A REVIEW ON TRADITIONAL VETERINARY MEDICAL PRACTICES IN SRI LANKA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CATTLE DISEASES

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Accepted: 21st July 2010

ABSTRACT

Sri Lanka has well developed systems of traditional veterinary medicine. Unfortunately most of our people today, are unaware of these practices and they generally seek western modern veterinary medical assistance due to this unawareness and also for convenience in their busy lives. Hence, this study was undertaken to collect and preserve the old knowledge and practices. Data were gathered from traditional veterinary physicians in Central and Sabaragamuwa provinces, olla leaves and text books. These physicians have a knowledge in identifying and treating diseases, preparation of medicines, mode of drug administration, burning of vital points (moxibustion), branding, and blood letting. Specific applications of metaphysical nature such as mystical diagrams and charms, ‘Yanthra’ or ‘Kem’ are also used. The striking feature of this treatment regimen is the incorporation of both physical (visible) and metaphysical (invisible) methods to treat diseases as preventive and therapeutic measures. The medicinal preparations consist of herbs, metals, minerals and animal products including milk products, eggs, bones, meat, spider web, anthill mud and human urine. It is also observed that the traditional veterinary medicinal practices; especially in treatment of cattle, are very diverse.

Key words: Cattle diseases, Traditional veterinary remedies, Sri Lanka

INTRODUCTION

Sri Lanka has a well developed traditional system of Medicine, Agricultural methods, Architecture & Culture since ancient days. Traditional physicians of Sri Lanka regularly treated human patients, animals; especially cattle, other household animals, elephants & horses for various ailments. These treatment methods were passed down from generation to generation through writings on olla leaves or being taught by father-to-son. According to the “Mahawansa”, a historical chronicle of Sri Lanka, veterinary hospitals were established by the ancient kings with veterinary doctors appointed to treat animals; especially cattle, in most villages. The reason for paying special attention to cattle was due to a close relationship between man and the domesticated cattle since early days of human history. Its milk, meat, skin, horns, cow dung, urine, etc have been used as food or medicine. These animals were further used in agriculture and transportation.

According to the Sri Lankan traditional veterinary physicians, there are 4,448 varieties of Weppu (Lethargy) Adappan (Nasal discharge and tremors) diseases, 120 of general diseases, 300 diseases of hepatobiliary system, 8 diseases along the spine, 300 diseases of the intestines, 13 diseases of the joints of the legs, 1,448 diseases of the head and four extremities that may occur in cattle. Although this classification of diseases is huge in number, the Sri Lankan traditional veterinary physicians have the knowledge to identify and treat them by using various methods. Some of these methods are described below.

The commonest route for drug administration in cattle is through the mouth. Other routes of drug administration include nose, ear, and anus. The ‘Marma’ or vital points of the body; akin to acupuncture pressure points, are popular application sites for therapy where branding of special patterns in order to stimulate the immune system is carried out. Bloodletting from specific blood vessels is also performed as a method of treatment. Further treatment methods include collyrium (Anjanam), fomentations, medicines applied to the whole body, inhalations (smoke or other medicaments) and fumigation. The prominence of certain veins and the hang of the tail help diagnosis and prognosis of certain diseases and conditions. Direct hand manipulation is a common method used to relieve constipation and retained placenta. The aim of this study was to collect and preserve at least a portion of the traditional veterinary medical practices on cattle diseases in Sri Lanka.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Treatment methods were gathered from traditional veterinary physicians in Central and Sabaragamuwa provinces who specialize in treating cattle diseases. Further data were collected from Sri Lankan traditional veterinary text books and olla leaves. Some
selected formulae and treatments are presented in this paper.

**Oral and nasal administrations of medicines:**

**Oral administration of medicine to cattle**
A 60cm long reed of *Bambusa vulgaris* (Poaceae; Sinhala: Una) is used for this purpose. The inner surface of the reed is scraped carefully with the help of a knife and inner internodes are removed. Outer side is smoothened and one end is rounded. The rounded end of the reed is inserted into the animal’s mouth up to the throat and medicines are poured in through other end of the reed.

