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Review Article

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PHARMACOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES OF VICHARCHIKARI TAIL: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Vicharchika is a vata-kapha predominant tridoshaja vikar. Kapha Dosha is most dominant Dosha in Vicharchika. It can be easily treated by both shodhana and shamama chikitsa. Many preparations have been mentioned in the Ayurvedic texts for the treatment of Vicharchika. In Kushtha especially in Vicharchika external application is very much important. Vicharchikari tail drug has been selected with the reference of Bhisija ratnavali Kshudra rogadhikara. The main objective of this review article is to discuss the therapeutic uses of Vicharchikari tail and to discuss the different pharmacological properties and therapeutic uses of isolated constituent drugs of Vicharchikari tail. The selected drug Vicharchikari tail is found to be very effective on Vicharchika. Vicharchikari tail help in eliminating symptoms of Vicharchika like Kandu, Srava,and Pidika. Vicharchikari tail has Ushna and Tikshana properties. These Gunas are effective on vitiated Kapha and normalize it. The present review attempts to encompass the up to date comprehensive literature analysis on Vicharchikari tail with respect to its therapeutic uses and its various pharmacological activities.

Keywords: Vicharchika, Kshudra rogadhikara, pharmacological

INTRODUCTION

Vicharchika is enlisted under Kshudra Kushtha in Ayurvedic classics. Hence all type of Kushtha are Tridoshaja, Vicharchika is also having Tridoshaja origin. Despite of its Tridoshja origin various Acharya mentioned different dominancy in Vicharchika. Vicharchika has also been stated as Raktapradoshaja Vikara. Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa and Kleda are dushya of it. A similar clinical presentation in modern dermatology is seen in Eczema. Eczema (also called atopic dermatitis (AD) is an inflammatory, chronically relapsing, non-contagious and extremely pruritic skin disease. The clinical presentation of Vicharchika with symptoms like Kandu (Iching), Srava (Discharge), Pidaka (Pustules), Raji (Scratches), Ruja (Pain), Vaivarnyata (Discoloration of skin) etc1. The Eczema is the nearest clinical entity of modern science which can correlate with Vicharchika. Vicharchika shows pathology with vitiation of tridosha, but according to law of predominance it shows kapha as major vitiation. Indigenous medicine is a major part of the cultural heritage of a society and it has developed in accordance with the lifestyle and cultural practices of the society.2 The herbal remedies have enriched various traditional medicinal systems around the world.

World health organization (WHO) notes that 74% of the plant derived medicines are used in modern medicine, in a way that their modern application directly correlates with their traditional use as herbal medicines by native cultures3. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 80% of the world’s population currently uses herbal traditional system of medicine for their primary health care.

Vicharchika is manifested in tvak (skin) and local application is more effective in skin disease. The selected drug Vicharchikari tail is found to be very effective on vicharchika.

Nimb, Jati, Arka, Kutaz, Drupushphi, Pipali, Marich, Shunthi, Vatsnabh, Kupilu, Karveer, Kasis, Mansheela, Hartaal And Sarsap tail are main contents of Vicharchikar tail. Some of compounds have Deepana, Pachana, Tridoshahara, Krumighna, Kandughna, Kushtaghnah, Rasayan, Daha – shamaka, Vedanahara, Shothahara properties. So, it may correct Dosh vitiation, Agnivaishamya and Dhatu dushti. Some of compound of Vicharchikari tail are highly toxic in nature even then it is used as a medicine after purification and in therapeutic dose. This oil possesses the good antibacterial astringent, anti inflammatory and antiseptic properties.

Table 1: Content of Vicharchikari tail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Part used</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nimb</td>
<td>Acadrachta indica</td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>384 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jati</td>
<td>Jasminum officinale</td>
<td>Oleaceae</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>384 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arka</td>
<td>Calotropis procera</td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>384 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutaz</td>
<td>Holarrhena antidysenterica</td>
<td>Apocynaceae</td>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>384 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drupushphi</td>
<td>Leucas cefhalotes</td>
<td>Labiatea</td>
<td>Guma</td>
<td>384 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipali</td>
<td>Piper longum</td>
<td>Piperae</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>6gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marich</td>
<td>Piper nigrum</td>
<td>Piperae</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>6gm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Haridra (*Curcuma longa*)

