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Review Article

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A DRUG REVIEW OF SHAIVALADYA GHRITA

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda can be defined as a system which uses principles of nature to promote, preserve health, eradicate diseases. This system focuses on keeping body, mind and spirit of an individual in equilibrium with nature. The materia medica of ayurveda comprises of resources of plant, animal, metal, mineral origin. Besides the Five basic formulations viz 'Swarasa','Kalka','Kwatha, 'Hima' and 'Phantha'., there are many secondary preparations, description of which is explained in the classics .Medicated Ghee and oils are one such important category. Shaivaladi Ghrit is mentioned as Dahashamak lepa in Charak Sutra Sthana third Aragvadhiye Adhaya. It contains Ceretophyllum demersum, Nelumbium speciousum, Santalum album.

KEYWORDS: Dahashamak, Shaival, Ghrita, Kamal.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is a science of living being. It describes various disease,and treatment method. It is systematically documented oldest medical system of the world is existing in Indian scenario since time immemorial. In present era anorectal disorder are commonly seen in day to day practice. Pain, Burning sensation, bleeding are common symptoms in Ano-rectal disorder. Local application of medicated Ghee give relief from Pain and burning sensation as it conatin drugs of Sheeta virya and Ghee is also Dahashamak. Medicated Ghee is prepaired by boiling with prescribed decoctions and paste of drug. Shaivaladi Ghrita can also be used for healing in vrana.

Aim: Shaivaladi Ghrita is beneficial in Parikartika.

Table 1: Composition of Shaivaladhi Ghrita.

S.NO	Drug Name	Latin Name	Family	Part Used	Quantity
01	Gau Ghrita	Cow Ghrita			4840 gm
02	Shaival	Ceretophyllum demersum	Ceratophyllaceae	Whole part	110 gm
03	Padma	Nelumbium speciousum	Nelumbonaceae	Flower	110 gm
04	Veta	Calamus ratang	Arecaceae	Leaf	110 gm
05	Tung	Mensva Ferrea	Guttiferae	Stem	110 gm
06	Prapondrik	Nelumbo nucifera	Nelumdenaceae	Flower	110 gm
07	Khas	Vetiveria Zizaniodes	Poaceae	Mool	110 gm
08	Lodhra	Symplocus racemosa	Symplocaeceae	Saar	110 gm
09	Priyangu	Callicarpa macrophylla	Verbenaceae	Seed	110 gm
10	Kaliyak	Barberis arishta	Berberidaceae	Saar	110 gm
11	Chandan	Santaulum album	Santalaceae	Saar	110 gm
12	Utpal	Nymphoea stellata	Nymphaeaceae	Flower	110 gm

Preparation

- Each drug is taken 110 gm i.e kalka of drug is 1210 gm and Gau ghrita is taken four times of kalka (4.84 kg) and water four times of ghrita i.e. 19.36 kg.
- Take all the ingredients in Kalka form.
- Mix them homogenously in Kalka form.
- Then add 4.84 kg of Ghrita and 19.36 kg of water in it.
- Keep the mixture on Mandagni and wait for Ghrita sidha lakshanas.

Dose- 05 ml of Shaivaladhi Ghrita is applied.

Pharmacodynamics of Drugs

01) Shaival
- Latin Name – Ceretophyllum demersum
- Family- Ceretophyllaceae
- Ras- Kashay,Tikta,Madhura
- Guna-Laghu,Ruksha
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Katu

02) Padma
- Latin Name-Nelumbium Speciousum
- Family – Nymphaeaceae
- Rasa-Kashay, Tikta, Madhura
- Guna-Lahu
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Madhura

03) Veta
- Latin Name-Calamus ratang
- Family-Arecacea
- Rasa-Kashay, Tikta, Madhura
- Guna- Laghu, Snigdha
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Katu

04) Tung
- Latin Name-Mensva Ferrea
- Family-
- Rasa- Tikta, Kashay
- Guna- Ruksha, Tikshna, Laghu
- Virya-Ushna
- Vipaka-Katu

05) Prapondrik
- Latin Name- Nelumbo nucifera
- Family-Nelumbonaceae
- Rasa-Kashay, Tikta, Madhura
- Guna-Laghu, Ruksha
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Madhura

06) Khas
- Latin Name-Vetiveria Zizaniodes
- Family-Graminae
- Rasa-Tikta, Madhura
- Guna-Laghu, Ruksha
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Katu

