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EVALUATION OF KANDUGHNA MAHAKASHAYA

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Abstract: Caraka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita are the original scriptures of Ayurveda. Both the samhitas are contemporary created during 1000 B.C. Charaka samhita is well known for medical treatment of disorders whereas Sushruta is for surgical as well as medical. In both the samhitas two main objects are well defined i.e To promote the health of healthy person and to cure the disease. . In these Samhitas we found some important groups of drugs. Drugs have been grouped according to pharmacological action by Caraka.(C.Su 4) and according to effect on doÖa and disease by Su ruta (S.Su. 38) In Caraka Samhita, fifty Mahakashaya, having ten drugs in each Mahakasaya . On critical observations, it was found that there is use of specific suffix in a group of Mahakashaya, which enriches the properties of that particular Mahakashaya.

Key words: Caraka, Susruta, Mahakhasaya, Ayurveda

Introduction: Kandughna Mahakasaya firstly described in Caraka samhita. It contains ten drugs which are Candan, Nalada, Kritamala, Naktamala, Nimba, Kutaja, Sarsapa, Madhuka, Daruharidra, Musta. Most of the drugs have Tikta rasa; Laghu, Ruksa guna; SÍta virya and

Katu vipaka and some have Madhura rasa; Guru,Mridu,Snigdha guna; Usna virya and Madhura vipaka. So Kandu which occurs due to kapha and pitta are treated by their respective rasa, guna, virya and vipaka.

Table:1. The Drugs of Kandughna Mahakashaya of Caraka with gana of Susruta and Vagbhata

Drug	Caraka Samhita	Susruta Samhita	Astanga Hridaya
CANDANA	Varya (C.Su.4/8)	Salsaradi(S.Su.38/8)	Sarivadi(Su.15/11)
	Kandughna(C.Su.4/14)	Patoladi(S.Su.38/33)	Patoladi(Su.15/15)
	Visaghna (C.Su.4/16)	Guducyadi(S.Su.38/50)	Priyangvadi(Su.15/37)
	Trisnaniqrhana (C.Su.4/29)	Priyangvadi(S.Su.38/45)	Asanadi(Su.15/19)
	Angamardaprasamaniya (C.Su.4/44)		
NALADA	Varnya (C.Su.4/8)	Eladi(S.Su.38/24)	Sarivadi (Su.15/9)
	Kandghna (C.Su.4/14)	Sarivadi Gana	
	Sukrasodhana (C.Su.4/20)	(S.Su.38/39)	
	Chardiniqrhana (C.Su.4/28)		
	Dahaprasamana(C.Su.4/741)		
KRTAMALA	Kandughna (C.Su.4/14)	Aragvadhadi (S.Su.38/6)	Virechana (Su.15/3),
	Kusthaghna (C.Su.4/13)	Syamadi(S.Su.38/29)	Aragvadhadi (Su.15/17)
NAKTAMALA			Syamadi(Su.15/45)
			Kaphasansamana (Su.15/7)
	Kandughna (C.Su.4/14)	Aragvadhadi (S.Su.38/6)	Aragvadhadi (Su.15/17)
	Katuskandha(C.Vi.8/14142)	Salasaradi(S.Su.38/8)	Varunadi(Su.15/21)
		Varunadi(S.Su.38/10)	Arkadi(Su.15/28)
NIMBA		Arkadi(S.Su.38/16)	Syamadi((Su.15/45)
		Syamadi(S.Su.38/29)	Kaphasansamana (Su.15/7)
	Kandughna (C.Su.4/14)	Aragvadhadi (S.Su.38/6)	Aragvadhadi (Su.15/7)
KUTAJA		Laksadi Gana (S.Su.38/64)	Vamana (Su.15/1)
	Arsoghna (C.Su.4/12)		Pittasansamana (Su.15/6)
	Kandughna (C.Su.4/14)	Aragvadhadi (S.Su.38/6)	Aragvadhadi (Su.15/7)
	Stanyasodhan (C.Su.4/18)	Pippalyadi (S.Su.38/22)	Vamana (Su.15/1)
	Asthapanopaga (C.Su.4/25)	Haridradi (S.Su.38/27)	Haridradi(Su.15/35)
SARSAPA		Laksadi (S.Su.38/64)	Vatsakadi(Su.15/33)
	Kandughna (C.Su.4/14)	Pippalyadi (S.Su.38/22)	Vamana (Su.15/1)
	Asthapanopaga (C.Su.4/25)		Vatsakadi(Su.15/33)
	Sirovirechanopaga (C.Su.4/27)		
Katuskandha(C.Vi.8/14142)			

