

International Research Journal of Ayurveda & Yoga

Vol. 5 (6),119-123, June, 2022

ISSN: 2581-785X;<https://irjay.com/>

DOI: [10.47223/IRJAY.2022.5618](https://doi.org/10.47223/IRJAY.2022.5618)



A Review on (*Dalbergia Sissoo* Roxb.) with special reference to its Role in *Kustha* as Per *Brihtrayi*

Pramila kumari¹, Ashwini Kumar sharma², Pradeep soni³, Masum⁴

1. P.G. Scholar Department Of Dravyaguna Madan Mohan Malviya College Udaipur
2. Associate. Prof. Department Of Dravyaguna Madan Mohan Malviya College Udaipur
3. Asst. Prof Department Of Dravyaguna Madan Mohan Malviya College Udaipur
4. P. G. Scholar Department Of Physiology, Madan Mohan Malviya College Udaipur

Article Info

Article history:

Received on: 30-04-2022

Accepted on: 20-06-2022

Available online: 30-06-2022

Corresponding author-

Pramila kumara, P.G. Scholar,
Department of Dravyaguna,
MMM Govt. Ayurveda college,
Udaipur (Raj.),

[Email-](mailto:pramilajhajar1992@gmail.com)

pramilajhajar1992@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

From the very first time man has been in close contact with the flora around him. From time passing directed him to use different plants to treat various ailments. The analysis of *Dravya. Rasa, Guna, Virya and Vipaka* on the basis of *Panchamahabhut* is a remarkable landmark during *samhita* period and classical uses are also important. There are many drugs were in practical use and the data's recorded in the form of *samhita*. The present encyclopaedic study aims to high lighten the therapeutic value of *Simsapa (Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb.) with special reference in *kustha*. *Dalbergia sissoo*(Roxb.) is one of the important plant species used for *Kustha*.

Keywords: *Dalbergia sissoo*, anti-inflammatory activity, *Kustha*, *Charaka samhita*, *Sarasav*, *Salsaradi gana*, *Astang hridaya*.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants were used as natural medicines since prehistoric times. Plants have been used in different forms found useful in medicines such as crude extract of plants has been used directly because of the presence of natural chemical constituents such as Berberine, Morphine, Psilocin, Tannin, Flavonoids, Vincristine etc.¹

Simsapa (Dalbergia sissoo Roxb) was used by traditional practioner to cure various diseases. On inclusive review of *Ayurvedic* classics it was found that *Simsapa* described in Vedic compendia, and in *Charaka Samhita*, *Sushruta Samhita* and both *Ashtanga Samgraha*, *Ashtanga Hradaya*, and other *samhita*.²

Dalbergia is a genus having Family- Leguminosae, Sub family-Papilionaceae comprising of plants specially lianas, shrubs and trees from family. *Dalbergia sissoo* is measured one of the valuable timber species both in India and Pakistan³

Normally, the medicinal plants have been widely used all over the world for prevention or treatment of health conditions, therefore historically, the herbal medicines are considered harmless due to their natural origin. *Dalbergia sissoo* is indicated for *Kustha* in *brihtrayi*. There are many formulation described for *Kustha* in *brihtrayi* in all these formulations *Simsapa* is a ingredient. *Kustha* is a *tridoshja*



vyadhi.⁴

Our aim was launched with a target to explore the possibility of a better control over *Kustha* by *Shinsapa* (*Dalbergia sisso* Roxb.).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

- To evaluate Botanical description , Therapeutic uses , Formulations given for *Kustha* in *Brihtrayi*.
- To evaluate etipathogenesis of *Kustha* and mode of action of *D. sissoo* on *Kustha*

Botanical description

A tree reaching 18 -20 m. high; young part pubescent or tomentose; Trunk –study and round , branches numerous , Bark is fissured . Spreading. Leaves alternate, bifarious, imparipinnate; leaf rhachis zigzag; petioles terete, very downy when young; stipules lanceolate. caducous stalk of leaf is – long ,wavy with 3-5 leaflet , Leaflets 3-5.firm.3.8-6.3 by 3-5.4 cm. distant , Alternate. Sub orbicular. Conspicuously and abruptly acuminate, puberulous when young.⁵

Petiolules 3-6 mm. long. Flowers are small and yellowish or whitish, Sessile or nearly so, in axillary panicles and composed of several short subsecund spikes; rhachis and branches of the panicle densely hairy; bracts linear – subulate hairy. Legumes- thin, long and with a 1-4 seed. Seeds- small and 1-4. Its thin branch color changes from whitw to yellow on chewing.

