

ANALYSIS OF DISEASE BY NEERKURI AND NEIKURI

S.Shanmuga Rubini¹, S. Stefina¹, M. Padmashini¹, K. Shrinidhi¹, S. Umera²

¹Final BSMS , Velumailu siddha medical college, Sriperumbudur

²Assistant professor, Velumailu siddha medical college, Sriperumbudur

ABSTRACT

Neerkuri & Neikuri by sage theraiyar's who was one of the later authors of siddha medicine wrote on the urine examination & stages of health. Neer denotes urine (siruneer parichothana) Kuri denotes signs and symptoms. Neikuri is another method to identify a disease by using firmly dropped gingely oil on the surface of urine to be testing the various pattern of the spread of gingely oil drop is absorbed. These are the methods for understanding and analysing the pathological condition of the person by siddha system and also used for the Siddha diagnostic and prognostic purposes. It is described in Theraiyar gousikar and some other siddhar in their text like Yamaka venba.

KEYWORDS

Sage Theraiyar, Siruneer parichothana, siddha Diagnostic tool, Prognostic purposes, various pattern.

INTRODUCTION

Theriyar explains the colour and consistency of the urine in different dhasas & disease. In neerkuri five important things should be noted such as Niram (colour), Nurai (froth), Enjal (decreased volume of urine), Manam (odour), Neerai(density of volume). Likewise in neikuri the nature of spreading of gingely oil in the urine is noted.

OBSERVATION

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ççÈìÈç !çöìÈç ççÕÁçò¼ø ,¼ŞÉ" [1]

METHOD OF URINE COLLECTION [2]

According to the theraiyar, a person who follows the define principles and the urine should be collected in the early morning. The diet should contain 6 tastes and should not exceed the limit. The patient should eat according to their diet. The patient should eat at specified time. Urine should be voided at the early morning before sun rise. The collected urine should be kept in china vessel (padiga pathiram) for certain conditions for at least 90 minutes. It is examined by its physical nature as neerkuri and by pouring a drop of gingely oil on the surface of the urine as neikuri. In the day to day practice in severe case the urine may be collected at any time according to the situation and emergency. But early morning collection is the best.

NEERKURI

Normal colour of urine is straw colour and odourless. Colour of urine comes under five types as yellow, red, green, dark and white.

COLOUR (NIRAM) [1]

Yellow Colour

There are six types:

Colour of urine similar to water which straw has been soaked- indigestion.

Lemon coloured urine (thurinji pazha niram) - good digestion.

Reddish yellow colour – indicates heat in body.

Colour similar to forest red (katunarathai pazha thol) – indicates extreme heat.

Flame coloured – very extreme heat

Saffron colour – highest level of heat in body.

Red Colour

There are four types:

Red colour with slight dark red – blood has become hot.

Bright red colour (sivappu paneer poo) – indicates more hot than above.

Dark red colour (Adhiga Sivappu) – more hot than bright red colour.

Green Colour

There are five types

Green colour with slight dark colour – indicates cold in the body.

Green with sky blue (Agaya niram) – indicates cold and poison in the body.

Green with blue – indicates vatha imbalance.

Blue colour and thickened urine (Neela Sayam) – vatha, pitha, kapha disorder.

Leaf green – indicates late vatha disease.

Dark Colour (Black)

There are four types

Dark red (kumkuma poo) – Jaundice or serious pitha disease.

Reddish dark – indicates haemolysis.

Greenish dark – indicates impurities in blood.

Pale white and dark – denotes the derangement of kapham and vatham. Mostly present in geriatric population and patients with pyrexia of unknown origin.

