



Indian Journal of Agriculture and Allied Sciences

A Refereed Research Journal

ISSN 2395-1109

Volume: 1, No.: 3, Year: 2015

Received: 10.09.2015, Accepted: 26.09.2015

CHIRABILVA (*Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch.) IN SAMHITAS

Poonam Sharma¹, Surendra Nath², and K.N. Dwivedi³

¹Research Scholar, Department of Dravyaguna Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, ²Medical Officer, Mirzapur Varanasi and ³Professor, Department of Dravyaguna Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Corresponding Author: Poonam Sharma

Abstract: *Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch (Ulmaceae) is an evergreen, scattered, glabrous tree with 30-35 m in height and is commonly known as Chilbil in India. In India, stem bark and leaves of the plant are used in indigenous system of medicines such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha for the prevention of variety of diseases such as bitter, astringent, acrid, anti-inflammatory, digestive, carminative, laxative depurative, and diuretic. Literature survey of plant *H. integrifolia* showed that this plant is used for the treatment of several diseases like Prameha, Jwara, Vibandha, Gulma, Arsha, Krimi, Raktavikara, Prameha, Kushtha, Charmoroga etc. It is explained elaborately in most of the Samhitas and Nighantus.

Keywords: Carminative, Kushtha, Arsha.

Introduction: Vedas are the oldest source of knowledge. Rigveda (6000 B.C.) contains material which shows the rational attitude towards plant kingdom and its exploitation for the benefit of humanity. It is the oldest existing source of knowledge of drugs, which may be called as the oldest drug stock of Ayurveda. The Oushadhi sukta of Rigveda is the authentic document of the knowledge about the plants in the age.

Name in Different Regions

Eng.	: Indian Elm, Kanju.
Hindi	: Cilbil, Kanju, Papri, Banchilla, Dhamma, Begana, Chilmil,
Guj.	: Kanjho, Waola
Kan.	: Tapasigida, Thavasai, Rasbija
Mal.	: Vavli, Papra
Pun.	: Rajain, Khulen, Arjan, Papri, Kacham
Tel.	: Tapasi, Thapasi, Nemali
Oriya	: Dauranja, Turuda
Sing.	: Dadahirilla

Botanical Description : A large, deciduous tree. Leaves elliptic-ovate, acuminate, base rounded or subcordate. Flowers greenish yellow, in short racemes or fascicles on the leafless branches. Fruit sub-orbicular samara with membranous wing. Seed flat.

Distribution : Throughout the greater part of India up to an altitude of 660 m. lower ranges of Himalaya from Jammu to Oudh, Rohilkhand, forests of Dehradun, Saharanpur, Orissa, Chota

The Atharvaveda (1,500 B.C.) has got more advanced picture of drugs used in number of diseases. The number of drugs increased gradually due to enhancement of knowledge by advancement of time and that is why the number of drugs in Atharvaveda is quite larger than in Rigveda.

Chirabilva (*Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch.)

Synonyms : Chirabilva, Putika, Putikaranja, Prakirya

Nagpur, Bihar, W. Bengal, hills of Deccan, eastern slopes of W. Ghats and North Circars.

Parts Use : Bark, leaf, seed

Actions and Uses : The bark and leaves are bitter, astringent, acrid, thermogenic. antiinflammatory, digestive, carminative, laxative. anthelmintic, depurative revulsive and urinary astringent. They are useful in inflammations, acid gastritis, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, intestinal worms, vomiting,

wounds, skin diseases. vitiligo, leprosy, filariasis. Diabetes, haemorrhoids and rheumatism Seeds

Ayurvedic Properties

Rasa : *Tikta, Kashaya*

Guna : *Laghu. Ruksha*

Veerya : *Ushna*

Vipaka : *Katu*

Doshagnata : *Kaphapittashamaka*

Rogagnata : *Kaphapaittikavikara, Shotha, Agnimandya, Chhardi, Udararoga, Shoola, Gulma, Arsha, Krimi, Raktavikara, Prameha, Kushtha, Charmaroga, Medoroga.*

Karma : *Shothahara, Deepana, Anllomana, Pillasaraka, Bhedana, Krimighna, Raktashodhaka, Pramehghna, Kushthaghna, Lekhana.*

Doses : *Decoction - 50 to 100 ml.*

Chirabilva in Vedas: Chirabilva has not been described in Vedas or Vedic Granthas.

Chirabilva in Samhita Granthas: Prakirya and Udakirya of Phalani gana pronounce as Karanjadvya in Charak Samhita. The Chirabilva is described in Lekhaniya and Bhedaniya Gana. Charaka Sutrasthana – 4 also mentions Prakirya in the group of purgative drugs. (Charak Vimana – 8) But Naktamala is in Kandughna gana. Further, Karanja in Katuskandha and Naktamala is in Tiktaskandha. According to Charaka, here Karanja means Putika and Naktamala is other drug. If we admit that both are the synonyms of Prakirya and Udakirya then the Prakirya may be (Puti) Karanja and Udakirya as Naktamala.

