid down in the uterus in preparation for **pregnancy**. The cyclic production of hormones that culminates in the release of a mature egg (ovum) is called the menstrual cycle, which begins during puberty and ends at **menopause**. The first menstrual cycle is called **menarche**. Hormones that control the menstrual cycle are produced by the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, and ovaries. The beginning of a menstrual cycle is marked by the maturation of an egg in an ovary and preparation of the uterus (womb) to establish

pregnancy. Menstruation occurs when pregnancy has not been achieved.

Menstrual problems

Women may experience menstrual cycles that fall outside of the norm as described above. Menstrual problems include

- missing a period
- change in the length of the cycle
- changes in the flow, color, or consistency of menstrual blood
- •I extreme pain or other menstrual symptoms

COMMON CAUSES

- Pcos A reproductive disorder in which excessive mounts of androgens produced by the ovaries. Causes a number of menstrual disorders Amenorrhea, Oligomenorrhea & polymenorrhea & anovulation, leading to infertility causes as well.
- 2. Pregnancy and its complications
- 3. Some types of oral contraceptives
- 4. Uterine disorders Uterine fibroids, uterine polyps.
- 5. Endometriosis
- 6. Pelvic inflammatory disease PID
- 7. Thyroid disorders
 - Hyper thyroidism can cause amenorrhea
 - Hypothyroidism can lead to menorrhagia
- 8. Gynaecologic cancers and cancer treatment'
 - Cancer of the uterus, ovaries can cause menorrhagia or metorrhagia

ADDITIONAL CAUSES

- Birth defects Primary amenorrhea Abnormalities of vagina or lack of reproductive organs.
- Breast feeding Secondary amenorrhea
- Low body weight/ Excessive exercise/ poor diet
- Strees: Strong emotions such as stress can impact the body & present ordinary menstruations.

- Chronic illness: DM, Lupus, Liver diseases, kidney diseases.
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDS) eg. Gonorrhea
- Medications: e.g anticoagulant, anti inflammatory medications may cause hormonal imbalance resulting in heavy bleeding

MATERIAL AND METHODS

DURATION OF THE STUDY

Study was carried out for a period of 1-4 months by way of applying pressure points and giving them herbal medicines orally (as *indicated in varmam texts*). Patients were given one session a day, twice a week for a period of one to four months.

Trial Study Centres:

The patients were treated as OPD level patients in various varmam treatment centers at Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy, Tanjore and Namakkal.

AGE, SEX

Women between the age group of 20-45 years were selected for this study. All were treated by applying varmam pressure points twice a week for a period of 1-4 months and **improvements were assessed.**

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

	INCLUSION	EXCLUSION
1	Secondary Amenorrhea	Primary Amenorrhea
2	Dysmenorrhea	Uterine fibroids
3	Hypomenorrhea	Uterine polyps
4	Menorrhagia	PID
5	Metrorrhagia	Gynecological cencers
		Cauterus,ovaries
6	Menometrorrhagia	Birthdefect
7	PCOSd	STD's (gonorrhea)
8	Endo Metriosis	

Screening Of Patients:

Patients were screened through both clinical examinations and Laboratory diagnosis

Treatment Aspects:

The patients who visit treatment centers were examined generally and depending on their complaints and history, Varma points were applied.

Primary points

- 1. Pallavarmam
- 2. Kudukaivarmam

Accessory points

- 1. Patchiner
- 2. Suronitha Varmam
- 3. Indthiriya Varmam
- 4. Mathimoody Varmam
- 5. Vallurumi
- 6. Pasali Nadi
- 7. Visilodhara Nadi

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

- 1. The records of 45 patients were taken up for analysis
- 2. 20 Patients completed the study.
- 3. Since this is a retrospective study there is no specific scale used. Improvements were recorded subjectively. Around 50% of the patients reported good relief.
- 4. Around 30% of the patients had moderate relief, again measured subjectively.
- 5. About 20% of patients did not have any improvement; that could be be on account of their irregular follow-up and other associated problems

Good response was observed in 10 Cases(50%) Moderate response was observed in 6 Cases(30%) Fair response was observed in 4 Cases. (20%)

Future Scope:

Varmam application can be studied over common gynaecological ailments in future.

VARMA AS TREATMENT FOR DIABETES MELLITUS

Dr. *E. Asai Thambi* MD(S)

Dr. *M. Sridhar* BDS

Dr. K. Arul MBBS

Dr. *A. Rajendra Kumar* MD(S)

Dr. N. Shunmugom, Ph.D. (Tamil)

Diabetes mellitus is a clinical syndrome characterized by hyperglycemia due to absolute or relative deficiency of Insulin.It is a chronic metabolic disorder has its long term complications affecting the blood vessels, Kidney, eyes and nerves. It is classified into Type 1 (IDDM) and Type 2 (NIDDM).

