

A Review on Exploring the Siddha and Ayurvedic Medicines for COVID-19 Infection

Preethi G¹, Dinesh Premavathy²

'Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, India; ²Senior Lecturer, Department of Anatomy, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, India.

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is to review the curative effects of Ayurvedic and Siddha medicines and explore whether Ayurvedic medicines can cure global pandemic COVID-19.

Introduction: Ayurvedic medicines bring a huge impact both on our physical and mental health. It is highly effective and more effective in chronic diseases. Natural medicines like Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani are the traditional medicine system which is known as the science of longevity and plays an important role in encountering global health care needs. Ayurvedic medicines are a practice towards psychological, philosophical, ethical, and spiritual health. Covid19 has occurred in many different kinds like mild respiratory illness (nose, throat, and lungs), severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). Different studies have been done on curative effects of Ayurvedic and other traditional medicines on these various diseases.

Methods: The present study has collected various articles related to the current topic from various internet sources such as PubMed, Google Scholar, PMC, etc.

Conclusion: Traditional medicines are known for their safety, potential efficacy, and ease of availability as India is the country where the world's oldest traditional living health care system originated. The present study thus concluded that Siddha and Ayurvedic medicines have mitigated COVID-19 infections.

Key Words: COVID-19, Siddha, Ayurveda, SARS, Traditional medicine, Chronic disorders

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 (coronavirus) is an infectious disease that has spread to many countries and led to a global pandemic. Covid19 occurs in many different kinds like mild respiratory illness (nose, throat, and lungs), severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) ¹. To date, there is no vaccine or treatments for covid19. But different treatment for COVID-19 have been examined like plasma therapy, hydroxychloroquine, drugs etc. but these treatments have not been proven to be 100% effective ². Natural medicines like Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani are the traditional medicine system which is known as the science of longevity and plays an important role in encountering global health care needs ³.

Traditional medicines make use of plants, minerals, and animal products for curing many diseases. These medicines

build immune-stimulating and inflammation-modulating effects to manage the immune system ^{4,5}. Previous studies have shown that plants which showed inhibitory actions towards HIV proteases can also show promising effects on COV-ID-19 treatment. These include *Acacia nilotica* ⁶, *Eugenia jambolana* ⁷, etc. In another study, *Hyoscyamus niger* was found to be a bronchodilator and had inhibitory effects on calcium channels ⁸.

Thus it is important to explore the effect of traditional medicines on SARS-COVID. Indian medicines are widely used for chronic disorders like respiratory problems. AYUSH recommended medicinal plant extract for treating covid19 is a proactive investment in research to overcome this fatal infection. So it's time for all the citizens to join hands together to fight against this coronavirus by practicing self-hygiene and social distancing.

Corresponding Author	:		
Dr. Dinesh Premavathy, M.Sc. Ph. D, Senior Lecturer, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University. No. 162, Poonamallee High Road, Velappanchavadi, Chennai - 600077, India; Tel: 7010860212; Email: dineshp.sdc@saveetha.com			
ISSN: 2231-2196 (Print)	ISSN: 0975-5241 (Online)		
Received: 22.08.2020	Revised: 19.09.2020	Accepted: 18.10.2020	Published: 03.11.2020



MATERIALS AND METHOD

The present study has collected various articles related to the current topic from various internet sources such as PubMed, Google Scholar, PMC, etc.

SALIENT FEATURES

Coronavirus

Coronavirus is an infectious disease which contains an enveloped positive-sense RNA virus. In some studies, they have found the possibility of using miRNA to inhibit infections caused by coronaviruses like COVID-19, SARS-CoV, and MERS-CoV ⁹. It is composed of unusually large RNA genome and has a unique replication strategy. These are the largest group of viruses belonging to the family Nidovirales ¹⁰. Coronavirus virions are spherical in shape having a diameter of 125nm. Covid19 can be depicted by cryoelectron tomography and cryoelectron microscopy ¹. Coronavirus can become even more serious in people who are having hypertension. Hypertension has always been a serious problem in many diseases and many methods and research have been done to treat hypertension ¹¹. Coronavirus is also causing stress and anxiety due to the unpredictability of this disease ¹²

Coronavirus - diagnosis, symptoms, and prevention

The global pandemic coronavirus is diagnosed by reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) test and CDC test which is used in identifying the genetic material ² Coronavirus symptoms include fever, cough, shortness of breath, sore throat, and headache. As always the proverb says 'Prevention is better than cure'. Coronavirus can be prevented by the use of PPE (personalized protective equipment, self quarantine, sanitation and frequent hand wash)¹³.