The name karanjadvaya is found in Aragvadhadi and Arkadi Ganas of Sushruta Samhita. Apart from these Putika and Naktamala are described in Salasaradi and Varunadi Gana as unit verse. Prakirya and Udakirya are described in Sheleshma sanshamana varga. On the basis of above description this may be confirmed that Putika and Naktamala is Karanja dvaya of Sushruta and these are Prakirya and Udakirya successively.

Charaka Samhita (1000 B.C. – 4 A.D.): This book is the existing old medical treatises of India, Charaka Samhita can be considered as the oldest internal medicine one. Thus it is evident that the entire text of Charaka Samhita mainly consists of knowledge of drugs i.e. subject of Dravyaguna. In Charaka Samhita *Chirabilva* is described among the drugs of different Mahakasaya. The preparations and their indication in different diseases which have been mentioned in Charaka Samhita are given below:

SN	Preparation	Indication
1.	Kwatha	Virechana [1]
2.	Kwatha	Virechana [2]
3.	Kwatha	Virechana
4.	By the name of <i>Chirabilva</i>	
5.	Lekhaniya Mahakasaya	Lekhana Karma [3]

are useful in infected ulcers and as a deodorant for foul smell of body.

6.	Bhedaniya Mahakasaya	Bhedana Karma [4]
7.	Agurwadi Tail	Jwara [5]
8.	Pathya Sevana	Gulma [6]
9.	Kwatha	Pakwashaya Shodhana

Sushruta Samhita (1000 B.C.–4 A.D.): In Sushruta Samhita, *Chirabilva* is described for Daranakarma i.e. to break or to tear. In Prameha Kapha and medodhatu is root Dusya of the disease. In this Samhita the preparation of compound forms of *Chirabilva* with different synonyms and various forms and indications in different diseases have been shown in the following table.

1.	Kaphasansamana Varga	Kapha Sansamana [7]
2.	Dhanvantra Ghrita	
3.	Kshar	Darana Karma
4.	Sanshodhana Kalka	Sanshodhana Karma
5.	Ksharagada	Sarp Visha
6.	Ahara	Vatika Shool
7.	Kshar preparation	Grahani Roga
8.	Kalka	Karna Shodhana [9]
9.	Varunadi gana	KaphaMeda Nashan Abhyantara Vidradhi
10.	Aragvadhadi gana	Kapha and Visha Nashak For Prameha and Kustha Jwara and Vaman Nashaka

Ashtanga Samgraha (600 A.D.): This important treatise is written by Vriddha Vagbhata. He has included the 45 Mahakasaya of Charaka Samhita in this treatise. The different preparation and indications of chirabilva in this Grantha are as follows:

SN	Preparation	Indications
1.	Shodhanadi gana [10]	
2.	Shleshma Sanshamana [11]	
3.	Lekhaniya Gana [12]	
4.	Bhedania Gana	
5.	Aragvadhadi gana	
6.	Varunadigana	Kapha, Meda, Mandagni
7.	Arkadi gana	Kapha, Meda, Visha, Kushtha especially Dushta Vrana Shodhana
8.	Kshara	
9.	Dhupana Churna	Garbha Nistarana
10.	Dhupana Churna	Bala graha

11.	Snana	Bala graha
12.	Pradeha	Naigmesagraha
13.	Vasti and Panartha	Nasa Roga
14.	Dhum Varti	Nasa Roga
15.	Nasya Tail	Shiro Roga
16.	Kshara	Vrana
17.	Ghrita, Tail, Vasti and Rasakriya	Vrana
18.	Tail	Vrana
19.	Ghrita, Tail, Churna, Varti and Raskriya	Vrana
20.	Kwatha	Vrana and Kaphaghna
21.	Prakshalana, Abhyanga and Lepa	Sadyo Vrana, Dushta Vrana, Kushtha and Prameha
22.	Tail	Bhagandar
23.	Tail	Granthayadi
24.	Tail	Kaphajanya Nadi Roga
25.	Pralepa	
26.	Kwatha	Guhya Roga
27.	Vasti	Luta Visha
28.	Kshara (Kshara gada)	Vishopadrava

Kashyapa Samhita (600 A.D.) : This Samhita is written by Maharshi Kashyapa. This Samhita holds popularity because of treatment of specially pediatric diseases. Following preparations and indication of *Chirabilva* are found in this Samhita.

SN	Preparation	
1.	Churna	Management of labour
2.	Kwatha	Diarrhoea
3.	Lepa	Shotha due to Vata
4.	Kalka	Complication originated from use of emetics and purgative
5.	Recipes for fumigation	Kushtha
6.	Yavagu	Gulma in first month of pregnancy
7.	Oil preparation [13]	Fever due to Vata
8.	Enema	Abdominal colic

Ashtanga Hridaya (7th Century A.D.): This Samhita grantha has been written by Acharya Vagbhata in 6th Century A.D. *Chirbilva* has been mentioned in this treatise in various preparations to be used in different indications.

