

## ROLE OF CHAKRAMARDA IN VARIOUS SKIN INFECTIONS

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## ABSTRACT

In India 5 out of 100 people suffer from skin infections. In the present study evaluation of antifungal activity of Chakramarda<sup>[1]</sup> is shown. Skin is the largest organ of human body. Its size and external location makes it susceptible to a wide variety of disorders. In recent years there has been increase in incidence of skin problem due to various reasons like Poverty, Poor sanitation, Unhygienic condition, Pollution etc. Dadru is one among Kushta Roga affecting all the age of population. It is Kapha-Pitta Pradhan Vyadhi and presents clinically with the features of Kandu, Raga, Pidika, Daha, Rookshata, Udgata Mandala etc. and can be correlated with Tinea infection. Management of Dadru includes Shodhana, Shaman and Bahiparimarjan Chikitsa. Chakramarda is a wild crop grows in most part of India and it is known as Ringworm plant. So here in this study Chakramadadi Pralepa was used to evaluate the efficacy in Dadru. Therefore, it was concluded that as concentration of Chakramarda drug increases the antifungal activity also increases.

**KEYWORDS:** Kushta, Chakramarda seeds, Antifungal activity, Krimighna action.

## INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is the Upanga of Atharvaveda. It is a science which compares how to live a long and healthy life. Ayurveda is a mother of all medical sciences. All Nations in the world have now accepted "Ayurveda" as one of the precious and valuable medical system. Ayurveda describes a way to healthy life and it aim at maintenance of that health and the prevention of that disease and also cure of the disease. After curing the disease Apunarbhava Chikitsa is also mentioned in Ayurveda. That is the protection against disease is given.

Chakramarda (Cassia tora Linn) belonging to family Fabaceae<sup>[2]</sup> contains alkaloids, flavonoids, phenol, tannins, saponins, sugar, glycosides, steroids, Carbohydrates, glycosides, carboxylic acid, Resin and anthraquinone which are responsible for its various pharmacological properties<sup>[4]</sup> and has been widely used in Ayurveda. Dermatophytoses are superficial fungal infections of the skin.<sup>[3]</sup> Though it is not very harmful & has no fatal ill effects, it is considerably troublesome to the patients. The fungal infection is commonly seen as ringworm or tenia.<sup>[5]</sup> In Bhavaprakasha, madanpala and

kaiyadeva nigantus has mentioned, Chakramarda (Cassia tora. Linn) beeja to possess krimighna properties. Chakramarda seeds (Cassia tora Linn) mainly contain anthraquinone, glycosides, cassiaside, rubrofusarin & toralactone.<sup>[6]</sup> Tila (Sesamum indicum) seeds contain flavonoids, phenolic acids, alkaloids, tannins.<sup>[7]</sup> All these properties impart antimicrobial, antipruritic, antioxidant and antiulcer activities.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Textual references for chakramarda

- Charaka Samhita, Chikitsa Sthana, 7 / 16  
कुष्ठ एडगजः सविडंग दे च निशे राजवृक्षश्च।  
कुष्ठोदालनमद्य सपिप्पलीपाकलं योजयं ॥<sup>[9]</sup>
- Vanga Sena. Kustha. 67  
चक्रमर्दस्य बीजानि जीरकं च समांशकुम  
स्तोकं सुदर्शनामूलं दद्रु कुष्ठ विनाशनम् ॥<sup>[10]</sup>

- Vanga Sena. Kustha. 66  
चक्रमर्द बीजन्तु मूलकांबू प्रपेषितं ।  
दद्रुघ्नं लेपनं कुर्यात् शिगु मूल त्वचो अथवा ॥<sup>[11]</sup>
- कुष्ठचिकित्सायां चक्रमर्दबीजादिप्रलेपः चक्रमर्दस्य  
बीजानि जीरकश्च समांशिकम् ।  
स्तोकं सुदर्शनामूलं दद्रु कुष्ठ विनाशनम् ॥<sup>[12]</sup>  
Charaka Samhita, Chikitsa Sthana, 7/124
- सिध्म कुष्ठ एडगजः सर्जरसो..... सिध्मकुष्ठानाम्  
।क्राञ्जिक युक्तं तु पृथंगमतमिदम उद्वर्तनं क्रमशो लेपाः  
।<sup>[12]</sup>  
Ashtanga Hridaya, Uttara Tantra, 24/10
- कण्डूकासक्रिमि श्वास दद्रु कुष्ठ प्रणुल्लघु ।<sup>[13]</sup>  
Dhanwantri Nighantu
- Vanga Sena  
पक्रमर्दम् ।<sup>[14]</sup>
- Bhava Parkasha Nighantu - Haritkyadi varga  
चक्रमर्दी लघुः स्वादू रूक्षः पित्तोनिलापहः ।  
हृद्यो हिमः कफ श्वास कुष्ठ दद्रुकृमीन्हरेत् ॥<sup>[15]</sup>
- Kaiyadeva Nighantu, - Aushadhi Varga  
चक्रमर्दः देद्रुघ्नः स्यादेडगजः क्षोडको मर्दकस्तथा  
र्तकस्त्वेडराज चक्रमश्च चक्रि ॥<sup>[16]</sup>