Varmam is one of the ancient medical art of Indians.It safeguard our body, mind and soul from disease and cures diseased today.

This clinical study was performed to assess the efficacy of varma treatment on Diabetes mellitus along with medications. The patients were treated by way of applying pressure points to a particular part of body.

Pimary Points Secondary Points
1. Porchaikkalam 1. Urimikkalam
2. Nangganapootu 2. Komberikkalam
3. Amaikkalam 3. Sakthi varmam
4. Kaikkuttu varmam

On the course of varmam treatment high blood sugar level get redused .Associated symptoms like Neuralgia, Numbness get relieved. The dose of the medications get reduced. As a result varmam treatment shows effective relief in 75% and partial relief in 25% of patients.

On applying varmam points for Diabetes mellitus it may stimulates coeliac plexus of nerves. Thus sensitizing the Insulin receptors and increase Insuln secretion. Younger age and less chronicity patients respond quickly. Relapse of hyperglycemia occurs in only few patients. Varmam treatment does not produce any untoward side effects.

AIM:

To evaluate the therapeutic effect of varmam in diabetes mellitus

Description Of DM:

Diabetes Mellitus refers to a group of disorder exhibiting a defective or deficient insulin secretory response, glucose under utilization and hyperglycemia. The net effect is a chronic disorder of carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism with long term complications affecting the blood vessels, kidneys, eyes and nerves.

CLASSIFICATION:

Primary Diabetes:

- Type I Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM) (10 20% cases)
- Type II Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM) (90 80% cases)
- Genetic Defects (Defects in â cell function & Insulin action)
 Secondary Diabetes:
- Hyperglycemia (Islet cell destruction or Insulin dysfunction)
- Diseases of exocrine pancreas (Inflammation, Surgery, Cancer)
- Insulin resistance
- Drug or chemical induced (Glucocorticoids, Thyroid hormone, Vaucor-rat poison)
- Infection (congenital rubella, cytomegalo virus)
- Gestational Diabetes.

	National Conference on Varmalogy - 2008		
Clinical	Type I	Type II	
	onset < 20 years	onset > 30 years	
	Normal weight	Obese	
	decreased blood insulin	Normal or decreased blood insulin	
	Anti islet cell antibodies	No islet cell antibodies	
	Ketoacidosis Common	Ketoacidosis rare	
Genetics	50% concordance in twins	90-100%	
		concordance in twins	
	HLA - D linked	No HLA Association	
Pathogenesis	Genetic susceptibility	Deranged Insulin	
		secretion	
	Auto Immunity	Insulin deficiency	
	Environmental triggering	Insulin resistance	
Insulin status	Severe insulin deficiency	Relative Insulin	
		Deficiency	
Islet cells	Insulitis early	No Insulitis	
	Marked atrophy & fibrosis	Focal atrophy &	
		amyloid	

CLINICAL FEATURES:

- Thirst, dry mouth (Polydipsia)
- Polyuria, Nocturia
- Recent change in weightt (Polyphagia)
- Tiredness, Fatigue
- Irritability, Apathy
- Blurring of Vision
- Nausea, headache
- Pruritus Valvae / Balanitis (Genital Candidiasis)

Severe β cell depletion

Mild β cell depletion

COMPLICATIONS

MICROVASCULAR / NEUROPATHIC

Retinopathy / Cataract

Impaired vision

Nephropathy

- Renal failure
- Peripheral Neuropathy
 - Sensory loss
 - Motor weakness

Autonomic Neuropathy

- Postural Hypotension
- GI Problems

Foot Disease

- Ulceration
- Arthropathy

MACROVASCULAR

Coronary Circulation

- Myocardial Ischaemia
- Myocardial Infarction

Cerebral Circulation

- TIA
- Stroke

Peripheral Circulation

- Claudication
- Stroke

Materials & Methods:

In our clinical trial we assessed the effect of Varmam in the management Of DM.

Description of DM - I

Design of study — open Clinical Trial

Duration of Study — 4 weeks to 2 years

TRAIL STUDY CENTRES:

Coimbatore, Namakkal, Trichy, Kaveripattinam

Sample Size — 40 patients

Male - 26

Female - 14

METHOD OF TREATMENT:

The patients were subjected to treatment by way of applying pressure points to particular part of body.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

Age — More than 3 years

Sex — Both sexes were selected for the study

Diabetic Patients with

- 1. Hyperglycemia (uncontrolled blood Sugar inspite of treatment)
- 2. Peripheral Neuropathy
- 3. Impaired Vision
- 4. Anemia, Hypertension

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

Age — Less than 3 years

Diabetic Patients with severe complications like

- 1. Diabetic coma
- 2. Diabetic Ketoacidosis
- 3. Hypoglycemia Gestational Diabetes

LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS:

Blood Sugar (Fasting & Post prandial) and Urine sugar (Fasting & Post prandial) at the end of every month.