White Colour

There are two types

Pale white and clear urine due to reduction of warmth in body indicates incurable nature of illness. Urine with mucous discharge and whitish in colour denotes the kapha dosha due to excess heat. Milky white (shaya neer)-destruction of marrow and possibility of wasting disease. Pale white with mucous and bad odour-inflammation and ulcer in the urinary passage from kidney to bladder or renal or urethral calculus. Semen like urine – highly depleted kapha dosha and disturbance of all doshas. Urine with no sediment – incurable disease. Urine like milk or butter milk – incurable disease. Urine resembling washings of spoiled meat – bad functioning of kidneys and depletion of blood and kapha. The dense urine with the consistency like melted ghee indicates death.

MANAM (Odour) [1]

Pungent smell indicates ulcer in the bladder.

Acidic smell indicates excess heat.

Honey smell indicates increase blood in unhealthy state.

Raw meat smell indicates possibility of disease of muscle or adipose tissue.

Foul smell with varying colour indicates incurable disease.

FROTH (Nurai) [1]

Increase froth indicates destruction of muscle and fat.

Yellow or reddish froth indicates jaundice.

No froth or little froth indicates vitiation or tridosha.

ENJAL

Decreased volume of urine without any reason even consuming more amount of water indicates anaemia. Anaemia (paandu) means pallor of the body which is generally caused due to anaemia sage theran. This could be possibly being a severe anaemic condition manifested in the chronic kidney disease .renal failure describes a medical condition in which the kidney fail to adequately filter toxin and waste products from the blood. It is characterised by oliguria [3] decreased urine production quantified as less than 400ml/day in adult. In this decreased production of erythropoietin which leads to anaemia this can result in tiredness [4].

NEERAI [1]

Urine without dense and clear indicates the kapha.

Urine with dense indicates tridosha disease, swelling and tumour.

Urine with dense and not clear indicates normal body condition.

NEIKURI [2]

In neikuri analysis the test urine is kept in a glass container an oil drop is dropped over the urine surface under certain standards. The change of the oil pattern over the urine surface is carefully analysed immediately and the various patterns are assumed to be the specification of various ailments. The resultant patterns are the indicators of the existing disease and also reflecting the status of the health.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NEIKURI [2]

According to the norms urine should be collected properly, it should be kept in a place where there is no wind which may cause the urine to stir. One drop of gingely oil dropped on the centre of the urine. The changes that take place in the urine should be observed carefully to diagnose the ailments.

FINDING PATTERN [2]

- Type of the disease according to the humour
- Prognosis of diseases
- Speed of the recovery
- Seriousness of the disease
- Follow up for the disease.

According to Siddha texts,

Apart from Neikuri diagnosis Karma Santhi plays major role for the prognosis of the disease. Since diseases are caused by the bad deeds of humans in their present or previous births, Karma Santhi by alleviating the evil influence in a proper worship of Almighty.

IMPRESSION[2]

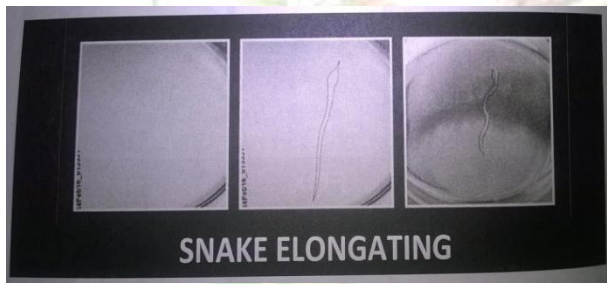


FIG 1 Snake elongating pattern or wheat pattern (paambu neel vadivam or gothumai vadivam), "«Ã!ÅÉ ;£ñ¼Ð Å;¾;£÷ "(aravena neendathu vathaneer).

According to THERAIYAR, the patient may have the symptoms of Vali (vatham) diseases. According to SIDDHA MARUTHUVA SUDAR, the patient may show Vali (vayu or vatham) ailments. The patient also may have constipation, fever, chronic diarrhoea, ascites, and purulent boils.

