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VISHGHNA MAHAKASHAYA: CRITICAL ANALYSIS AND EFFICACY IN DERMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda emphasizes more on preventive and health promotive aspects. Charka Samhita by Acharya Charka is considered one of the oldest ancient medical books among all literary. It describes ancient theories on human body, etiology, symptomology and therapeutics for wide range of diseases. Acharya Charka explained fifty mahakashaya in the fourth chapter of sutra-sthan namely Shadvirechanshtashreeva in his compendium. Each mahakashava has ten drugs respectively. Among the fifty mahakashaya, Vishaghna mahakashaya dravyas shows the antitoxic effect by the treating of Rakta and pitta dushti. In our body toxins are release in the blood by the cell or tissues. If toxins do not excrete by body they produce a pathogenesis of any type of disease. This mahakashaya herb helps to neutralize the toxin by their vishghana karma. This mahakashaya purify the blood and exert the toxins from the body. Dermatological disorders are mainly associated with the Rakta and pittad ushti due to release of endo-toxins. In ayurveda skin diseases are known by the general term Kustha. It is described in ancient Ayurvedic text of Ayurveda called Charak Samhita in the chapter of Kushtha Roga and their ayurvedic treatments. It is of two types; Maha and Ksudra. According to the tridosha theory of Ayurveda unhygienic conditions, irregular dieting affects vata, pitta and kapha which in term affect the skin. Althogh Acharya Charaka described Kushthagnamahakashaya separately.

The objectives of the present review article include to discus different aspects of use *vishghna maha-kashaya* in dermatological disorders in Ayurveda as well as in modern.

Keywords: Vishaghna, Kushtha Roga, pitta dushti, mahakashaya.

INTRODUCTION

Vishghna Mahakashaya:- Haridra, Manjishtha, Suvaha, Sukshma Ela, Palindi, Chandana, Katak, Shirisha, Sidhuvaar, Shleshmatka

Charak Samhita is an ancient Ayurvedic text of old literature of ayurveda explaining various complicated disorders including Kushtha, herbs for Kushtha and various herbal compounds to get rid of dermatological disorders permanently. The main focus of the treatment is to normalize Vata-Pitta-Kapha dosha, clean the blood and lymph and get rid of scales as fast as possible .Out of 18 types of skin ailments described in Charaka Samhita (1500 BC text on ayurveda) 7 are called Major and 11 are called minor skin ailments. The skin is the largest organ of the body, having a surface area of 1.8 m2 and measuring approximately 18% of body weight. It reveals both the normal and pathological state of an individual. Important function of skin includes protection from many physical, chemical & environmental insults. The skin has an eternal relationship with Mann (psyche/mind). Therefore, more than a cosmetic nuisance, dermatological disorders produce anxiety, depression and other psychological problems that affect the quality of life. Patients of skin disorder always experience physical, emotional & socio-economic embarrassment in the society, which further leads to aggravation of symptoms of existing disease. Change in local resistance leads to the proliferation of opportunistic pathogens on skin resulting bacterial, viral, parasitic, fungal and non specific dermatitis. Ayurveda has a rich treasure of medicinal plants which are

very effective in prevention and management of various types of Dermatological disorders (DD). Herbal drugs that hold anti-histaminic, anti-toxic, mast cell stabiliser and immunemodulator properties should be utilised to manage DD. Ayurveda has a large number of herbal drugs that possess these properties and can serve as a mainstay of treatment for skin allergies. Treatment with herbal drugs not only control symptoms but improve the quality of life. Hence there is outmost need to utilize these herbs with evidence based practice guidelines to yield better results. With this view in mind herbal drugs are screened for their potential against skin allergies. These herbal agents not only serves as an alternative for modern anti-allergic treatment but also can safely be prescribed for the paediatric population. Acharya Charaka in the fourth chapter of Sutrasthana specifies and describes fifty Mahakashaya with ten herbal drugs in each group[2]. Each group of herbal drugs has specific pharmacological actions, with the same pharmacotherapeutic actions, to fight against a particular disease or disorder. The utility of Charakokta mahakashava is disease specific and has been prescribed in such a way that the combination provides effective guidelines for the Chikitsak. Out of the fifty Mahakashaya Vishaghna mahakashaya can be screened for anti-allergic, anti toxic and blood purify properties against dermatological disorders. The present paper is focused towards critical analysis of herbal agents (Vishghna Mahakashaya).

