CONCLUSION

In the present study, a siddha formulation (chooranam) was developed using common medicinal herbal ingredients and it was standardized as per AYUSH guidelines. The achieved results of powder microscopy, physio-chemical analysis, preliminary phytochemical screening and qualitative metal analysis, TLC, HPLC, HPTLC profile will be useful for authentication, standardization and quality control assurance of the polyherbal formulation which is used for asthma related problems.

The polyherbal formulation also produced significant effect in asthma in different model and its associated inflammatory conditions.

The combination of SS, JA, OT, and TI produced synergistic action. The selected plant species have been used in the traditional systems of medicine for treating various ailments including asthma. Importantly, there was no scientific evidence for the antiasthmatic activity of these plants. The present study validates traditional claims of these plants although the results from this study are quite promising for the use of Siddha formulation as a medicinal agent for asthma, several limitations exist in the current literature. Further studies are suggested to establish the antiasthmatic activity by conducting clinical trials and also to isolate and characterize the active principle/s responsible for the action.