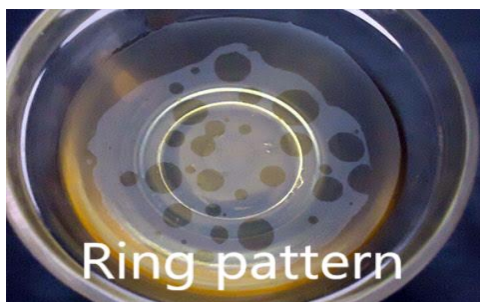


FIG 2 Ring pattern (mothira vadivam)

"ÀÁÇÈŠÀjØ ÀÃÄÇÂÐ ÀÇÒ¼¿£÷" (aazhi pol paraviyathu pithaneer)

According to THERAIYAR, the patient may have the symptoms of Azhal (pitha) diseases. According to SIDDHA MARUTHUVA SUDAR, the patient may show Azhal ailments (pitha). The patient may also have an immoderate secretion of the menstrual discharge, bloody urine due to the rupture of small blood vessels and reeling sensation in the head.



FIG 3 Pearl pattern (muthu vadivam) "Óò!¼jòÐ ¿ÇýÈÐ À¿£÷" (muthothu nindrathu kaphaneer)

According to THERAIYAR, the patient may have the symptoms of Iyam (kapha) diseases. According to SIDDHA MARUTHUVA SUDAR, the patient may show fever, pulmonary TB, jaundice, dropsy with anaemia.

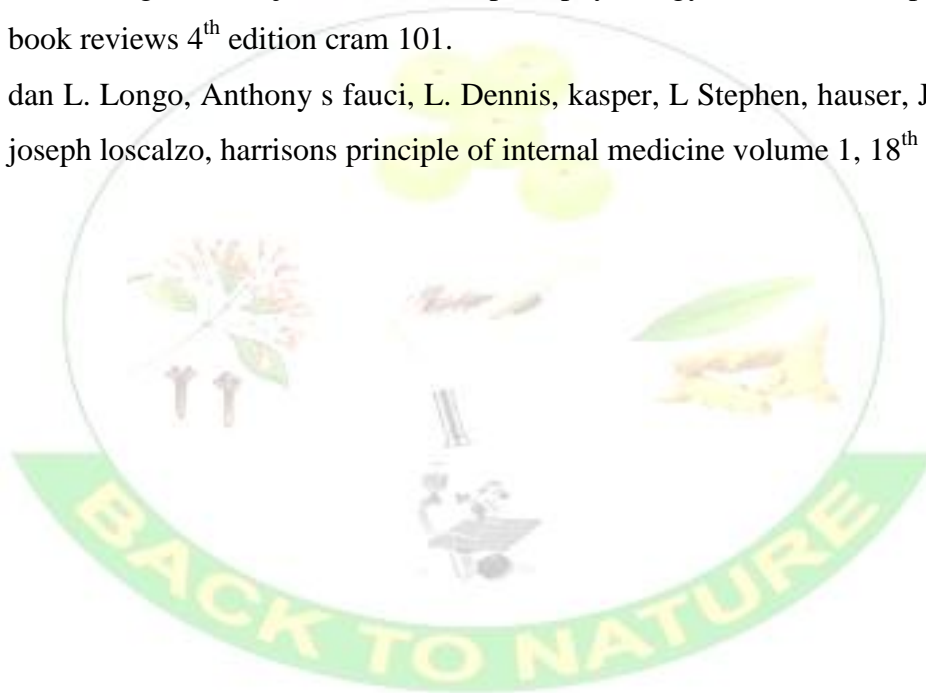
Those three patterns are the main impressions to find the type of disease many patterns are also mentioned by the sage theraiyar.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it is clear that the writing of the theraiyar about the urine examination (neerkuri) is mandatory correlate with modern medical literature and also neikuri analysis is much better for understanding and diagnosing the disease. Both neerkuri and neikuri analysis is the best method for diagnostic and the prognostic purpose. Also many researches are yet to be done in siddha system of diagnostic method.

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A PEER REVIEWED ONLINE JOURNAL

ISSN 0974-2522