### Dosha Karma

Kapha Vaata Shamaka, Rechaka, Kapha Nisaraka, Hridaya, rakt Prasadaka, Vishghana, Nadibalya, Anuloman, Krimighana, Yakrit uttejaka, Ojovardhaka.

### Various formulations in kushtha

1. Chakramarda, Vidanga, Haridra, Daruharidra, Aaragvadha (root), and Kustha, this combination is excellent for eradicating Kustha. (Charaka Samhita Chikitsa Sthana. 7/161)<sup>[17]</sup>

### Ayurvedic properties of Chakramarda

Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka	Karma
Madhur	Laghu, ruksha	Sheeta	Madhur	Kapha-Vaata Shamaka, Rechaka, Kapha Nisaraka, Hridaya, rakt prasadaka, Vishghana, Nadibalya, Anuloman, Krimighana, Yakrit uttejaka, Ojovardhaka

### Important phytoconstituents present in Chakramarda are

- Palmitic acid
- Linoleic acid
- Cassiaside
- Questine
- Chrysophanic acid

2. External application of Chakramarda, Sarjarasa, etc. mixed with sour gurl is a remedy for Sidhma type of Kustha. (Charaka Samhita Chikitsa Sthana. 7/127)<sup>[18]</sup>
3. Seeds of Chakramarda, impregnated with Snuhi latex, urine, and yeast dried in the sun make a good paste for Kitibha.

### Chakramarda properties

Antifungal  
Anti-helminthic  
Anti-bacterial  
Anti- psoriatic  
Anti- shigellosis  
Anti- itching  
Anti-inflammatory  
Antioxidant  
Nitric oxide scavenging activity  
Anti-tumor  
Antimicrobial  
Laxative  
Hepatoprotective activity

### Ayurveda reference of Chakramarda

चक्रसर्दी लघुः स्वादू रूक्षः पित्तादिलापहः ।  
हृद्यो हिमः कफेवास कुष्ठ दद्रुकृमीन्हरेत् ॥  
चक्रमदफलम् फलम्  
हन्युष्णं तत्फलं कुष्ठ कण्डू दद्रु विषानिलान ।  
गुल्मकासक्रिमि श्वास नाशनम कटुकं स्मृतम् ॥  
Shloka no. 211, 212, Haritkyadi Varga, Bhava Prakash Nighantu

### Brief about chakramarda and its action

The above shloka explains the property, and actions of the herb Chakramarda. Chakramarda is light to digest, sweet in taste, and dry. It reduces pitta and Vata. It is good for the heart, cooling and pacifying Kapha, dyspnoea, skin diseases, fungal infection, and worm infestation. Nations the fruit is heat-generating and pungent in taste. It destroys skin diseases, itching sensation, fungal disease, poisonous effect, and diseases due to Vata. It also cures intestinal growths, cough, worms, and dyspnoea.

- Oleic acid
- Lignoceric acid

### Purpose of selection of drug

The formulation of Chakramard is selected for the study has described in Chakradatta in the management of

kushtha. Charkramard is having Kushtaghna property. Therefore, drug was found appropriate for this disease.

## DISCUSSION

Chakramarda is used in management of kushta and said to possess krimighna property. In Ayurveda, kushtha is described as tridoshaj predominance. All Kushtha is described as Tridoshaj Vyadhi. Complete relief was observed in Daha, Kandu, and Twak vaivarnya & improvement was seen in patches. Thus, it is concluded that the Chakramard is highly effective and shows excellent result in the treatment of Kushtha.

## CONCLUSION

Therefore it is concluded that as concentration of Chakramarda drug increases the antifungal activity also increases. Chakramarda seeds possess anti-fungal (Krimighna) action against various skin disorders. Hence Chakramarda is effective against kushta. The following conclusion can be drawn as follows. Kushta is a Tridoshaj Vyadhi with predominance symptoms like Kandu, Raga, Pidaka, Daha, Rookshata, osh. Chosh are the cardinal features of kushtha. The maintenance of hygiene is a very important issue and not to be neglected during treatment after the administration of Chakramard.

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