JETIR.ORG

ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year: 2014 | Monthly Issue



JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)

An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

EXPLORATION OF SHILAJATU WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS ACTION ON CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

¹Dr. Aishwarya C. Anchan, ²Dr. R.R. Geethesh P., ³Dr. Ravindra Angadi ⁴Dr. Sushmitha V.S, ⁵Dr. Ashok Kumar B.N. ¹PG Scholar, ²Associate Professor, ³Professor & Hod, ⁴Assistant Professor, ⁵Associate Professor, Department Pg & Ph.D. Studies In Rasashastra And Bhaishajya Kalpana, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College Of Ayurveda, Kuthpady, Udupi.Karnataka, India

Abstract:

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the leading cause of death globally, taking an estimated 17.9 million lives each year. One in 4 deaths in India is now because of CVDs with ischemic heart disease and stroke. The most important behavioural risk factors of heart disease and stroke are unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, tobacco use and harmful use of alcohol. The effects of behavioural risk factors may show up in individuals as raised blood pressure, blood glucose, blood lipids, overweight and obesity. The increase in incidence, prevalence and mortality rate of cardiac disorders has increased the demand for Ayurvedic medicines, as a preventive care.

Hrid roga (heart disease) is a broad entity considered in Ayurveda covering all the cardio vascular diseases. Shilajatu, a mineral origin drug exuding out of rocks in the Himalayan area is mentioned in Rasagranthas. 'Shilajatu' possess qualities like medaschedakara, balya, mootrala, yogavahi, rasayana. In this article, a review is made to know the probable action of Shilajatu on cardiovascular system.

Key words: Hridroga, Shilajatu, cardiovascular system.

Introduction:

Acharya Agnivesha affirms that "hrudaye moordhni bastau cha nrunaam praanaaha pratishtithaaha" that is he considers hrudaya, moordhni and basti as the vital points of human body which always need to be taken care of I. In classical texts, hrudaya has been given prime importance. Acharya Shivadasa Sen states that hrudayashritha vyadhis should be treated quickly. Hrid roga is a broad entity considered in Ayurveda covering all the cardio vascular diseases.

Shilajatu, a mineral origin Drug exuding out of rocks in the Himalayan area is mentioned in Rasagranthas. The word 'Shilajatu' comprises of two words 'Shila' (mountain) and 'jatu' is a laksha that trickles down from the Himalayan Mountains region of India during summer. It is known as 'black bitumen'². The synergistic and rejuvenating property of 'Shilajatu' makes it a wonder Drug in the field of Ayurveda by providing a platform to cure many diseases.

Shilajatu mainly contains plant source organic complex minerals and trace elements. The main active component in Shilajatu is fulvic acid – one of the natures most miraculous molecular substance which is responsible for the rejuvenative property of Shilajatu³.

In Rasatarangini, acharya Sadananda Sharma has mentioned that 'Shilajatu' possess qualities like medaschedakara, balya, mootrala, yogavahi and rasayana⁴.

Aims and objectives:

To evaluate probable action of Shilajatu on cardiovascular system

Materials and methods:

Description regarding the details of 'Shilajatu' is clustered from different classical test books. It is stated in all the treatises unanimously that Shilajatu plays a vital role in curing various diseases as well as in the rejuvenation of the body tissues.

Knowledge of Shilajatu:

Shilajatu, a wonder medicinal drug mentioned Ayurvedic Samhitha. It is a mineral rich resin that trickles down from the rocks of Himalayan Mountains region of India during summer. It is grouped under maharasa varga by the acharyas of Rasashastra. The Latin name of Shilajatu is Asphaltum punjabinum. It has been used as rejuvenator and adaptogen for thousands of years.

Chemical composition:

Shilajatu is composed of humic acid (80-85%) of total organic mass and non-humic (15-20%) substances⁵. Fulvic acid is one of the major constituent of *Shilajatu*. It is likely that the curative properties attributable to *Shilajatu* are provided by the significant levels of fulvic acids that *Shilajatu* contains, considering that fulvic acid is known by its strong antioxidant actions⁶.

1. Table showing the properties of *Shilajatu* in various treatises:

Sl. No	Treatise	Properties	Therapeutic uses Shvayathu shaman, panduharana.	
1.	Rasatarangini ⁴	Tiktarasa, katu vipaka, yogavahi, rasayana, balya		
2.	Ayurveda prakasha ⁷	Katutiktarasa, ushna veerya, katu vipaka, yogavahi,	Pandu, kshaya, shvasa, shotha	
3.	Rasachandamshu ⁸	Medaschedakara	Pandu, shopha, hridshoolagna	
4.	Rasa ratna samucchaya ⁹	Medaschedakara	Pandu, shopha, hridshoolagna	
5.	RasenDra sara sangraha ¹⁰	Tiktakatu rasa, rasayana	Shotha, kshaya, udara	
6.	Charaka samitha ¹¹	Anamla kashaya rasa, katu vipaka, nathyushna sheetha, rasayana	Vrushya,roganuth	
8.	Sushrutha Samhitha ¹²	Tiktakatu rasa, kashaya anurasa, sara, katu vipaka, shoshana, snigdha	Sarva-vyadhi nashanam	
9.	Sharngadhara Samhitha ¹³		Sarvavyadhinashanam	

Importance of Shilajatu:

Acharya Charaka asserts that when used in appropriate condition of the disease, there is no disease which cannot be cured by 'Shilajatu'. It also helps in maintaining the good health of an individual¹¹.