07) Lodhra
- Latin Name- Symplocos Racemosa
- Family-Symplocaceae
- Synonyms-
- Rasa- Kashaya, Tikta
- Guna-Laghu,Ruksha
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Katu

08) Priyangu
- Latin Name-Callicarpa Amacrophylla
- Family-Lamiaceae
- Synonyms-
- Rasa-Kashay, Tikta, Madhura
- Guna- Laghu,Ruksha
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Katu

09) Kaliyak
- Latin Name-Barberis Arishta
- Family-Barberidaceae
- Synonyms-
- Rasa-Kashay, Tikta
- Guna-Laghu, Ruksha
- Virya-Ushna
- Vipaka-Katu
- Karma-Pitta-Kapha shamak

10) Chandan
- Latin Name-Santaulum Album
- Family-Santalaceae
- Synonyms-
- Rasa-Tikta, Madhura
- Guna-Laghu, Ruksha
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Katu
- Karma-Kapha-Pitta shamak

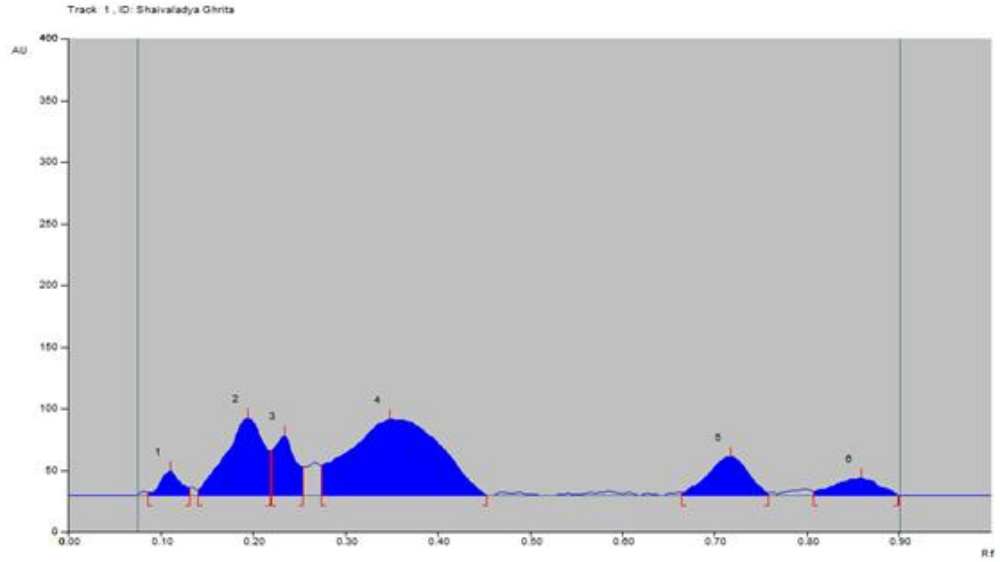
11) Utpal
- Latin Name-Nymphoea Stellata
- Family-Nymphoeaceae
- Synonyms-
- Rasa-Kashay, Tikta, Madhura
- Guna-Laghu, Ruksha, Pichhil
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Madhura
- Karma-Tridoshhar mainly vata-pitta shamak

12) Ghrita

Ä`ra fiRkkfuygja jl'kqØ©tlka Çgre~ A
fu±oki.k e`nqdja Lojo±.kçlknue~ AA
- Ras-Madhura
- Guna-Snigdha, mridu, guru, yogvahi
- Virya-Sheeta
- Vipaka-Madhura
- Karma-Tridoshashamak, Agnidipana, Balya, Deepana, Tejobalakara, Vishahara, Dahashamak.