Treatments for coronavirus so far

There is no vaccine for coronavirus but different methods have been examined for the treatment of covid19 like plasma therapy, hydroxychloroquine, drugs, etc². Pain relievers like ibuprofen, acetaminophen have also been administered. Other methods like cough, syrup, medication, rest, and more fluid is recommended ¹⁴.

Ayurveda and Siddha medicines

Ayurveda is the science of life which is a holistic approach towards personalized medicine. This brings change to the complete medical system and brings a huge impact both on our physical body and mental health. This is a practise towards psychological, philosophical, ethical, and spiritual health ¹⁵. Ayurvedic and siddha medicines can cure many problems¹⁶. Ayurvedic medicines like *Curcuma longa, Ocimum sanctum*, and *Tinospora cordifolia* have the ability to cure various clinical conditions ^{17,18,19}. Ayurvedic medicine has the concept of self healing. It is highly effective and more effective in chronic diseases. It also has an anti-bacterial effect ²⁰.

Ayurvedic medicines which can help in coronavirus treatment

In Tamilnadu, a medicinal plant called *Vitex trifolia and Sphaeranthus indicus* was found to reduce the effect of inflammatory cytokines ²¹ In another study plants like glycyrrhiza glabra and *Allium sativum* were known to target the viral replication of SARS-Cov ²². *Clerodendrum inerme* gaertn inactivates the viral ribosome. *Strobilanthes cusia* blocks the viral RNA genome synthesis ²³. *Vitex negundo* is known to target the reverse transcriptase activity of HIV and can be studied for activity against SARS-Cov ²⁴ *Hyoscyamus niger, Justicia adhatoda*, and *Verbascum thapsus* reduced infections caused by influenza virus ²⁵.

SIDDHA, AYURVEDA, AND COVID-19

Coronavirus is a global pandemic that is caused by an unusually large RNA genome and has a unique replication strategy. Similarly, SARS which occurred in 2003 and was reported in 29 countries caused many deaths across the world²⁶. Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus also has no clear consensus for treatment ²⁷. Since there is no proper treatment for these diseases, prevention is the only solution.

Since allopathy does not show significant results on these diseases, Ayurvedic medicines properties have been studied in various diseases. In Tamilnadu, medicinal plants like *Vitex trifolia and Sphaeranthus indicus* are found to reduce inflammatory cytokines ²¹. In another study, plants like *Glycyrrhiza glabra and Allium sativum* are known to target the viral replication of SARS-Cov ²². Since SARS is a type of coronavirus, these medicinal plants can be used for the treatment of covid19.

In a country, 13 different kinds of herbs were used for a study purpose. These plants include *Agaricus brazi murill*²⁸, *Panax ginseng*²⁹, *and Cordyceps sinensis*³⁰. These plants were given to a number of people and positive results were obtained. In another clinical study, which was done on effects of kalmegh, it is reported that 80% cure rate from infected disease hepatitis. This result was noted due to the decrease in liver enzymes seen in hepatitis A and E consisting of RNA virus³¹. In a study, root extract of *Cryptolepis sanguinolenta* shows a promising treatment of *Falciparum malaria*³². From previous studies ³³⁻⁴¹, it is believed that this condition may affect anybody especially people who have various illnesses.

CONCLUSION

Traditional medicines like Ayurveda and Siddha have shown continuous records in treating various diseases. The Ayurvedic system of medicine has a huge potential in preventive and curative healthcare of this pandemic and can be employed for the treatment of several diseases. Traditional medicines are known for their safety, potential efficacy and ease of availability as India is the country where the world's oldest traditional living health care system originated. From this meticulous review, the present study has suggested and concluded that Siddha and Ayurvedic formulation may be a challenging treatment for COVID-19 spread.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The team extends our sincere gratitude to the Saveetha Dental College and Hospital for their constant support and successful completion of this work.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Source of Funding: Nil

