A REVIEW ON MOOLINI DRAVYA IN CHARAK SAMHITA

Kandharkar Sarika Sunilrao*, Dinesh Damodar Kelgaonkar

1. Associate professor & H.O.D. Dept.of Dravyagun vidnyana
2. Assistant professor Dept.of Rasashtra and Bhaishajya kalpana

Dr. J. J. Magdum Ayurved Medical College, Jaysingpur, Shiroi, Kolhapur, Maharashtra

*Corresponding Author: Email-id-sarikakandharkar@gmail.com Mob No. 7588880201

ABSTRACT

Acharya Charaka mentioned 16 plant drugs of which moola (root) is the useful part. These drugs are mainly indicated for vaman, virechan and shirovirechan karma. Acharya Charaka mentioned the name of drugs, useful part and karma. Here in the present article properties of these drugs are given collectively. Nighantus are earlier writings than Chark samhita so description of other useful parts also found. In case of the drugs Adhoguda, Shanapushpi, Jyotishmati, Bimbi, Dravanti, Vishanika and Kshirini main useful part is other than root. The description is given according to Bhavprakash Nighantu. There is scope for further study to evaluate the properties of roots of these drugs.

Key words- vaman, virechan, shirovirechan Adhoguda, Shanapushpi, Jyotishmati, Bimbi, Dravanti, Vishanika and Kshirini

INTRODUCTION

Charak samhita is one of the most ancient texts in Ayurveda. The first chapter is named as Dirghajivitiya adhyaya. Dirgha means long and Jivit means life. The main purpose of Ayurveda is longevity of life as well as treatment of diseases. All the things which increase the longevity of life are described in this chapter. Here in this chapter the basic classification of drugs is given. The drugs are classified as follow:

1. Moolini(16)
2. Phalini(19)
3. Mahasneha(4)
4. Lavan(5)
5. Mootra(8)
6. Doogdha(8)
7. Shodhan vruksha(6)

This classification includes varieties of substances which were used as medicine. This includes roots and fruits of plants, fats, salts, urine as well as milk of various animals. This article deals with the detail review of 16 moolini dravyas mentioned in charak samhita. The efforts have been made to give the detail information of each plant.

Review of literature

In Sanskrit Mool means root. Moolini includes the medicinal plants of which roots were used as medicine. The 16 drugs which described under moolini are as follow:

1. Hastidanti
2. Haimavati
3. Shyama
4. Trivritta
5. Adhoguda
6. Saptala
7. Shwetnana
8. Pratyakshreni
9. Gavakshi
10. Jyotishmati
11. Bimi
12. Shanapushpi
13. Visanika
14. Ajagandha
15. Dravanti
16. Kshirini

Information of plants

1. Hastidanti

It is mentioned as Nagdanti in bhavprakash nighantu. Nagadanti and Hastidanti are Sanskrit synonyms of the same plant.

Latin Name- Croton oblongifolius
Family- Euphorbiaceae
Part used- Root bark (moolatwak)
Rasa- Katu, Tikta
Guna- Ruksha

Doshaghnata- Vatahar, Kaphaha
Karma- Vantikrut, vanhikrut, nashan, aadhan nashan, Shulaghna, malamutra vishodhan,

Rogaghnata- Apasmar, Kaphonmad, Bhoot vikar, Krumi

3. Shyama trivritta 4. shweta trivritta

In Ayurveda two types of Trivritta are described. One shweta and second Shyama. In practice only one climber of Trivritta is found. On the basis of methods of drying may be the two types are described. Shyama type may be shade dried and shweta means sun dried. Here the description of climber operculina turpethum is given for both.

Latin Name- operculina turpethum
Family- Convolvulaceae
Part used- Rhizome
Rasa- Madhu
Guna- ushna

Doshaghnata- Vatahar, Kaphaha, Pittahar
Karma- Tivra Rechan
Murccha, Daha, Mada, Bhranti karak

5. Adhoguda

Guda is the synonym used for Snuhi dravya. Commonly used part of Snuhi is kshir (latex). Here the word Adhoguda is used. Adhobhag means lower part. Adhoguda means the lower part of Guda that is moola of Snuhi.

Latin Name- Euphorbia nerifolia
Family- Euphorbiaceae
Part used- Root
Rasa- Katu
6. Saptala

Saptala is a controversial drug. In Bhavprakash Nighantu 3 drugs are described which may consider as Saptala. Charak mentioned saptala in Virechan dravyas. Sushruti mentioned it in shyamadi gana. Sushruti described the use of Saptala moola as Adhobhagahara. Saptala is mentioned as Snuhibheda. Here the description of Euphorbia tirucalli is given as Saptala.