Table 1: Types Of *Kushtha* Are Mention Below Along With Their Nearest Modern Equivalents[4]:-

J 1		
Major Kushtha (Skin Ailments)	Modern Equivalents	
Kapaal Kushtha	Tubercular Leprosy	
Audumber Kushtha	Chronic Discoid Lupus Erythematous	
Mandala Kushtha	Tinea With Secondary Infection	
Rishyajivha Kushtha	Pityaris Rosea	
Pundarik Kushtha	Tinea Corporis	
Sidhma Kushtha	Tineaversicolor	
Kankan Kushtha	Toxic Epidermal Necrylysis	
Minor Kushthas (Skin Ailments)		
Eka Kushtha	Psoriasis	
Charm Dal Kushtha	Scborrhic Eczema	
Kitibha Kushtha	Atopic Dermatitis With Keratinisation	
Alsak Kushtha	Allergic Dermatitis	
Dadru Kushtha	Tinea Circinata (Ring Worm)	
Charamakhya Kushtha	Dry Eczema	
Vipadika Kushtha	Palmoplantar Psoriasis Or Tinea Pedis	
Pama Kushtha	Scabies	
Visphota Kushtha	Folliculitis	
Shataru Kushtha	Pyoderma Gangrinosum	
Vicharchika Kushtha	Weeping Eczema	
*Sheet Pitta	Urticaria	

*Considered in *kushtha* but do not described in major and minor *kushtha* due to affect only external skin

Aim:

To study the effects of *Vishghana Mha-kashaya* in severity of skin disorders in detail.

Objectives:

- 1. To compile the references from various *Samhita* and Ayurveda Pharmacopeia or *Nighantu* in which drugs are described as *doshghna karma* threw *ras, guna, virya, vipaka, prbhav* for various Skin diseases.
- 2. To classify the observations in a tabular form for convenience of study with Ayurvedic and modern science respectively.

Materials and Methods:

The various classical and modern texts, research papers, Review papers and internet material related references regarding to dermatological disorders were collected and classified according to their effects on skin.

DISCUSSION

In the third kashaya Acharya Charaka explained four Mahakashya continuously relaed to skin disorders namely Kushthgna, Kandughna, Krimighna, Vishghna. According to Charakavish (toxin or poison) has ashu in nature, which means it spreads quickly in the body because it affects first raktadosha than others. Ayurveda says that skin disorders Produced mainly by the rakta-pitta dushti. All the

poisons produce a complex pathogenesis such as blisters, itching, oozing, bleeding, dermo/myonecrosis, inflammation and release histamins such as all the major dermatological disorders produces the same symptoms acute or chronic. Microbial infections affect the skin deeply or surfacely. Tubercular Leprosy, Eczema, elephantiasis, melanoma, Scabies, pyoderma gangrinosum are major skin problems. Considering the properties of vishghna mahakashaya drugs and pathogenesis of Dermatosis the probable mode of action of these 10 drugs according to Doshik type of Kushtha or Skin disorders can be drawn, as vishghnamahakashaya drugs are mostly tiktarasa and Laghu, Ruksha guna pradhan. Properties of Tikta rasa according to Ayurveda are Ruksha, Laghu, Sheeta in guna[5]. As per Karma (Pharmacological Action) Related to skin disorders are Vishghna (Anti toxic effect), Krimighna (Help to relieve intestinal worms and Antimicrobial property), Kandughna (Relieves Itching), Dahashaman (Relieves burning sensation), Kushthghna (Useful in Skin Disorders), Pachna (Carminatives), Jwaraghna (Antipyretic), Vranshodhana (Relieve wound), Raktaprasadan (Detoxifies blood), Puyaghna (Heals wounds without pus formation or reducepus formation), Swedghna (reduce sweating)[1]. In the vishghnaMahakashava there are four major drugs (Albizia lebbeck Linn., Santalum alubm Linn. Elleteria cardamomum Maton. Curcuma longa Linn.) of Dashang lepa (Visrapa rogadhikar, bhaishiya Ratnawali). This lepa was found highly effective in various type of Skin disorders.

Table 2: Pharmacological Properties Of *Vishghna Mahakashaya*^[7,3]

S.	Drug	Latin	Family	Rasa	Guna	Vi-	Vipa-	Chief Chemical	Dosh-
N.	(Sanskrit	Name				rya	ka	Constituents ^[3]	ghnta
	Name)								
1.	Haridra	Curcuma	Zingibera-	Tikta,	Lagh	Ush	Katu	Curcumin	KP
		Longa	ceae	Katu	и,	na		$C_{12}H_{20}O_6$	
		Linn.			Ruksh				
					а				
2.	Man-	Rubia	Rubiaceae	Tikta,	Guru,	Ush	Katu	Purpurin	RKP
	jishtha	Cordifo-		Kashya,	Ruksh	na		Manjistin	
		lia		Madhura	а			Garancin	
		Linn.							
3.	Subaha	Adian-	Polypdi-	Kashaya	Guru,	She	Madh	Adiantone,	KP
		tum Lu-	aceae	,Tikta	Sheet	eta	ura	Adiantoxide	
		nulatum			a,			Filicenal	
		Burm.			Ruksh				
					а				
4.	Sukshma	Elleteria	Zinfibera-	Madhur,	Lagh	She	Madh	Cineol	VPK
	Ela	Cardimo	ceae	Katu	u,	eta	ura	Terpineole	
		mum			Ruksh			Sabinene	
		Maton.			a			Terpinene	
5.	Palindi	Opercul-	Convulvu-	Tikta,	Lagh	Ush	Katu	Turpethenic Ac-	KP