Calyx 4-5 mm. long.hairy; teeth short.ciliate. . Corolla pale yellow.6-8 mm. long; and 4 mm.broad.. The limb obovate –orbicular. Stamens 9 in one bundle, the sheath of the filaments slit only at the top. Ovary pubescent; ovules 2-4 Pods 3.8-10 by 0.6 -1.3 cm. narrowed at the base into a long stalk which is twice of the calyx, thin..

Therapeutic Uses-

Simsapa is used in *Svitra* (leucoderma) *pinasa* (chronic rhinitis), *Svitra* (leukoderma), *kuṣṭha* (obstinate skin diseases including leprosy), *prameha* (obstinate urinary disorders including diabetes) and suppurated ulcers. It causes abortion.⁶

The roots are astringent and used in dysentery and diarrhea. The bark and wood are bitte, Aphrodisiac. Abortifacient. Expectorant. Anthelmintic. Antipyretic. Appetiser, thermogenic ,anti chollerin; allays thirst. Vomiting. Burning sensation; cures skin diseases. Troubles of the anus. Ulcers, diseases of the blood. Leucoderma.

dyspepsia. Dysentery. Burning sensation of the body. Scalding urine. Syphilis. Stomach troubles. The leaves are mixed with sweet-oil is a good application in excoriations used for menorrhagia ,gonorrhoea and colic.A decoction of the leaves is given in the acute stage of gonorrhoea and burning micturition. The wood is used in leprosy, boils, eruptions, and to allay vomiting. Leaves are used in ulcer, skin diseases , intestinal worms etc.

Vedic period

Simsapa description was found in Vedic compendia. In Rig-Veda *Shinsapa* is described in "Tritiya mandal' .

Shinsapa in samhita grantha

In *Charak Samhita*, *Shinsapa* is described in *Asavayoni Sara*, *Kashaya skandha*.

In *Chikitsa-Sthana*, *Shinsapa* is described for various purposes i.e. *Rasayana*, *Kustha chikitsa*, etc.

In *Sarira Sthana* *Shinsapa Sara dhuma* was used in 'Anagata prasava' (Management of uterine inertia). In *Kalpa Sthana* *Shinsapa* is described in the description of *jangala Desa*.⁷

In *Susruta Samhita*, *Shinsapa* is classified in *Salasaradi*, *Mushkakadi Gana* and these are used for the treatment of *kustha*, *Dadru*, *Prameha*, *Vasameha*, *Rajayakshma*, *Sthulata*, *Shopha*, *Jvara* etc.

In *Astanga Hridaya*, *Shinsapa* was described in *Sutrasthan*, *Cikitsathan* and *Uttarasthan*. *Shinsapa* has been used for various diseases in various formulations.

In *Astanga Sangraha* *Shinsapa* has classified in *Asanadi gana*, *Muskakadi gana*. *Shinsapa* has been used for various formulations were prescribed for *Kustha* or could be used in *Kustha*.⁸

According to *Samhita* , *Simsapa* has described for following properties and actions.

Rasa : *Kasaya*, *Katu*, *Tikta*

Guna : *Laghu*, *Ruksha*

Virya : *Usna*

Vipaka : *Katu*

Dosa Karma: *Kaphavatasamaka*, *Vastirogvinasi*, *Medohara*, *Vranaghna*, *Kushthar*, *Gerbhpatini*.

Indications: *Kustha*, *Prameha*, *Vrana*, *Dustavrana*, *Vasameha*, *Krmi*, *Jvara*, *Raktavikara*, *Sosha*.

Medicinal aspect –

Anti- inflammatory : 90% ethanolic extract of *D. sissoo* leaves possessed significant anti inflammatory activity in rats. (Hajre S W et al ; 2001)

Formulations-

Shinshipa panira , *Trikantak taila* , *Mahakhadira ghrita* , *Shalaharadi leha* , *Narsimha ghrita* .