Latin Name- Euphorbia tirucalli
Family- - Ephorbiaceae
Part used- Root
Rasa- Tikta
Guna- Shit, Laghu,
Doshaghna- Vatahar, Kaphahar Pittahar
Karma- Rechan, Dipan, Aamahar

11. Bimbi

Aacharya Charak included it in mooolini dravyas but the commonly used part of Bimbi is phala. Here the information of phala according to bhavprakash Nighantu is given. It is the scope for further study to evaluate the properties of Bimbi moola. Aacharya Charak indicated the use of Bimbi root for Vaman karma.

Latin Name- Coccinia indica
Family- - Cucurbitaceae
Part used- Panchag, Phala
Rasa- Madhur
Guna- Guru
Veerya- Sheeta
Doshaghna- Vatahar, Pittahar
Karma-Stambhan, Lekhan, Rochan,
Ragaghna- Raktavikar

12. Shanapushpi

Aacharya Charak included it in mooolini dravyas but the commonly used part of Shanapushpi is Patra( leaves). Here the information according to Bhavprakash Nighantu is given. It is the scope for further study to evaluate the properties of Shanapushpi.
Shanapushpi moola. Aacharya Charak indicated the use of Shanapushpi root for Vaman karma.

Latin Name - Crotalaria verrucosa
Family - Fabaceae
Part used - Patra
Rasa - Katu Tikta
Veerya - Sheeta
Doshaghnata - Pittahar, Kaphahar
Karma - Vaman

13. Vishanika

Vishanika is the synonym used for Karkatshringi dravya Aacharya Charak included it in mooolini dravyas but the commonly used part of Vishanika is galls formed on leaves and branches. Here the information according to Bhavprakash Nighantu is given. It is the scope for further study to evaluate the properties of Karkatshringi moola. Aacharya Charak indicated the use of Karkatshringi root for Virechan karma.

Latin Name - Pistacia integerrima
Family - Anacardiaceae
Part used - galls
Rasa - Kashay, Tikta
Veerya - Ushna
Doshaghnata - Kaphahar Vatahar
Rogaghnata - Kshay, Jwar, Shwas, Urdhwavata, Trusha, Kasa, Hikka, Aruchi, Vamihar

14. Ajagandha

Ajagandha is the synonym used for Barbari dravya. Aacharya Charak indicated the use of Ajagandha root for Virechan karma.

Latin Name - Ocimum basilicum
Family - Laminaceae
Part used - panchag, beja
Rasa - katu
Guna - Ruksha, Tiksha
Doshaghnata - Kaphahar, Vatahar, Pittajanak
Karma - Vidahi, Rochan, Hridya, Deepan, Rogaghnata - Kandu, Krimi, Vishavikar

15. Dravanti

Dravanti is a controversial drug. Bhavprakasha mentioned two types of danti dravya namely Danti and Dravanti. According to Bhavprakasha Jaypal drug is mentioned as Dravanti. So here the description of Jaypal drug is given for Dravanti. Commonly used part of Jaypal is beja and beja tail.

Latin Name - Croton tiglium
Family - Euphorbiaceae
Part used - beja and beja tail
Rasa - katu
Guna - Guru, snigdha
Veerya - Sheeta
Doshaghnata - Kaphahar, Pittahar
Karma - Rechan

16. Kshirini

Latin Name - Argemone maxicana
Family - Papaveraceae
Part used - moola, kshir, beja and beja tail
Rasa - Tikta
Guna - Guru, snigdha
Veerya- Ushna
Doshagnata- Kaphahar ,Pittahar
Karma-Bhedan
Rogagnata-Krumi, Kandu, Visha, Aanah, Raktavikar,Kushta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karma</th>
<th>Dravya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaman</td>
<td>Shanapushpi,Bimbi,Vacha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirovirechan</td>
<td>Shweta, Jyotishmati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virechan</td>
<td>Hastidanti, Shyama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trivritta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adhoguda, Saptala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pratyakshreni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gavakshi Vishanika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ajagandha Dravanti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kshirini</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

These drugs are indicated for vaman, virechan and shirovirechan karma. Acharya Charaka mentioned only names, useful part and karma of these dravyas. Many of them became controversial later. It is tried to describe the drug which is similar in properties for controversial drugs. Nighantus are earlier writings than Chark samhita so description of other useful parts also found. In case of the drugs Adhoguda, Shanapushpi, Jyotishmati, Bimbi, Dravanti, vishanika and Kshirini main useful part is other than root. The description is given according to Bhavprakash Nighantu. There is scope for further study to evaluate the properties of roots of these drugs.

REFERENCES


Cite article:

REVIEW ON MOOLINI DRAVYA IN CHARAK SAMHITA
Sarika Sunilrao Kandharkar, Dinesh Damodar Kelgaonkar