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Therapeutic uses of Mahamanjishtadi Kashaya – A Scientific and Experiential View

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Abstract

Herbal and herbomineral formulations are commonly used in clinical practice by physicians in modern India. Kashaya or decoctions are one among these formulations. Bhunimbadi Kashaya, Amritottara Kashaya, Dashamoola Kashaya, Dashamoola Katutraya Kashaya, Dashamoola Baladi Kashaya, Dashamoola Panchakoladi Kashaya, Guduchi Kashaya, Mahatiktaka Kashaya, Tiktaka Kashaya, Manjishtadi Kashaya, Varunadi Kashaya, Maha Sudarshana Kashaya, Triphala Kashaya, Phalatrikadi Kashaya, Pathyadi Kashaya, Sapta Saradi Kashaya, Pasarini Kashaya, Rasnapanchaka Kashaya, Rasnasaptaka kashaya, Rasnaerandadi Kashaya, Maharasnadi Kashaya, Danadanayanadi Kashaya, Katakkadiradi Kashaya, Nishakathakadi Kashaya and Brihati Kashayas are few common Kashayas which are used in the management of various disorders by physicians. Among these, Maha manjishtadi Kashaya is used in the management of various skin disorders and disorders of blood vessels.

The present paper highlights about the therapeutic uses of Mahamanjishtadi Kashaya in a scientific and experiential view.

Keywords – Maha manjishtadi kashaya, skin disorders, Kashaya formulation.

Introduction

Mahamanjishtadi Kashaya is a formulation which is commonly used in the management of chronic skin disorders and disorders of blood vessels.

Aim and Objective – To study the therapeutic uses of Mahamanjishtadi Kashaya in a scientific and experiential view.

Methods – Related subject matters are compiled from research monographs, Sangraha granthas, research journals, contemporary modern literature and from personal clinical experiences.

Ingredients 1.

1) Manjishta – Rubia cordifolia
2) Haritaki – Terminalia Chebula
3) Amalaki – Emblica officinalis
4) Vibhitaka – Terminalia belerica
5) Katuki – Picrorrhiza Kurroa
6) Vacha – Acorus calamus
7) Devadara – Cedrus desdara
8) Haridra – Curcuma longa
9) Guduchi – Tinospera cordifolia
10) Nimba – Azadirecta indica

Actions 2,3,4.

1) Tikta kashaya rasayukta
2) Kapha pittahara
3) Rakta shodhaka
4) Sheeta
5) Ropana 5.
6) Virechaka (Mridu)
7) Immunomodulator
8) Immunostimulant
9) Langhana
10) Twachya 6.
11) Krimighna
12) Anti infective
13) Anti-bacterial 7.
14) Bactericidal
15) Vrina Shodhana
16) Ulcer healer
17) Daha hara 8.
18) Pakahara

Clinical Indications 9,10.

1) Virechana
2) Kitibha
3) Pama
4) Contact dermatitis
5) Psorasis
6) Scabies
7) Chronic non healing ulcer
8) Furunculosis
9) Cracked foot (Padadari)
10) Itchyosis
11) Dadru 11,12.

12) Taenia capitis
13) Taenia carporis
14) Taenia crusis
15) Taenia unguanum
16) Pityriasis versicolor
17) Herpis zoster
18) Paronychia
19) Impetigo
20) Vericose ulcer

Amayika Prayoga – When Mahamanjishtadi kashaya is given with suitable disease specific adjuvants, it shows desired outcomes.

Vicharchika – It is given with Arogyavardhini vati, Rasamanikya and Brihath marichyadi taila external application.

Kritibha – It is given with guggulu tiktaka kashaya and strikutaja taila external application.

Pama – It is given with Gandhaka rasayana tablets and Gandha Karpura Malahara external application.

Contact dermatitis – It is given with Triphala guggulu, Arogyavardhini vati and Nalpamaradi oil external application.

Psoriasis – It is given with Rasamanikya, Arogyavardhini vati and Strikutaja taila or Dinamallika taila external application

Scabies – It is given with Gandhaka rasayana tablets and Tankana sindoora external application.

Chronic non healing ulcer - It is given with Pravala Pachamrita rasa, Triphala guggulu and Tankana sindoora external application.

Furenculosis – It is given with gandhaka rasayana tablets.

Padadari – It is given with Trpahala guggulu and Siktataila external application.

Itchyosis – It is given with Arogyavardhini vati.

Dadru – It is given with Salicylic acid ointment external application.

Taemia capitis – It is given with chandramarda taila external application.

Taemia carporis – It is given with Mahatiktaka Kashaya and Chakramarda taila external application.

Taenia crusis – It is given with salicylic acid ointment external application.

Taenia unguanum – do –

Pityriasis versicolor – It is given with Gandhaka rasayana tablets and gandhakarpura ointment.

Herpes zester – It is given with karpura shila Bhasma, Kamadugha rasa with mouktika and Shuddha gairika external application.

Paronychia – It is given with gandhakadya malahara application.

Impetigo – It is given with laghu sootha shekhara vati.

Varicose ulcer – It is given with Triphala guggulu pravala panchamrita rasa.

Cellulitits – It is given with kamadugha rasa with mouktika and Shuddha Swarna gairika external application.

Adverse drug reactions – When it is given in therapeutic dose no adverse drug reactions are noticed.

Contra indications – No absolute contra indications are there. In pregnancy and lactation, it can be given in therapeutic doses.

Discussion

Kashaya formulations are commonly used by physicians all over India. They are easy to prepare, but some kashayas are less palatable hence difficult to be given in small children due to bitter taste. Mahamanjishtadi kashaya is commonly given in skin disease and disorders of blood vessels.13,14. Manjishta acts on blood vessels and rakta shodhaka also, Triphala is virechana, Rakta prasadaka, Rasayana, Vrinaropana, Vayasasthapana, and Tridoshahara in action. Dewadadu is Vedana sthapana and Kaphavatahara in action.15. Vacha is Dipana, Pachana, Katu Masayukta and Lekhana katuki is Tikta rasayukta, Bhedanna, Kandughna and Kushthaghna, Haridra and Guduchi are tikta rasayukta Kushthaghna, Kandughna, Immuno modulator and Anti-inflammatory in action. Nimba is Krimighna, Kushthaghna, Kandughna, Anti-infective, Antibacterial, Bactericidal, Rakta shodhaka and Vrinaropana in actions. Mahamanjishtadi Kashaya is generally given in chronic skin diseases with good outcomes.

Conclusion

1) Mahamanjishtadi kashaya is commonly given in the management of chronic skin disorders and disorders of blood vessels.
2) Usually there are no adverse drug reactions after the administration of this medicine.
3) However, it is difficult to give in children because of its distaste.
4) With suitable disease specific adjuvants, it shows desired outcomes.

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