**Nasal administration of medicine**
A 30cm petiole of *Carica papaya* (Caricaceae; Sinhala: Gaslabu / Pepol) is used for this purpose. One end of the petiole is inserted inside the cow’s nostril and the medicine is poured to the cow’s nostril from other end of the petiole.

**Preparation of Whey**
Sixty (60)g of curd is mixed with 250ml of water and beaten well for thirty minutes. The scum formed on the top of the mixture is removed and remainder is used as whey.

**RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS**

According to this study it was observed that traditional veterinary physicians use different methods to treat cattle diseases such as charms, branding and medicinal preparations prepared with herbs and minerals. Some of the medicinal preparations used in treatment of cattle are given in table 1.

Some physicians use different charms to treat different diseases. They incant and recite various charms as a preventive measure during epidemics. They also use charms as a therapeutic measure to treat diseases such as worm infestations, dermatitis and hoof disease. A list of Charms is given in table 2.

Further, Sri Lankan traditional veterinary physicians practice branding to treat different cattle diseases. The diseases and points of branding are given in table 3.

These traditional veterinary physicians brand the tip of the tail for twenty types of ‘Adappan’ and, brand veins around the umbilicus for ‘Sidannoi’ diseases. Inhalations (Nasna) are used for Weppu (lethargy), Adassi (constipation), Adappan (nasal discharge and tremors), dyspepsia, and defecation with mucous and Sidannoi (passing faeces with mucous). Collyriums (Anjanam) are used for most diseases and specially for Weppu (lethargy) and constipation. Method of Fumigation (Dum allima) is used for especially for ‘Weppu’ (lethargy). Fomentation is used for diseases of ‘Weppu’ (lethargy) and ‘Adappan’ (nasal discharge and tremors). Drugs are applied on whole body, especially for ‘Weppu’ (lethargy), shivering, fever, and ‘Adassi’ (constipation) diseases. Drugs are administered through the ear for diseases such as Weppu (lethargy), Adappan (nasal discharge and tremors), fever and defecation with mucous.

One of the special treatment methods for cattle is bloodletting treatment. When suffering from ‘Adappan’ the blood flow in the veins at the right side of the neck of the cow is hot to touch, vibrating like a bow-string and is very fast. Measure two inches from the joint of ulnar olecranon of the forefoot and puncture the vein downwards. If the blood flow is frothy and uniform colour, the animal is curable.

**DISCUSSION**

Traditional veterinary physicians use endemic plants such as *L. zeylanica, C. albiflora, Z. officinale* to treat cattle disease. One of the commonest has been the fresh plant of *P. amboinicus*. According to the study, traditional physicians treated mostly for gastrointestinal diseases, hoof diseases, infectious diseases and worm infestations. Various treatment methods and drug administering methods have been used in treating cattle. These physicians use different charms for different diseases, but some of these charms are common for treatment of most ailments as well as preventive measurers. Sri Lankan traditional veterinary physicians use different shapes of branding for various diseases and also as a preventive method.
| Symptoms/Disease | Preparation and administration | Botanical name & amount | Sinhala name |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Gastrointestinal Tract | | | |
| Bade Kakkuma | Stomach-aic | Alteranthera sessilis | 200g | Mukunuwanna |
| | | Cocos nucifera | 125g | Pol |
| | | Jasminum multiflorum | 125g | Pichcha |
| | | Phyllanthus emblica | 125g | Nelli |
| Bade Gaya | Colicky | Aloe vera | 100g | Komarika |
| | | F. asafoetide | 5g | Perunkayam |
| | | Piper nigrum | 15g | Geta Thumba |
| | | Allium sativum | 15g | Gamarris |
| | | Vitis negundo | 30ml | Suda Looru |
| Bada Pipuna | Flatulence | A. sativum | 100g | Wadakahka |
| | | Acorus calamus | 100g | Lumevarana |
| | | Crateva adansonii | 240ml | |
| | | mashuca longifolia | 5g | Mee |
| | | A. vera | 50g | |
| | | F. asafoetide | 50g | |
| | | A. sativum | 15g | Geta Thumba |
| | | A. calamus | 60g | |
| | | A. officinale | 100g | |
| | | A. oleracea | 25g | |
| | | Euphorbia tirucalli | 30ml | Debi |
| | | Euphorbia monophylla | 5g | |
| | | Delonix regia | 50g | |
| | | Neemia indica | 15g | |
| | | Acacia nilotica | 30g | |
| | | Ficus carica | 50g | |
| | | Alchornea cordifolia | 50g | |
| | | Phyllanthus emblica | 50g | |
| | | Passalurus ambiguus | 50g | |
| | | Sida acuta | 50g | |
| | | Tephrosia purpurea | 50g | |
| | | Ipomoea obscura | 50g | |
| | | Abutilon theophrasti | 50g | |
| | | Annona cherimolar | 150g | Anoda |
| | | Tephrosia purpurea | 150g | Katupila |
| | | Ipomoea obscura | 150g | Thal |
| | | Sida cordifolia | 150g | Bambila |
| | | Physalis micrantha | 150g | Mottu |
| | | Abelmoschus moschatus | 150g | Kapukinnisa |
| | | Triumfetta rhomboidea | 150g | Apala |
| | | Chrysopogon aciculatus | 150g | Thuththiri |
Anuppili