VARMAM TREATMENT POINTS:

Prime points

- Urumikalam
- Nankana pootu
- Amai Kalam

Accessory points

- Porsai Kalam
- Komberi Kalam
- Sakthi Varmam
- Kaikuttu Varmam

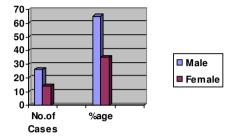
OBSERVATION & RESULTS:

The results were observed with respect to the following criteria

- 1. Sex distribution
- 2. Age distribution
- 3. Etiological factors
- 4. Duration of illness
- 5. Clinical presentation

SEX DISTRIBUTION:

S.No	Sex	No. of Case	(%age)
1	Male	26	65
2	Female	14	35

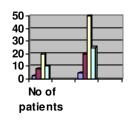


Though the number of male patients were notably higher than that of female patients during this study. There is no sex predilection.

INCIDENCE OF AGE:

S.No	Age	No. of Cases	(%age)
1	0-20 yrs	2	5
2	20-40 yrs	10	25
3	40-60 yrs	25	62.5
4	>60 yrs	3	7.5

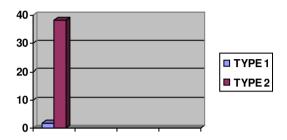
The above table indicates that the patient coming under 40-60 years age group are most affected (62.5%)





AETIOLOGICAL FACTORS:

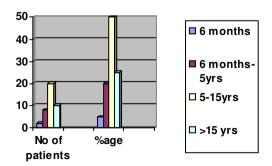
Type 1	2
Type 2	38



The above table indicates that the incidence of the type II Diabetes mellitus is higher than Type I Diabetes mellitus.

DURATION OF ILLNESS:

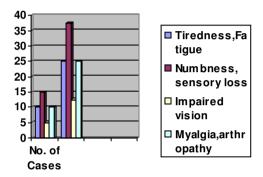
S.No	Duration of illness	No. of patients	(%age)
1	< 6 months	2	5
2	6 months-5years	8	20
3	5-15 years	20	50
4	>15 years	10	25



The above table indicates that Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder.

CLINICAL PRESENTATION:

S.No	Signs & symptoms	No. of cases	(%age)
1	Tiredness, fatigue	10	25
2	Numbness sensory loss	15	37.5
3	Impaired vision	5	12.5
4	Myalgia, arthropathy	10	25



The above table indicates that Diabetes mellitus is a multi system disorder affecting blood vessels, Kidneys, eyes and Nerves.

CLINICAL DISCUSSION & SUMMARY:

- a. A total number of 40 patients (Male-26, Female-14) under treatment for DM were selected for this study.
- b. Duration of treatment ranges from minimum of 4 weeks to a maximum of 2 years.
- c. Initially the patients were advised to continue their regular medicines, diet & exercise were advised. In addition to this, varma treatment was given twice a week.
- d. Patients with high blood sugar levels at the beginning of the study have displayed good improvement and thier sugar levels have been controlled.
- e. Patients who were already on Insulin therapy, were able to gradually reduced the dosage of insulin needed, in some cases, from maximum dose to minimum dose.

- f. Patients have eperience relief from associated symptoms like neuralgic pain, numbness. Vision has improved in patients with impaired vision.
- g. Younger patients, and those in whom DM detected early responded quickly to the treatment.
- h. Relapse of hyperglycemia occurs in only a few patients.

Conclusion:

Varmam therapy is able to show good results in the managements of DM without any side effects.

Scope:

1)To study the therapeutic value of varmam application isolation, i.e., without using internal medicine and 2) to conduct trials on the efficacy of varmam treatment in complications arising out of DM.

* * *

VARMA THERAPY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SAKANAVATHAM (CERVICAL SPONDYLOSIS)

Dr. *R.V. Balamurugan* BSMS MD (S)

Dr. T.R. Sidduque Ali

Dr. N. Shunmugom, Ph.D. (Tamil)

The present study was aimed to varmam therapy in the management of saganavatham (cervical spondylosis)

The study was divided into 3 groups, varmam treatment group, varmam treatment with drug group and drug group conducted at Amruth siddha clinic, Ayanavaram, Chennai-23, T.N. as per the ethical guidance of the Siddha system of medicine, varmam treatment guidance of Varma Researcher Dr. N.Shunmughom PhD., from April 2006 to March 2007, among 120 patients of 60 male and 60 females in all types of occupational groups, each group consisting of 40 patients. All patients were subject to base line investigation.