Turmeric or *Curcuma longa*, is a perennial herb and member of the *Zingiberaceae* (ginger) family, and is cultivated extensively in Asian countries. The rhizome, the portion of the plant used medicinally as a yellow powder which is used as a flavor in many cuisines and as medicines to treat many diseases particularly as an anti-inflammatory. The active constituents of turmeric are the flavonoid Curcuminoids which is a mixture of curcumin (diferuloylmethane), monodexmethoxycurcumin and demethoxycycumarin. Curcumin makes up approximately 90% of the curcuminoid content in turmeric. Other constituents include sugars, proteins, and resins. The best researched active constituent is curcumin, which comprises 0.3-5.4% of raw turmeric.

### Pharmacological Activities

In Ayurveda, turmeric has been well documented for its therapeutic potentials and described in Dashamani Lekhanjaya (emaciating), Kushtaguna (Anti-dermatosis), Visaghna (Anti-poisonous). Several medical properties have been attributed to *Curcuma longa* Linn. Rhizome of **Haridra** is known to possess therapeutic activities and has been used by medical practitioners as an anti-diabetic, anti-inflammation 6,9, anti-diarrhoeal 5,7, anti-asthmatic 8 and anti-cancerous drug. Haridra is widely used in cosmetology. Curcumin has an ability to inhibit nonspecific and specific mast cell-dependent allergic reactions 10. Fresh juice of rhizome of **Haridra** is used as anti-parastic in many skin affections. Its rhizome powder mixed with cow’s urine is taken internally in itching and dermatitis. Curcumin obtained from the turmeric rhizome (*Curcuma longa*) have shown to possess the ability to protect the skin from harmful UV-induced effect by displaying antimitagen, antioxidant, free radical scavenging, anti-inflammatory and anti-carcinogenic properties 11.

### Shunthi (*Zingiber officinale*)

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) is mainly cultivated for its rhizome which is considered as a popular spice and an important medicine in India. Volatile oils in ginger are the medicinally active chemical constituents which constitute of about 1-4%. The phenolic compounds found in ginger are gingerol and zingerone. The constituents in ginger are reported to exert anti-oxidant, anti-ulcer, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, carminative, diaphrodic, digestive, expectorant and gastro-protective activities. The pungency of ginger is due to gingerol, an oily constituent 12.

### Table 2: Rasapanchaka of Vicharchikari Tailam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug name</th>
<th>Gunas</th>
<th>Rasas</th>
<th>Veeryas</th>
<th>Vipaka</th>
<th>Dosha-Karma</th>
<th>Dhoshvarga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 0.3%     | Laghu | Katu | Ushna   | Madhura | Kaphavaatshamaka  
| 0.4% | Laghu | Tikta | Madhura | Kaphavaatshamaka  
| 0.5% | Laghu | Snigdha | Tikta, Ruksha | Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 0.6% | Laghu | Tikta, Snigdha, Tikta, Ruksha, Teekshna | Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 0.7% | Laghu | Tikta, Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 0.8% | Laghu | Tikta, Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 0.9% | Laghu | Tikta, Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 1.0% | Laghu | Tikta, Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 1.1% | Laghu | Tikta, Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 1.2% | Laghu | Tikta, Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 1.3% | Laghu | Tikta, Kaphavaatshamaka |
| 1.4% | Laghu | Tikta, Kaphavaatshamaka |

\[\text{Table 2: Rasapanchaka of Vicharchikari Tailam}\]
Nimb (Azadirachta indica)

Azadirachta indica (meliaceae) which is commonly known as neem is well known for its medicinal properties. The active constituents of the plant are nimbim, nimbimid and nimbiodiol. Phytochemical screening of the extract proved the presence of saponins, tannins, triterpenoids, flavonoids, alkaloids and phenolic compounds. The aqueous extract of the leaves of Azadirachta indica are reported to produce anti fertility effects and those effects are due to androgen deficiency caused by anti-androgen activity of neem13. The alcoholic extracts of leaf inhibited different fungal species and are proved to possess anti fungal property 19. The methanolic extracts of Azadirachta indica exhibited anti microbial property against many species of microbes 30. The constituents like azadiricin and nimbin isolated from the methanolic extracts of seed, leaf and bark of neem are found to exhibit anti-oxidant nature31. Aqueous extracts of neem leaves possess chemo protective effects against benzo(a)pyrene induced forestomach tumors.22.

