

LITERARY REVIEW ON ARKATAILA W.S.R TO KARNAROG

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ABSTRACT

Arka Taila is referred by many authors for the Pama, Kachchu and Vicharchika, since the dosha and dushya are same as in Karnasravaotomycosis. particular references given such as: Sharangadhar Samhita : M. Kh. : 9 / 144, BhavPrakash : M. Kh. : 8 / 136, Bangasen : Kustharogadhikar : 136, Yoga Ratnakar : KusthaChikitsa, Chakradatta : Kustharoga, Gadanigraha : Chi. Kh. Kustharogadhikar : 197, Yoga Chintamani : Tailadhikar & Bruhata Yogatarangini : 20 / 33. *Arka Taila* has been mentioned in *Shaarangadhara* is very simple formula having ingredients i.e. *Haridraa* (*Curcuma longa*), *ArkaPatraSwarasa* (*Calotropisprocera*) and *SarshapaTaila* (*Brassica campestris*). Contains of Arkataila are having many properties like Anti

inflammatory, Analgesic activity, Antifungal, Antimicrobial, nematocidals, high fibrinolytic, anticoagulant, Vermicidal, Anthelmintic, Stimulant, Spasmogenic and mild diuretic, By this properties Arkataila can use in KarnaRoga. Karpoorana with Arkataila is best treatment in Karnaroga.

KEYWORDS: Arkataila, Karnaroga.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is difference of opinions among the Acharya about the total number of karnarogas. In this set of disorders of karna, the diseases belong to Shabdendriya have also been included. Acharya Charaka has described karnarogas in a separate chapter. There is an explanation of these

disorders belonging to karna in trimarmiyachikitsa chapter of CharakaSamhita. According to Charaka there are four types of karnarogas based on doshas. They are Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja & Sannipataja. In these four types, all the karnarogas are included. Since Charaka belongs to Kayachikitsa School of thoughts, it is natural that a very short description of these disorders of urdhwajatrugatarogas is found. Charaka has also mentioned a short method of treatment for karnarogas. One, among the treatments is karnapurana. Interestingly, there is no mention of disorders of karnapali. (Ch. Chi. 26/71). 1. VatikaKarnaroga 2. PaittikaKarnaroga3. ShalaishmikaKarnaroga 4. SannipatikaKarnaroga. According to Sushruta there are 28 types of karnaroga as explained in 20th chapter of uttaratantra. In SushrutaSamhita sutra sthana 16th chapter there is a description of karnapalivardhanajanya disorders. AcharyaSushtra has not explained the disorders of karnapali in uttaratantra, because there is no use of Shalaka while treating these disorders. Thus he has explained the disorders of karnapali in the context of karnapalivardhana. - the ancient procedure of increasing the size of lobule of ear. Also in the 30 KarnaRogas are mentioned in SharangadharaSamhita, Amongthem, 18 are karnasrotasgatarogas, 7 are karnapalirogas & remaining 5 rogas belong to karnamula. Although it is said that “best medicine is no medicine”, the medicine plays a vital role in achieving success againts disease. “Dravya” is mentioned therefore second in ChikitsaChatushpada, since the time immemorial the use of drugs derived from plants and herbs as well as products of animal origin have been in practice in ancient system of medicine-Ayurveda. For all the ear diseases, Sushruta has advocated one group of treatment under the heading of Karnapurana, which is mainly a local treatment. Although, a part from Karnapurana some other treatments have also been advised viz. Nasya, RaktamokshanaDhooma etc. But more stress has been laid down upon Karnapurana for the ailing ears. ArkaTaila is reffered by many authors for the Pama, Kachchu and Vicharchika, since the dosha and dushya are same as in Karnasravaotomycosis.particular references given below.

