**ABSTRACT**

**Background and objectives:** One of the greatest challenges of health care systems at the dawn of the 21st century is to fight against Tuberculosis (TB). The disease primarily affects lungs and causes Pulmonary Tuberculosis. About two billion people are already infected with Mycobacterium Tuberculosis and nine million people develop tuberculosis, annually. By 2020, another 200 million people are expected to become sick and about 70 million will die from tuberculosis. Drug resistant strains of T.B are becoming a global public health risk, commonly appear due to faulty therapies; and default due to the toxicity of ATT drugs. An adjuvant, “*Jawarish Amla”* may reduce side effects, rejuvenates immunity and overall body power.

 **Methodology:** Forty eligible pulmonary tuberculosis patients randomly assigned to Test (Group B) and Control (Group A) groups, comprising 20 patients in each group. A *Jawarish Amla* 6 gram BD was administered to test group and same dosage of Placebo to control group along with DOTS for 60 days. Fisher Exact Test and paired t-test was applied for efficacy evaluation. Arbitrary grading of symptoms was done as 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 to assess the toxicity of ATT and outcome of the adjuvant.

**Results and discussion:** Significant improvements were observed in almost all subjective parameters and Objective parameters, except RFT which showed non-significant, slight elevations, comparatively more in placebo group, but both were within normal limits.

**Conclusion:** “*Jawarish amla”* was ascertained to be safe and effective adjuvant of DOTS in combating the adverse effects of Anti-tubercular drugs (ATT).