



Visarp Chikitsa – Application of ANJANI (Memecyclon Umbellectum) A Folk Claim Medicinal Plant

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ABSTRACT

Memecyclon umbellectum belong to family Melastomaceae is an important medicinal plant in Indian System of Medicine. Its Sanskrit name is anjani and English name is called ironwood. Its Literature study reveals that it is useful in various ailments like anti leucorrhea, spasmolytic, hypoglycemic, anti inflammation, anti diarrhoeal, anti oxidant, anti microbial, anti pyretic. Also different plant parts contain different phytochemicals like umbelactone, beta amyryrin, tannin, ursolic acid etc. Decoction of root is used to treat gonorrhoea, excess menstrual bleeding. Leave paste is used for eye diseases, Bark paste is used for wounds and bruises. It brings down the fever associated with cold, chickenpox, measles and has anti-viral activity. Visarpa is a Skin disease in which Pitta dosha gets aggravated and cause dusti for Rakta (Blood), Skin, Lasika, Mamsa Dhatu (Muscle Tissue). The rashes spread like Snake hence got the name Visarpa. The aggravated dosha (Vata, Pitta, Kapha) lodge in tvak, mamsa, and rakta giving rise to spreading sotha. The swelling tends to spread all over the body. This disease is called visarp. It manifest as jwara, burning sensation in skin and reddish discoloration of skin. Visarp can be co related to herpes zoster. This paper gives an information regarding the pharmacodynamic action of memecyclon umbellatum on visarp.

Keyword-Visarp, Herpes Zoster, Memecyclon Umbellatum, Anjani

Introduction-

Herpes zoster is caused by varicella zoster virus. VZ virus also cause chicken pox. Once a patient is infected with chicken pox then the virus lies dormant in nervous system. Later the virus re activates and cause chicken pox. The virus re activates in case of weakened immune system. It manifest as Pain, burning, numbness, fluid filled blisters that break open and crust over, itching and sensitivity to touch, red rash that begin few days after pain. In Ayurveda it can be co related to visarp. Visarp is characterized by quick manifestation of swelling, having their own special features, spreading to all parts of body. Anjani plant leaf is widely used in treatment of visarp. The leaf paste is used for local application and leaf juice is used for internal intake.

Visarp Nidan-

Excess intake of hot ingredients having saline, sour and pungent taste, intake of sour curd, mastu (liquid in upper part of curd), vinegar, sura (alcoholic drinks), sauvira, excess intake of polluted madya, pickles made of hot ingredients, intake of vidahi anna, intake of kurchika, cheese, fermented wine, fermented drinks, tila, masha, kulath, different types of oil and pastries, day sleep, intake of food in large quantity, exposure to poisons, hot sun, strong wind and fire

Types of Visarp

- 1) Vataj visarp
- 2) pittaj visarp
- 3) kaphaj visarp
- 4) Saanipatik visarp
- 5) agneya visarp-vatapitta
- 6) granthi visarp-kaphavata
- 7) kardama visarp-kaphapita
- 8) kshataj visarp

Samprapti of visarp-**Hetu sevan**

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Pitta Pradhan tridosha dusti

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Twacha, lasika, rakta, mamsa dusti

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Visarp

Due to above mentioned nidana pitta Pradhan dosha are aggravated which in turn vitiate rakta lasika, twak and mamsa and manifest visarp

Samprapti Ghataka

Dosha-Pitta pradhan tridosha

Dusya-Dhatu-Twak, Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa

Updhatu-Sira, snayu, twak

Agni-Mandya

Srotas dusti-Rasavaha srotas dusti, raktavaha srotas dusti, mamsavaha srotas dusti

Vyaktaadhistan-Twacha

Purva roop- jwara (fever), twak daha (burning sensation of skin), reddish discoloration of skin

Samanya lakshan-lakshan of purva roop are seen in aggravated form. Blisters appear on skin

1) vataj visarp-It is characterized by giddiness, burning sensation, colic pain, prickling pain, breaking pain in bones and joints, anorexia, shivering, feeling as if ants are crawling all over the body

2) pittaj visarp-it is characterized by thirst, burning sensation, fainting, vomiting. Affected area is coppery, green and red colored raised skin eruptions having intense burning sensation and breaking pain, suppuration quickly and discharge exudate similar color like eruptions.

