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Review Article

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BHUMYAMALAKI AS A HEPATOPROTECTIVE DRUG- A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Pediatric liver disease is common entity in children due to many causes. Rasayana is the therapy mostly used for promotion of strength. Bhumyamalaki is traditional Ayurvedic medicine which am going to prove as a hepato protective. Pediatric liver diseases is common entity in children resulting from different causes. Hepato biliary disorders are major cause of mortality and morbidity among Indian infants and children. It is having tikta, Kashaya, Madhura rasa along with Madhura Vipaka and Sheeta Virya. Uses- Kamala- Bhumyamalaki patra swarasa. And in Yakrutodara- Whole patra swarasa. Bhumyamalaki as Hepato protective, Bilirubin reduction- The active ingredient Phyallanthin andrographolide will help in reduction of bilirubin. Liver enzyme normalization. Bhumyamlaki is commonly used for treatment of several liver disorders particularly in HBV infection. It is having potent antioxidant effect characterized by modest increase in level of Ascorbic acid and Gallic acid. It is having appetite stimulant activity. Bhumyamalaki is one of the important liver

protecting herb. It is having hepato protective activity due to having active contents like flavoinoids, tannins, lignans and terpenes, which are having antioxidant effect. It improves liver detoxification, increase the bile secretion and has anti-inflammatory properties.

KEYWORDS: *Bhumyamalaki*, Hepatic disorders.

INTRODUCTION

Hepatology is a branch of medicine concerned with study, prevention, diagnosis and management of diseases that affect liver, gall bladder, biliary tree and pancreas. Hepato biliary disorders are major cause of morbidity and mortality among Indian infants and children. These disorders have genetic, familial, metabolic, infective, neoplastic and immuno mediated origin. [2] Pediatric liver disease is common entity in children resulting from different causes including hepatocyte injury and cholestasis. [1] According to WHO, 5 to 10% of children have non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases. Maximum incidence in age group of 6 to 12 years. The incidence of chronic liver diseases were 1.1% of total admissions. Rasayana is the therapy which is mostly used for promotion of strength including immunity and allievation of disorders. Rasayana means the way of attaining excellent Rasadi seven dhatu. The dravya which promotes the body tissues known as Rasayana. Charaka said that, "Rasasya ayanam Rasayanam." There are two types of Rsayana, that is Kutipraveshika and Vatatpika Bhumyalaki is a naturally occurring substances in Ayurvedic traditional medicines. It is herbaceous shrub with beautiful green leaves. Bhui Amla is a weed that grows arund 2 feet tall and has small leaves. The flowers are small and monoecious and are found in pairs with red colour. The fruits are tiny, smooth capsules containing seeds. It is known for its antiinflammatory and prophylactic properties. I am going to discuss the *Bhumyamlaki* as a hepato protective.^[3]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bhumyamalaki- Latin Name- Phyllanthus niruri.

Family- Euphorbiaceae

Part Used- Whole plant

Rasapanchaka-

Rasa- Tikta, Kashaya, Madhura

Guna- Laghu, Ruksha

Virya- Sheeta

Vipaka- Madhura

Doshghnta- Pitta, Kapha Shamaka

Rogaghnta

Kamala, Pandu, Kaphaja Kushta, Visha, Shwasa, Trishn, Daha, Hidhma, Kaasa, Pipasa.

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Aamayika Prayoga

- 1) Kamala- The Swarasa of Bhumyamalaki patra in empty stomach.
- 2) Yak rutodara- Whole plant Swarasa.
- 3) Shotha- Patra and Moola Kalka along with Tandulodaka.

Aushdha Matra^[4]

☐ For Kalka, Choorna, Avaleha

- ✓ Birth to 1 month- 1 ratti(125mg)
- ✓ Every month till 12 months-increase by 1 ratti
- ✓ 2 year-1 masha
- ✓ 2 year to 16 year-increase 1 masha every year.

☐ For Kwath

- ✓ 1 month- 4 ratti(480mg)
- ✓ Accordingly increased by the Kalka, Kwath and Avaleha.

Chemical Compositions

- 1) In Leaves, Stem and Roots- Biologically active components are Ligans, Glycosides, Flavonoids, Alkaloids, Ellagitans, Phenyl proponoids, Amarin, Gernanin, Corilagain.
- 2) Plant- Common lipids, Sterols, Flavonoids
- 3) Leaves- Niranthin, Niretetralin phyltetralin.
- 4) Roots- Kameferol 4 rhamnopyranocyte and criodictiol 7 rhamnopyranoside, lup 20(29)-en-3 beta-ol and its acetates.

Pharmacological Actions

- ✓ Hepato protective- *Bhumyamalaki* extract protects the liver.
- ✓ Bilirubin reduction- It contains active ingredient like Phyllanthin and rogra pholide which help to reduce the bilirubin.
- ✓ Anti-viral- Its used as Anti-viral therapy, particularly against Hepatitis B.
- ✓ Other properties like Anti-bacterial, Hypo lipidaemic, Hypoglycemic, Analgesic, Antiinflammatory, Cardio-protective and more.
- ✓ Anti-oxidant- Decreased lipid perioxidation and increased anti-oxidant levels. It protect the hepatic cells from oxidative stress.

✓ Liver enzyme normalization- It aid in normalizing level of serum enzymes that are indicative of liver health. This help in restoring the livers function and improving the pathophysioligical status of liver.

DISCUSSION

- ✓ *Bhumyamalaki* is an important liver protecting Ayurvedic herb and its known for its mechanical properties.
- ✓ The hepatoprotective activity is due to rich in content of flavonoids, tannins, lignans and terpenes which have antioxidant properties.
- ✓ The primary mechanism of action are oxidative, scavenging, pro-inflammatory cytokine inhibition suppression of N-fibrosis-cytokine(NF-KB) signaling, anti-oxidant enzyme upregulation and priliferative pathways.
- ✓ Its anti-oxidant properties help to neutralize the free radicals and it reduces the oxidative stress.
- ✓ Hepato protective activities are mediated by modulation of multiple molecular pathways.
- ✓ It is associated with oxidative stress, inflammatory, and liver remodeling pathways.
- ✓ It improves the liver detoxification, increase bile secretion, and has anti-inflammatory properties.
- ✓ That helps to reduce the liver damage and improve the functions of the liver.

CONCLUSION

- ✓ Phyllanthus niruri is one of the traditional herbal medicine is commonly used for treatment of several liver disorders particularly in HBV infection.
- ✓ *Bhumyamlaki* is having potent anti-oxidant effect characterized by a modest increase in the levels of ascorbic acid and gallic acid along with increase in the level of super oxide dismutase (SOD), catalase, glutathione peroxidase and vitamin C.
- ✓ P. niruri cause a reduction in ALP levels.
- ✓ It also showed a modest reduction in level of total cholesterol and triglycerides.
- ✓ It is also having appetite stimulant activity.

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