Varma treatment group of patients received Mudichu varmam, Kakkattai kaalam and Manipantha varmam. Varma therapy with drug group received above the varma points along with Amukkara chooranam and Mahavallathy leghym. The drug group received above the medicines only. The patients were monitored at regular intervals of every week. At this end of the 4th week the result were absorbed.

Result and conclusion

120 patients received treatment for 4 weeks and were followed up for six months duration. There was a clinically significant improvement in all symptoms. After treatment, varma therapy when combined with medicines gives faster relief as compare to drug group.

In the Siddha system medicine (marunthu) is classified in to two types:

- Agamarunthu
 - Internal medicine
- Puramarunthu
 - External medicine
- Under external medicine, drug therapy and other therapies like massage, leech therapy and pressure at vital points are discussed.
- Vital points exist in all animals. These vital points are associated with critical junctions of nerves, blood vessels, lymphs, ligaments, tendons, muscles, bone marrow, bones, joints etc.,
- Vital points exist in all animals. These vital points are associated with critical junctions of nerves, blood vessels, lymphs, ligaments, tendons, muscles, bone marrow, bones, joints etc.,
- Gentle pressure and manipulation of vital junctions produce effects that can be used in the treatment of diseases.
- Varma therapy is being used for a wide variety of ailments, including Epilepsy, Sinusitis, Br. Asthma, Hemiplegia, Migraine etc.,
- The treatment gives immediate relief to the patients suffering from convulsion, headache, knee joint pain, cervical and lumbar pain etc.

Age (yrs.)	Male	Female	Total
30 - 34	20	17	37
35 - 39	16	21	37
40 - 44	08	10	18
45 - 49	12	11	23
50 - 54	04	01	05
TOTAL	60	60	120

- In this presentation the clinical experience in the management of cervical spondylosis by varma therapy is discussed.
- We have selected 120 patients (60 Male and 60 female) from the outpatient level at Amruth Siddha Clinic and divided into three groups each consisting of 40 patients each.
- Cervical Spondylosis is the arthrosis of the posterior intervertebral joints in the cervical vertebrae, involving intervertebral discs, adjacent ligaments and connective tissues suffering includes chronic pain in the neck as a result of pressure on the nerve roots, which may radiate down the arm.
- Diffuse tenderness in the cervical spine results with the limitation of all movements.

Yugimuni gives the symptoms of Sakanavatham as follows:

கேளுமே கழுத்தின்கீ ழுரைக்கு மேலுங் கெடியான கரமிரண்டு மிகவே நொந்து வாளுமே சரீரனமலாங் கனத்தி ருக்கும் வாலிபர்க்கு மனங்கண்ணு மயக்குமாகும் ஏளுமே யிரண்டு கண்ணு மெரிச்ச லுண்டா மேற்றமாய் மலந்தாணு மிறுகிக் காணுந் தேளுமே கொட்டினது போற் கடுக்கும் சுகனவா தத்தினிட தீர்க்கந்தானே

Table. 1. Age – Sex Distribution of 120 cervical spondylotic patients.

S.No	Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1	IT Proffessionals	20	24	44
2	Manual labours	18	11	29
3	Driving	12	08	20
4	Clerical	08	07	15
5	Others	02	10	12
	Total	60	60	120

Table – III, Distribution of 120 patients by Symptoms

SNo	Symptoms	Male	Female
1	Pain & Parasthesia	60	60
2	Pain radiating to arm	50	54
3	Heaviness	37	41
4	Crepitation	15	11
5	Giddiness	7	10

Criteria for exclusion are as follows:

Diabetes mellitus Hypertension Tuberculosis Pregnancy Lactating women

- Diffuse tenderness in the cervical spine results with the
- The patients were informed of the treatment protocol and their consent taken.
- The first group comprising of 20 male and 20 female patients were treated with Amukkara chooranam (1 gm tds)* and Maha Vallathy Legyam (5 gm bid)*
- The Second group received exclusively varma treatment, in the mornings.
- The third group has treated with the above medicines along with varma pressure every morning.
- First point to be given pressure was **Mudichu Varmam** (At Vertebral prominence-C7).
- Varma treatment consisted of ¼ unit pressure using thumb and fingers, thrice at every point for 2 to 3 seconds.
- This was followed by Kakkatai Kaalam (Lateral extremity of Supraclavicular foussa).
- The last point was Manipantha Varmam (Ventral and dorsal depression in the centre of wrist).
- This order of applying pressure was chosen because the trouble starts at Mudichu Varmam and then spread to Kakkatai Kaalam and Manipantha Varmam.

• This sequence is followed based on the teaching of **Sri N. Shunmugom** Aasan, Varma Researcher, Dept.of amil.