**Symptom/ Disease:** Constipation & Abdominal Distention

**Preparation and administration:**

200g of leaves and bark of *Ficus racemosa* (Moraceae; Sinhala: *Attikka*) are cut in to small pieces and pounded well. It is then steamed and squeezed well. Juice is extracted by adding water till the final volume is 375mL. 25mL of coconut vinegar is added in to the above juice. 400mL above juice is given orally twice a day.

**Botanical name & amount:** *F. racemes* 200g

**Sinhala name:** Attikka

**English name:**

**Botanical name:** *Plectranthus amboinicus* 200g

**Sinhala name:** Kappa

**English name:**

**Botanical name:** *F. racemosa* 150g & *Melia azedarach* 150g

**Sinhala name:** Midella

**English name:**

**Botanical name:** *Ziziphus lucida* 100g

**Sinhala name:** Eraminiya

**English name:**

**Botanical name:** *Cannabis sativa* 50g & *Trachyspermum roxburghianum* 50g

**Sinhala name:** Asamodagam

**English name:**

**Botanical name:** *Dioscorea pentaphylla* 100g

**Sinhala name:** Katuwala

**English name:**

| Symptom/ Diseases | Sinhala name | Preparation and administration |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| **Nira adappan**  | *S. cordifolia* 100g | 100g of bark of *S. cordifolia* is cut in to small pieces and pounded. Juice is extracted by adding water till the final volume is 375mL. Dosage: 375mL twice a day, orally. |
| **Udatnarni**     | *P. embilica* 125g & *Capsicum annum* 125g | 125g each of fruit of *P. embilica*, *Capsicum annum* (Solanaceae; Sinhala: *Miris*) and kernel of *Benincasa hispida* (Cucurbitaceae; Sinhala: Puhul) are cut into small pieces and ground with 100mL juice of sugarcane. 25mL of Ghee is added into the above thick mixture. Dosage: 375mL twice a day, orally. |
| **Le Muthra kirima** | *Annona cherimolar* 150g & *C. longa* 25g | 150g of leaves of *Annona cherimolar* (Annonaceae; Sinhala: *Anoda*) and 25g of rhizome of *C. longa* are cut into small pieces and ground well together. Juice is added to the above paste till the final volume is 375mL. Dosage: 375mL twice a day, orally. |

