

LITERATURE REVIEW ON IMPORTANT ANCIENT DRUGS USED FOR PREPERATION OF KSHARSUTRA

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ABSTRACT

Ksharsutra is a treatment modality for anorectal disorders specially fistula in ano it is widely used in ayurveda surgery and modern surgeons are also attracted towards it as it posses the extensive qualities to heal fistula in ano. Avialability of standard Ksharsutra is again the problem facing by surgeons from years. Ksharsutra is mainly prepared by using three important hearbs they are snuhi, apamarga and haridra; wide literature is available in medicine about this drugs more emphasis is given over fistula healing property of these drugs.

KEY WORDS: kharsutra, bhagandar, fistula in ano, apamarg, snuhikshir, haridra.

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Snuhi^[1]

Botanical name: Euphorbia neriifolia Linn. Family: Euphorbiaceae Classical name: Snuhi
Vernacular names are Sanskrit name- Snuhi, Sudha, Samantadugdha, Vajiri, Sehunda
Hindi- Sija, Sehanrha, Danda thuhar, Sehunda English - Common milk hedge Bengali
Manasasija Gujarati-Thor Malayalam-Illakalli Tamil-Ilaikalli Telugu- Akujimudu

Morphological character Habit- Large succulent shrub or a small tree, upto 20 ft. high, with jointed, cylindrical. Leaves- Fleshy, Deciduous, 6-12 inch long, obviates-oblong, terminal on the branches. Flowers- Yellowish-green or greenish-yellow, 2-7 or often 3 in single spike, minute or very small, fleshy often on 15 inch long peduncle. Fruits- Tricolcus, consisting appearing three radiating follicles, 1/5inch long. Seed minute, like rape seeds. Flowering and fruiting time- Plant becomes leafless during winters. Flowers begin to appear in spring and subsequently plant bears fruits. Distribution- plant occurs commonly in rocky ground throughout the Deccan, peninsular and is often cultivated for hedges in villages throughout India. Kinds and varieties- according to Charaka “snuhi” are of two kinds i.e. Alpakantaka and Bahukantaka which are characterized by less or more thorny features respectively. Bahukantak is appreciated as best quality. Chemical composition- Plant (*Euphorbia nerifolia* Linn.) contains an active principle euphorbian, resin, gum, rubber, calcium malate and other substances.

Pharmacodynamics:- *Ras* is katu; *Gunas* are laghu, tiksna; *Virya* is Usna ;*Vipaka* is Katu; *Dosakarma* is kaphavatahara; *Karmas* are Recana-tiksnavirecana, Raktasodhaka-sothahara, Tvagdosahara, Vedanasthapana, Lekhana, Kaphanihsaraka; Rogagnata Abhyantara uses in Udararoga-gulm, Yakritplihavrdhi, Sotha-upadamsa Kaphaja-vikara, Kasa-svasa pratisyaya, Jangamavisa; Bahyata used sotha-vedana Pradhana vicar Vrana Kustha-svitra Arsankura Arbuda Parts used: Root, stem, leaves, and latex Dose: Root powder 500mg -1 gm, Stem juice 5-10 ml. Latex 125-250 ml. Formulation: Snuhyadi taila, Snuhyadi varti, Snuhi kalpa.^[2]

Haridra^[3]

Haridra is included by Charaka in Kustaghna, Kandughana, Lekhaniya, Vishaghna, Tiktaskandha, Sirovirechana ganas Sushruta included in Haridradi, Mustadi, ShleshmaSanshamana ganas ,Botanical name is *Curcuma longa* Linn ;Family Zingiberaceae, Scitamineae ;Vernacular names- Sanskrit Haridra, Kanchani, Nisha, Rajani, Varavarnini, Gauri, Yoshitapriya, Hattavilasini, Mangalya, Lakshmi ;Hindi Haldi, Haradi ;English Turmeric ;Bengali Halud ;Gujarati Haladara ;Malayam Mannal ;Tamil Makha ;Telgu Pasupu. Varieties Bhavamishra has mentioned 4 varieties of haridra Haridra, Daruharidra, Karpura haridra & Vana haridra According to modern taxonomists *Curcuma longa* ,*Curcuma aromatic* & *Curcuma amada* are the types. Among these Haridra, *Curcuma longa* is used in present study.

Morphological Characters Habit- Perennial herbs are 2-3 feet height with short stem. Habitat- Cultivated in all states in India, particularly in Chennai, Bengal and Maharashtra. Root- Root stock tuberous, large, ovoid, creeping about 2.5 cm in diameter. Tubers 2.5 – 7.5 cm long, sessile, cylindrical, fragrant, pale, orange yellow from inside. Stem- Overground, pseudo stem, erects and sub cylindrical. Leaves- Tuffed leaf which are 1 1/2 feet long. Flowers- Flower stem is 4-6 inches which bears yellow flowers. Rhizomes- Short and thick and constitute the turmeric of commerce. Parts used- Rhizome. Dose- Juice: 10-20 Gms, Powder: 1-3 Gms.