Antidiabetic Evaluation of *Dalbergia sissoo* against

Etiopathogenesis of *Kustha*-

The etiology of *Kustha* -. *Acharya Charaka* has described seven factors, which are involved in the pathogenesis ,these factors are *Vata, Pitta, Kapha, Rakta, Mamsa* and *Ambu (Lasika)*. Distant causative factors are *Adibala pravritta vyadhi (Kulaj janmakrita and Janmottara kalaja. Kustha is Adibala Pravritta Vyadhi* and if both mother and Father are having *kushtha*, the progeny also have *Kustha* as the *Shonita* and *Sukra* of the patient were vitiated .⁹

According to *Acharya Sushruta* if the person found with *kushtha* previous life then he has *kustha* in present life also if he takes rebirth.’

After taking birth, *Aharaja*-diet and pattern and *Viharaja*-faulty lifestyle are *nidanas* of *Kustha*.

Kustha is *Tridosha vyadhi*.¹⁰

Mode of action of *shinsapa* in *Kustha* - *Kustha* has been described 7 types in *Charaka samhita* and 18 types in *Sushruta samhita* . *Kustha* is *tridosaja* and *saptadravyasanghra vyadhi*.

Kushta roga can cause due to *mithyahara vihara, virudhahara, chardi nigrhana, ati amla, lavana sevana*. Medical management of *Kushtha* is done by using drugs having properties of *rakta shodana, rakta shamana, twak prasdana, vishagna, krimighna, kandughna*.

Laghu, Ruksha and *Tikshna Guna* properties of *Simsapa* remove the obstruction in the *Svedavahi Srotasa* and allows the toxins localized out through the *Sveda*, thus clearing out the micro channels. Due to *Ushna Virya* of *Simsapa* it has *vishghna* property.

Kandu is present due to *Kapha Dosha. Ushnata, Laghuta* and *Rukshta* of *Simsapa* is antagonist of *Sitata, Guruta* and *Picchilata* of *Kapha* .

Kapha Dosha normally causes *Kandu* and *Pidika*. These *Rasapancaka* of *Simsapa* help in eliminating *Kandu* and *Pidika* due *Kaphavatahara* property.

Rakta Sodhaka Karma controls the vitiated *Pitta Dosha*. The *Laghu, Ruksha guna* of *Simsapa* facilitate in combating *Ama Dosha* and caused *Koshtha Suddhi* ,so *Rogamarga* is purified .

Table 1: Formulations are given which were indicated for different diseases. Table 2: Formulations are given which were indicated for *Kushtha* or could be used in *Kushtha*.in *Sushruta* .Table 3: Formulations are given which were indicated for *Kustha* or could be used in *Kustha*. Table 4: Formulations are given which were indicated for *Kushtha*

or could be used in *Kushtha*

DISCUSSION

Kushtha has been described 7 and 18 types.. It is *tridosaja vyadhi*. On comprehensive review of Ayurvedic classics it was found that *Shinsapa* was described in *Astanga Hridaya*, and in *Chikitsa Grantha* like *Cakradatta, Vangsen, Charak Samhita, Susruta Samhita* and both *Astanga Sangraha* and *Yogaratanakara* etc. and also in various *Nighantu*. *Simsapa* contains *tikta-kashaya rasa*(bitter and astringent taste)." These two *rasa* by the virtue of their pharmacological properties like *Soshana* (absorption). *Vishaghnatva* (anti poisonous). *Kandu prashamana* (reduce itching sensation). *Tvakmamsa, sthirikarana* (nourishment and strengthening of skin and muscle) and *pidana, ropana* (wound healing), *Kledaupashosana* (dry of exudation) causes therapeutic action of reducing edema, detoxification, restoration, antihistaminic action and contraction, healing, clearing of derbies. All these pharmacological properties are able to produce an anti-inflammatory action on the affected areas of skin, which is effective to active lymphocyte infiltration. The main cause in origin of *Kustha* is '*Saptadravyasangraha*'. These *Saptadravyasangraha* are *Tridoshaja* and four *dhatu*s to create the disease. Clarification of the term '*ghna*' is destroying, killing. *Simsapa* inhibits the pathway of pathogenesis of *Kustha* by creating an unfavorable condition in *dosha, dushya sammurchana* (destroy the causative pathological factors). Symptoms of prodromata of *Kushtha* mainly are *Asvedana* or *Atiswedana*, lack of knowledge of touching including some other features like *Toda, Kandutava* (roughness), *suptaanganam, Gaurava* (heaviness) etc. The heartwood of *Simsapa* is *Usna virya* (hot potency). *Agneya*, (hot) pacifies aggravated *Kapha* and *Vata* .