Discussion

- The patients were checked once a week and their progress is monitored. At the end of treatment the results were analyzed with reference to level of relief from various disease symptoms.
- It was found that the third group (drug and varma combined) showed the best results in terms of early onset of relief and complete relief felt by the 4th week of the treatment.
- The second group (varma pressure only) showed moderate relief by the 4th week.
- The first group (only drugs) was comparable to the second group.
- As all the patients were treated as domiciliary patients, they were doing their routine work.
- Whether the relief obtained by them is long lasting is being monitored.
- Even after four weeks, no relapse no complaints were reported by the patients.

Group 1: received only varmam therapay.

Group 2: received internal medicine alone.

Group 3: received combined therapy of Varmam & internal medicine

Table IV – Distribution of 120 Patients according to their relief from the disease

Groups	Improvement		
	No/Mild	Total	
1	10	30	40
2	7	33	40
3	1	39	40
Total	18	102	120

From this study it emerges that

- Anti inflammatory drugs (Siddha) do provide partial relief, that also after time lag.
- Varma treatment when combined with medicine gives faster relief as compare to the drugs because we directly manipulating the vital points affected.
- No specific medicine is recommended for Sakanavatham in Siddha.

DEUCHENNE'S MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

Dr. Deivapriyanand, MBBS, DCH

Dr. P. Vishwanathan, MBBS, DCH

Dr. D.S. Arivanand MD, DCH

Dr. N. Jeyashankar, MD (S) PGD-PPHC

Dr. N. Shunmugom, Ph.D (Tamil)

THIS STUDY IS AN OUTLOOK ON VARMAM APPLICATION FOR PATIENTS WITH DEUCHENNE'S MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

THIS IS THE COMMONEST HERDITERY NEURO MUSCULAR DISEASE. IT IS X-LINKED RECESSIVE INHERITANCE PATTERN WITH CARRIER MOTHER

IT IS MALE DOMINATED DISEASE. SEEN COMMONLY IN THE AGE GROUP OF 2 - 5. PATIENTS USUALLY COME WITH DIFFICULTY IN WALKING AND AS THE DISEASE PROGRESSES IT AFFECTS ALL THE SYSTEMS. MAINLY CARDIAC AND RESPIRATORY. THEY BECOME BED RIDDEN AND SUCCUMB TO THE DISEAS BY THE AGE OF 10 – 14 YEARS. THE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR DEUCHENNE'S MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY IS BASED ON THE CPK LEVEL.

IN OUR VARMAM STUDY WE HAVE SEEN MORE THAN 312 PATIENTS IN ALL OUR CENTRES FROM SEP 2004 TILL DATE.

THESE PATIENTS WERE BROUGHT TO DIFFERENT CENTRES AFTER TRYING VARIOUS OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT. PATIENTS WERE TREATED WITH VARMAM MEDICINE, MASSAGE, AND VARMAM PRESSURE POINTS.

WE CONCLUDE THAT VARMAM CAN DECREASE THE CPK LEVELS AND IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PATIENTS WITH DUCHENNE'S MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY. OUR STUDY IS STILL IN THE BUDDING STAGE AND WE HOPE TO CONTINUE THE STUDY WITH MORE PATIENTS

TO ATTAIN A CONFIRMATORY CONCLUSION TO PROVIDE AUTHENTICATED RESULTS AND SHOW A RAY OF HOPE TO PATIENTS WITH DEUCHENNE'S MUSCULAR **DYSTROPHY**

Aim:

To have an outlook on Varmam application for patients with Deuchenne's muscular dystrophy.

Background:

This research is performed to improve the living conditions of children with muscular dystrophy.

So far what has been done:

The patients are subjected to treatment by way of applying pressure points and giving them herbal medicine orally.

Purpose of Study:

To study the effect of varmam in patients with Duchenne's muscular dystrophy where other forms of medicine has been tried

Materials and Methods:

Place of Treatment:

Treatment has been given in various varmam centres in Tamilnad such as Namakkal, Trichy, Chennai, Thanjavur and Coimbatore.

How ws the Patients contacted:

Patients directly contacted us in search of Varmam treatment.

Age:

From the age of 4-14 years.

SEX:

More of male dominated.

METHOD USED FOR STUDY:

The study was conducted in four centres in Tamilnad using Varmam theraphy. With the consent of the parents. All subjects were followed up regularly and assessment were done based on the improvements observed by the parents.

RESULTS:

Nine patients were taken for this study. But we have more than 315 patients with Muscular Dystrophy. Since the history of the patients were not in detail, we have excluded them from this study.

The male to female ratio is 5:1

The age group of the patients varied from the age of 4 - 14 years.

The parents of the patients noted the symptoms by the age of two. That is the time where the children starts walking alone. From then on children have been taken for various types of treatment. Since they did not get any satisfactory results they have approached us for Varmam treatment.