**URINARY TRACT**

**Symptom/ Diseases**

| Sinhala name | Preparation and administration |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| **Nira adappan**  | Micturition | 100g of bark of *S. cordifolia* is cut in to small pieces and pounded. Juice is extracted by adding water till the final volume is 375mL. Dosage: 375mL twice a day, orally. |
| **Udatnarni**     | Urinary Incontinence | 125g each of fruit of *P. embilica*, *Capsicum annum* (Solanaceae; Sinhala: *Miris*) and kernel of *Benincasa hispida* (Cucurbitaceae; Sinhala: *Puhul*) are cut into small pieces and ground with 100mL juice of sugarcane. 25mL of Ghee is added into the above thick mixture. Dosage: 375mL twice a day, orally. |
| **Le Muthra kirima** | Haematuria | 150g of leaves of *Annona cherimolar* (Annonaceae; Sinhala: *Anoda*) and 25g of rhizome of *C. longa* are cut into small pieces and ground well together. Juice is added to the above paste till the final volume is 375mL. Dosage: 375mL twice a day, orally. |

**LOCOMOTOR**

**Symptom/ Diseases**

| Sinhala name | Preparation and administration |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| **Kura puupuupa** | To prevent Rupturing of Hoof | Dried faeces of pigs are collected, and then heated in an earthen pot till it is burnt to ash. 50gm of this ash is mixed with sesame oil and applied on ruptured hoof. |
| **Kura Dipenawanwata** | Overgrowth of Hoof | Overgrown hoof is trimmed with the help of heated blade of hoof. 150g each of leaves of *Abras precatorius* (Fabaceae; Sinhala: *Olida*) and *Cassia fistula* (Fabaceae; Sinhala: *Ehela*) are cut in to small piece and pounded together. 240mL of water is added to the above mixture and juice is extracted by squeezing. Whey is added to the above juice till the final volume is 375mL. Dosage: 375mL twice a day, orally. |
| **Kema Aruchiya & Kura idimeema** | Anorexia & Hoof inflammation, Laminitis | Two parts of roots of *Calotropis gigantea* (Asclepiadaceae; Sinhala: *Wara*) and one part of ant hill mud are ground with water till it turns into a fine paste. It is then applied on inflamed hoof. |
### SKELITO MUSCULAR

| Symptom/ Diseases | Sinhala name | English | Botanical name & amount (g) | Sinhala name | Preparation and administration |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Harikege Yamak uguwina | To remove maggots in the wounds | Erithrina variegata | 200g | Erabu | Two parts of each of leaves of *Erythrina variegata* (Fabaceae; Sinhala: Erabu), *Nicotiana tabacum* (Solanaceae; Sinhala: Dunkola), thymus of *Typhonantrium triolobatum* (Araceae; Sinhala: Pana ala), fruit of *Solanum xanthocarpum* (Solanaceae; Sinhala: Batu) are cut into small pieces. Two part of chimney-soot and one part of lime are added into the above mixture. The mixture is ground together till it turns to a fine paste. This paste is kept over the wounds to cover the whole cavity. This paste helps to extrude maggots and promote healing. |
| Anka wana weenawata | To enhance the Healing of Wounds | Morinda citrifolia | 15g | Ahu | Two parts of bark of *Morinda citrifolia* are pounded together with one part of brick powder. This paste is applied to cover the wound. |