MADHUKA	Kanthyia (C.Su.4/9) Jivaniya (C.Su.4/1) Sandhaniya (C.Su.4/5) Varnya (C.Su.4/8) Kandughna (C.Su.4/14) Sonitasthapana (C.Su.4/46) Chardinigrahana (C.Su.4/28) Snehopaga (C.Su.4/21) Vamanopaga (C.Su.4/23) Asthanopaga (C.Su.4/25) Mutravirajaniya (C.Su.4/34) Madhuraskandha (C.Vi.8/139)	Kakolyadi (S.Su.38/35) Sarivadi (S.Su.38/39) Anjanadi (S.Su.38/41) Brhatyadi (S.Su.38/31) Ambasthadi (S.Su.38/46) Utpaladi (S.Su.38/42)	Vamana(Su.15/1) Sarivadi (Su.15/11) Anjanadi ((Su.15/14) Ambasthadi (Su.15/38) Nyagrodhadi(Su.15/41)
DARUHARIDRA	Lekhniya (C.Su.4/3) Kandughna (C.Su.4/14) Arsoghna (C.Su.4/12)	Haridradi (S.Su.38/26) Mustadi (S.Su.38/54) Laksadi (S.Su.38/64)	Haridradi (Su.15/35) Mustadi (Su.15/40)
MUSTA	Triptighna (C.Su.4/11) Trisnaniyghana (C.Su.4/29) Lekhniya (C.Su.4/3) Kandughna (C.Su.4/14) Stanyasodhana (C.Su.4/18)	Mustadi (S.Su.38/54)	Mustadi (Su.15/40)

Table-2: : Phytochemical constituents and pharmacological activity of drugs under *Kandughna Mahakashaya*.

Plant Name Part used	Botanical name (Family)	Phytochemical constituents	Pharmacological action	Research references
CANDANA Kanda and Patra tail.	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn (Santalaceae)	Palmitic and oleic acids,Alpha and beta santalol, Cedrol.	Anti-ulcrogenic	Venkataranganna MV, Gopumadhavan S, Sundaram R, Mitra SK. 1998. Evaluation of possible mechanism of anti- ulcerogenic activity of <i>Santalum album</i> , a herbal preparation. J Ethnopharmacol 63: 187 – 192
NALADA Mula	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> (Linn) Nash (Poaceae)	Vetiverol, Vetivone, Khusimone, Khusimol	Antibacterial	Mishra Snigdha et al, An Overview on <i>Vetiveria Zizanioides</i> , Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences, 2013 Volume 4 Issue 3 Page No. 777
KRITAMALA Mula, tvaka, phalamajja	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn (Caesalpinioideae)	Anthraquinone	Ovicidal	Kelm MA, Nair MG, Schutzki RA. Ovicidal activity of <i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn. Leaf extract against filarial and malarial vector mosquitoes, Journal of Microbiology,2008; 102: 289-292.[4]
NAKTAMALA Mula, Mulatvak, Tvak, Patra, Bija	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> Merr. Fabaceae)	Flanores Kanugin, Demethoxy- Kanugin, Karanjin ,Pongachromene	anti- inflammatory	SrinivasaK, Muruganandan S, Lal J, Evaluation of anti- inflammatory activity of <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> leaves in rat. Journal of Ethnopharmacology 2001; 78:151-57
NIMBA Tvak, Patra, Bija tail and Puspa	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A Juss (Meliaceae)	Triterpenoid ,sterol, Nimbiol, Margosi ne	Antimicrobial	M. Gopal et al, An Overview on <i>Azadirachta indica</i> Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences, 2013 Volume 4 Issue 3 Page No. 777
KUTAJA Tvaka, Bija- Indrayava	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Linn (Apocynaceae)	Kurchisine	Antibacterial	Ballal M, Srujan D, Bhat KK, Shirwaika A & Shivanand P G, Antibacterial activity of <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Kurchi) against the enteric pathogens, Indian J Pharmacol, 33 (2001) 392.
SARSAPA Bija, tail	<i>Brassica campestris</i> Linn. var. sarson prain. (Brassicaceae)	sinalbin, lecithin	anti- inflammatory	Kumar S et al. anti- inflammatory activity of <i>Brassica campestris</i> , International Food Research Journal 19(1):141-152(2012)