It has *Ruksa* and *Laghu* it is *Srotosodhaka* which is desirable to remove *Avarana*.. So *Simsapa* may be effective in *Kustha roga*.

CONCLUSION

The present review on *Simsapa* in *Brahattrayi*. On review it was found that in *vedic* compendia *Simsapa* has mentioned in *Brahattrayi* and *Ashtanga sangraha* a lot of references regarding its synonyms, properties, indications are available. In *Brahattrayi* use of *Shinsapa* prescribed in *Vatavikar, Prameha, Kushtha* ,\|*Grdhrasi, Pravahika, Atisara, Agnimandhya Pravahika, Raktatisara, Vamana, Raktarsa, Krimiroga, Raktavikar,*

Phiranga, Upadansa, Kandu, Vatarakta, Vrana, Hikka, Svasa, Rajorodha, Kastartva, Raktapradara, Puyameha, Lalameha, Daha, Vasameha etc.

Aggravated *kapha, pitta, vatta, Rakta, Mamsa and Ambu* are the factors involved chiefly pathogenesis of *Kushtha*. The properties of *Simsapa* are *Kashaya, Katu, Tikta, Rasa, Laghu- Ruksha guna* and *Ushna virya* and *Katu Vipaka*. Through all these properties of *Simsapa* may be effective in *Kushtha roga*

In this regard, further studies need to carry out to explore *Simsapa* for its therapeutics potential in preventing and treating *Kushtha roga*.

Acknowledgements- Nil

Conflict of Interest – None

Source of Finance & Support - Nil

ORCID

Pramila kumari , <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4682-1966>

REFERENCES

1. Kirtikar KR, *Indian Medicinal Plants* Second Edition, Published By Lalit Mohan Basu MB. 49, Leader Road, Allahabad. India, 1, 818.
2. Shubhshree D, *Vedo Main Aushdhiya Sutra*, Published By Chaukhamba Viswabharti, Varanasi, Ed.-2010 .
3. Sharma PV, *Dravyaguna Vijyana*. Published By Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, Varanasi, Ed. 2006; 4: 6

4. Shastri K, Shri Agnivesha, *Charaka Samhita*. Revised By Charaka And Dridhbala, Introduce By Sri SN S0061stri, Elaborated Vidyotini Hindi Commentry, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy Varanasi, Edition, 2009.

5. Shastri AD, *Ayurveda Tatvasandipika*’ Tika Of *Sushruta Samhita*, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Santhan, Edition, 2009.

6. Gupta A , ‘*Vidyotini*’ Tika Of *Ashtanga Hridaya*, Chaukhamba Prakashana, Edition, 2009.

7. Sharma S, Acharya Indu. ‘*Shashilekha*’ Sanskrit Comentary On *Ashtanga Samgraha* Of Vriddha Vagbhata, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Edition. 2008.

8. Singh S, Parameswarappa S Byadgi , J.S. Tripathi, N.P.Rai,; *Etiopathogenesis Of Kushtha Roga W. S. R. To Psoriasis*.

9. Yadav R , Sadhana Singh , Brijesh Gupta , Kamal Dwivedi ; A Review On (*Dalbergia Sisso*) W.S.R. To Its Role In *Kushtha* And *Chikitsa Granth* 2006; 4:1

10. Sengupta A , Rupashri Nath ; Therapeutic Effect Of *Khadira (Acacia Catechu)* In *Ekakushtha Vis –A –Vis (Psoriasis)*, IJSRM.