REFERENCES

- Xiang Y-T, Li W, Zhang Q, Jin Y, Rao W-W, Zeng L-N, et al. Timely research papers about COVID-19 in China. Lancet. 2020 Feb 29;395(10225):684–5.
- Adhikari SP, Meng S, Wu Y-J, Mao Y-P, Ye R-X, Wang Q-Z, et al. Epidemiology, causes, clinical manifestation and diagnosis, prevention and control of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) during the early outbreak period: a scoping review. Infectious Diseases of Poverty. 2020 Mar 17;9(1):29.
- 3. Subbarayappa BV. Siddha medicine: an overview. Lancet. 1997;350(9094):1841-4.
- Ravishankar B, Shukla VJ. Indian systems of medicine: a brief profile. Afr J Tradit Complement Altern Med. 2007 Feb 16;4(3):319–37.
- Kumar V, Kumar S, Shashidhara S, Anitha S. Modulation of CNS activity by traditional medicines: A review on neuro pharmacognosy. Available from: https://www.ijcrr.com/article_html. php?did=2204&issueno=0
- Shanti BM. Perspective of potential plants for medicine from Rajasthan, India. Int J Pharm Res. 2016;
- Otake T, Mori H, Morimoto M, Ueba N, Sutardjo S, Kusumoto IT, et al. Screening of Indonesian plant extracts for anti-human immunodeficiency virus—type 1 (HIV-1) activity. Phytother Res. 1995;9(1):6–10.
- Gilani AH, Khan A-U, Raoof M, Ghayur MN, Siddiqui BS, Vohra W, et al. Gastrointestinal, selective airways and urinary bladder relaxant effects of Hyoscyamus niger are mediated through dual blockade of muscarinic receptors and Ca2+ channels. Fundam Clin Pharmacol. 2008;22(1):87–99.
- Johnson J, Lakshmanan G, M B, R M V, Kalimuthu K, Sekar D. Computational identification of MiRNA-7110 from pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) ESTs: a new microRNA that links diabetes and PAH. Hypertens Res. 2020 Apr;43(4):360–2.

- Fehr AR, Perlman S. Coronaviruses: an overview of their replication and pathogenesis. Methods Mol Biol. 2015;1282:1–23.
- Sekar D, Lakshmanan G, Mani P, Biruntha M. Methylationdependent circulating microRNA 510 in preeclampsia patients. Hypertens Res. 2019 Oct;42(10):1647–8.
- Kumar M, Babu KY, Mohanraj KG. Hair fall due to stress factors-A survey. Drug Invention Today [Internet]. 2018;10. Available from: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true& profile=ehost&scope=site&authtype=crawler&jrnl=09757619 &AN=133535074&h=J%2Fui0tB3j%2Fw9PVPpDp5fR5EjZV daQrAWi%2Be6PGjPNwWCqQIDRoEMFkvVFJyTCf9nRWV QWSgJTCdCJzAjQ4sLWw%3D%3D&crl=c
- Sharfstein JM, Becker SJ, Mello MM. Diagnostic Testing for the Novel Coronavirus. JAMA [Internet]. 2020 Mar 9; Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.3864
- Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. Lancet. 2020 Feb 15;395(10223):497–506.
- Pandey MM, Rastogi S, Rawat AKS. Indian traditional ayurvedic system of medicine and nutritional supplementation. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med. 2013 Jun 23;2013:376327.
- 16. Seppan P, Muhammed I, Mohanraj KG. Therapeutic potential of Mucuna pruriens (Linn.) on ageing induced damage in dorsal nerve of the penis and its implication on erectile function: an experimental, Aging [Internet]. 2018; Available from: https:// www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13685538.2018.143900 5
- Choudhari S, Thenmozhi MS. Occurrence and Importance of Posterior Condylar Foramen [Internet]. Vol. 9, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2016. p. 1083. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.5958/0974-360x.2016.00206.7
- Hafeez N, Thenmozhi. Accessory foramen in the middle cranial fossa [Internet]. Vol. 9, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2016. p. 1880. Available from: http://dx.doi. org/10.5958/0974-360x.2016.00385.1
- Pratha AA, Ashwatha Pratha A, Thenmozhi MS. A Study of Occurrence and Morphometric Analysis on Meningo Orbital Foramen [Internet]. Vol. 9, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2016. p. 880. Available from: http://dx.doi. org/10.5958/0974-360x.2016.00167.0
- Semwal D, Chauhan A, Mishra S, Semwal R. Ayurvedic research and methodology: Present status and future strategies [Internet]. Vol. 36, AYU (An International Quarterly Journal of Research in Ayurveda). 2015. p. 364. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/0974-8520.190699
- Vimalanathan S, Ignacimuthu S, Hudson JB. Medicinal plants of Tamil Nadu (Southern India) are a rich source of antiviral activities. Pharm Biol. 2009 May 1;47(5):422–9.
- 22. Nourazarian SM, Nourazarian A, Majidinia M, Roshaniasl E. Effect of Root Extracts of Medicinal Herb Glycyrrhiza glabra on HSP90 Gene Expression and Apoptosis in the HT-29 Colon Cancer Cell Line [Internet]. Vol. 16, Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention. 2016. p. 8563–6. Available from: http:// dx.doi.org/10.7314/apjcp.2015.16.18.8563
- Keyaerts E, Vijgen L, Pannecouque C, Van Damme E, Peumans W, Egberink H, et al. Plant lectins are potent inhibitors of coronaviruses by interfering with two targets in the viral replication cycle [Internet]. Vol. 75, Antiviral Research. 2007. p. 179–87. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.antiviral.2007.03.003
- Tsai Y-C, Lee C-L, Yen H-R, Chang Y-S, Lin Y-P, Huang S-H, et al. Antiviral Action of Tryptanthrin Isolated from Strobilanthes cusia Leaf against Human Coronavirus NL63. Biomolecules [Internet]. 2020 Feb 27;10(3). Available from: http://dx.doi. org/10.3390/biom10030366