MADHUKA Roots & Stolon	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn (Fabaceae)	glycyrrhizic acid	Antimicrobial	Mohammad M, Saleem NM, Mohammad AAW., Al-Tameemi JA, Sulaiman GM. Biological study of the effect of licorice roots on microorganism. African Journal of Biotechnology 2011 :10(59):12702-12706.
DARUHARIDRA Mula & Kanda	<i>Berberis aristata</i> DC (Berberidaceae)	Berberin sulphate, Berberine	Hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic	Nitin Kumar Upwar et.al , hypoglycemic activity and hypolipidemic activity was exhibited by the methanolic extract of <i>Berberis aristata</i> DC. International Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Vol 3, Issue 1, 2011
MUSTA Mula	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn (Cyperaceae)	flavonoids, terpenoids, and sesquiterpenes	Antidiarrhoeal	N singh, b r pandey et al. Phyto-Pharmacotherapeutics of <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> an overview, indian journal of natural products vol3, pp 467-472

Table-3: Rasa, Guna, Virya and Vipaka of the drugs under *Kandughna Mahakashaya*-

Drugs	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka
Candana	Tikta, Madhura (C.Vi.8/143)	Laghu, ,Ruksa (B.P.)	Sita (B.P.)	Katu (P.V.2)
Nalada	Tikta, Madhura (C.Vi.8/143)	Laghu, ,Ruksa (B.P.)	Sita (B.P.)	Katu (P.V.2)
Kritamala	Madhura (C.Vi.8/143)	Guru, Mridu, Snigdha (B.P.)(P.V2)	Sita (B.P.)	Madhura (B.P.)
Naktamala	Tikta, Katu, Kasaya (C.Vi.8/143)	Laghu, Tiktsna (P.V.2)(B.P.)	Usna (B.P.)	Katu (B.P.)
Nimba	Tikta, Kasaya (C.Vi.8/143)	Laghu (B.P.)	Sita (B.P.)	Katu (B.P.)
Kutaja	Tikta, Kasaya (C.Vi.8/143)	Laghu, ,Ruksa (B.P.)	Sita (B.P.)	Katu (B.P.)
Sarsapa	Tikta, Katu (C.Vi.8/142)	Tiktsna, Ruksa (Saka) Snigdha (Taila, Bija) (B.P.)	Usna (B.P.)	Katu (B.P.)
Madhuka	Madhura (C.Vi.8/139)	Guru, Snigdha (B.P.) (P.V.2)	Sita (B.P.)	Katu (P.V.2)
Daruharidra	Tikta, Kasaya (C.Vi.8/143)	Laghu, ,Ruksa (P.V.2)	Usna (P.V.2)	Madhura (P.V.2)
Musta	Tikta, Katu, Kasaya (B.P.) (P.V.2)	Laghu, ,Ruksa (P.V.2)	Sita (B.P.)	Katu (B.P.)

(B.P.-Bhavaprakash, P.V.2- P.V. Sharma volume2, C.Vi-Carak Vimana sthana)

Summary & Conclusion: Kandu in Ayurvedic classics comes as symptoms of various diseases. Visa sansarga, asvacchata and dusita kapha and pitta are also the causes of Kandu. Dusya involved in Kandu are tvaka, rakta and mamsa. Out of 10 drugs of kandughna mahakashaya, 7 drugs are of Sita virya whereas 3 are having Usna virya. In Kandu due to kapha dosa, we can use drugs having tikta, Katu & Kasaya rasa, Katu vipaka and Usna virya like Naktamala, Sarsapa and Daruharidra. In Kandu due to pitta dosa, we can use drugs having madhur, tikta & Kasaya rasa, madhura vipaka and Sita virya like Kritamala, Madhuka. Way of treatment in Kandu is depends on causes.

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