



SANDHANIYA MAHAKASHAYA: AN OVERVIEW ON PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The old, conventional medical system known as Ayurveda, which is founded on folklore and ethnopharmacology, has a wealth of knowledge. One of the well-known treatises of ancient conventional medicine, the *Charaka Samhita*, has a long history of knowledge. In the fourth chapter, "*Shad Virechana Shatashriteeya*" of *Sutra Sthana* in the *Charaka Samhita*, Acharya describes 50 *Mahakashaya* or *Dashemani*. One such organisation is the *Sandhaniya Mahakashaya*, often known as Unifying medicine. The word "*sandhaniya*" literally means "to bind." The term "*sandhan*" refers to the connection of two or more objects in a way that avoids the appearance of preparation. Actually, this is what meditation is all about. The word "amalgamation" also means "mixing." A person must also be able to identify the medication, the way it is used, its beneficial components, etc.

Keywords: *Sandhaniya, Mahakashaya, Ayurveda, Dashemani.*

INTRODUCTION

It is simply stated in Ayurveda, a study of awareness-based health and healing, that in order for individuals to feel well and healthy. In particular, *Charaka Samhita* and *Sushruta Samhita*, with their respective chap-

ters C.Su.4 and S.Su.38, provide a group-based taxonomy of *Dravya*. Medicinal plants play a very important role in the health sector. Around 80% of people worldwide rely on traditional medicine, which is

largely composed of plant-based ingredients. Local wellbeing practices in India's rural and tribal villages primarily utilize 7,500 plants. Over 4,000 of them have true therapeutic advantages, yet the general public is either unaware of them or only vaguely aware of them. Around 1,200 plants are used in traditional medical systems like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and Tibetan. About 50 *Mahakashaya* or *Dashemani* have been described by Acharya in fourth chapter, “*Shad Virechana Shatashriteeya*” of Sutra Sthana in the Charaka Samhita. Each of these collections has ten plants that have a single pharmacological effect. The *Sandhaniya Mahakashaya*, often known as Unifying medicine, is one such group. It consists of the following plants: *Madhuyashthi* [*Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn.],

Guduchi [*Tinospora cordifolia* Miers.], *Prishniparni* [*Uraria picta* Desv.], *Patha* [*Cissampelos pareria* Linn.], *Lajjalu* [*Mimosa pudica* Linn.], *Mocharasa* [*Bombax ceiba* Burm.f.], *Dhataki* [*Woodfordia fruticosa*], *Lodhra* [*Symplocos racemosa*], *Priyangu* [*Callicarpa macrophylla*], *Katphala* [*Myrica esculenta*].

❖ MATERIAL/METHODS:

The 10 Drugs of *Sandhaniya Mahakashaya's Rasa, Guna, Vipaka, Virya, and Karma* were taken from Charaka Samhitha, Sushruta Samhitha, Astanga Hrudaya, Nighantus, and several additional Dravyaguna Vigyana textbooks. Images, photographs taken from Google and Journal.

DISCUSSION

Table No -1- Information of Drugs in *Sandhaniya Mahakashaya*.

S. N.	Name	Eng. Name	Botanical Name	Family
1.	<i>Madhuka</i>	Liquorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza Glabra</i>	Fabaceae
2.	<i>Guduchi</i>	Giloe	<i>Tinospora Cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae
3.	<i>Prishnaparni</i>	Prsniiparni	<i>Uraria Picta</i>	Fabaceae
4.	<i>Patha</i>	Velvetleaf	<i>Cissampelos Pareira</i>	Menispermaceae
5.	<i>Samanga</i>	Touch Me Not	<i>Mimosa Pudica</i>	Mimosaceae
6.	<i>Dhataki</i>	Fire Flame Bush	<i>Woodfordia Fruticosa</i>	Lytheraceae
7.	<i>Lodhra</i>	Lodhtree	<i>Symplocos Racemosa</i>	Symplocaceae
8.	<i>Mochrasa</i>	Silk-Cotton Tree	<i>Salmalia Malabarica</i>	Bombacaceae
9.	<i>Priyangu</i>	Perfumed Cherry	<i>Callicarpa Macrophylla</i>	Verbenaceae
10.	<i>Katphala</i>	Box Myrtle	<i>Myrica Esculenta</i>	Myricaceae

Table No-2- Description of Drugs in *Sandhaniya Mahakashaya* with their important Pharmacological action.

