CONCLUSION
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This research work can be concluded that:

The test drug Haridra is commonly occurring plant with no controversy that Haridra is botanically Curcuma longa, linn But the another test drug Daruharidra has controversies and this study of the drug confirms that Berberis aristata is commonly used as Daruharidra in Maharashtra and in Himachal.

**Efficacy of Haridra**

1) The effect of Haridra shown highly significant reduction in all lipid levels i.e. LDL, VLDL, T. Cholesterol, Triglycerides and HDL : Total Cholesterol Ratio at 0.1% level (P<0.001).

2) Haridra shown highly significant effect on Hb%, it increases hemoglobin concentration at 0.1 % (P<0.001)

3) Haridra reduces Sup. Iliac thickness, Abdominal Girth and Waist Circumference at high significance level (0.1 %) i.e P < 0.001

4) Haridra significantly reduces Tricep skinfold thickness, sup. Scapular thickness, at 1% level i.e. P<0.01

5) Haridra shown an average loss in weight by 5 kg. and BMI decreases significantly at 0.1 % level. i.e. P < 0.001

6) Haridra shown highly significant results in subjective parameters i.e. significant relief in symptoms like Anyagaurava, Gatrasada, Javorodha and nidradhikya at 1% significant level i.e. P< 0.01

**Efficacy of Daruharidra**

1) Daruharidra shown highly significant effects in reduction of LDL, Total Cholesterol and S. Triglycerides at 0.1 % level i.e P < 0.001

2) Daruharidra reduces VLDL cholesterol and DHL to T. cholesterol ratio significantly at 1 % level i. e. P < 0.01

It significantly increases Hb% and HDL cholesterol at 0.1% level i.e.P< 0.001

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3) All Anthropometric parenchymatous are significantly reduced by Daruharidra at high significance level i.e. 0.1% (P<0.001)

4) Daruharidra showed an average weight reduction by 8 kgs and B.M.I. decreases significantly P<0.001

5) Daruharidra showed highly significant relief in Cardinal symptoms like Angagaurava, Gatrasada, Atikshudha, Atinidra and Swedadhikya at 1% significant level i.e.P<0.01

After ANOVA comparison inbetween all studygroups it can be concluded that

1) The effect of Haridra shown highly significant reduction in lipid levels than Daruharidra. It clearly indicates that Haridra reduced harmful lipids and significantly increase in HDL indicates that Haridra has lowered the risk grade of Obesity like CHO hypertension, Diabetes mellitus etc.

2) Daruharidra showed better significant results on Anthropometric parameters body weight and B.M.I. than Haridra it indicates that Daruharidra has more Medolekhan property on adipose fats than Haridra.

The study reveals that Haridra is good Raktavardhak, Raktashodhak hence it is better Hypolidemic drug than Daruharidra. Also Daruharidra has better Medolekhan property than Haridra. i.e it works as antiobesity drug than Haridra.

After global analysis of the treatment Daruharidra shown complete remission in 26.08% patients and moderate improvement in 56.62% while Haridra shown complete remission in 8.69% patients and moderate remission 47.82 % patients and 39.13% patients showed improved effect (1-40%)

On the whole results of this study are very promising.