

A REVIEW ON DIFFERENT USE OF PROSOPIS CINERARIA IN VARIOUS TEXTS

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is the science of life it tells us how to live, protect and cure our self from the diseases. The aim of Ayurveda is to maintain the health of healthy person and alleviation of disease from the diseased. To maintain the health it describes lots of remedies as Aahar Dravya. For the alleviation of disease lots of drugs in the form of combination or in the single preparation are described. For e.g. Trifala, Chandraprabha vati as in combination or Giloy, Haritaki, Haridra as a single drug. In these context presenting drug Prosopis cineraria has a wide spectrum of use because it fulfills the both aim of Ayurveda. It can use as Aahar dravya as well as Aushadh Dravya. It's legume is used as an Aahar Dravya in drier region of India (rajasthan and gujraat) and Its legume ash is used for removal of hair as a Bhesha dravya. In the presenting review article we tried to cover all the dimensions of Prosopis cineraria from Vedic to modern era and systemically presenting it's different uses.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Aahar Dravya, Bheshaj Dravya, Prosopis cineraria.

INTRODUCTION

History of any Drug gives insight into its morphology, properties, therapeutic and dietary utility as conceived by various authors at different stages. Thus here historical review of Shami has been put forward in chronological order start from Vedic period then Samhitas and end into Nighantu period.

Prosopis cineraria occurs in the dry and arid regions of India, namely in Sind, the Punjab plains, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Deccan and the drier part of southern India; it extends in to Persia. Prosopis is a moderate size thorny tree, evergreen or nearly so, with light foliage and straggling rather slender branches armed with conical prickles. It does not exceed a height of 40ft. and a girth of 4 ft., the maximum attained being 50ft. and 6ft. respectively. Bark rough, exfoliating in thin flakes. Stem are erect at first, soon branching and becoming straggling, zigzag at the nodes, glabrous, green or reddish, covered with prickles which are at first minute, later 0.1-inch-long, internodes 2-.3-inch long. Roots are Primary root, long, thin, tapering, wiry, yellow turning brown: Lateral root few, short, fibrous, distributed down main root: nodules present. Leaves are alternate. Stipules 0.2 by 0.1 inch falcate, mucronate, green. First leaf pinnate, rachis 0.5-inch-long with occasional rudimentary or minute prickles, leaflet usually in 5 pairs opposite, with very short petiolules, 0.2 to by 0.1 inch obliquely oblong, mucronate, entire. Subsequent leaves bipinnate with one pair of opposite pinnae; rachis

0.1 to 0.2-inch-long, pinnae 0.3 to 0.6 inch with 4-6 later 7-8 pair of leaflets similar to those of first leaf. Flowers are small, cream-yellow clustered in acute spikes 5-23 cm long with a 1-2.5 mm long peduncle. Pods are pale yellow, 8-25 cm long x 4-8 mm wide, cylindrical and hanging, containing 10-25 seeds ovoid in shape and dark brown in color, packed in a brown pulp. Seeds- are 0.2 to 0.3 inch, compressed, ovate, oblong or rhomboidal, brown, smooth, hard, with a moderately hard testa. The seed retains its vitality for at least a year.

Vedic Period

Reference regarding Shami is primarily found in Atharvaveda. Here it is used in pregnant women as safeguard against miscarriage.

zmImZvTWa AaeF> tEa pu<suvn k<<t<, td!vE puEaSw vedn< tt! SÊaI mramis.^[1]

Samhitas Period

In this period various samhitas and compiled work of various Acharyas have been done and kept forward. Charak, sushrut, vagbhatt and other Acharya's complied their work. Description regarding Prosopis cineraria is available almost in all the book.