S.N.	Name	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka	Karma
1.	<i>Madhuka</i>	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha	Sheeta	Madhura	Balya, Varnya, Vranahara, Sothahara, Vishaghna, Rakthapittahara
2.	<i>Guduchi</i>	Tikta Kashaya	Guru, Laghu	Ushna	Madhur	Balya, Krimihara, Dahahara, Vishaghni, Deepana, Amahara

3.	<i>Prishnaparni</i>	Madhura, Katu	Laghu Sara	Ushna	Madhura	Tridosasamaka, Vranahara, Dahasamaka, Jwaraghna
4.	<i>Ambastaki (Patha)</i>	Tikta	Laghu tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Vatakaphahara Vranahara Dahasamaka Krimighna Bhagna Sandhanakara
5.	<i>Samanga</i>	Tikta, Kashaya	Laghu, Ruksha	Sheeta	Madhura	Pittakaphahara, Vranahara, Sandhaniya, Sothahara, Raktapittaghna, Raktastambhaka
6.	<i>Dhataki</i>	Kashaya, Katu	Laghu, Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahara, Vranahara, Sandhaniya, Krimighna, Vishaghna
7.	<i>Lodhra</i>	Kashaya, Madhura, Tikta	Guru, Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahara, Sita grahi, Vishagna, Sothahara, Jwarahara
8.	<i>Mochrasa</i>	Kashaya	Laghu, Snigdha	Sheeta	Madhura	Pittavatahara, Raktapradara, Daha, Raktapitta, Vranahara, Agnidagdha
9.	<i>Priyangu</i>	Tikta, Kashaya, Madhura	Guru, Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu	Vatapittahara, Dahahara, Jwarahara, Vishaghna, Stambhaka
10.	<i>Katphala</i>	Kashaya, Tikta, Katu	Laghu Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Vatakapha hara, Jwaraghna, Amahara, Dipana

❖ **Chemical constituents & Therapeutic uses:**

1. YASTIMADHU

➤ **Chemical constituents:**

Triterpene, saponin, flavonoids, polysaccharides, pectins, simple sugars, amino acids, mineral salts, asparagine's, bitters, essential oil, fat, female hormone estrogen, gums, mucilage (rhizome), protein, resins, starches, sterols, volatile oils, tannins, glycosides, and various other substances Glycyrrhizin, a triterpenoid compound glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhetic acid, isoliquiritin, isoflavones, etc.

➤ **Therapeutic uses:**

Expectorant, binding, healing, rejuvenative, cholegogue, complexion enhancer etc. Antitussive and Expectorant, Anticoagulant and Memory Enhancing Activity, Antioxidant and Anti-inflammatory, Anticarcinogenic and Antimutagenic Activity, Hepatoprotective Activity, Antidiabetic, Immuno-modulator Activity.



2. **GUDUCHI**

➤ **Chemical constituents:**

Diterpenoid lactones, glycosides, steroids, sesquiterpenoid, phenolics, aliphatic compounds, essential oils, a mixture of fatty acids, and polysaccharides etc.

➤ **Therapeutic uses:**

Anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic, immune modulator, analgesic, anti-pyretic, rejuvenative, wound healing, antimicrobial activity, Antioxidant activity, Anti-toxic effects, Antidiabetic activity, Antistress activity, Hypolipidemic effect, Hepatic disorder Protective Effects, Anticancer activity, Anti-HIV potential, Anti-osteoporotic effects, Parkinson's disease.



3. PRASHNAPARNI

➤ **Chemical constituents:**

Alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids, pterocarpan, saponins, phenols, tannins, carbohydrates, proteins, cardiac glycosides etc.

➤ **Therapeutic uses:**

Anti-inflammatory, Hepatoprotective effects, Anti-acaricidal, Antimicrobial, Antinociceptive, Antioxidant, Fracture healing, anti-Cancer, Antidiabetic, Anxiolytic.



4. PATHA

➤ **Chemical constituents:**

Alkaloids, especially bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids. The rhizomes contain hayatine, hayatidine, d-4'-o-methylbebeerine, L-bebeerine, isochondrodendrine, dicentrine, dehydrodicentrine, insularine.

➤ **Therapeutic uses:**

Anti-fertility activity, Anthelmintic activity, Antinociceptive and Antiarthritic activity, Antiulcer activity, Antioxidant activity, Anti-hemorrhagic effects, Hepatoprotective activity, Antiinflammatory activity, Curariform activity, Antileukemic activity, Anti-protozoal effect, Antidiarrhoeal activity, Memory enhancing, Antihyperglycemic, Cardioprotective, Antiplasmodial, Anti-tumour, Immunomodulatory, Antidengue.