HPTLC FINGERPRINTING REPORT		
	:	
	:	
SAMPLE	**:**	SHAIVALADYA GHRITA
Date of Report	**:**	09/02/2021
Preparation of Test solution: Take 0.1 mL of Sample in a test tube and dilute it with 1 mL of Hexane. Mix well. Use the Test solution thus obtained for HPTLC fingerprinting.		
Preparation of Spray reagent [5 % Sulphuric acid in Methanol reagent]: 5 mL Sulphuric acid is cautiously mixed with 100 mL Methanol.		
Chromatographic Conditions:		
Application Mode		CAMAG Linomat 5 – Applicator
Filtering System		Whatman filter paper No. 1
Stationary Phase		MERCK - TLC / HPTLC Silica gel 60 F_{254} on Aluminum sheets
Application (Y axis) Start Position		10 mm
Development End Position		80 mm from plate base
Sample Application Volume		10.0 µL
Development Mode		CAMAG TLC Twin Trough Chamber
Chamber Saturation Time		30 minutes
Mobile Phase (MP)		Petroleum ether : Di-ethyl ether : Acetic acid (9 : 1 : 0.1 v/v)
Pre-chromatographic derivatization		After sample spotting pre-chromatographic derivatization done with 5 % Alcoholic KOH (2.0 µL) followed by heating the plate for 10 minutes on TLC Plate Heater Preheated at 100 ± 5^0C.
Visualization		@ 254 nm, @ 366 nm (after derivatization) and @ 540 nm (after derivatization)
Spray reagent		5 % Sulphuric acid in Methanol
Derivatization mode		CAMAG – Dip tank for about 1 minute
Drying Mode, Temp. & Time		TLC Plate Heater Preheated at 100± 5^0C for 3 minutes

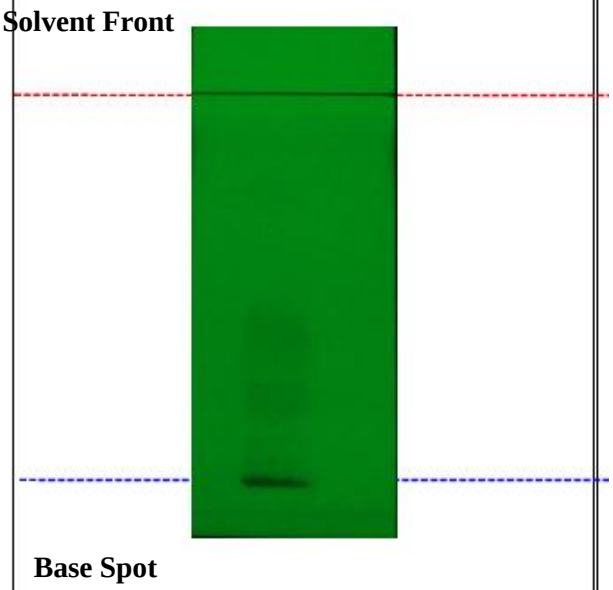
HPTLC Chromatogram @ 254 nm



2D chromatogram

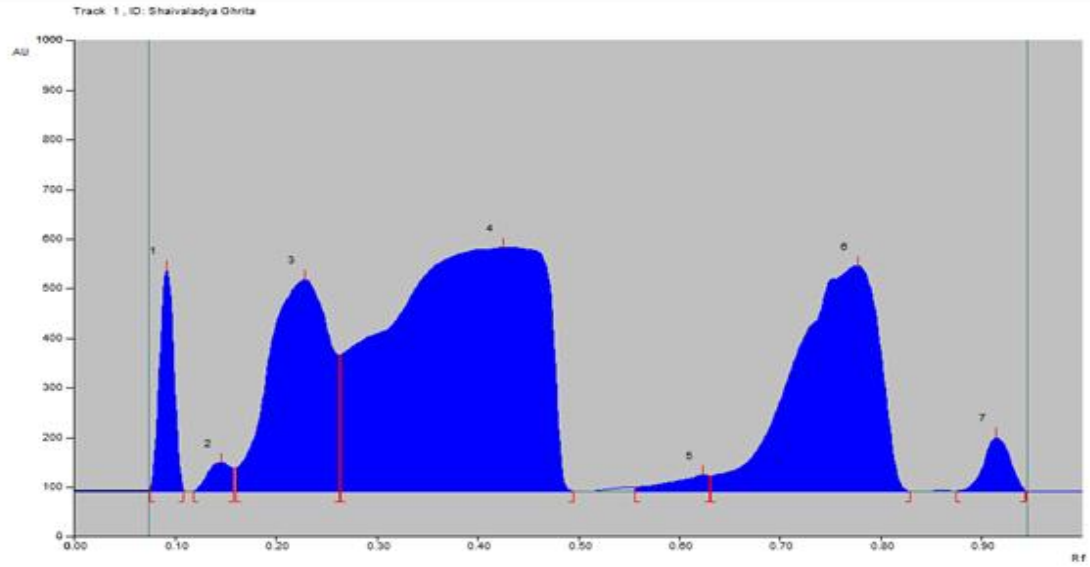
R_f value	
Spot No.	**Track T1**
1	0.11
2	0.19
3	0.23
4	0.35
5	0.72
6	0.86