SN	Preparation	Indications
1.	Arkadigana	Kapha, Meda, Visha Nasaka, Krimi Kustha Shamana and specially Vrana Shodhana
2.	Tail	
3.	Chirbilva Ankur	Kapha Vataghna
4.	Lavanotmadi Churna	Atisar Chikitsa
5.	Ahar (Pathya)	Kaphaja Gulma
6.	Kshara Kriya	Kshar preparation
7.	Kwatha	Vataj HridaRoga Shula Gulma
8.	Kwatha	Guda Roga, Pleeha, Gulma and Udara Roga
9.	Gulma Nashak Churna	Gulma, Udara, Shvyathu, Pandu and Guda Roga
10.	Shwitra Nashaka Lepa	Kustha, Dushta Nadi- Vrana
11.	Shirishadi Rasa	Kriminashaka
12.	Dhupan	Balgraha
13.	Vashishtha Haritaki	Kasa Chikitsa
14.	Kwatha	Vastivyapada
15.	Kwatha	Urdhwa Vatavyadhi Chikitsa
16.	Shanartha Jala	Balagraha Pravisheda

Bhela Samhita: The different preparations and indications of chirabilva in Bhela Samhita are as follows.

SN	Preparation	Indications
1.	Trayushanadi ghrita	Vishamajwara
2.	Yusha	Prameha
3.	Shiva varti	Atisara
4.	Dhashamuladi tail	
5.	Yusha	
6.	Vasti	Sleshmaghna
7.	Vati	

Conclusion : The present review has justified the role of *Holoptelea integrifolia* as an important medicinal plant used in several indigenous system of medicine and has also found beneficial in the treatment of various diseases such as diabetes, fever, infection, diarrhoea, pain reliever, inflammation ailments including liver diseases etc. *Chirabilva* is well explained in Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Astanga Sangraha, Astanga Hridaya, Bhela Samhita etc. Its various preparations like Kwatha, Ksheer, Taila, Ghrita etc. are prepared. In Bhela Samhita its Yusha, Shiva varti etc. are prepared. So overall we can conclude that it has intense medicinal importance.

References

- Pandey Kashinath, Chaturvedi Gorakhanath. (2011). *Hindi Commentary on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesa*, Part 1, Sutra Sthana 1/ 81- 87, p. no. 43, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy.
- Pandey Kashinath, Chaturvedi Gorakhanath. (2011). *Hindi Commentary on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesa*, Part 1, Sutra Sthana 2/9-10, p. no.53, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy.
- Pandey Kashinath, Chaturvedi Gorakhanath. (2011). *Hindi Commentary on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesa*, Part 1, Sutra Sthana 4/3, p. no. 72, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy.
- Pandey Kashinath, Chaturvedi Gorakhanath. (2011). *Hindi Commentary on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesa*, Part 1, Sutra Sthana 4/4, p. no. 73, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy.
- Pandey Kashinath, Chaturvedi Gorakhanath. (2011). *Hindi Commentary on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesa*, Part 2, Chikitsa Sthana 3/267, p. no. 160, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy.
- Pandey Kashinath, Chaturvedi Gorakhanath. (2011). *Hindi Commentary on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesa*, Part 2, Chikitsa Sthana 5/164-166, p. no. 223, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy.
- Shastri Kaviraja Ambika Dutta. (1997). *Sushruta Samhita of Maharsi Susruta*, Sutra Sthana 39/9, p.no. 148, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthana.
- Shastri, Kaviraja Ambika Dutta. (1997). *Sushruta Samhita of Maharsi Susruta*, Chikitsa Sthana 12/5, p.no. 63, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthana.

9. Shastri, Kaviraja Ambika Dutta. (1997) *Sushruta Samhita of Maharsi Susruta*, Sutra Sthana 36/13-15, p.no. 138, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthana.
10. Vagbhata Vriddha. (2008). *Astanga Sangraha*, Sashilekha Sanskrit Commentary, Sutra Sthana 14 / 4, p. no.127 ChaukhambhaSanskrit Series.
11. Vagbhata, Vriddha. (2008). *Astanga Sangraha*, Sashilekha Sanskrit Commentary, Sutra Sthana 14 / 4, p. no.128, ChaukhambhaSanskrit Series.
12. Vriddha, Vagbhata. (2008). *Astanga Sangraha*, Sashilekha Sanskrit Commentary, Sutra Sthana 15 /8, p. no.132 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series.
13. Tewari, P.V. (2009). *Kashyapa Samhita*, Text with English Translation and Commentary, Khila Sthana, 11/95.1, p. no. 586, Chaukhambha Vishwa Bharti.