5. SAMANGA

➤ Chemical constituents:

Chalcones, alkaloids, flavonoids, indoles, terpenes, terpenoids, saponins, steroids, amino acids, glycosides, flavanols, phenols, lignoids, polysaccharides, lignins, salts and fatty ester.

➤ Therapeutic uses:

Antioxidant, Antimalarial, Wound healing, Antimicrobial, Anti-hepatotoxic, Analgesic and anti-inflammatory, Anticonvulsant, Antidiarrhoeal, Antihelminthes, Antifertility, Antihyperglycemic, Anti-venom, Antiulcer.



6. DHATAKI

➤ Chemical constituents:

Tannins (especially those of macrocyclic hydrolysable class), flavonoids, anthraquinone glycosides, and polyphenols.

➤ Therapeutic uses:

Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Hepatoprotective, Analgesic and anti-inflammatory, Antihelminthes, Antifertility, Antihyperglycemic, Antiulcer, Cardioprotective, Antihyperlipidemic, Anti-tumor, Immunomodulatory.



7. LODHRA

➤ Chemical constituents:

Bark contains flavanol glucosides like symplocoside, symposide, leucopelargonidin 3glucoside, ellagic acid, flavanol glycoside, triterpenoids glucopyranosides, betulin, Oleanolic acid, β -sitosterol and α -amyrin.

➤ Therapeutic uses:

Anti-acne, Analgesic and anti-inflammatory, Antioxidant, Anthelmintic, Anti-angiogenic, Antibacterial, Anticancer, Alzheimer's disease, Hepatoprotective, Female reproductive disorders, Lipoygenase and urease inhibitory activity.



8. MOCHRAS

➤ Chemical constituents:

Glycosides, alkaloids, phenolics, carbohydrates, tannins, phytosterols, fixed oils, proteins, amino acids, flavonoids, saponins, gums, & mucilage.

➤ Therapeutic uses:

Hypotensive, Antioxidant, Antimicrobial, Hepatoprotective, Analgesic and antiinflammatory, hypoglycaemic, Antiangiogenic, Cytotoxicity, Cancer Cell Growth Inhibition, Anti-obesity, Anti-acne Effect, Antipyretic, Cardioprotective, Aphrodisiac.



09. PRIYANGU

➤ Chemical Constituents:

Calliterpenone and its acetate acid, 2a-hydroxyursolic acid, ursolic acid, B-Sitosterol, B-Dglucoside, apigenin, luteolin, Propronic acid, C22-C24 fatty acids, ethyl ester of C23 fatty acid. A new diterpenoid-Isopropylidenocalliterpenone is isolated from essential oil of leaves along with calliterpenone.

➤ Therapeutic uses:

Amoebic dysentery, hyperhidrosis, Anti-inflammatory, Hepatoprotective, Antifungal, Antiarthritic, Antibacterial, Analgesic, Antidiabetic, Cytotoxic.



10. KATPHALA

➤ Chemical constituents:

Leaves of the plant also contain flavone-4'-hydroxy-3',5',5'-trimethoxy-7-O-β-D-glucopyranosyl (1→4)-α-L-rhamnopyranoside; flavone-3',4'-dihydroxy-6-methoxy-7-O-α-L-rhamnopyranoside; β-sitosterol; β-sitosterol-β-D-glucopyranoside and quercetin.

➤ Therapeutic uses:

Analgesic, Antiasthmatic, Anticancer, Antidepressant, Antidiabetic, Antihelminthic, Antihypertensive, Antiinflammatory, Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Antipyretic, Antiulcer, Anxiolytic, Chemopreventive, Hepatoprotective, Wound healing.



CONCLUSION

One of the amazing notions provided by Acharya Charaka in Sutra sthana 4th chapter is the Mahakashayas. Among them, the medications of the Union Promoting Mahakashaya are being examined to better understand their ability to promote Sandhaniya karma (improves cell migration and binding). All of the medications listed under Sandhaniya Mahakashaya contain either Katu (pungent), Tikta (bitter), Kashaya, or Madhura Rasa, which are extremely important in the treatment of wounds. At the same time, the Sandhaniya Mahakashaya drugs are Amapachaka, Krimihara, Vranahara (wound healer), and Vishahara (anti-toxic), demonstrating their ability to manage wounds properly. Certain phytochemicals, which are bioactive components of plants, are playing an important role in speeding wound healing. Sandhaniya Mahakashaya are medications with a similar pharmacological activity.

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