CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON ANTI-TOXIC ACTION OF KSHIRIVRIKSHA TWAK LEPA ON KEET-VISHA LAKSHANA; A REVIEW

Dr. Shital M. Tekale1, Dr. Naganatha S. Gangasagre2, Dr. Shital P. Mirajkar3, Suhasani M. Lahankar4

1PG Scholar (Agadtantra), Government Ayurvedic College, Osmanabad, Maharashtra, India.
2Professor, HOD and Guide of Agadtantra Department, Government Ayurvedic College, Osmanabad, Maharashtra.
3Assistant Professor of Agadtantra Department, Government Ayurvedic College, Osmanabad, Maharashtra.
4Associate Professor of Agadtantra Department, Government Ayurvedic College, Osmanabad, Maharashtra.

*Corresponding Author: Dr. Shital M. Tekale
PG Scholar (Agadtantra), Government Ayurvedic College, Osmanabad, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT
In Ayurveda there is a single drug enough to cure signs and symptoms but combination to related Guna and Karma is one of the best parts of Ayurveda. Agadtantra is a specialized branch of Ayurveda which deals with Visha (poison) and its management. Aacharya Sushruta explained 67 types of Keetvisha and its sign and symptoms Kshirivriksha twak lepa is explained formulation where lepa is prepared it is indicated in local symptoms cause due to Keetvisha (insect bite) that symptoms are Daha, Rag, Shofa, Paka, Vaivarnya etc. The ingredients of Kshirivriksha twak lepa are having anti-oxidant, anti-toxic, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic property. The main objective of this article is to discuss the anti-toxic action of Kshirivriksha twak lepa on Keetvisha lakshana.

KEYWORD: Visha, Kshirivrikshatwak Lepa, Keetvisha, Skin.

INTRODUCTION
Ayurveda literatures are broad field of various drug formulations. Aṣada has deleterious action of Visha or poison. In Sushrut samhita kalpa (8) Keetkalpa divided in Vataj (18), Pittaj (24), Kaphaj (13) Sannipataj (12) these Keetvisha has various Vishakar anga when it bite the toxic harmful symptoms shown as required to its Visha adhishthana. There is local symptoms is Kandu (itching), Shofa (swelling), Supti (loss of sensation), Kled upashoshanam (warmth around the wound), Paka (pus discharge), redness, pain loss of sensation etc. In this Keetvisha lakshana effective kalpa is Kshirivriksha twak lepa used the reference in Charak chikitsthanam vishachikitsa adhyay (23)30, and Ashtang Hruday uttar (37)31. Kshirivriksha also called Panchavalkal in Bhavprakash samhita10. It contains Vata, Udumbar, Ashvatha, Parish, Plaksha, Lepa having Vranaropan properties which bring pigmentation of Pidaka it has properties of Kapha-vatahara and also Varnya, Vranaropan, Rakushodhak property. Hence by using drugs in the form of lepa. It has also the properties of Vrana-prasadana, anti-inflammatory, this lepa used on locally [8]. This article is based on the textual review and clinical experiences descriptions related to Kshirivriksha twak lepa were collected from Charak chkitsthanam (23), Sushrut kalpa (8), and Ashtang Hruday utter (37). Revelant textual literature and scientific publications were referred. The ingredients of Kshirivriksha twak lepa according to Charak chkitsthanam (23) along with the Rasapanchak.

AIM -To study the effect of Kshirivriksha twak lepa in Keetvisha

Objective
1) To study the anti-toxic effect of Kshirivriksha twak lepa in Keetvisha.
2) To study the Pharmacological action of Kshirivriksha twak lepa.
3) To study the toxic effect of Keetvisha in Ayurvedic view.
MATERIAL AND METHODS –Material[6]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Dravya</th>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Rasa</th>
<th>Guna</th>
<th>Virya</th>
<th>Vipaka</th>
<th>Doshaghnata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vata</td>
<td>Ficus bengalensis L.</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
<td>Kashay</td>
<td>Giru, Ruksha</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kaph-pitta shamak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Udumbar</td>
<td>Ficus glomerata Roxb.</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
<td>Kashay</td>
<td>Giru, Ruksha</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kaph-pitta shamak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ashwatha</td>
<td>Ficus religiosa</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
<td>Kashay</td>
<td>Giru, Ruksha</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kaph-pitta shamak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Parish</td>
<td>Thespesia populnea</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
<td>Kashay</td>
<td>Giru, Ruksha</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kaph-pitta shamak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Plaksha</td>
<td>Ficus lacor</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
<td>Kashay</td>
<td>Laghu, Ruksha</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kaph-pitta shamak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method of preparation –Fine powdered of Vata, Udumbar, Ashwatha, Parish, Plaksha twak are prepared and mixed with water and make this semisolid paste of Lepd[7].

Properties of Kshirivriksha
1. Vata –
1. Latin name - Ficus bengalensis L.
2. Family - Moraceae
3. Chemical constituents – 3 ketons - 20 tetraatricontene-2-one,6 heptatricontene-10-one, Pentatricontane 5-one, β-sitosterol-α-D-glucose, Leucopelargonidin (Bark)[8].