6.	Chandan	lina Turpethum Linn.	laceae Santalace-	Katu Tikta	u, Ruksh a, Tik- shna Lagh	na She	Katu	id,Coumerin Derivative Scopoletin Alpha And Beta Santa-	KP
		Album Linn.	ae	Madhura	u Ruksh a	eta		lol	
7.	Katak	Strych- nos Pota- torum Linn.	Logania- ceae	Madhura,Ka shaya, Tikta	Lagh u, Vi- shada Vi- kashi	She eta	Madh ura	Bruc- ine,Laganin,Mannose,Li noleic Acid,Saponins Like Sitosterol	KV
8.	Shirisha	Albizia Lebbeck (L.)Bent h.	Legumi- nosae	Madhura,Ka shaya, Tikta	Lagh u, Ruksh a, Tik- shna	Ishd Ush na	Katu	N-Benzoyl L Phenyl Alanilol, Macrocyclic Alka- loids,Flavonols,Saponin s	VPK
9.	Sind- huvaar/ *Subaha	Vitex Nirgundo Syn.Vite x Trifolia Linn.	Verbena- ceae	Tikta, Katu	Lagh u, Ruksh a	Ush na	Katu	Chrysophenol D, Casticin,Sabinene,Terpinen-4-Ol,Globulol	KV
10	Shleshma taka	Cordia Dicho- toma Forst.F.	Boragina- ceae	Kashaya, Tikta, Madhura	Snigd ha, Guru, Pich- hil	She eta	Katu	Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids, Betulin, Flavonoids, Coumarins, Terpenes, Saponins	VP

V=Vata,P=Pitta,K=Kapha

Table 3: Therapeutic Uses of Vishghna Mahakashaya in Dermatological Disorders

Drug	Therapeutic uses with English equivalent	Corresponding refer-	Therapeutic uses/properties ^[7-11,60-62]
Name	terms (As per the Ayurvedic Formulary of	ences#	
	India)		
Cur-	Krimighani(Dermatophyte tenia infec-	B.P.N.1/196-197 ^[40]	Anti histamine, anti toxin, skin aller-
cuma	tions),varnya(complexion),tawakdoshhara	D.N.1/55 ^[23]	gies,Phytonutrient, ecze-
longa	(skin aliment), raktavikarhara (blood de-	M.P.N.1/229 ^[50]	ma,scabies&fungal infections(ext.
Linn.	toxifier),vranapaha(anti ul-	R.N.6/199 ^[32]	Use),purify the
	cer),kandughni(anti itching),	K.N.1/1115 ^[12]	blood, Antibacterial, itching (pruritis), Ant
	Vishghna(antidote or anti tox-		helmintic&Anti Parasit-
	ic),kushthnuta(Anti dermato-		ic(Juice),Melanoma