Pippali (Piper longum)

Chemical Constituents

Piperine is the major and active principle of long pepper (Piper longum). The piperine content is 3.5% (on dry weight basis) in P. longum. The fruits of pippali shows positive tests for the presence of volatile oil, starch, protein and alkaloids, saponins, carbohydrates, and amygdalin and negative test for tannins31. Pharmacological activities- Anti-amoebic activity: The fruits of pippali (Piper longum), Piper carmentosum root and Quercus infectoria nut gall against Entamoeba histolytica infecting the caecum of mice were studied. The severity of ulcers of caecal wall was improved in mice which received the plant extract and metronidazole as compared to the control animals.24.

Antioxidant activity: A combination of spieces (Piper nigrum, Piper longum and Zingiber officinalis), herbs (Cyperus rotundus and Plumbago zeylanica) and salts make up Amrita Bindu were tested for antioxdant activity. The results of this analysis shows that the antioxidant potential of all the ingredients in the following order: Piper nigrum > Piper longum > Cyperus rotundus > Plumbago zeylanca > Zingiber officinalis.25. Analgesic activity: P. longum root for opioid type analgesia using rat tail-flick method and for NSAIID type analgesia using acetic-acid writhing method by using pentazocine and ibuprofen as drug controls. An aqueous suspension of pippali root powder was given orally to mice and rat. The study revealed that pippali root had weak opioid but potent NSAID type of analgesic activity.26.

Marich (Piper nigrum)

Piper nigrum belongs to family Piperaceae and it’s a valuable medicinal plant. It is used frequently in many dishes worldwide so it considered as “The King of spices” among various spices. It contains alkaloid Pirine (1-peperyl piperidine), which is known to possess many interesting pharmacological actions. It is widely used in different Indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurvedic and Unani System of medicines. Chemical constituents: It contains Alkaloids (Piperine, Chavicine, Piperidine, Piperetine) and Essential Oil. Pharmacological Activities- Antihypertensive activity 27, Anti-asthmatic activity 28, Antimicrobial activity 29, Antioxidant activity 30, Anti-cancer activity 31, Anti-inflammatory activity 32.

Dronpushpi (Leucas cephalotes)

In Ayurvedic text Dronpushpi have specific indications like Vishamjwara (Malaria), Kamala (Jaundice). Two different plant species of Leucas are taken in use in the name of Dronpushpi. Among them Leucas cephalotes Spreng has been accepted as an official equivalent to Dronpushpi by the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda in its official formulary. Recent researches show that both the species have good antioxidant, hepato-protective and antimicrobial activities. They contain major chemical constituents as β-sitosterol, triterpenoids, oleamonic acid, ursolic acid, phenolic compounds, diterpene, glucosides. The recent studies shows that Leucas cephalotes and Leucas aspera have number of potentials in therapeutic field. Chakrapani in his commentary on Charak Samhita states Kutumbaka as Dronpushpi and includes it in Shaka varga (edible leafy vegetables). Dalhana in his commentary on Shushrut Samhita mentions Dronpushpi as Sugandhaka and Kutumbaka. and includes it in Sursadi gana.


Vatsnabh (Aconitum ferox)

Aconite known as aconite, monkshood, wolfsbane, leopard's bane, women's bane, Devil's helmet or blue rocket. The root of Aconitum ferox is commonly distinguished as Nepal or Indian Aconite. It is also known in the Indian bazaars under the name of Bish or Bikh. The tuber of Vatsanabha contains 0.4–0.8% diterpene alkaloids and the concentration of aconite in the fresh plant is between 0.3% and 2.0% in tubers and 0.2% and 1.2% in the leaves. The highest concentration of aconite is found in the winter. The major alkaloids are aconitine, pseudoaconitine, bikhaconitine, diacetyl pseudaconitine, aconine, picro-aconine, veratry pseudoaconitine, chamaconitine, veratrhythm gama aconine, and di-Ac-Y-aconitine37. As per Ayurvedic texts vatsnabha act as yogavahi (catalyst) therefore it increases the potency of medicine in which it is used as ingredient. It improves digestion, relieves coldness, nutritive. It is used in Tridosaja vikara, especially in Kapha vataj roga38. Its root is used in Sannipata vatakaphaj jvara, vataroga, javaratisura and kantharoga (A.P.I. 1999). It is very effective medicine in various diseases, acting as a narcotic sedative, regarding as healing and stimulant, useful in fever, cephalalgia, affections of throat, dyspepsia and rheumatism39. It is much used as an external application, the root being formed into a paste and spread upon the skin in neuralgia, boils etc. internally it is chiefly used in the treatment of chronic intermittent fevers39.

