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

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**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, Vinchristine etc.¹

*Simsapa* *(Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.)* was used by traditional practitioner 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 Hrdaya, and other samhita.²

*Dalbergia* is a genus having Family- Leguminoceae , 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 etiopathogenesis 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 whit 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-
Shinsapa is used in Switra (leukoderma ) pinasa (chronic rhinitis), Switra (leukoderma), kustha (obstinate skin diseases including leprosy), prameha (obstinate urinary disorders including diabetes) and suppured ulcers. It causes abortion.5


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, gonorrhea and colic.A decoction of the leaves is given in the acute stage of gonorrhea 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
Shinsapa 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 Salasaradhi, 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, Ruksa
Virya : Ushna
Vipaka : Katu

Indications: Kustha, Prameha, Vrana, Dustavrana, Vasameha, Krimi, Jvara, Raktavikara, Kosha.

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 pantara , Trikantak taila , Mahakadira ghrita , Shalaharadi leha ,Narsimha ghrita .
Antidiabetic Evaluation of Dalber gia sissoo against 
Etiopathogenesis of Kushta.

The etiology of Kushta - 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 jannakrita and Jannottara kalaja). Kushta is Adibala Pravritta Vyadhi and if both mother and Father are having kushta, the progeny also have Kushta as the Shonita and Sukra of the patient were vitiated.9

According to Acharya Sushruta if the person found with kushta previous life then he has kushta in present life also if he takes rebirth.'

After taking birth, Ahara-ja diet and pattern and Vihara-faulty lifestyle are nidanas of Kushta. Kushta is Tridoshja vyadhi.10

Mode of action of Shinsapa in Kushta - Kushta has been described 7 types in Charaka samhita and 18 types in Sushruta samhita. Kushta is tridosaja and saptadrayasangraha vyadhi.

Kushta roga can cause due to mithyahara vihara, virudhahara, chardi nigrahan, att amla, lavana sevana. Medical management of Kushta is done by using drugs having properties of rakta shodana, rakta shamana, twak prasadana, vishagna, krimighna, kandughna. Laghu, Ruksa 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 visghhna property.

Kandu is present due to Kapha Dosha. Ushnata,Laghu and Ruksa of Simsapa is antagonist of Sitata, Gaurata and Picchilata of Kapha.

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

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

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

DISCUSSION

Kushta 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, Vangseena, Charak Samhita, Susruta Samhita and both Astanga Sangraha and Yogaratnakara 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 Kushta is 'Saptadrayasangraha'. These Saptadrayasangraha are Tridoshaja and four dhatus to create the disease. Clarification of the term 'ghna' is destroying, killing. Simsapa inhibits the pathway of pathogenesis of Kushta by creating an unfavorable condition in dosha, dushya sammarchana (destroy the causative pathological factors). Symptoms of prodromata of Kushta mainly are Asvedana or Atisvedana, lack of knowledge of touching including some other features like Toda, Kandutava (roughness), saptaanganam, 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 Kushta 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, Agnimanidhya Pravahika, Raktatisara, Vamana, Raktarsa, Krimiroga, Raktavikar,
Phiranga, Upadansa, Kandu, Vatarakta, Vrana, Hikka, Svasa, Rajorodha, Kastartva, Raktraprada, Puyameha, Lalameha, Daha, Vasameha etc.

Aggravated kapha, pitta, vatta, Rakta, Mamsa and Ambu are the factors involved chiefly in the 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 be carried out to explore Simsapa for its therapeutics potential in preventing and treating Kushtha roga.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Indication</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Salsaradi gana</td>
<td>Kushtha, Prameha, Pandu, Kaphamedovishosaka</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Muskakadi gana</td>
<td>Meha, Arsa, Pandu, Mutrasarkara</td>
<td>Su. Su. 38/21</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Sāra Sneha</td>
<td>Dusta vrana, Krimi, Kapha, Kustha, Vata</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Simsapa Kashaya</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Sara -sneha</td>
<td>Dadra, Kushta,Kitibha</td>
<td>Su.Ci. 31/5</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Simsapa pakva</td>
<td>Kshira Sarva jvara</td>
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Table 3: Formulations are given which were indicated for Kustha or could be used in Kustha.

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Asanadi gana</td>
<td>Svitra, Kushta, Kapharoga, Krimi, Pandu, Prameha, Medo-dosa.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mushkadi gana</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Simsapasara siddha kshira</td>
<td>Sarvajvara chikitsa</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Guda bhramsa, Pravahana,Raja,Kshata Kshina</td>
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<td>A. H.U.39/169</td>
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Table 4: Formulations are given which were indicated for Kushtha or could be used in Kushtha.

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<td>1</td>
<td>Asanadi gana</td>
<td>Svitra, Kushta, Vitiated Kapha, Krimi Pandu, Prameha and Sthaulya</td>
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<td>2</td>
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