

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Nilavembu Kashayam on Reduction of Pain and Fever Among the Community Residence in Selected Community

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Abstract: Nilavembukudineer a polyherbal formulation is a decoction concentrate widely used in siddha medicine to combat majority of fever. Siddha is an ancient system of medicine founded by the sagely mystics with super intellect who used their uncanny abilities for the betterment of mankind. It is largely practiced in tamil speaking south Indian peninsula for centuries, system of medicine has advocated the prevention and treatment of pithasuram and as it iskabasuram using siddha literature. The literature defines the pithasuram to manifest the symptoms of hemorrhagic fever. This study is used to quasi experimental design were adopted to conducted this study on assess effectiveness. This study conducted at community area both male and female in 10 to 50 above all age group involve in the project. The population includes peoples with pain and fever who are present at the time if data collection male and female. A sampling size is 60 community clients. The sampling techniques of used in nilavembu kashayam in purposive random sampling technique. In the study Out of 30 sample in the experimental group study 0 (0%) no pain, 25 (83.33%) mild pain, 5 (17%) moderate pain, 0 (0%) severe pain. Out of 30 samples in the control group 0 (0%) no pain, 0 (0%) mild pain, 13 (43.33%) moderate pain, 17 (56.66%) severe pain.

Keywords: Dengu, Nilavembu Kshayam, pain scale (numerical scale).

1. Introduction

Many of the human diseases are cured by modern medicines which sometimes produced unfavorable reactions and toxic side effects help in preventing and curing alignment without serious adverse effect compounds derived from living organisms with their significant pharmacological activity [1]. Andrographis Paniculate berm needs known as nilavembu siddha belongs to family acanthaceal is used traditionally as a remedy against common cold, fever, pain and inflammation [2]. The Indian pharmacopeia described major 126 ayurvedic formulations. In traditional Chinese medicine has a significant cold property which is used to relive the body heat, toxins from the body [3]. The medicine use of andrographis paniculate against sore throat has been well known in Thailand.

Nilavembu kudineer a polyherbal formulation is a decoction concentrate widely used in siddha medicine to combat

majority of fever [4]. Siddha is an ancient system of medicine founded by the sagely mystics with super intellect who used their uncanny abilities for the betterment of mankind. It is largely practiced in tamil speaking south Indian peninsula for centuries, system of medicine has advocated the prevention and treatment of pitha suram and as it iskaba suram using siddha literature. The literature defines the pitha suram to manifest the symptoms of hemorrhagic fever [5]. Siddha is a one of the ancient system medicine, originating in ancient siddha system of medicine uses the ancient beliefs and healing methodologies listed by the siddhars using plants, metals, minerals, and various animal products. Fever and pain are frequent in infants and children of all ages, and represent more than 30 percent of all of the complaints referred to pediatrics. It is well known fever is part of the body natural response to infections and inflammatory or immunological disorders [6].

2. Objectives

1. To assess the level of pain and fever among the community residence.
2. To assess the level of pain among the community residence after administration of selected interventions.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of selected interventions on reduction of pain among the community residence.
4. To assess the pre intervention and post intervention level of pain among community residence with their demographic variable.

3. Material and methods

Quantitative, quasi experimental design was adopted with one group pre and post design for this study of pain and fever tool and intervention was given nilavembu kashayam 60 samples were selected with convenient sample techniques 30 sample from experimental group1 and 30 sample from experimental group 11.

The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive statistics. Demographic variables of the

community people were analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage distribution mean and standard deviation use to compute pre and post level pain and fever for community people paired T test was used to evaluate the effectiveness of selected nursing intervention among community resident's chi square test was used to associate the pre test and post test intervention level of Nilavembu kashayam on used to pain and fever peoples.

4. Results

The finding proved that Nilavembu Kashayam was very effective to improves the level of pain and fever among community residents. Among 30 experimental group samples, 13 (43%) belongs to age 50 and above years, 20 (67%) sex, 22 (73%) were income, 22 (73%) were education, 26 (87%) were worker, 19 (63%) were area of living, 20% (67%) were type of working, 16 (53%) were marital status, 27(90%) various method of receiving health information.