Kupilu (Strychonos nuxvomica)

Kupilu (Strychonos nuxvomica) is a poisonous herbal plant, also known as Kuchla in Ayurvedic samhitas and has been commonly used in Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia. It is also described in Surasadi gana of Sushruta and Amradi phala varga of Bhavprakasa. Chemical Composition

The dried seeds of Nux vomica contain 2.6%–3% total alkaloids, out of which 1.25%-1.5% is strychnine, 1.7% is brucine, and the rest are vomicine and isoguamine. Some other minor alkaloids are a-cobulin, β-cobulin, 3-methoxycobaine, protostrychnine, novacine, n-oxystrychnine, pseudostrychnine, isostrychnine, chlorogenic acid, and glycose42 pharmacologically kupilu showed Antimicrobial activity, antibacterial activity40 antancer, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anti feederent activity44.

JATI (Jasminum officinale)

In Ayurveda Jati (Jasminum officinale) is used traditionally for the management of Kushtha roga, Shirshoola(headache), Bhrama (vertigo), Pakshaghat (paralysis), eye diseases,
Phytochemical studies on *Kutaz* antioxidant activity have also been studied under different conditions, especially in *Holarrhena* as a potent medicine as a potent antimicrobial and wound healing activity. The different parts of this plant have provided enzymes in latex, flavonoids, tannins, sterol, saponins, cardiac triterpinoids, alkaloids, resins, anthocyanins and proteolytic enzymes. Several studies have been conducted with acetone, methanol and water soluble extracts of leaves of *Jasminum officinale* Linn were used to evaluate its antioxidant activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* by using agar diffusion method. The petroleum ether, methanol and aqueous extracts were found effective against all four microorganisms besides all extracts tested. The Chloroform extract was found effective against only *Bacillus subtilis* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The Aeote extract was found effective against only *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Escherichia coli*. The Leaves of Jati (*Jasminum officinale*) useful in following conditions like odontalgia, fixing loose teeth, ulcerative stomatitis, leprosy, skin diseases stomatopathy, cephalopathy, odontopathy, ophthalmopathy, leprosy, pruritis, strangury, dysmenorrhea, ulcers, as refrigerant, ophthalmic and vitiated conditions of pitta. It is mentioned by the earliest Hindu writers and the ancient name of the plant which *Arka* (*Calotropis procera*) an important drug of Ayurveda is known in this country from the occurs in the vedic literature was *Arka* (*Calotropis procera*) alluding to the form of leaves, which was used in the sacrifical rites. Active Principles: Calotropin, Calotoxin, Uscharin, Calactin. Phytochemical studies on *Calotropis procera* have afforded several types of compounds such as Cardenolide, triterpinoids, alkaloids, resins, anthocyanins and proteolytic enzymes in latex, flavonoids, tannins, sterol, saponins, cardiac glycosides. Flowers contain terpenes, multiflorenol, and cyclisadol. The latex is used as an abortifacient, spasmodic and carminative properties, anti-dysenteric, anti-syphilitic, anti-rheumatic, antifungal, mulleuscelide, diaphoretic and for the treatment of leprosy, bronchial asthma and skin affection. Its flowers possess digestive and tonic properties. On the contrary, the powdered root bark has been reported to give relief in diarrhoea and dysentery. The root of the plant is used as a carminative in the treatment of dyspepsia. The flowers of the plant exhibit hepto-protective activity, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, analgesic, and antimicrobial effects and larvicidal activity. The latex of the plant is reported to possess analgesic and wound healing activity, as well as anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial activity. While the roots are reported to have anti-ulcer effects.