1. SharangadharSamhita: M. Kh. : 9 / 144
2. BhavPrakash: M. Kh.: 8 / 136
3. Bangasen: Kustharogadhikar : 136
4. Yoga Ratnakar: KusthaChikitsa
5. Chakradatta: Kustharoga
6. Gadanigraha: Chi. Kh. Kustharogadhikar: 197
7. Yoga Chintamani: Tailadhikar
8. BruhataYogatarangini: 20 / 33

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To comprehensive review on Arkataila.

3. Guna Karma (Properties and actions) of Arkataila

The properties and actions of any compound formulation follow the principles of Prakritisamasamavaya and Vikritivishamasamavaya (Chakrapani – Ch. Vi. 1/10). According to these principles Samyoga (combination) of many drugs in a compound formulation gives rise to some new properties and actions (Vikritivishamasamavaya) along with existence of the inherent one (Prakritisamasamavaya).

4. Gunakarma of individual drugs

The Compound yog in Arkataila comprise Haridra, Arka & Sarshap. The Properties of Individual drugs are as follow.

4.1 Haridra

Botanical Name: Curcuma longa. Linn.

Natural Order: Zingiberaceae

Classical Names: Rajani, Nisha, Gauri, Krimighna, Yoshitpriya, Kanchani, Hattavilasini, Haridra.

English Name: Turmeric.

Part Use: Rhizome.

Action and Uses

The rhizomes are bitter, acid, thermogestic, emollient, anodyne, antiinflammatory, antiseptic, appetiser, carminative, stomachic, anthelmintic, laxative, diuretic, expectorant, haematinic, styptic, antiperiodic, alterative, alexeteric, detergent, stimulant, febrifuge and tonic. They are useful in inflammations, ulcers, wounds, leprosy, skin diseases, pruritus, allergic conditions and discolouration of skin, anorexia, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, helminthiasis, constipation, strangury, cough, asthma, bronchitis, hiccough, catarrh, anaemia, haemorrhages, haemoptysis, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, fever, giddiness, urethrorrhoea, elephantiasis, dropsy, hysteria, epilepsy, chronic otorrhea, ring worm, gonorrhoea, amenorrhoea, jaundice, conjunctivitis, general debility and diabetes.

Ayurvedic Properties

Rasa: Tikta, Katu.

Guna: Ruksha, Laghu.

Veerya: Ushna.

Vipaka: Katu.

Doshaghnata: Tridoshashamaka.

Rogaghnata: Shotha, Vedana, Vrana, Shwasa, Aruchi, Vibandha, Kamala, Jalodara, Krimi, Pandu, Kasa, Pratishyaya, Shukrameha, Prameha, Kandu, Shitapitta, Kushtha.

Karma: Varnya, Kushthaghnata, Raktaprasadana, Raktavardhaka, Vranashodhana, Vranaropana, Hikkani-grahana, Shwasahara, Vishaghnata, Anulomana, Pittarechaka, Ruchi Vardhaka, Krimighna, Shothaghnata, Vedanasthapana, Jwaraghnata, Mutrasangrahaniya, Mutravirajaniya.

Physical Constants

Total ash - 5.45%, Acid insoluble ash - 0.80%, water insoluble ash - 2.80%, sulphated ash - 3.75%, Pet. Ether extractive (60-80°C) - 13.30%, Benzene extractive - 5.93%, solvent ether extractive - 6.25%, Chloroform extractive - 3.33%, Acetone extractive - 2.40%, Alcohol (95%) extractive - 5.43%, water extractive - 25.78%.

Chemical Constituents: The major chemical constituents are curcuminoids (approx 6%), the yellow colouring principles of which curcumin constitutes 50-60%; essential oil (2-7%) with high content of bisabolane derivatives. The minor components include desmethoxycurcumin, bidesmethoxycurcumin, dihydrocurcumin, phytosterols, fatty acids, polysaccharides.

Pharmacological Activities

Antibacterial, Cholagogue, Insecticidal, Antifungal, Antiinflammatory, Antiprotozoal, CNS Depressant, Antifertility, Antiarthritic, Hypocholesteremic, Antihepatotoxic, Antihistaminic.