### OTHER SYSTEMS

| Symptom/ Diseases | Sinhala name | English | Botanical name & amount (g) | Preparation and administration |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Weppu Diseases | Lethargy | P. amponicas | 200g | 200g of fresh entire plant of *P. amponicas* are cut in to small pieces and pounded. Juice is extracted by adding water till the final volume is 375 ml. 25 ml of sesame oil is added into the above juice and stirred well. 400ml of above juice is given orally twice a day. |
| Nika | Broken | Shorea oblongifolia | 100g | 100g each of leaves of *Shorea oblongifolia* are pounded together. Juice is extracted by adding water till the final volume is 375ml. Four eggs are mixed with above juice and stirred well. Above fresh juice is given orally twice a day. |
| Uguwina | Obstructio | Musa paradisiaca | 100g | 15g each of leaves of *Musa paradisiaca* (Zingiberaceae; Sinhala: Kela), *A. sesilis*, orange juice are ground together. 30ml of water is added to the above mixture and juice is extracted by squeezing. Then 15ml of this juice is poured in to each ear of the cow. |
| Budh | Grinding | Z. officinale | 100g | 15g each of leaves of *Alpinia nigra* (Zingiberaceae; Sinhala: Kela), *A. sesilis*, orange juice are ground together. 30ml of water is added to the above mixture and juice is extracted by squeezing. Then 15ml of this juice is poured in to each ear of the cow. |
| Muththan | Swelling of the Head | Myristica fragrans | 100g | 15g each of leaves of *Alpinia nigra* (Zingiberaceae; Sinhala: Kela), *A. sesilis*, orange juice are ground together. 30ml of water is added to the above mixture and juice is extracted by squeezing. Then 15ml of this juice is poured in to each ear of the cow. |
| Vilex nagundo | Physalis micrantha | 100g | 100g each of leaves of *Physalis micrantha* are pounded together. Juice is extracted by adding water till the final volume is 375ml. Four eggs are mixed with above juice and stirred well. Above fresh juice is given orally twice a day. |
| Physalis micrantha | A. sativum | 50g | 50g of fresh entire plant of *A. sativum* are cut in to small pieces and pounded. Juice is extracted by adding water till the final volume is 375 ml. 25 ml of sesame oil is added into the above juice and stirred well. Above fresh juice is given orally twice a day. |
Wewlee-ma

Shivering

Brassica juncea
P. nigron
Acasia caesia
A. nigra
C. albiflora
Z. officinalis
M. oleifera
Crotalaria laburnifolia
Albizia amara
P. ambonicum

10g each of seed of Brassica juncea (Brassicaceae; Sinhala: Aba) and P. nigron
are ground and mixed with 30ml of juice of Acasia caesia (Family :Fabaceae: Sinhala name:Higurapata). 15ml of this mixture is poured in to each nostril of the cow.

200g each of rhizome of A. nigra, C. albiflora and Z. officinalis, root of M. oleifera, Leaves of Crotalaria laburnifolia (Fabaceae; Sinhala: Yakberiya), Albizia amara (Fabaceae; Sinhala: Iha ) and P. ambonicum are pounded together. 1500ml of water is added to the above mixture and juice is extracted by squeezing. The extract is then boiled in an earthen pot. This is applied over the whole body.

Kara thalmata

Bruising of neck & Contusion

Lisega glutinosa

Bombue

100g of fruit of Citrus hystrix (Rutaceae; Sinhala: Kudalu dehi) is mixed with 240ml of water and cooked in an earthen pot. These fruits are then ground well with sesame oil. This paste is applied on contusion.

Thalma Galwuni-nam

Hardened Contusion

Lagenaria sicerearia

Diya

100g of kernal of Lagenaria sicerearia (Cucurbitaceae; Sinhala: Diya Labu) are boiled with 60ml of coconut milk. This paste is applied to loosen the stiffened areas.

Wassange Panu Ledata

Worm Infestation in Calves

T. roxburghianum
Centrella asiatica
Allium cepa

50g of each of entire plant of T. roxburghianum, Centrella asiatica (Apiaceae; Sinhala: Gotti kola) and carpal of Allium cepa (Family: Alliaceae; Sinhala name: Rathulunu) are boiled together and this is given orally twice a day.

Sama Rogayatama

For Any Disease

Cymbopogon nardus
V. negando
C. procera
Pogostemon negnenus

100 g each of roots of Cymbopogon nardus (Poaceae; Sinhala: Pagirimana), V. negando and leaves of C. procera, Pogostemon negnenus (Lamiaceae; Sinhala: Kollinkola) are cut in to small pieces and pounded together. 375 ml of Juice is extracted by adding water and squeezing. Above juice is heated on leathern pot till it boiled. Dosage: 375ml twice a day, Orally.

Apply human urine on the contusion without speaking.

Bombue Bark of Lysaea glutinosa (Lauraceae; Sinhala: Bombue) is scraped and ground with common salt water. This paste is applied on the contusion.

