

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION OF MURIVENNA-A WONDER DRUG FOR MARMACHIKITSA

Dr. Dhanya Vasudevan^{*1}, Dr. Aparna Nandakumar² and Dr. Radhika Ranjan
Geethesh²

PG Scholar^{1,2} and Associate Professor²

India.

Article Received on
20 Sept. 2019,

Revised on 10 Oct. 2019,
Accepted on 30 Oct. 2019,

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr201912-16189

***Corresponding Author**

Dr. Dhanya Vasudevan

PG Scholar, India.

ABSTRACT

Background: Preparation of medicated oil is a bit complicated procedure and requires special care regarding proportion of ingredients, heating pattern and temperature. Murivenna is effective Ayurvedic medicated oil used for both external and internal administration. This oil is based on Reference from Kerala pharmacopoeia and is prepared in coconut oil base. **Aims and Objectives:** To prepare Murivenna as per reference given in Kerala

pharmacopoeia. **Methodology:** It is prepared as per the general guidelines mentioned in Sharangadhara Samhita with special reference to Taila Kalpana. **Discussion:** The end product was green in colour with the characteristic odour of Palandu and Coconut oil. **Conclusion:** The end product acquired was 460ml in quantity and it could be considered for further use.

KEYWORDS: Murivenna, Kerala pharmacopoeia.

INTRODUCTION

Murivenna is a very common Taila Kalpa in conditions like Abhighata, Kshata, Katigraha etc. In current scenario, it is given due importance in Sports medicine considering the therapeutic indications mentioned. The base reference of this particular formulation is believed to be from an Ayurvedic compendium named Marmakannadi which deals with aspects related to Marmachikitsa. It was commonly practiced in the Southern province of Thiruvithankur. It is included in the Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia owing to its clinical utility in the field of Marma Chikitsa.

METHODOLOGY

Pharmaceutical source: Drugs were procured from Local Market in Udupi and fresh drugs were obtained from Herbal Garden of SDM College of Ayurveda, Udupi.

Coconut oil is considered for preparation of Murivenna because of its Ropana action. The main ingredients of Murivenna is Karanjatwak, Kumari, Tuga, Shigrupatra, Palandu, Paribhadra, Tambula patra, Tandulodaka, Shatavari and Coconut oil. The botanical source and the quantity of each ingredient is tabulated in Table 1.

AFI has mentioned the Karanja patra to be used but according to classical references Karanja Twak is considered. Karanja Twak was soaked in water overnight to procure Swarasa easily. The pharmaceutical preparation was carried out in following phases:

Preparation of Swarasa

300 ml of Swarasa of each ingredient mentioned in the table 1 was obtained as per Swarasa Kalpana Vidhi^[1] mentioned in Sharangadhara Samhita.

Preparation of Kalka

125 g f Shatavari Kalka was prepared as per Kalka Vidhi^[2] mentioned in Sharangadhara Samhita. It was difficult to procure Kalka consistency as it is tuberous.

Tailapaka Vidhi

An iron vessel was taken for the preparation of Murivenna. Coconut oil was poured into the vessel and mild heat was given until fumes started appearing. It was then followed by the addition of the mentioned Swarasa, Tandulodaka and Kalka. It was done as per the Taila paka vidhi^[3] mentioned in Sharangadhara Samhita. Taila paka was completed in three days by giving mild heat as per the reference mentioned in Vaidika paribhasa pradipa. It was stirred continuously till the attainment of Snehasiddhi lakshanas^[4] mentioned in classics. It was then filtered and stored in air tight container. The end product obtained was 490 ml. The loss of oil after processing was 2%.

Table 1: Ingredients and quantity of Murivenna.

Ingredients	Quantity
Coconut oil	500ml
<i>Karanja twak swarasa</i>	300ml
<i>Kumari swarasa</i>	300ml
<i>Tuga swarasa</i>	300ml
<i>Shigrupatra swarasa</i>	300ml
<i>Palandu swarasa</i>	300ml
<i>Paribhadra swarasa</i>	300ml
<i>Tambulapatra swarasa</i>	300ml
<i>Tandulodaka</i>	300ml

DISCUSSION

This formulated is indicated for wound healing and in conditions associated with Abhigata. Kateevasthi, Pichu and Veshtanam is done using Murivenna in Kateegraha. This formulation is Tridoshahara in nature and posses Karma such as Kshataghna, Dagdhashamana, Shophahara, Ropana and Shulaprashamana. It can be given along with other Tailas such as Kottamchukkadi Taila, Dhanwantaram Taila. It is usually advised for external application but it can be given for Gandusha in Mukharoga. Taila dhara is advised locally in burn wound as it is believed that it heals the wound without leaving behind a scar mark. It can be advised as Shiroabhyanga for headache and in cases of Kshata to Shiromarma.

In the Classical reference, Mahameda is mentioned as Kalka dravya in the absence of which Shatavari is taken as it is considered to be its Pratinidhi dravya. Karanja twak can be soaked overnight for easy extraction of Swarasa. Stirring should be continued to prevent charring of Kalka dravyas. The characteristic odour of Palandu could be appreciated on attainment of paka. The end product was green in colour with pleasant smell.

CONCLUSION

Murivenna Taila can be advised for diseases which is Shalya Tantra pradhana vyadhi as Uzhichil. Veshtana can be done with Murivenna for Lumbar spondylosis, Osteoarthritis, Disc prolapse. Hence, it can be concluded that it is having multidimensional action in various diseases related to Marma.

REFERENCES

1. Sharangadhara Sharangadhara Samhita with Deepika Commentary of Adhamalla and Gudaarth Deepika Commentary edited by Pandit Parusurama Shastri, 1st Ed. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2016; 136: 398.

2. Sharangadhara Sharangadhara Samhita with Deepika Commentary of Adhamalla and Gudaarth Deepika Commentary edited by Pandit Parusurama Shastri, 1st Ed. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2016; 173: 398.
3. Sharangadhara Sharangadhara Samhita with Deepika Commentary of Adhamalla and Gudaarth Deepika Commentary edited by Pandit Parusurama Shastri, 1st Ed. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2016; 212: 398.
4. Sharangadhara Sharangadhara Samhita with Deepika Commentary of Adhamalla and Gudaarth Deepika Commentary edited by Pandit Parusurama Shastri, 1st Ed. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia, 2016; 214: 398.