After our treatment has started in a period of six months we were able to see a drop in the C.P.K levels which is the prime indicator in Duchene's Muscular Dystrophy. Physical improvement is only fair. Varmam in Muscular Dystrophy has shown improvements in the way of living and boosted the morale of the parents.

We feel VARMAM can help patients with Muscular Dystrophy, but the study has to be continued for a longer time with more patients. To attain better and detailed results to give a confirmatory conclusion.

* * *

ANATOMICAL APPROACH OF VARMAM POINTS WITH VARMAM TEXTUAL EVIDENCES - IN THIS PROCEEDINGS

Dr. N. Abdul Azees, MD (Siddha) Dr. N. Shunmugom, Ph.D. (Tamil)

1. திலர்த காலம் (Thilardha kalam)

''வகையான திலா்தமென்னும் காலம் கூறுவதை கொண்ட நாசிநுனி புருவமத்தி நகையான சோ்பதியில் திலா்தக்காலம்''

– வ. கா (617 – 618)

It lies in the mid line between two eyebrows in the frontal head. (i.e) Glabella of the skull.

2. கொண்டைக் கொல்லி (Kondaikkolli)

"ஊட்டுவாய் உச்சியென்ற கொண்டைக்கொல்லி"

– வ. கா (625)

It lies in the parietal region of the scalp nearer to the vertex in the mid line.

3. சீறுங்கொல்லி (Seerungkolli)

"நன்றெனும் சீறுங்கொல்லி இது பிறந்தலையில்"

–வா்ம சூட்சம் 1040

It lies in the occipito parietal region of the scalp in the mid line.

4. சுமை வர்மம் (Sumai Varmam)

''உரைக்கின்ற தும்மியின் மேல்தொண்டை

கொக்கிக் குழலை நுணிநெல்லிடை மேல்குழியைச் சார்ந்து விரைக்கின்ற செமைவர்மம்

–வர்ம சூட்சம் (699)

It lies in the muscular triangle of the neck. It lies two fingers lateral to cricoid cartillage. Otherwise two fingers above from supra clavicular notch and one finger away from mid line.

5. பிடரிக்காலம் (Pidarikkalam)

''பொருந்தியதாம் தலைமூளை தண்டெல்மூளை சந்தித்து ஒன்றாக இணைகின்ற தலமிதாகும்'

–வர்ம காண்டம்

It lies in the occiput (i.e) It lies in the sub occipital region in the mid line.

6. பொற்சைகாலம் (Porchaikalam)

"மேற்காது பின்பக்கத்தில் பையவே உந்திக் காணும் எலும்பு பின்பக்கத்தில் உய்யமோர் பள்ளம் காணும் பள்ளத்தின் மத்திபத்தில்"

–வா்ம சூட்சம்

It lies in the sub occipital region of the head, bilaterally. It is little lateral from the mid line.

7. நட்சத்திரக்காலம் (Natchathira Kalam)

''உண்மையாய் நட்சத்திரக் காலம் கேளு கடைக்கண்ணின் அரையிறைக்குள் பதிவின் ஓரம்'' – நிகண்டகராகி (655)

It lies deep to the lateral canthus of the eye, within the orbit.

8. பட்சிநேர் வர்மம் (Patchiner Varmam)

"பாரப்பா பட்சிநேர் வர்மம்"

– வா்ம பீரங்கி (7)

It lies in the fore head just above the Thilardha kalam in the mid line.

9. செவிக்குற்றிக்காலம் (SeviKutri kalam)

"வாமென்ற காதின்கீழ் குழிஓரத்தில்"

– காண்டம் (631)

It lies postero inferior to the temporo mandibular joint. (i.e.) a shallow or pit behind meeting point of middle 1/3 and lower 1/3 of the auricle of External ear.

10. குற்றி வர்மம் (Kuttri varmam)

''போமென்ற காதின் முன்வளையம் பற்றி கருத்தான சென்னியுடன் சேரும் பாகம்''

– நி.அ. (646)

It lies in the tragus of the ears.

11. உறக்கக்காலம் (Urakka kalam)

"கழுத்திடத்தில் நாடியது ஒன்றும்"

–நி.அ. (706)

It lies in the sub mental triangle nearer to the brim of the mandible. It lies bilaterally.

12. ஓட்டுவர்மம் (Ottu Varmam)

"நாடியில் ஒட்டு வர்மம்"

–லாட சூத்திரம் 300 (30)

It lies in mid pont of the mental region, depression inside the mandible.

13. கிரிகரன் (Ghrigaran)

''பாங்கான கிரிகரனோ பொருத்திசைவு வல்லவனே வந்து நீட்டல் மடக்கல் செய்யும் .

– வா்ம சூடாமணி (23)

It lies just below to the left infra orbital region. (i.e) Left maxilla.