Chemical constituents Chemical constituents who are present in haridra are:- Proteins 6.3% Fats 5.1% Minerals 3.5% Carbohydrate 69.4% Fibers 2.6% Vitamin A 50 IU/gram Essential oil obtained from dry rhizome has the following constants: Specific gravity 0.929 Ester value 3.2 Acetylene value 26.3. It contains Alpha-phellandrene, Sapinine, cineol, borneol, Zinziberone and Termerones. The crystalline coloring matter Cucurmin is diferuloyl methane of the formula C₂₁H₂₀ Haridra plant Rhizome Properties :-Rasa Tikta, Katu Guna RukshaVirya Ushna Vipaska Katu Karma Vata kapha samaka, Varnya, Lekhana, Vishaghna, Krimighna Indication Kusta, Kandu, Krimi, Prameha, Aruchi, Pinasa, Vrana, Mansika roga, pandu, Kamala, Bhagandara. Useful parts Rhizome Pharmacological action External Extracted oil shows antibacterial action on Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus albus and Bassilus hyphosus. The antioxidant properties of curcuma powder are probably due to phenolic character of curcuma. Externally it acts as an Analgesic, Anti-inflammatory, and Varna-shodhana and Varna ropana.

Therapeutic uses External It has anti-arthritis action. A paste or decoction of Haridra is used for locally as well as internally in skin diseases, leprosy and snake bite. Haridra powder steam inhalation is used in common cold and upper respiratory tract infections. Internal Used in jaundice with buttermilk. Used in all type of Prameha with Amalaki.^[4] Used in all Allergic conditions in the form of Haridra Khanda.

Apamarga^[5]

Apamarga is included by Charaka in Charaka shirovirechan, krimighna, Vamnopaga Sushruta included in Arkadigana. Latin name Achyranthus aspera Linn. Family Amaranthaceae. Vernacular names Sanskrit Pratykuspa, Sikhari, Kharmanjari, Kinihi, Adhahsalya, Mayuraka. ;Hindi Chichrha, chirchita, Latjira, Apamar ;Bengali Apang, Latjira, Apamarga.;Gujrati Aghd ;Tamil Najuriri ;Telgu Apamarga; English Prickly caff powder

Varieties Four varieties of Apamarga have been described in modern taxonomy are Achyranthus aspera Achyranthus porphyritic Achyranthus rubrofuse Achyranthus argentea Achyranthus aspera has more medicinal values among the four varieties.

Morphological character Habit- Herbs 2-3 feet height. Habitat- Found all over India. Stem- Erect and stiff, 0.3 – 0.9 m. High, not much branched. Branches- Are terete or absolutely quadrangular, striate, pubescent. Leaves- Thin, oval-circular, 3-5 inches in length and 2-3 inches in breadth and have small furs. Flowers- Flower stalk is long which bears small greenish white flowers arranged all around the stalk. Chemical compositions The plant (whole herb) and seeds contain alkaline substance specially potash. Defatted seeds yield about Saponins (A & B), which have been identified as α -L – rhamno-pyranosy (1-4), β -D-glucopyranosyl (1-4), β glucopyranosyl (1-3), oleanolic acid and β galactopyranosyl ester of saponin. Properties Rasa Tikta, Katu Guna Laghu, Ruksha, Tiksna Virya Ushna Vipaka Katu Karma Vata, kapha samaka Useful parts- Whole plant i.e. leaves Spikes, roots, seeds, etc. Dose fresh juice 5-10 ml, decoction 10-15 ml, seed powder 1-3 gms.

Pharmacological action: External Ash of this whole plant is hygroscopic in nature as well as analgesic when applied to wet intact surface and has powerful caustic effect when applied on the wound. Internally used in G I System – Appetiser, digestive, mild laxative and anthelmintic. Cardiovascular system – Cardiotonic Urogenital – Moderate diuretic and prevents calculus formation, it renders alkaline reaction to urine. Skin – It stimulates the sweat glands and relieves itching.

Therapeutic uses:- This plant poses various medicinal properties and is useful as pungent, laxative, anti- dermatitis, wound healer, blood purifier, poison antidote, a cholagogue drug and also for other activities. It is considered useful in dropsy, piles, boils, eruptions of skin and other diseases.^[6] The dried plant is given to children for colic, and also as an astringent in gonorrhoea. Plant is crushed in water and boiled, and this solution is given in treating pneumonia. The plant is used in the acute stage of coughs and rheumatism. The seeds and leaves are considered emetic and are useful in hydrophobia. The juice of leaves is given in dysentery and diarrhea. The ash of the whole plant (alkalis or Kshara) is prepared by burning the herb and it contains potash in a large quantity and the same is used in treatment of coughs and asthma. The ash is mixed with sesamum oil (tila taila) and used externally over wounds, ulcers and on wart of penis (male genital) and also other parts of body. The ash of whole plant (Apamarga) is mixed and prepared with sesamum oil (Apamarga Kshara taila) and dropped

into ears, as an effective for ear complaints. The herb is commonly used as a depurative, astringent, diuretic, and pectoral remedy. The roots are given in puerperal, pulmonary, syphilitic, and rheumatism troubles. It is also used in ophthalmia, dropsy and various cutaneous complaints.

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