2. Table showing the probable mode of action of *Shilajatu* on CVDs:

Property	Action
Tikta rasa	Medolekhana,
Katu rasa	Bandaanschinatti, maargaan vivrunoti
Yogavahi	Bio-enhancer
Rasayana	Rejuvenating
Balya	Gives strength

Knowledge of hridroga14:

Acharya Sushrutha in uttaratantra states samprapti of Hridroga as



3. Table showing lakshana of different types of hridroga mentioned in Sushrutha samhitha are enlisted in table below 15:

Pittaja	Kaphaja	Krimija
Trusna, daaha, hridaya	Gaurava,	Utklesha, stevana, toda,
klama, Dhoomayana,	kaphasamsrava, stambha,	shoola, hrullasa, tama,
moorcha, sweda, mukha	agnimardhava,	aruchi, shyaava netratha,
shosha	aasyamaadhurya,	shosha
	Trusna, daaha, hridaya klama, Dhoomayana, moorcha, sweda, mukha	Trusna, daaha, hridaya Gaurava, klama, Dhoomayana, kaphasamsrava, stambha, moorcha, sweda, mukha agnimardhava,

Discussion:

The present study emphasizes on knowing the action of 'Shilajatu' on cardiovascular system. Due to the qualities of Shilajatu it acts as a wonder drug in treatment of many diseases. Shilajatu, by its lekhana and medaschedana property helps in the removal of atherosclerosis which is the common cause for cardiovascular disease in the present era. Due to its balya and rasayana property provides strength to the blood channels in turn reduces hypertension. It may also helps in overcoming obesity which is one of the leading causes for CVD due to its lekhana property. Shilajatu because of its yogavahi nature will help other medicines to reach the target organ. Shilajatu rasayana has been prescribed for kaphaja hridroga by acharya Charaka. Shilajatu is prescribed widely in conditions such as diabetes mellitus and anaemia which are considered as the predisposing factors for CVD's.

Conclusion:

Shilajatu one among the maharasa varga plays a major role in the treatment of ailments. It is prescribed as the best rasayana. Shilajatu is useful in treatment of CVD as well it works as cardio protective Drug. Further more studies should be carried out to know the exact action of Shilajatu over cardiovascular system.

Reference:

- 1. Agnivesha. Charaka Charaka samhita. Sidddistana 9th chapter. Deepika Commentary, Chakrapanidatta. Acharya Y.T(ed), Chaukhamba Publications. New Delhi; 2017.p:718.
- 2. Dr. Angadi R. A textbook of Rasashastra. Maharasa. Chaukhambha surabharatiya prakashan. Varanasi;2014.p.204.
- 3. Umrethia, B, Kalsariya, B. A textbook of rasashastra. (3rd ed.). Varanasi: Chaukambha Prakashak; 2021.p. 138
- 4. Sharma, S. Mishralohadi vijnaniya. In: Shastri, K (ed.) Rasatarangini. Varanasi: Motilal Banarasidas; 2012.p. 588.
- 5. Wilson, Eugene & Rajamanickam, G.V. & Dubey, G P & Klose, Petra & Musial, Frauke & Saha, F & Rampp, Thomas & Michalsen, AnDreas & Dobos, Gustav. (2011). Review on shilajit used in traditional Indian medicine. Journal of ethnopharmacology. 136. 1-9. 10.1016/j.jep.2011.04.033.
- 6. Carrasco-Gallardo C, Guzmán L, Maccioni RB. Shilajit: a natural phytocomplex with potential procognitive activity. Int J Alzheimers Dis. 2012;2012:674142. doi:10.1155/2012/674142
- 7. Upadhyaya, M. Chaturthodhyaya. In: Mishra, G.R (ed.) Ayurveda prakasha. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Bharati Academy; 2007. p. 428.
- 8. Vaidya, D. Dviteeya prakarana. In: Pandey, J (ed.) Rasachandamshu . Varanasi: Chaukhambha Krishnadas Academy; 2010. p. 32.
- 9. Vagbhata. Rasavarga. In: Mishra, S.N (ed.) Rasaratnasamucchaya. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2017. p. 49.
- 10. Bhatta, G.K. Prathamodhyaya. In: Tripati, I (ed.) RasenDra sara sangraha. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2010. p. 62.
- 11. Agnivesha. Karapracheetheeya Rasayana pada. In: Acharya, Y.T (ed.) Charaka Samhitha. New Delhi: Chaukhambha Publications; 2017. p. 386.
- 12. Sushrutha. Prameha pidaka adhyaya. In: Acharya, Y.T (ed.) Sushrutha samhitha. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2021. p. 456
- 13. Sharngadhara. Ekadashodyaya. In: Vidhyasagar, P.S (ed.) Shargadhara samhitha. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan; 2006. p. 254
- 14. Sushrutha. Hridroga prathishedha Adhyaya. In: Acharya, Y.T (ed.) Sushrutha samhitha. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia: 2021. p. 727
- 15. Sushrutha. Hridroga prathishedha Adhyaya. In: Acharya, Y.T (ed.) Sushrutha samhitha. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2021. p. 727-8