Kudalu dehi

Diya

100g of fruit of Citrus hystrix (Rutaceae; Sinhala: Kudalu dehi) is mixed with 240ml of water and cooked in an earthen pot. These fruits are then ground well with sesame oil. This paste is applied on contusion.

Malla

100g of kernal of Lagenaria sicerearia (Cucurbitaceae; Sinhala: Diya Labu) are boiled with 60ml of coconut milk. This paste is applied to loosen the stiffened areas.

Kohomba

100g of bark of Azadirachta indica (Meliaceae; Sinhala: Kohomba) and carpal of A. cepa are cut in to small pieces, 750ml of water is added to the above mixture is boiled in an earthen pot till it is reduced to 375ml. Dosage: 375ml twice a day, Orally.

Rathulunu

50g of each of roots of Cymbopogon nardus, Pogostemon negnenus (Lamiaceae; Sinhala: Kollinkola) are cut in to small pieces and pounded together. 375 ml of Juice is extracted by adding water and squeezing. Above juice is heated on leathern pot till it boiled. Dosage: 375ml twice a day, Orally.

Copper Sulphate

10g each of powder of Sinakkaram, Copper Sulphate, seeds of Croton tigearium (Euphorbeaceae; Sinhala: Jayapala) are ground with juice of L. zeylanica to a fine paste and is allowed to partially dry in wither. Then small pills are prepared and dried well. These pills are dissolved in water and applied on in to the lower palpable conjunctiva of cow’s eyes.
Table 2: Charms for Different Diseases

| INDICATION                        | CHARMS                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To enhance healing of the wounds  | Take 5g of mustard seeds. Enchant it by reciting seven times, the charm (Mantra) given below and put in to the hearth. ‘Om namo shrimuni namo gringamuni namo shri vishnu narayane girahakas obben piri pisadiyen wela ganda min yan yen anda weppun manda weppun pisada weppun kama weppun manda weppun kattaran kotta mala weppun achcharin arinus podi weppun pattumangara swamiyane po’. Recite the following charms (Mantra). ‘Om ishwara vishnu thrikrasman wewai divya muka shri kru vishnu araksha santhu jwaka maheswara arakshanthu dewathiy thejaggan bodhimara hitawa rakshan mohu isa sa lanka satharan’. For Any disease ‘Om muni wesamuni anayen visadi durukota araksha balakota sathvitak siddha sima bendeswah’. Recite the following charms (Mantra) ‘Om namo shrimuni namo gringamuni namo sri wajra muni namo om akasha om pataла kapala sunkere om navi gharagam aham wata pelenden sak mudu deke wata sitime dahakas budumwe sene wane mage kasegraya putan nageywa dalowa satru sani yamwe vapamwe apramwe sathpatak sathdharna ya siddha sima bened mema watakota araksha om kru e na nathan enthala indiran ethanwala thallin kippada irimal enok malawel elendes crimarichchi eththap pachetupu visadipogu poga yeswahah’. To protect calves from Leopards Take 240m1 of milk. Enchant it by reciting the given charm (Mantra) 108 times. ‘Om grin budu sarani, dharm sara dri tisa, sangara pradum sathyai eswahah’. To cure cows of non-lactation/To improves cow’s lactation: 480m1 of water to be enchanted by reciting the given charm (Mantra) ‘Namo Chandra gamanaya kiri muhude kiri palu gase wata inn kiri sakkumara dewathiy maheswaryayange yiedad dayakas denunge kiri piti nemitha karawa kiri dewi anubawun vijumba kamala sima kamala dhathu udu pita puthe kshira dhara siddhi sithi mathanakhsharyah’. For protection of the cattle herd. Enchant water with the following charm (Mantra) and sprinkle water around on the cattle. ‘Om ayyruh mundarun dutkha rega vinashayatli ratanaththi wasaranam suva wardhan namo namk’. |