14. முடிச்சு (Mudichu)

"துடரான கழுத்தடியில் புஜம் நேராக தொடுத்த சரமுடிச் சொன்றின் நிலையைப் பாரே"

It lies just below the C7 prominences (i.e) in between C7 & T1 vertebrae.

15. சக்தி வா்மம் (Sakthi varmam)

''வரவான காறையெல் நடுவில்தானே வளைவு கொண்ட அவ்விடத்தில் கழுத்தைச் சார்ந்து உரமான பதிவிடத்தில் மார்பைத் தொட்டு''

–வர்ம சூட்சம் 713

It lies just below to the medial end or sternal end of the clavicle.

16. காக்கட்டைக்காலம் (கணைவர்மம்) (Kakkattai kalam)

"காக்கட்டைக்காலமதாய்ப் புஜப்பொய்கையில்"

– சூட்சம் (1314)

It lies in the middle of the supra clavicular fossa.

17. கதிர்காம வர்மம் (பூணெல் வர்மம்) (Kadhir kama varmam)

''பதப்பதனில் கதிா்காம வா்மமாகும்''

-நி.அ. (771)

It lies in the anterior aspect of chest, in the angle between manubrium sterni and body of sternum (Angle of lewis level)

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18. தூசுமுக வர்மம் (Thoosumuga Varmam)

''நேரவே முலைக் கண்ணில் நிற்குமே தூசிகை காலம் பார்''

– லாட சூத்திரம் 300 (34)

It lies over the nipple.

19. விலங்கு வா்மம் (புஜ வா்மம்) (Vilangu varmam)

''விரித்திடுவோம் கழுத்துதனில் காரை எல்லில் வேந்தனே விலங்குவர்மம்''

–சர சூத்திரம் −1 (731)

It lies in the shallow just below the junction of medial 2/3 and lateral 1/3 rd of the clavicle in the anterior aspect of the chest.

20. அடப்ப காலம் (Adappa kalam)

"உண்டான விலாப்புறத்தில் முலைக்கண் நேராய் நால்விரலில் பள்ளத்தில் அடப்பகாலம்"

–வர்ம சூட்சம்

It lies over the sides of the thorax in its lateral aspect.

21. உறுமிக்காலம் (Urumikkalam)

''மாற்றவே மற்றொன்று உறுமிக்காலம் மட்டில்லா நெஞ்சுநடு குழிவைத் தொட்டு சாற்றவே நால்விரல் கீழ் நடுவரியில் வயிறிடையே''

–வர்ம காண்டம்

It lies in the abdomen just below the epigastric region ie upper part of umblical region in the mid line.

22. பள்ளவர்மம் (Pallavarmam)

''வினையென்ற தொப்பிளின் நோப்பக்கம் செல்லு நாலு விரலிடையளவில் சுழிப்பில்தானே முனையென்ற பள்ளவா்மம்''

–வர்மகாண்டம் (849)

It lies just below and medial to the sub costal margins.

23. அன்னக்காலம் (Annakkalam)

"தொப்பிள் குழியில் அன்னக்காலம்"

– சி.வல் (26)

It lies over the mid point of the umblicus.

24. நங்ஙணப்பூட்டு (Nangana Poottu)

''தொடைமேலே நங்கனாப்பூட்டில்''

–வா்ம சூடாமணி (226)

It lies over the dimples above the gluteal region.

25. பேரெல் வாமம் (Per-el Varmam)

"ஓடுமென்ற கீழ் பொருத்தின் நடுவிடையில் ஒதரிய மோணெல் வா்மம்"

– நிகண்டகராதி (415)

It lies over the lumbo sacral joint in the mid line of back.

26. புனல் வர்மம் (Punal varmam)

''நாபின் அடி இடையில் குமுறியே புனல் வா்மம்''

– வா்ம நிகண்டகராதி (447)

It lies one finger distal to the umblicus.

27. குடுக்கை வர்மம் (Kudukkai varmam)

''வகையான யோனி இருவிரலின் மேலே நாடி நிற்கும் குடுக்கை''

– நிகரண்டகராதி (572)

It lies in the pubic region just above the pubis symphysis.

28. அண்ட காலம் (Andakalam)

"செய்யவென்றாய் வித்து ரெண்டும் பதிந்த சார்பில் செயலான அதன் நடுவில் அண்டகாலம் அய்யவென்றால் மலதுவாரம் அருகில்"

–வா்ம சூத்திரம் (58)

It lies in the perineum, (i.e) mid point between anus and genital organs.

29. பெட்டிக்காலம் (Pettikalam)

அடிவயிற்றில்

''பெட்டி மறிவு புரளுகின்றது குடல்

செருமுகின்றது சுருளுதல் நெடுங்ஙதல்"

– அங்காதி பாதம் (73, 74)

It lies over the pubic region at the end of insertion border rectus abdominis.