How to cite this article: Kumari P, Sharma AK, Soni P, Masum “A Review On (*Dalbergia Sissoo Roxb.*) With Special Reference To Its Role In *Kushtha* As Per *Brihtrayi*” IRJAY.[online]2022;5(6);119-123.
Available from: <https://irjay.com>
DOI link- <https://doi.org/10.47223/IRJAY.2022.5618>

Table 1: Formulations are given which were indicated for different diseases.

S. No.	Preparations	Indication	Reference
1.	<i>Sarasava</i>	<i>Kushthadi roga</i>	<i>C. Su. 25/49</i>
2.	<i>Kashaya Skandha</i>	All <i>santarpana janya roga</i>	<i>C.Vi.8/144</i>
	<i>Simsapa Sara</i>	<i>Anagata Prasava</i>	<i>C.Sa. 8/38</i>
	<i>dhuma</i>	<i>Baladi Rasayana</i>	
4.	<i>Simsapa svarasa</i>	<i>Amalakayas Brhma Rasayana.</i>	<i>C.Ci.1/2/12</i>
5.	<i>Simsapa svarasa</i>	<i>Kushta, Gulma, Prameha etc.</i>	<i>C. Ci. 1/3/2</i>
6.	<i>Mahakhadir Ghrita</i>		<i>C. Ci. 7/152</i>

Table 2: Formulations are given which were indicated for *Kushtha* or could be used in *Kushtha*.in *Sushruta* .

S. No.	Preparation	Indication	Reference
1	<i>Salsaradi gana</i>	<i>Kushtha, Prameha, Pandu, Kaphamedovishosaka</i>	<i>Su. Su. 38/12</i>
2	<i>Muskakadi gana</i>	<i>Meha, Arsa, Pandu, Mutrasarkara</i>	<i>Su. Su. 38/21</i>
3	<i>SÁra Sneha</i>	<i>Dusta vrana, Krimi, Kapha ,Kushtha , Vata</i>	<i>Su. Ci. 45/123</i>
4	<i>Sura</i>	<i>Kushtha, Meha</i>	<i>Su. Ci. 10/6</i>
5	<i>Ayaskriti</i>	<i>Kushtha, Prameha, Meda, Sthulata</i>	<i>Su.Ci. 10/12</i>
6	<i>Simsapa Kashaya</i>	<i>Vasameha</i>	<i>Su.Ci. 11/9</i>
7	<i>Sara -sneha</i>	<i>Dadru, Kushtha,Kitibha</i>	<i>Su.Ci. 31/5</i>
8	<i>Simsapa pakva</i>	<i>Kshira Sarva jvara</i>	<i>Su.U. 39/203</i>

Table 3: Formulations are given which were indicated for *Kustha* or could be used in *Kustha*

S. No.	Preparation	Indication	References
1	<i>Asanadi gana</i>	<i>Svitra, Kustha, Kapharoga, Krimi, Pandu, Prameha, Medo-dosa.</i>	<i>A.H.Su.15/19-20</i>
2	<i>Mushkadi gana</i>	<i>Gulma, Prameha, Asmari etc.</i>	<i>A.H. Su. 15/32</i>
3	<i>Simsapasara siddha kshira</i>	<i>Sarvajvara chikitsa</i>	<i>A. H.Ci. 8/140</i>
4	<i>Piccha basti</i>	<i>Guda bhramsa, Pravahana,Ruja,Kshata Kshina</i>	<i>A. H.Ci. 9/96-97</i>
5	<i>Rasayana</i>	<i>Gulma, Pliha, arsha, prameha</i>	<i>A. H.U.39/169</i>

Table 4: Formulations are given which were indicated for *Kushtha* or could be used in *Kushtha*

S. no.	Preparation	Indication	Reference
1	<i>Asanadi gana</i>	<i>Svitra, Kustha, Vitiated Kapha, Krimi Pandu, Prameha and Sthaulya</i>	<i>A.S.Su. 26/13</i>
2	<i>Muskakadi gana</i>	<i>Gulma, Meha, Asmari, Pandu, Medoroga, Arsa, Kapharoga, Sukradosa</i>	<i>A.S.Su. 26/17</i>