1. In Charaka samhita		
Sr.no.	Use	References
1.	For the formation of Sarasav.	Zaaliàyka----zmIzuiKti<zzpaizrl;vÁulxNvnmXUkE>sarasva iv<zitÉRviNt. (Ch.S.Su. 25/49)
2.	For hair removal.	Guaê:[mxur< ê]< kez_n< c zmI)lm. (Ch.S.Su. 27/160)
3.	For the fumigation of piles.	AkRmUl< zmIpÇmzeaR_yea xUpn< ihtm<. (Ch.S.Chi. 14/49)
2. In Sushrut samhita		
4.	For hair removal.	zmI)l<guêSvaduê]ea:{a<keznaznmœ<. (Su.S.Chi.1/107)
5.	As the ingredient of Sarpavisha Ksaragada.	kuqjzmIkipTwaZmNtkkakRicribLv---. (Sh.S..Ka.6/3)
6.	For the treatment of Skandagrah.	seamvLlIeimNÔvLII<zmI<<ibLvSyk{tkancê. (Su.S.U.28/7)
7.	As an ingredient of Kalingadivinsati for the treatment of Aamatisar.	ArlUTvKtENdkIcdaifmIkEaqjIzmI. (Su.S.U.40/41)
3. In Astang sangrah		
8.	For the fumigation of piles.	xUpyeCc s"&t zmI pÈaakR mUl manu;---. (A.S.CI.10/9)
9.	For the treatment of Grah.	saemvLI?I #NÔvLII zmI ibLv vNdak m&gaidnI---. (A.S.U.6/26)
10.	For the fumigation of eye diseases.	z<È taèe StNyen *&:q *&ta_y<Ktyv zmIpÈa xUipt<-. (A.S.U.20/4)
11.	As an ingredient of Ksharagad for the management of poisoning.	zmI Zle:matkanNtgaejIymIk {qkan!----, (A.S.U.47/21)
12.	As an ingredient of Raktastambhak formulation for the management of poisoning.	zmIkLk< ipbeCDlú[m¼ ilMpeiÖzalya. (A.S.U.47/17)
13.	For the formation of Anjjan.	taèe StNyen *&:q s*&tE zmIpÈaE xUpyet---, (A.S.U.14/21)
4. In Ashtanga hridaya		
14.	For the fumigation of piles.	AkRmUl< zmIpÇ< n&kezaa> spRk½ukmœ. (A.H.Chi.8/18)
15.	For the treatment of Grah.	tuMbIivzalarlUKazmLibLvkipTw>. (A.H.U.3/60)
16.	For the treatment of eye diseases.	saJyE> zmICDdEdaRhZUlragaiuh;Rijt!. (A.H.U.16/36)
17.	For the treatment of spider's poison in the form of collyrium & nasal medication.	---muStazmIcNdniq{qkain. (A.H.U.37/82)
18.	For the liquification of Arbuda	zmImUlkiçU{aa< bljE> syvs;RpE>. (A.H.U.30/16)

Nighantu period

Nighantu is that kind of work where synonyms are collected. The main purpose of nighantus is that which gives a comprehensive knowledge from all aspects of a

particular subject, especially plants through synonyms. The descriptions regarding actions and indications of Shami have been reviewed from various nighantus are as follows-

Sr.no.	Nighantu	References
1.	Dhanvantari Nighantu	zmI)l gué Svad— é]ae:[— keznaznm!, (D.N.Amra.sar. 5/86) it is use for the removal of hair.
2.	Kaiydev Nighantu	inhiNt k)ku:QazR> íaskasæm i³mIn,tT)l< Svadu é]ae:[< meXy< keznaznm! It use for kustha, arsh, swas, krimi, medhya and removal of hair.
3.	Madanpal Nighantu	zmI itKta l"u Zvasku:QazR>k)hTsr,a,tT)la ipTtl< é]ae:[< me,y< kezivzanm!. (M.N.Vat.63-64) It use for kustha, arsh, swas, medhya and removal of hair
4.	Bhavaprakasha Nighantu	zmI itKta kqu> zIta k;aya recnI l"u, k)kasæmñasku:QazR> k&imijTsm&ta. (B.P.vata.72-73) It use for kas, kustha, arsh, swas and krimi diseases.

5.	Raj Nighantu	zmI é]a k;aya c rKtipTtatsarijt, tT)l< tu gué Svadu itKtae:[keznaznm!. (R.N. Shal.V. 33-35) it is use for the removal of hair.
6.	Shaligram Nighantu	zmI é]a k;aya c rKtipTtatsarijt, tT)l< tu gué Svadu é]ae:[nokeznut. it is use for the removal of hair.
7.	Nighantu Ratnakar	zMya< itKta kqu> zIta k;aya recnI l"u>, kMp kas æmZvas ku:QazR i³imijNmta. It use for kas, kustha, arsh, swas and krimi diseases.

DISCUSSION

Reference regarding Shami is primarily found in Atharvaveda. In Atharvaveda it is used in pregnant women as safeguard against miscarriage. Various use of *Prosopis cineraria* is documented in Samhitas and Nighantu. It is indicated in different disease like as- Arsha (piles), Kustha (skin diseases), visha (poisoning), Swas (bronchial asthma), Grah (disease due to microbes) and in arbud (cancer). Almost all Samhita and Nighantu mentioned for Keshnashan karma (removal of hair). Bhavprakash and Kaidev nighantu mentioned for Kramighana karma (antimicrobial activity) and also indicated in skin disorder.

CONCLUSION

The multitudinous medicinal properties and uses of *Prosopis cineraria* show its importance as a useful medicinal plant. It is useful for various medicinal actions like as fumigation of piles, removal of hair and antimicrobial action.

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