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Review Article

MANAGEMENT OF ANORECTAL DISORDER W.S.R. TO HERBO-MINERAL PREPARATION

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ABSTRACT

Āyurveda is an age old science of health which emphasize on the health than to cure disease. So, nowadays people are coming back to the nature from synthetics, hence, the Āyurveda will be the future medicinal science of the world, not only the India. In the era of fast food, there is change or irregularity in diet and diet timings and also sedentary life style. In addition to change in diet and life style, one is always under tremendous mental stress. All these causes disturb in digestive system which results into many diseases amongst them ano-rectal disorder constitute an important group. Herbomineral preparations are considered in ayurveda as Rasausadhis which are

appreciated for their smaller dosages, quicker effectiveness, long durability etc.

Thus the Herbomineral preparations play an important and major role in curing the ailing human beings. Many of these types of preparations are used to treat anorectal diseases like



kasisadi tail, ghrita, arshkuthar rasa, abhayadi modak etc. This article is an attempt to highlight importance and mode of action of the Herbomineral preparations in anorectal disease like piles, fistula, fissure in ano etc.

Key words: piles, fistula, Herbo mineral preparation, kasisadi taila, arshkuthar rasa

Introduction

Ano-rectal disorders are progressively increasing in society. Few important causes are sedentary life style, irregular and inappropriate diet, prolonged sitting psychological disturbances anxiety and depression etc. Ano-rectal problems are coupled with psychological manifestations, as all the causes are interrelated to each other. These above mentioned causes result in dearrangement of Jatharāgni (power of digestion) which leads to Vibandha (constipation) and other associated symptoms. It has mentioned in ancient classics. Because of all these factor, straining is needed to pass the hard stool, which causes congestion in the network of blood vessels located inside the anal cushions gradually these vessels enlarge and form piles. If the constipation further continues, they become large enough to be called second or third degree piles. These disorders are extremely embarrassing to the patient.

Ano-rectal disorders which are commonly seen

1. fistula-in-ano 2. Fissure-in ano 3. haemorrhoids

Management of ano rectal disorders-

- Agnikarma,
- Raktamokşana,
- Kṣārakarma,
- Jalaukāvacārana,

- Śaśtrakarma
- Bhaişajakarma

Among these *Bhaişajakarma* is an easily palatable by patient which gives relieve to the patient without fear of complication and without producing any untoward effect.

QUALITY OF HERBOMINERAL PREPARATIONS

Ideal drug should be low in dose and highly effective and easily calm down all *doshas*. Having quality of easily digestible, palatable, nutritive and cure diseases. It should not produce side effects and nausea also. It contains color, fragment and taste also.

IMPORTANCE OF HERBOMINERAL PREPARATIONS

- The innate qualities of *Rasausadhies* like quick action, lesser dose, tastelessness, prolonged self-life, and better action are told by *rasacharyaas*.
- Our acharyas told that curable diseases easily cured by all medicine but by doing rasachkitsa we cure incurable disease also therefore rasachikitsa is the best.



- Properly prepared drug highly effective in low dose and less effective in higher dose by doing *samskar* addition, separation, duration or time and strategy.
- Three types of *vaidhyas* are told by our *acharyas rasa vaidhya*, *mulikadi vaidhya* and *shastradi vaidhya*. *Rasa vaidhya* is called bestest vaidhya in all three types of *vaidhya*.

MODE OF ACTION OF HERBOMINERAL DRUGS

The therapeutic activity of single drug can be explained by principles of *Rasa Panchak*. But the mode of action of the compound formulation is not an easy task. Poly herbal and herbomineral preparations have 4 basic components in form of Ingredients viz.

1. Activator: -the main ingredients responsible for achieving the required

- therapeutic activity like *loha*, *tamra,danti*, *shooran*, *vanshlochan*, *suhaga*, *javakhar*, *saindhav* etc.
- 2. Potentiator: the drug which can enhance the activity of the formulation like *Gomutra, kshar, parad, gandhak* etc.
- 3. Antidotal: Either to nullify or to minimize the adverse effect of the drug likes viz. *shooran*.
- 4. Bioavailability enhancer: the ingredient which may enhance the bioavailability of the drug in the body like viz. *Gomutra, trikatu*.