4. Pharmacological action
a) Anti-inflammatory activity –
Ethanolic and petroleum ether extracts of Vata that show reduce inflammation
b) Anti-tumor activity-
Extract from fruit exhibited antitumor action.
c) Anti-diabetic activity –
Aqueous extract to feed glucose loaded it significantly decreased the blood glucose level restore the levels of serum electrolyte, glycolytic enzymes.
d) Anti-bacterial activity –
Extract from fruit acts as anti-bacterial action.
e) Anti-oxidant activity –
Extract was investigated for its anti-oxidant activity by 1,1-diphenyl hydroyl radical, hydrogen peroxide activity [9].

c) Anti-ulcer activity–
The 50% ethanol extract of fruits was studied in different gastric ulcer.
d) Wound healing property–
Ethanol extract from bark showed potent wound healing.
e) Anti-inflammatory activity –
Ethanol extract from leaves exhibited maximum anti-inflammatory effect[12].

5. Pharmacological action by Ayurveda –
Kaphapittashamak, Varinya, Vranaropana, Rakstakararaha, Stambhana, Raktsangrahaka, Dahaprasahanam[10].

3. Ashwatha-
1. Latin name – Ficus religiosa
2. Family – Moraceae
3. Chemical constituents – Flavonoids like Quercetin, β-istostenyl-d-glucoside, Vitamin k, tannins, phenols, steroids, alkaloids[13].

4. Pharmacological action
a) Anti-diabetic activity –
Aqueous extract used orally of F.religiosa is showed pronounced reduction in blood glucose levels.
b) Anti-microbial activity –
Antibacterial activity of F.religiosa against Bacillus cereus and Escherchia coli similarly chloroform extract of F.religiosa showed strong inhibitory activity against infectious activity against infectious salmonella typhi, proteus vulgaris.
c) Anti-inflammatory activity –
The methanolic bark extract have significant anti-inflammatory activities orally. It is significant an acute and chronic inflammation.
Extract also protected mast cells from degranulations.
paste powdered bark is good absorbent for inflammatory swelling.
d) Anti-oxidant activity –
The aqueous and alcoholic root extract possess remarkable antioxidant property.
e) Wound healing property –
Leaf extract of F.religiosa acts wound healing property.

5. Pharmacological action by Ayurveda –
Kaphapittashamak, Varinya, Vranaropana, Raktsangrahaka, Stambhan, Shotha, Kastha[10].
4. Parish –
1. Latin name – Thespesia populnea
2. Family – Moraceae
3. Chemical constituents – Quercetin, iupenone, myricyl alcohol, lupeol, β-istosteryl, 8dihydroxy-7-methoxyflavone, thespesin[15].

4. Pharmacological action
a) Wound healing activity –
Aqueous extract of T.populnea fruit show significant activity in excision and incision wound.
b) Anti-oxidant activity –
Aqueous and methanol extract of T.populnea bark is significant antioxidant activity.
c) Anti-inflammatory activity –
Petroleum ether and ethanol, unsaponifiable matter and fatty acids were separated from seed oil it showed significant anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity.
d) Anti-bacterial activity –
Flavonoids reported having much antimicrobial antioxidant property [16].

5. Pharmacological action by Ayurveda –
Vatapittasamak, Viragghna useful in Kanda, Kastha, Prameh [19]

5. Plaksha -
1. Latin name – Ficus lacor
2. Family – Moraceae

4. Pharmacological action
a) Anti-inflammatory activity –
Effect of aqueous and methanolic bark extract of F.lacor acts as inflammatory its useful in female genital ulcer, erysipelas.
b) Anti-ulcer activity –
Stem bark is used as gastric ulcer orally. the bark is used to expelling round worms and treatment on leucorrhoea[19].

5. Pharmacological action by Ayurveda –
Kaphapittasamak, Vrannaropan, Dahaprasamanam, Raktapittaghn, Shothaghn, use in Dushtavrana[10].

DISCUSSION
Kshirivriksha contains 5 drugs most of these drugs are having Kashay, Madhur rasa, sheet Virya, Kaitu Vipak, Vishalna, Kushtagha, Vranropan, Raktashodhak karmas. These drugs have pharmacological actions such as anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, anti-bacterial individually. Some of these drugs have wound healing property .the preparation of Kshirivriksha twak lepa has best wound healing, anti-toxic, anti-inflammatory property which makes it suitable for use in treatment Keetvisha lakshana where fast action is required.

CONCLUSION
Kshirivriksha twak lepa described by Charak chi (23) and Ashtang Hrudaya useful in Keetvisha lakshana. However, most of the drugs are having Vishalna, Vranaropak, Raktashodhak karmas. The use of Kshirivriksha twak lepa in wound healing property anti-inflammatory allergic problems also justified theoretically. The review is to provide collective knowledge on pharmacological therapeutic and medicinal use of Kshirivriksha twak lepa. This would motivate researchers the clinicians to further establish the drug in clinical practices.

REFERENCE
9. Baby Joseph, S.Justin Raj-An Review – Ficus Bengalisensis Linn. Interdisciplinary research centre, Department of Biotechnology Malankara catholic college Mariagin India. Rajstephy6@gmail.com
12. Padman M Parakh-Ficus racemosa Linn.-An overview dept. Of Pharmacognosy, the oxide college of pharmacy JP Nagar, Bangalore-Karnataka-Pune, padmaparas@hotmail.com
at- www.scholarsresearchlibrary.com


18. Aravind D et al. Review Article-Conceptual study on anti-toxic action of Ksharaagada, draravidd226@gmail.com