**Kutaz (Holarrhena antidiysenterica)**

*Holarrhena antidiysenterica* plant is known in Ayurvedic medicine as a potent healer of several diseases from ancient times. The different parts of this plant have been used for various purposes. Several studies have been conducted with different parts of *Holarrhena antidiysenterica*. The seeds of the plant are believed to possess anti-diarrhoea and anti-diarrhenteric Properties. Moreover the seeds of the plant have been found to possess anti-diabetic property proved in a number of studies especially in rats. The antioxidant properties of the seeds have also been studied under different conditions. The in vitro antioxidant activity of the ethanolic extract of the leaves of the plant was studied extensively. The anti-hyperglycaemic and anti-hyperlipidaemic properties have also been observed in rats by the administration of the methanolic extract of the bark of this plant.

**Karseer (Nerium indicum)**

It belongs to the family *Apocynaceae*. It is an evergreen shrub or small tree, which is cultivated all over the world, especially in south-west Asia. *Nerium indicum* is used as traditional medicine in different parts of the world, especially in India and China. Its Indigenous uses include in the treatment of diseases such as cardiac illnesses, asthma, cancer, and epilepsy. Pharmacological property: Cardio-active (digitalis-like effect) and diuretic, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, insecticidal, antioxidant Activity, analgesic activity, anti-ulcer activity, antimicrobial activity, anti diabetic activity.

**Kasis (Ferrous sulphate)**

Green vitrol is a substance which occurs as light green crystals. The crystals turn brown when they react with oxygen in moist air. Kasis bhasma is also beneficial in treating anaemia. As it alleviates vata, dosha, its benevolent in cough, as an expectorant. Kasis bhasma is useful in dysuria and urinary calculi. It alleviates the shvitra (leucoderma) and is also beneficial for eyes.

**Kasis (Arsenic tri sulphide)**

*Haratala* (Arsenic trisulfide) is an inorganic compound with the formula As4S3. This bright yellow solid is a well known mineral opyment. In ancient days arsenic was used to treat diseases and such functions were described by Hippocrates, Aristotle, Pliny the Elder and Paracelsus. It was used to treat dietary deficiencies (pellagra, anorexia), neuralgia, rheumatism, asthma, chorea, tuberculosis, diabetes, fever, skin disorders, malaria and syphilis and it is still being used for the treatment of some protozoal infections. *Vaghbhatta* has used *haratala* mainly in naso rogas (nasal diseases), sotha (oedema), vrischi daams (scorpion sting), for vidarana action (self opening of the abscess). *Acharyas Bhela* and *Kashyapa* have described the indications of *haratala*. In *Rasashastra*, majority of *Rasacharyas* placed *haratala* in Uparasa group. In *Sarangadhara Samhita* it is placed in *Upaloha* and upadhaua varga (group). The references of *haratala* are available in *Susrutha samhita*, *sutra shana*, for cleansing wounds. Indications of *haratala* :Kusha (skin diseases), vata vyadh (diseases of vata), agnimandya (indigestion), sula (abdominal pain), gulma (tumour), plecharoga (disease of spleen), kasa (cough), swasa (asthma), kshaya (emaciation), nadi vrana (sinus ulcers), bhagandara (fistula), vatarakta (arthritis), phiranga (syphilis).

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**Manashila (Arsenic disulphide)**

*Manashila* (Arsenic trisulfide) is an inorganic compound with the formula As2S3. This bright red solid is a well known Reallgar. It is red, shiny and heavy and the pieces are of different shapes with red, yellow or black spots on its surface. But when powdered, it looks orange coloured. Compounds of arsenic have been used since ancient times for many purpose including medicines and poisons. Properties: Taste-bitter, pungent, Potency-hot, Attributes-heavy, uctuous.
Manashila is considered as best among the rasayan. It has tikta and katu ras and ushna virya and alleviates kapha and vata dosha. Manashila is used in vish vikar, Agnimandya, Kandu, Kasa and kushta.66