	sis), vishodhani (blood purifier), dahhara (burn healer), apachihara (Tuberculoid Eczema or Tubercular Leprosy)		
Rubia cordi- folia Linn.	varnya(complexion), raktavikar- hara(blood detoxifier),vranapaha(anti ulcer), Vishghna(antidote or anti tox- ic),kushthnuta(Anti dermatosis)	B.P.N.1/190-191 ^[41] D.N.1/18 ^[22] M.P.N.1/26-227 ^[51] R.N.6/194 ^[33] K.N.1/1427 ^[13]	Scabies,ringworm,eczema, anti-acne property,wound heal- ing,antibacterial,major burns,pigmentation anomalies,leucoderma ,promotionof complexion,diabetic ul- cers,skin allergies
Adian- tum lunula- tum Burm.	raktavikarhara(blood detoxifier), vranapaha(anti ulcer), Vishghna(antidote or anti toxic), dahhara(burn healer), loota visha hara(antidote of spider venoum), pamahara(anti scabies)	B.P.N. 2/256 ^[42] M.P.N.1/260 ^[52] R.N.5/113 ^[34] D.N.4/100 ^[24] K.N.1/767 ^[14]	Antibacteri- al,Balding,erysipelas,leprosy,Rabies,Ele phantia- sis,pimples.wounds,Antifungal,Antioxid ant,Burning Sensation
Ellete- ria carda- momu m Ma- ton.	Vishghna(antidote or anti toxic), kandugh- ni(anti itching),	B.P.N. 2/63 ^[43] M.P.N.3/24 ^[53] D.N.2/45-47 ^[25] K.N.1/1341 ^[15]	Antiseptic, Antimicrobial, antitoxic, neutralize the effect of insect bites and mild poisons
Oper- cullina Turpe- thum Linn.	Krimighani(Dermatophyte tenia infections), visrapahara (antierysepils), Keetvisha (antidote of hexapodes)	B.P.N.3/194 ^[44] M.P.N1/118 ^[54] R.N.6/167 ^[35] D.N.1/236-237 ^[26] K.N.1/1016 ^[16]	Scorpion Sting &Snake bite, Tinea with Secondary infection, Psoriasis, Antihistamic
Santa- lum album Linn.	varnya(complexion), raktavikar- hara(blood detoxifier), Vishghna(antidote or anti toxic), dahhara(burn healer)	B.P.N.1/13 ^[45] M.P.N3/11 ^[55] D.N.3/1-3 ^[27] R.N.12/8 ^[36] K.N.1/1267 ^[17]	Anti toxic,eczema,scabies&fungal infections(ext. Use),purify the blood,Antibacterial,itching(pruritis), anti-acne property,wound healing,antibacterial,major burns,pigmentation anomalies,leucoderma, promotion of complexion
Strych- nos potato- rum Linn.	Krimidoshnuta(anti worming/antibacterial), Vishghna(antidote), daha hara(burn healer) Moolkushthaghnam (Anti Leprosy Property have Root)	B.P.N.6/108 ^[46] M.P.N.6/27 ^[56] D.N.3/153 ^[28] R.N.11/197 ^[37] K.N.1/1141 ^[18]	Leprosy, Antimicrobial, diabetic ulcers, Blood purifier

Albizia	varnya(complexion), Vishghna(antidote or	B.P.N.5/14 ^[47]	Antihistamin-
lebbeck	anti toxic), visrapaha-	M.P.N.5/15 ^[57]	ic,Antioxident,wounds,Snake
(L.)Ben	ra(antierysepils),Shothhara(Anti -	D.N.5/103 ^[29]	bite,Erysipelas, Pyoderma Gangrino-
th.	inflammatory)	K.N.1/975 ^[19]	sum, Toxic Epidermal Necry-
	Shreshtha in Vishghnanam(Best in anti	Ch.Su.25 ^[1]	lysis,Allergic Vasculitis
	Poison Plants)		
Vitex	Krimighani(Dermatophyte tenia infec-	B.P.N.3/113-114 ^[48]	Antimicrobial, Insecticidal, Antiseptic,
nirgun	tions), kushthnuta(Anti dermato-	M.P.N.1/162-164 ^[58]	Antifungal, Urticaria, Cellulitis, Ab-
do	sis),shoolshothhara(Analgesic and anti-	D.N.4/73-74 ^[30]	scess, eczema. Wounds, Lichen Planus,
Linn.	inflammatory), Kandughna (Anti itching)	R.N.4/152 ^[38]	Chronic Lichen Simplex, Atopic derma-
		K.N.1/128 ^[20]	titis with keratinisation, Allergic derma-
			titis
Cordia	vranapaha(anti ulcer), Vishghna(antidote	B.P.N.6/106-107 ^[49]	Antibacterial, Antifungal, Leprosy, Ele-
dicho-	or anti toxic), kushthnuta (Anti dermato-	M.P.N.5/23 ^[59]	phantiasis, Antioxident, Erysipelas
toma	sis), Sphothara (ulcer healer), visrapaha-	D.N.5/85 ^[31]	
Forst.F	ra(antierysepils), Aamhara (anti toxic)	R.N.11/201 ^[39]	
		K.N.1/616 ^[21]	

#-B.P.N.-Bhavapraksh Nighantu,-M.P.N.-Madan Pal Nighantu,-D.N.-Dhanwantari Nighantu,-K.N.-Kaiydeva Nighantu,-R.N.-Rajnighantu ,Ch.Su.-Chraka samhita sutra Sthan

First no is corresponding number of varga, and second is respective verse.

CONCLUSION

As we concluded from this discussion, that vishghna Mahakashaya have very good role in various types of skin disorders and its able to help in the treatment of the pathogenesis of Anurjta (allergy), Kushtha (Dermatological disorders), Wound and toxins. In the present review an attempt has been made to provide a collective knowledge on therapeutic, pharmacological analysis of Vishghan Mahakashaya and its constituent drugs. This collective knowledge on these drugs would motivate to researchers and provide lead to further exploration of pharmacological activities of these

ingredients as the demand for Ayurvedic products is growing exponentially due to its fewer side effects as compare to other systems of medicine.

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