- Vellingiri B, Jayaramayya K, Iyer M, Narayanasamy A, Govindasamy V, Giridharan B, et al. COVID-19: A promising cure for the global panic [Internet]. Vol. 725, Science of The Total Environment. 2020. p. 138277. Available from: http://dx.doi. org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138277
- 26. Hsu C-H, Hwang K-C, Chao C-L, Chang SGN, Ho M-S, Chou P. Can herbal medicine assist against avian flu? Learning from the experience of using supplementary treatment with Chinese medicine on SARS or SARS-like infectious disease in 2003. Journal of Alternative & Complementary Medicine. 2006;12(6):505–6.
- Faure E, Poissy J, Goffard A, Fournier C, Kipnis E, Titecat M, et al. Distinct immune response in two MERS-CoV-infected patients: can we go from bench to bedside? PLoS One. 2014 Feb 14;9(2):e88716.
- Sorimachi K, Ikehara Y, Maezato G, Okubo A, Yamazaki S, Akimoto K, et al. Inhibition by Agaricus blazei Murill Fractions of Cytopathic Effect Induced by Western Equine Encephalitis (WEE) Virus on VERO Cells in Vitro [Internet]. Vol. 65, Bioscience, Biotechnology, and Biochemistry. 2001. p. 1645–7. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1271/bbb.65.1645
- Nakajima A, Ishida T, Koga M, Takeuchi T, Mazda O, Takeuchi M. Effect of hot water extract from Agaricus blazei Murill on antibody-producing cells in mice. Int Immunopharmacol. 2002 Jul;2(8):1205–11.
- Chen L, Shao HJ, Su YB. Coimmunization of Agaricus blazei Murill extract with hepatitis B virus core protein through DNA vaccine enhances cellular and humoral immune responses. Int Immunopharmacol. 2004 Mar;4(3):403–9.
- Raval PR, Raval RM. Treatment of infective hepatitis: Where biomedicine has no answers, Ayurveda has!! Anc Sci Life. 2016 Jan;35(3):176–9.
- Willcox ML, Bodeker G. Traditional herbal medicines for malaria. BMJ. 2004 Nov 13;329(7475):1156–9.
- 33. Krishna RN, Nivesh Krishna R, Yuvaraj Babu K. Estimation of stature from physiognomic facial length and morphological facial length [Internet]. Vol. 9, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2016. p. 2071. Available from: http://dx.doi. org/10.5958/0974-360x.2016.00423.6

- 34. Nandhini JST, Thaslima Nandhini JS, Yuvaraj Babu K, Mohanraj KG. Size, Shape, Prominence and Localization of Gerdy's Tubercle in Dry Human Tibial Bones [Internet]. Vol. 11, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2018. p. 3604. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.5958/0974-360x.2018.00663.7
- Kannan R, Thenmozhi MS. Morphometric Study of Styloid Process and its Clinical Importance on Eagle's Syndrome [Internet]. Vol. 9, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2016. p. 1137. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.5958/0974-360x.2016.00216.x
- Keerthana B, Thenmozhi MS. Occurrence of foramen of huschke and its clinical significance [Internet]. Vol. 9, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2016. p. 1835. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.5958/0974-360x.2016.00373.5
- Subashri A, Thenmozhi MS. Occipital Emissary Foramina in Human Adult Skull and Their Clinical Implications [Internet]. Vol. 9, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2016. p. 716. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.5958/0974-360x.2016.00135.9
- Menon A, Thenmozhi MS. Correlation between thyroid function and obesity [Internet]. Vol. 9, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2016. p. 1568. Available from: http://dx.doi. org/10.5958/0974-360x.2016.00307.3
- Samuel AR, Thenmozhi MS. Study of impaired vision due to Amblyopia [Internet]. Vol. 8, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2015. p. 912. Available from: http://dx.doi. org/10.5958/0974-360x.2015.00149.3
- Thejeswar EP, Thenmozhi MS. Educational Research-iPad System vs Textbook System [Internet]. Vol. 8, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2015. p. 1158. Available from: http:// dx.doi.org/10.5958/0974-360x.2015.00208.5
- Sriram N, Thenmozhi, Yuvaraj S. Effects of Mobile Phone Radiation on Brain: A questionnaire based study [Internet]. Vol. 8, Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology. 2015. p. 867. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.5958/0974-360x.2015.00142.0