**Sarsap (Brassica Campestris)**

Brassica is of the most ancient spices. It has 3 varieties namely black, brown and white. Sarsap (Brassica Campestris) is pungent and bitter in taste, pungent in the post digestive effect and has hot potency. It alleviates vata and kapha doshas. It possesses light and sharp attributes. It is emetic, digestant, anti-inflammatory and irritant in properties. It is used in the diseases like abdominal pain, anorexia, worms, and diseases of the spleen, tumors and wounds. Mustard oil is used in the treatment of skin diseases abdominal pain, anorexia, worms, and diseases of the spleen. The drug is sarsap (Brassica Campestris) is Kandughna, Vedanasthapana and Sneha. Sarsap oil (Katu oil) is externally applied to skin desease, painful lesion, ulcers and kushta roga. The oil or seeds are employed for abhyanga and udavartana in pigmentation disorders of skin. The essential oil of Mustard has Allyl isothiocyanate, oleic acid, omega-6 linoleic acid, omega-3 alpha-linolenic acid and erucic acid. These constituents contribute to the remedial properties including cordial, tonic, anti-rheumatic, stimulant, appetizer, antifungal, antimicrobial, diaphoretic, hair vitalizer, insect repellent and irritant. Mustard oil is an effective antifungal, anti-parasitic, antibacterial, disinfecting and antimicrobial oil that protects the skin from infections, wounds from getting septic and heals minor skin problems like cuts, athlete’s foot, ringworm, insect bites, small lacerations, abrasions etc.69

**Mode of action of Vicharchikari tail**

Vicharchika is caused due to vitiation of Tridoshas & Kapha dosha is dominant. The dushyas are Twak, Rakta, Mansa and Lasika. It is caused in Balya Rogamarga. Mode of entry for this is Balya Rogamarga. Twacha and Rasa Dhatu are synonyms to each other. Hence, Rasavaha Srotodushi and Raktavaha Srotodushi can cause skin diseases. In vicharchikari oil there are 17 drugs. Most of the drugs are Katu and Tikta in rasas. Laghu Ruksa in Gunas. Katu and Tikta Rasa act on Kapha Dosha, Laghu and Ruksa Gunas are kaphashamaka. According to Acharya Charak main symptom of vicharchika is itching (kandu) and discharge (Srava). And these symptom are appear due to vitiation of Kapha Dosha usually. Most of drugs are Deepana, Pachana, Laghu, Ruksa, Ushna, and Tikshna. So they do Aampachan. They remove Sanga from Srotasa and do Srotomukha Vishodhana. Many of drugs are Kushthighna and Kandughna. So they effect on Vicharchika. Krmi is mentioned as a causative factor of Kusitha. So, krimighna Dravya of this medicine effects on Krmi. Most of drugs are Laghu, Ruksa, Ushna and Tikshna. So they effect on Sravi nature of Vicharchika. Vishaghna, Kandughna and Jantughna property removes the local infection and thus help in cessation of the further process of vichrhhika. These constituents were prepared by the Sneha paka Vidhi according to “Sanskarohi gu Gunantaradhanam Sneha Kalpana has got an important place in Ayurveda, not only in ancient era but also in present era. As Sneha Kalpana is prepared by using kalka, kwhata, and sneha, it extracts all the water and fat soluble active ingredients and it the drug is prepared in this procedure. All ingredients rasa panca table shown that Tikta- Kuru rasas, Laghu – Ruksa guna, Ushna Sheeta virya, Katu vipaka and kaphahara, Rogaghathan- krmiighna, kandughna and kusthaghna. So, drug may be very useful in skin disorders- Kapha dominant roga – Vicharchika.**

**CONCLUSION**

As per the above study the most of ingredients of this oil having Katu, Tikta and Kashaya Rasa, Ushna Virya, Laghu, Tikshna, Ruksa guna and Katu vipaka. All drugs of this combination having kusthaghna and kundugrha properties. Their action is mainly on skin disorders. The Rasapanchakas of vicharchikari tail help in eliminating Kandu, Srava, and Pidika. Laghu & Ruksa Gunas of dravyas may control the Bahuvarli nature of Vicharchika. It possesses Tikta Katu rasa, Ushna virya, Katu vipaka and Laghu Ruksa guna and has the action of tridosh shaman. Many herbs of this Vicharchikari oil having liver stimulant properties that helps in a purifying the Rakta Dhatu & thereby combating raktadushtri. Raktashodhaka & Raktavardhika drugs control the vitiated Pitta Dosha. The Sneha Gunas acts on Ruksa Gunas of vata Dosha. It can be concluded that due to Vatahara and Kapharahara properties of vicharchikari oil, it will effective on Vicharchika.

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