Track T1: Shaivaladya Ghrita



	Analyzed by	Checked by	Approved by
Designation	Asst. Officer – R&D	Asst. Manager – R&D	Sr. Manager – R&D
Signature			

HPTLC Chromatogram @ 366 nm (after derivatization)

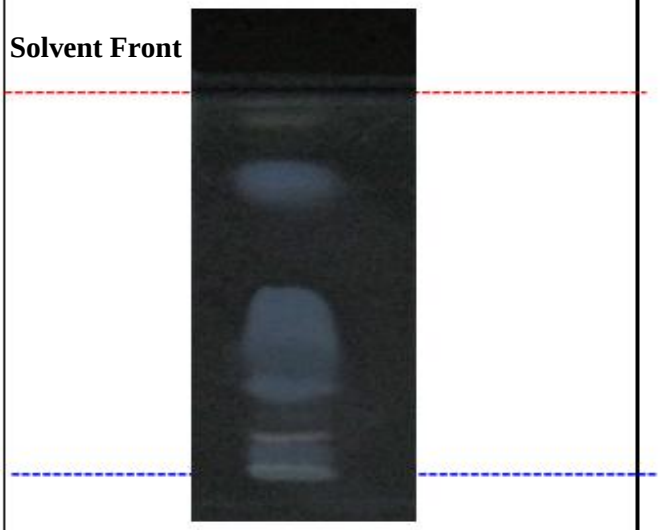


2D chromatogram

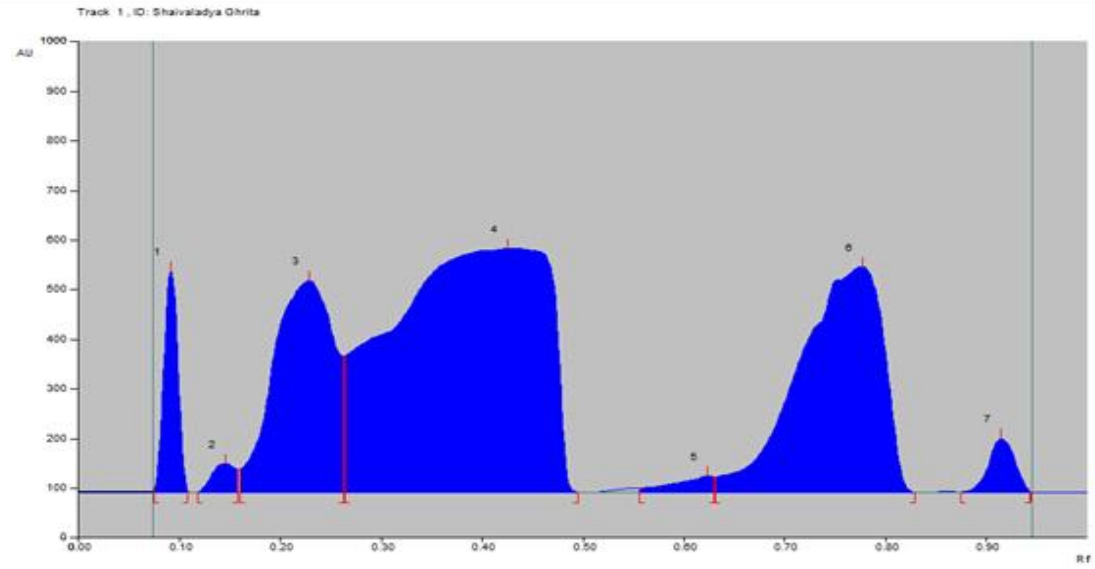
R_f value	
Spot No.	**Track T1**
1	0.11
2	0.15
3	0.23
4	0.43
5	0.62
6	0.78
7	0.91

Track T1: Shaivaladya Ghrita

HPTLC Plate



HPTLC Chromatogram @ 366 nm (after derivatization)