4.2 Arka

Botanical Name: Calotropis Procera.

Natural Order: Asclepiadaceae.

Classical Names: Arka, Raktarka, Toolaphala, Kshirparna, Arkaparna, Vikirana, Asphota.

English Name: Madar.

Part Used: Leaf.

Actions and Uses

The whole dried plant is bitter, thermogenic, laxative, anthelmintic, anticarcinogenic, expectorant and good tonic. It is used in worms, strangury, ulcers. The root bark is bitter,

febrifuge, anthelmintic, depurative, laxative and is useful in cutaneous disease, intestinal worms, cough, ascites, anasarca.

The powdered root promotes gastric secretions and is useful in bronchitis, dyspepsia, gastro enteritis, dysentery, piles, boils, scrotal enlargement, filariasis and cancer. The leaves are used in the treatment of paralysis, arthritis, swellings, pain, leprosy, skin diseases, wounds, ear diseases and cancer.

The flowers are bitter, astringent, digestive, appetiser, stomachic, anthelmintic and tonic. They are useful in asthma, catarrh, anorexia, inflammations and tumours. The latex is thermogenic and used as blistering agent. In large dose it is purgative and emetic.

Ayurvedic Properties

Rasa: Katu, Tikta; (Flower) Tikta, Madhura.

Guna: Ruksha, Laghu, Tikshna.

Veerya: Ushna.

Vipaka: Katu.

Doshaghnata: Kaphavatashamaka.

Rogaghnata: **Sotha** - vedanayuktavikara, Shleepada, Amavata, Karnaroga, Vrana, Granthi, Shotha, Khalitya, Charmaroga, Switra, Kusttha, Khalitya, Arsha, Dantashula, Agnimandya, Ajirna, Yakridvikara, Vibandha, Gulma, Udararoga, Krimi, Visuchika, Upadansha, Hriddaurbalya, Raktavikara, Kasa, Shwasa, Kushtha, Jirnajwara, Vishamajwara, Sarpavisha.

Karma: Vedanasthapana, Shothahara, Vranashodhana, Kushthaghna, Jantughna, Vamanopaga, Deepana, Pachana, Pittasaraka, Rechana, Krimighna, Amashayashobhaka, Hridayottejaka, Raktashodhaka. (Flower) Raktapittaprashamana, Kaphanissaraka, Kushthaghna, Jwaraghna, Vishamajwara-pratibandhaka, Katupaushtika, Balya.

Physical Constants

Root: Foreign matter - Not more than 2%; Total ash - < 4%; Acid soluble ash - Not more than 1%; Alcohol soluble extractive - not less than 2%; water soluble extractive - Not less than 8%.

Root Bark: Total ash - 17.40%; Acid insoluble ash - 6.46%; water soluble extractive - 14.50%; Alcohol soluble extractive - 20.00%; Pet. Ether extractive - 3.75%; N Hexane extractive - 0.952%; Benzene extractive - 0.824%, chloroform extractive - 2.42%; Alcohol extractive - 12.25%; water extractive - 8.72%.

Leaf: Ash value - 20.20%; Acid insoluble ash - 3.14%; water soluble extractive - 35.27%; Alcohol soluble extractive - 8.16%.

Chemical Constituents

Root Bark: Benzoyllineolone, benzoylisolineolone, and b-amyirin, three oleanene type triterpenes namely calatropoleanyl ester (Olean-13 (18)-ene- 3 β - γ l acetate), proceroleanenol A (Olean -13 (18) - ene - 9 α - ol) and proceroleanenol B (Olean - 13 (18) - diene - 3 a - ol) Flower : Evanidin 3 - rhamnoglucoside and cyanidin 3 - rhamnaglucoside - (esters of β - colotropeols, - β - amyirin volatile and long chain fatty acids, esters of waxy acids, and alcohols.