Table 3: Places of Branding for Diseases

| DISEASE / SYMPTOM | English Name | Sinhala Name | PLACE OF BRANDING | SHAPE OF BRANDING |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Colicky pain      | Bade Gaya    | Under the scapular region | Ila pita          |
| Laminitis         | Aruchi + Kura idimuma | Under the scapular region | Ila pita          |
| Emaciation        | Haraka Dira kettuweema | Both side of divergent hair vertex at withers | Moliyya depasa |
| Constipation      | Adassiya     | Around ventral neck area | Karawata          |
| Nasal discharge and tremors | All adappan | Both side lateral to the thoracic vertebral columns | Depita           |
| Stomachache       | Bade Kakkuma | When the cow is in standing posture, a posterior surface of lumbar coccygeal groove | Hellawala         |
| Dried tongue      | Diwa Weleema | When the cow is in standing posture, a posterior surface of Lumbar coccygeal groove | Hellawala         |
| Flatulence        | Bada Pipuma  | In between the vertebral column and tuber coccygeal area | Ala pita          |
| Symptom                        | Treatment          | Description                                                                 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Constipation & abdominal distention | Anuppili           | Dakunu Hellawala                                                           |
| Lethargy                      | Weppu              | Wam Hallawala                                                              |
| Defecation with mucus         | Seedan yanawa      | Dela                                                                       |
| Passing faeces mixed with mucus | Sidannoi           | Alapita                                                                    |
| Shivering                     | Wewluma            | Dakunu Hellawala                                                           |
| Swelling of head and neck     | (Muththi)          | Bella                                                                      |
| Hoof diseases                 | Kura Ledata        | Hellawala                                                                  |
| Haematuria                    | Le Muthra kirimata | Depita                                                                     |
| Regurgitation                 | Ugurata Ema        | Bada dela                                                                  |
| Grinding of teeth             | Dath kama          | Atha Poruwa                                                                |
| Excess Salivation             | Ayulkai            | Bada meda                                                                  |

**CONCLUSION**
It is concluded that there are relatively uncommon treatment methods and practices known to traditional Sri Lankan veterinary physicians, which are worthy of dedicated in-depth research and study.

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Sri Lanka has its own indigenous scheme of traditional medicine which is called "Hela wedakama" (apart from Ayurveda). This system has been practised for thousands of years in the island nation. On the other hand, the Sri Lankan Ayurvedic tradition is a mixture of the Sinhala traditional medicine, mainland Ayurveda and Siddha systems of India, Unani medicine of Greece through the Arabs, and most importantly, the Desheeya Chikitsa, which is the indigenous medicine of Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka, branding is prohibited and therefore is done without veterinary intervention. However, in countries where branding is permitted and, in some cases, required by law, lack of appropriate analgesics to manage branding pain, the financial and time constraints involved with administering analgesia, and restricted access to drugs impede the uptake of pain relief. Ediriweera, E.; Nanayakkara, N.; Kalawana, O.; Sugathadasa, Y. A review on traditional veterinary medical practices in Sri Lanka with special reference to cattle diseases. Trop. Agric. 1994.

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Medicine. Revue scientifique et technique. Systems for preventing and treating animal diseases have been employed in Sri Lanka since ancient times, long before the advent of modern veterinary science. Veterinary Medicine/Diseases of Cattle. 44,849 likes · 400 talking about this. Personal Blog. The relationship between season and outbreaks may also be related to management practices including calving pattern and mixing of different ages of calves. There are two types of the disease, acute and chronic. Symptoms. Dull and depressed High temperature Raised breathing due to lung damage Nasal discharge Coughing Reduced food intake Chronic pneumonia is more gradual in onset with no distinct ill phase and the cow may appear to still eat well but may have a slight nasal discharge, sometimes with an increased respiratory rate and cough. Vaccines cannot protect you from many diseases in Sri Lanka, so your behaviors are important. Show. Eat and drink safely. Carry a list of local doctors and hospitals at your destination. Review your health insurance plan to determine what medical services it would cover during your trip. Consider purchasing travel health and medical evacuation insurance. Carry a card that identifies, in the local language, your blood type, chronic conditions or serious allergies, and the generic names of any medications you take. Some prescription drugs may be illegal in other countries. Call Sri Lanka’s embassy to verify that all of your prescription(s) are legal to bring with you.