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30. கிராயெல் – மைய வர்மம் (அஸ்திக்காந்தாரி) (Kra el)

''மூட்டுவா்மத்திலிருந்து ஐந்து விரலின்மேலே முறையாக பாா்த்திடுவாய் மையவா்மம்''

– வா்ம ஒடிமுறி சர சூத்திரம் (462)

It lies the middle of the medial aspect of the arm, deeply sited.

31. மணிபந்தம் (Manibhandam)

"மணிபந்த கண்ணேரிக்குள்"

குடாமணி (801)

It lies little lateral to palmaris longus tendon at flexor aspect of wrist.

32. சவ்வுவர்மம் (குளச்சி வர்மம்) (Chavvu Varmam)

''தோள்புஜ மகுடத்தின் தாழ்வாக வாய்மைபெறும் பொய்கையதின் பக்கமாக இருப்பதிது''

–வா்ம சூட்சம்

It lies in the inner aspect of the medial border of the deltoid.

33. கவுளிக்காலம் (Kaulikkalam)

''போ்பெரிய பெருவிரலுக்கிடயில் கய்யில் பெரிதான கவளி''

– கை மாத்திரை (72)

It lies little below and medial to extensor pollicis longus tendon.

34. கொம்பேறி காலம் (Komberi kalam)

"முழங்காலில் குதிரைமுகக் காலத்தின் கீழ் அங்குலம் நாலில் நவிலுவேன் பார் நல் கொம்பேறி

– லாடசூத்திரம் 300(58)

It lies in the middle of the leg along the medial border of the tibia.

35. விருத்திக்காலம் (Viruthi kalam)

"பெருவிரலுக்கிறைக்கு மேலாம் ஒன்றான விருத்தி என்ற காலமாகும்"

கண்ணாடி (31)

It lies just lateral to the extensor halluis longus tendon at the level of distal end of first meta tarsal bone.

36. ஆமைக்காலம் (Aamaikkalam)

''தொடை நடுவில் ஆமைக்காலம்''

– பதி.சித்.வல் (33)

It lies in the middle of the anterior compartment of the thigh.

37. கால் மூட்டு வாமம் (Kaal Mootu varmam)

''மூட்டுவசவிலே மூட்டுவா்மம் தலம் ரெண்டும் பேரொன்று'

– பன்னிரு சித் வல்லாதி (33)

It lies in the middle of the popliteal fossa.ie mid point of the creese behind the knee joint.

38. உள்ளங்கால் வெள்ளை (Ullangalvellai varmam)

''உள்ளங்கால் வெள்ளை தானத்தில் வெள்ளை வர்மம்''

– லாட சூத்திலரம் 300 (55)

It lies over the meeting point of ball of big toe and small balls of toes.

39. மண்ணைவர்மம் (Mannai varmam)

"கால் மண்ணை இரண்டிலும் இந்திரபதி என்ற வா்மம்"

– வா்ம சூட்சம் (605)

It lies at the commencing point of Triceps surae.(Triceps surae is formed by medial & lateral heads of gastrocnemius & soleus)

துன்னல்முடிச்சு (Thunnal Mudichu)

It lies over the T8 and T9 Vertebra

பாசமுடிச்சு (Paasa Mudichu)

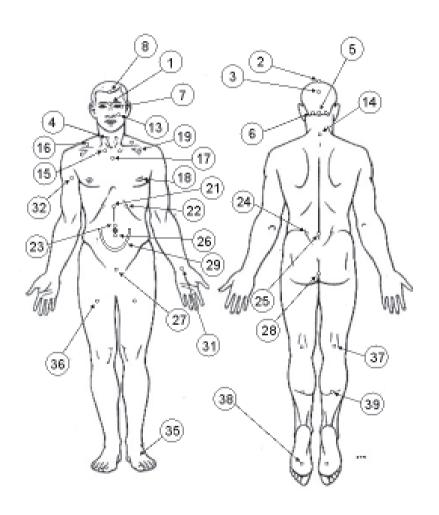
It lies between T12 and L1 Vertebrae

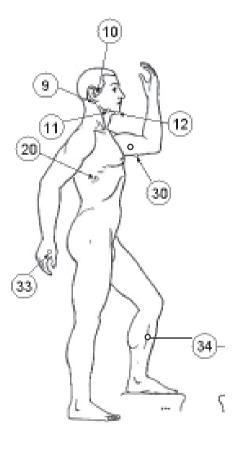
கும்பகமுடிச்சு (Kumbaga Mudichu)

It lies over the sacral region.

LOCATION OF VARMAM POINTS

LOCATION OF VARMAM POINTS





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Valedictory Address

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