Among 30 control group sample, 10(33%) belong to age 31-40 years, 18 (60%) were sex, 23 (77%) were in income, 25 (83%) were religion, 5 (17%) were education, 17 (57%) were worker, 30 (100%) were area of living, 27 (90%) were marital status, 30 (100%) were various method of receiving health information. The above table that there is significant variable between the demographic variables such as age, religion, types of working, marital status, income works, residents and non-significant variable between demographic variable such as sex, education, various method of receiving health information.

Table 1

Frequency and percentage distribution of pretest level of reduction of and fever among community clients in experimental and control group

Group	Mild pain		Moderate pain		Severe pain	
	f	%	F	%	F	%
Experimental group	-	-	13	43%	17	57%
Control group	-	-	7	23%	23	77%

The above table reveals that out of 30 sample in experimental group were moderate pain 13(43%) were severe pain 17(57). In control group were moderate pain 7 (23%) were severe pain 23 (77%).

Table 2

Frequency and percentage distribution of posttest level of reduction of and fever and pain for community clients in experimental and control group

Group	Mild pain		Moderate pain		Severe pain	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Experimental group	25	83%	5	17%	-	-
Control group	-	-	10	33%	20	67%

The above table reveals that out of 30 sample in experimental group were mild pain 25 (83%) were moderate pain 5 (17%). In control group were moderate pain 10 (33%) were severe pain 20 (67%).

The table 3, calculate mean standard deviation and paired t test of the both experimental control group. In experimental group, pretest value is mean (6.6), SD (11.208) and paired test (3.9). In control group mean (7.533) SD (1.502). Post test value experimental group mean (2.2) SD (1.156) in control group mean (2.8), SD (1.156) and paired test (1.13).

5. Discussion

This section gives a brief account of the presents study including result and discussion compared with some of the relevant studies done in different settings.

The present study was under taken to assess the effectiveness on nilavembu kashayam and reduction of pain and fever among the community residents in saveetha medical college and hospital, Thandalam. Quasi experimental design was adopted with two group pre and post design for the study. The nilavembu kashayam to assess the pain and fever to reduction of community people among male, female, children.

Another similar study by G.J christian he was published on 01/04/2015 protective effect of poly herbal siddha formulation niulavembukudineer against common viral fever including dengue prospective case control with retrospective data collection 176 cases and controls. Nilavembukudineer consumed female person for developing viral related fever was 0.47 which was moderately significant (p=0.048) highly significant (p<0.0001).

Another similar study by G.S lekha conducted study on 03/02/2018 interventional cohort study in dengue prevalent area by using nilavembukudineer and awareness program submission on 03/02/2018 published by 07/02/2018 the study designs is prospective interventional cohort study, this study conducted in community areas ,the attitude and practices of the people with respect to dengue prevention and control measures nilavembukudineer should effective reduction in clinical manifestation like fever, body pain, joint pain , found to be statistically significant (p<0.05)the improvement of health status of individuals taken nilavembukudineer in preventive aspects.

Another similar study by C Nakkeeran conducted study on 2015 FTIR analysis on nilavembukudineerchuranam and acetaminaphen this study published by 2015 the sample have been recorded in the designs 4000-400cm using ABB BOOMEN also the vibrational band assignments of nilavembukudineer presented in 2 and 3 respectively infrared and raman spectroscopic was used to identify the structural groups present in a compound and relative of the bands.

Another similar study by Meghan E Breitbach conducted study on 2016 primary infection with dengue virus does not affect the severity of heterologous secondary infection

Table 3

Effectiveness of Nilavembu Kashayam on reduction of pain and fever in experimental and control group

Group	Pre test mean score		Post test mean score		Mean difference	SD	t	Table value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD				
Experimental group	6.6	11.208	2.2	1.156	3.9	0.8241	25.930	2.05
Control group	7.533	1.502	2.8	1.156	1.133	0.7979	0.1666	2.05

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6. Conclusion

In nilavembu kashayam is effective nursing intervention in prevention of pain and fever. Nilavembu kashayam are found to have no side effects when compared with other pharmacological treatment. Sample satisfaction is very much higher in this intervention. The findings of the study enlighten the fact that nilavembu kashayam can be used as a cost effective nursing intervention in prevention of pain and fever.

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