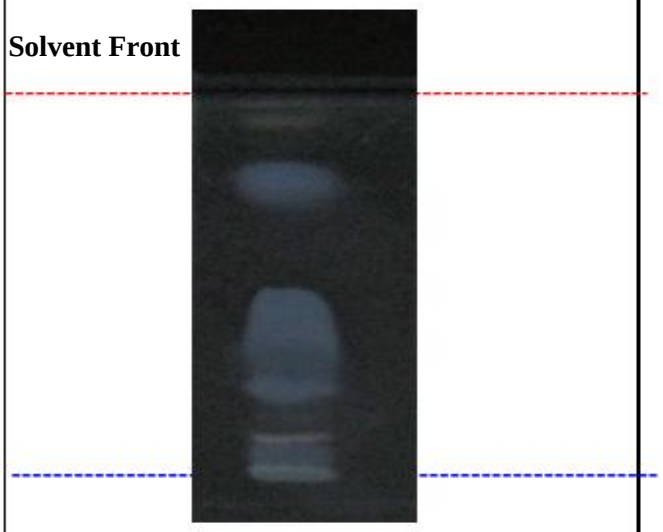


2D chromatogram

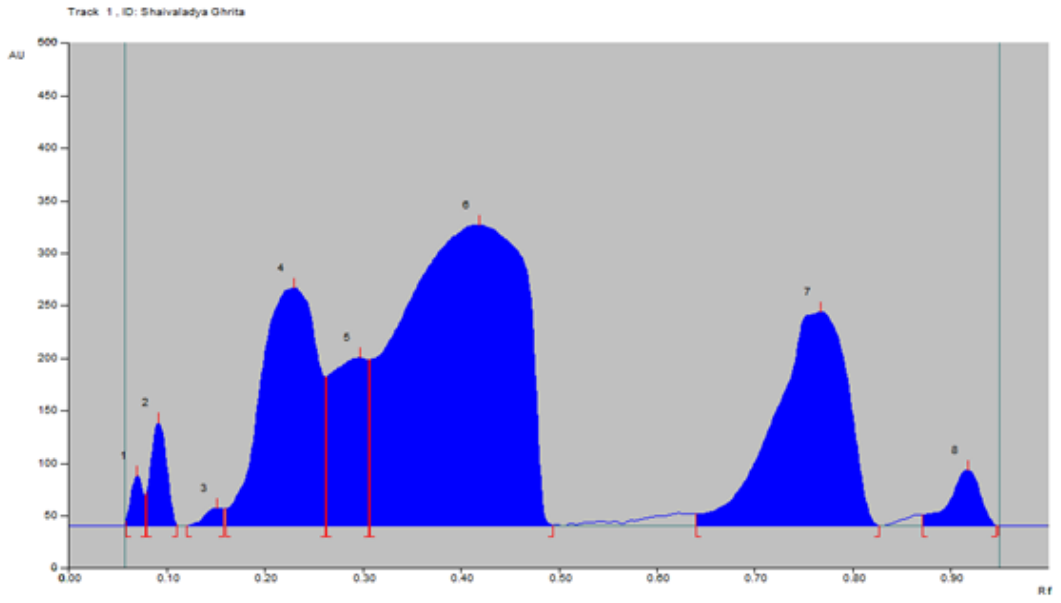
R_f value	
Spot No.	**Track T1**
1	0.11
2	0.15
3	0.23
4	0.43
5	0.62
6	0.78
7	0.91

Track T1: Shaivaladya Ghrita

HPTLC Plate



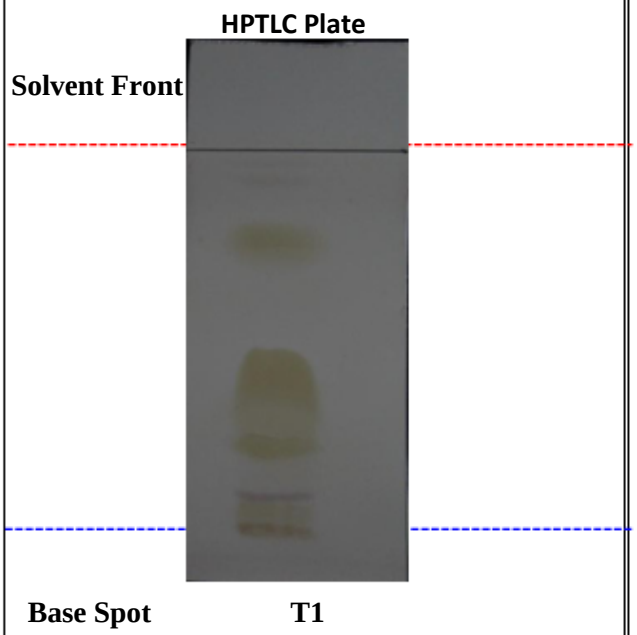
HPTLC chromatogram @ 540 nm (after derivatization)