3) kaphaj visarp-it is characterized by feeling of cold, fever with chills, heaviness, excess sleep, drowsiness, anorexia, sweet taste in mouth, vomiting, lassitude. The affected part in which disease spreads become edematous, pale yellow and unctuous associated with stiffness, heaviness and mild pain. Suppuration is slow and chronic and appear in large number slimy white discharge after suppuration

4) Agni visarp-it is characterized by burning sensation all over body and patient feels as if his body is sprinkled with hot charcoals associated with burning sensation, diarrhea, fever, anorexia, thirst, indigestion and breaking pain all over the body

5) Kardama visarp-It is characterized by cold, fever, heaviness in head, timidity, drowsiness, unconsciousness. The part where disease is manifested appears red, yellow and pale yellow. Skin eruptions free from exudation but manifest quick moistening, sweating. After rubbing eruptions burst and when pressed there is sticky exudate

6) Granthi visarp-patient suffers from fever, diarrhea, cough, dyspnea, fainting, anorexia, malaise, hiccup

6) Kshataj visarp-it manifest due to trauma. It is characterized by swelling which is either bluish or slightly reddish and sounded by black eruptions associated with bleeding, fever, burning sensation and pus formation

Anjani Plant :-

Latin Name-Memecylon Umbellatum

Family- Melastomataceae

Botanical Description-Memecylon umbellatum belong to family melastomaceae. A small tree young branches, pale when dry. Leaves 4-7cm long and 1.5-4cm wide, elliptic or ovate, sub acute and bluntly acuminate, upper surface glabrous, dark green and polished, pale beneath, usually attenuated but sometimes rounded at base. Margins slightly revolute prominent midrib, lateral nerves obscure, reticulate around 2.5-5mm long. Old wood. Peduncles several together, 3-10mm long elongating in fruit, ultimate pedicels, slender buds pyriform. Calyx 2.5-3mm long, campanulate before expansion across the mouth.

Useful parts-Leaves, Root, Fruit, Bark

Uses-Leaves and roots of this plant is having hypoglycemic activity. Various phytoconstituents are found in different parts of this plant. Fruit and leaf are cooling and astringent. Leaf having astringent action has anti leucorrhoea, spasmolytic, hypoglycemic activity. It contains tannin having anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, anti-oxidant, anti-microbial activity. The leaves are used to prepare lotion for treatment of eye diseases. Decoction of root is used to treat excess menstrual bleeding and gonorrhoea. Bark is used in treatment of fresh wound, bruises externally as poultice along with coconut oil. Leaves are also reported having anti-viral activity. Root and heartwood decoction is used in bringing down the fever associated with cold, chicken pox and measles.

Chemical Constituents-Aerial parts contain umbellactone, beta-amyrin, ursolic acid, oleanolic acid, sitosterol and its glycoside, memecyloene, tartaric acid, malic acid, tannins, flavonoids

English Name-Iron Wood

Sanskrit-Anjani
 Tamil-Kesai, Anjani
 Konkani-Ronzoni
 Useful part-Leaf, fruit, root
 Rasa-kashay
 Guna-laghu
 Virya-sita (cold potency)
 Vipaka-katu
 Prabhav-sothagna, dahagna, raktashodak
 Karma-Pitta shamak

Action of Rasa Panchak of Anjani Plant on Visarp Samprapti:-

Rasa-Kashay rasa

In visarp there is pitta dosha dusti so kashay rasa helps in pitta shaman, daha prashman, and rakta prasadan. Kashay rasa is useful in twak vicar. In visarp there is skin discoloration. kashay rasa helps in restoration of natural skin color. It also dries up body moisture and also heals blisters formed in visarp. It also helps in restoration of dhatus (Body tissues)

Guna-Laghu guna

In visarp there is srotorodh. so by virtue of its laghu guna it helps in clearing up srotorodh.

Virya-sita

Sitta virya helps in pitta prashaman and daha prashaman. It does pitta shaman so automatically after pitta shaman visarp subsides.

Vipaka-Katu vipaka

It helps in clearing up srotorodh.

Prabhav-

1) Sothagna (REDUCES INFLAMMATION)-katu vipaka and laghu guna helps in reducing the srotorodh and hence helps in reducing inflammation. kashay rasa helps in wound healing.

2) Daha prashaman (Decrease of burning sensation)-by virtue of sita virya and kashay rasa there is daha prashaman

Karma-

Pitta Shaman

Conclusion

Anjani plant had sita virya and kashay rasa subsides pitta dosha and also helps in decreasing the reddish skin discoloration and also subsides burning sensation. It also has katu rasa and laghu guna which helps in removing srotorodh. Once srotorodh is removed dosha are subsided and lakshan of visarp also subsides. Leaf paste and leaf juice is used in visarp. Hence we understand the action of anjani plant on visarp

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