Here examples of *kasisadi taila* and *arshkuthar rasa* are taking for the understanding that how to act herbomineral formulation in ano rectal disorders

Table no.1 shows the ingradients of kasisadi taila

s.n.	Name of the drug	Latin name	Quantity (gm)
1.	Kāsīsa	Green vitriol (FeSo ₄ .5H ₂ O)	12
2.	Manashila	realgar (AS ₂ S ₂)	12
3.	Hartal	orpiment($AS_2 S_3$)	12
4.	Vidanga	Embelia ribes	12
4.	Karavira	Nerium indicum	12
5.	Langali	Gloriosa superva	12
6.	Saindhava	Rock salt	12
7.	Pashanbhed	Bergenia lingulata	12



8.	Pippali	Piper longum	12
9.	Citrakmula	Plumbego Zeylanica	12
10.	Dantimula	Baliospermum montanum	12
11.	Arka kşira	Calotropis Procera	12
12.	Snuhi kşira	Euphorbia nerifolia	12
13.	Swarnakshiri	Argimone maxicana	12
13.	Tila taila	Sesamum indicum	12
14.	Gomutra	Cow'urine	12

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION OF KĀSĪSĀDI TAILA

Kāsīsādi taila possess Uśņa, Tikśņa, Lekhana, Śothahara and Vatānulomana property. Therefore the drug was given as local application in the anal canal gives very good soothing effect during defecation.

Kāsisādi Taila destroys the Arśa due to working like *kṣāra* without hampering the normal structure of *guda*.

In pharmaceutical point of view *Khara* $P\bar{a}ka$ of Kāsīsādi Taila should be prepared because $\bar{A}c\bar{a}rya$ $Su\acute{s}ruta$ has mentioned different route of administration of Sneha $P\bar{a}ka$ in $Chikits\bar{a}$ $Sth\bar{a}na$ as:- Khara $P\bar{a}ka$ is totally devoid of moisture content. Moisture free oil gets absorbed easily through the cells of epidermis.

Reduction in size of the haemorrhoids by the local application of *Kāsīsādi taila* due to its corrosive effect on the wall of affected veins by *Lekhana* property of contents of *Kāsīsādi Taila*.

The important factors which keep a fissure-in-ano away from normal healing are constant contamination of the wound by feces and frequent friction with the mucosa while there is continuous spasm of the sphincteric muscles. In such situation, a drug which produces a soothing effect, Vrana Śodhana, Vrana Ropana, Vedanā Sthāpana & Vāta-pittahara action, is more suitable. Kāsīsādi taila having same properties and good soothing effect. It removes the accumulated probably secretions in the fissure bed, promotes healing and reduces secondary infection too.

Table no.2 showing the ingredients of arshkuthar rasa

s.n.	Name of the drug	Latin name	quantity
1-	Shu. Parad	purified Mercury	1 part
2-	Shu.gandhak	purified Sulphur	2 part
3-	Loha Bhasma	Incinerated iron	2 part



4-	Tamra Bhasma	Incinerated copper	2 part
5-	Danti	Seeds of Baliospermum montanum	1 part
6-	Shunthi	Rhizome of zingiver officinalis	1 part
7-	Maricha	Seeds of Piper nigrum	1 part
8-	Pippali-	Fruit of piper longam	1 part
9-	Shooran	Amorphophallus campanulatus blume.	5 part
10-	Vanshlochan	Exudates of bambusa arundunasia	5 part
10-	Tankan bhasma	Purified Borax	5 part
11-	Yava kshara	Kshara of Barley	5 part
12-	Saindhava lavana	Rock salt	5 part
13-	Gomutra	Cow'urine	32 part
14-	Snuhi ksheer	Latex of Euphorbia neriifolia	8 part

MODE OF ACTION OF ARSH KUTHAR RASA

Arsh kuthar rasa balances vitiated vata and kapha dosha. It contains kajjali which is rasayan and potentiates the function of other drugs. tamra bhasma and loha bhasma are work by improving liver functions and vein strengths, danti promote to easing constipation, yava kshara, tankana and gomutra, snuhi

ksheer help to shrinking the pile mass and reducing local swelling and inflammation. Important drug of arshkuthar rasa is Suran which is act as a activator of all drugs. Three dravyas of trikatu stimulate jathragni and act as a deepan pachan drug. Thus arshkuthar rasa is functioning very well in the treatment of anorectal disorders.

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