Latex: Voruscharin (0.45%), calactin (0.15%), Calactin composed of calotropageninand hexose, uzarigenin, syriogenin, proceroside, calotropin, calactininc acid, uscharin, α - amyirin, β - amyirin, β - sitosterol - and calotoxin (0.15%). Stem Bark : α - and β - calotropeols, β - amyirin, giganteol, a colourlesswax, small amount of tetracyclic terpene - and traces of sterols. Leaves : β - amyirin, cardenolide, calotropin, calotropagenin.

Pharmacological Activities: Anticancer, Antiinflammatory, Antimicrobial, nematocidals, high fibrinolytic, anticoagulant, Vermicidal, Anthelmintic, Stimulant, Spasmogenic and mild diuretic. Calotropin showed digitalise like action on heart, but its action was not cumulative and less harmful.

4.3 Sarshapa

Botanical Name: *Brasicacompestris*.

Natural order: Cruciferae.

Classical Names: Sarshapa, Siddhartha.

English Name: Mustard (Seed) Part Used : Seed (Oil)

Action & Uses: Oil expressed by the seeds of sharshapa is widely used as edible oil and for massage in Northern India. It is slight bitter, pungent, anthelmintic, tonic stimulant, and has emetic property. It is used as rubifacient by external application. It is used in worms and in cutaneous diseases as it has got an rejuvenating and cleansing effect on the skin. It is said best remedy for spleenomegali. It is used in parotitis, sciatica, paraplegia, gout, Inflammatory swellings, urticaria etc., Luke warm oil is widely used in ear-ache, itching, tinnitus and deafness as ear drops.

Ayurvedic Properties: Rasa: Katu, Tikta.

Guna: Tikshna, Srightha.

Veerya: Ushna.

Vipaka: Katu

Doshaghnata: Kapha – Vatashamaka.

Rogaghnata: Kustha, Plihavruddhi, Krimiroga, Rajorodha, Vishghna, Udardaghna, Lekhana, Karnaroga, Vatavyadhi.

Karma: Vidahi, Agnidipana, Vamanopaga, Varnya, Raktapittavardhaka, Krimighna, Jantughna, Dantapuyaghna, Lekhana, Kusthghna, Shonitotklesh (seed).

Physical Constants

Moisture 7.60%, N-substances 29.10%, N-free extract 19.20%, ether extract 28.20%, Ash 5.00%, Crude fibre 11.00%, The seed yeild - 27-33% offixed oil. Specific (150 / 15 0) 0.912 - 0.917, $n = 1.4633 - 1.4670 / 400$; saponification value = 169 - 177; Iodine value = 99 - 107.

Chemical Constants: Fixed oil : 27-33%, the volatile oil : 0.7 - 1.2%, sinigringlucoside all ylisothiocyanate. Specification of the pharmaceutical oil are (B.P.C.).

Sp. Gr 1.014 - 1.025; n_{200} , 1.525 - 1.530; and sinalbin, sulphocynide, lecithin, myrocin, protein & minerals, phospates of potassium, magnesium and calcium.

Pharmacological Activities: Emetic stimulant, digestive stimulant, rubefacient, antipruritic, sporostatic, antifungal.

5. CONCLUSION

ArkaTaila has been mentioned in *Shaarangadhara* is very simple formula having ingredients i.e. *Haridraa* (*Curcuma longa*), *ArkaPatraSwarasa* (*Calotropisprocera*) and *SarshapaTaila* (*Brassica campetries*). Contains of Arkataila are having many properties like Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic activity, Antifungal, Antimicrobial, nematicidals, high fibrinolytic, anticoagulant, Vermicidal, Anthelmintic, Stimulant, Spasmogenic and mild diuretic, By this properties Arkataila can use in KarnaRoga. Karpoorana with Arkataila is best treatment in Karnaroga.