2D chromatogram

R_f va lue	
Spot No.	**Track T1**
1	0.07
2	0.11
3	0.15
4	0.23
5	0.30
6	0.43
7	0.78
8	0.91

Track T1: Shaivaladya Ghrita



DISSCUSSION

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION

- **Shaival-** has Analgesic, Anti –inflamatory, Anti microbial properties. Used in the treatment of wounds, Fever, burning sensation. It contain various type of phytomolecules like Flavonoids, alkaloids, glycosides, tannins and cardiac glycoside also it contain magnesium, calcium dry matter, nitrogen free extract, crude protein, fibre, crude fat and ash.
- **Veta-** contain Salicin compound in its bark which act as Aspirin has Analgesic, Antipyretic,Anti-inflammatory properties. It's bark contain Delphidinin, Sainidin, Pipcholic acid, frazilinin, Picin, Salicin, Salicortin, Salireprocide and Salicase enzyme. Flower contain Glycoside and Saponin.
- **Tung-** prevent infection due to its antimicrobial and strong wound healing .It's topical application helps to reduce pain and inflammation due to its analgesic and anti- inflammatory property. It contain Mesuol and Mesuone which has Anti- microbial property
- **Prapondrik–** It contain Neospahrin, Romerin, Nor-neospahrin.Its dry seeds contain protein 17.2%, Fat 2.4%, carbohydrate 66.6%.Other than this calcium, Phosphur, Iron, Ascorbic acid and sugar is present. Used in bleeding disorder, burning sensation
- **Khas**-- Its major constituents are beta- vetispirene (1.6-4.5%), Khusimol (3.4-13.7%), vetiselinenol (1.3-7.8%) and alpha-vetivone (2.5-6.3%) Dahaprashaman, Twakdosha har, Varnaya.
- **Lodra-** Lodra bark contain Loturine 0.24 % Colloturine 0.02%, Loturidine 0.06%. Help in healing the wound.
- **Priyangu-** Calliterpenone and its acetate are seen in seeds, leaves and aerial parts. Crategolic acid, 2 alpha hydroxyursolic acid, ursolic acid, beta-sitosterol, beta –D-glucoside, apigenin, luteolin, propronic acid, c22-c24 faty acids, ethyl ester of c23 fatty acids are obtained from leaves. A new diterpenoid-isopropylidenocalliterpeone is isolated from essential oil of leaves along with calliterpenone and its monoacetate and characterized as 16 -alpha, 17-isopropylideno-3-oxo-pyllocladane. Decreases the burning sensation of the body and pain and swelling.
- **Uthpal-** It root contain Galic acid, Tannic acid. Seeds have 70-56% of carbohydrate and 11.31% of protein. It contain Tannic acid which stop bleeding.
- **Chandan**-The main chemical constituent is Santalola which is composed of c15h240. It has hydrocarbons like Santene, nortricycloekasantalene, aldehydes like nor-tricyclo-kasantalal 3,7,8 and the acids alpha and beta-santalic acids and alcohols like santenol, alpha-santalol, beta-santalol, teresantalol and more. – The main chemical constituent is Santalola. Has Haemostatic and Antipyretic properties.
- **Kaliyak**-Berberis aristata contains mainly yellow coloured alkaloids Berberine, oxyberberine berbamine, armoline, a protoberberine alkaloids Karachine, palmatine, oxycanthine and taxilamine and tannins, sugar, starch- It contain alkaloids like Berbamine, Berberine, Oxycanthine. Berberine has antimicrobial, antiprotozoal, antidiarrhoel property.
- **Ghrita**-has Analgesic, anti inflammatory property. It contain large quantities of butyrate, a fatty acid that has been linked to an immune system response that soothes inflammation. This also has anti-viral properties and contribute to a healthy digestive system by helping heal and repair the stomach linning. According to Sushruta samhita, it is great to build dhatus, and pacify the Vata, Pitta doshas. It is rich in anti-oxidants, linoleic acid and fat soluble vitamins like A,E,D.

COUNCLUSION

Ghee, known as Ghrita in Sanskrit, is clarified butter that originated in ancient India. Shaivaladi ghrita contain ten drugs which mentained as Dahashamak Ghrita in Charak samhita. It is helpfull in releiving pain & burning sensation present in Ano-rectal patient.

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