

Ayurveda Drug Review - Shaliparni

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Abstract

Shaliparni (*Desmodium gangaticum* DC.) is comprise in Laghupanchmool. Numerous preparation of Shaliparni(*Desmodium gangaticum* DC.) was defined in Brihatrai, Laghutrai and in Sangrah Granth. Acharya Bhavmishra discussion Shaliparni(*Desmodium gangaticum* DC.) in Gaducyadi class through Triparni substitute. Riparni is specify that in antique period trifoliolate leaves plant is also recycled as Shaliparni(*Desmodium gangaticum* DC.) or its further classes of Shaliparni(*Desmodium gangaticum* DC.) which produce around their place. Receive in Saurashtra constituency Shaliparni (*Desmodium gangaticum* DC.) resident label "Pandadiyo", "Sameravo"etc. not opinion out some only plant. Jaykrishn indraji labelled numerous desmodium ginus classes which have trifoliolate leaves. In Saurashtra section four species of *Desmodium* cultivate which have trifoliolate leaves with native forename Pandadiyo.

Keywords- Laghupancamool, Laghutrayi, Guduchyadi, Saurashtra, Shaliparni etc.

Introduction :

Ayurveda has quantified three sutras in which perfect Ayurveda is pronounced. These are 'Hetu Sutra', inclining features for the creation of the disorders. Next one is 'Linga Sutra', symbols and indications of the diseases. And the third one is 'Aushadhagyana Sutra', - the medication finished which the disorder will be healed. The acquaintance about medicinal plant life in the initial age was predictable methodically and systematized precisely in Ayurvedic Samhitas, Nighantus and other manuscripts. In which we can get so many mentions of therapeutic plants. Amongst all this Samhitas of Ayurveda Charaka Samhita is a massive gem of information about medicinal plants. Charaka is the principal individual who could categorize the current plants, into pharmacological groupings and given fifty programmes which are acknowledged as Dashemani.

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Aim-

Ayurveda Drug Review – Shaliparni

Objectives –

Focus on conceptual study Shaliparni and Ayurveda view of Shaliparni.

Materials-

Source of Data-

- Dhallan Commentary
- Sharangadhara Samhita
- Madhava Nidana
- Sushruta Samhita
- Charaka Samhita
- Vagbhata Samhita
- E- Journal

Methods-

- To compile available literature on Shaliparni.
- To compile the literature of Shaliparni appearance of Conceptual. This is literary research study. In this articles all the

references from Ayurveda Samhita and respective commentaries regarding Ayurveda drug review - Shaliparni

Review of Literature-

Chemical composition

N-dimethyltryptamine, Hypaphorine, Hordenine, Caudicine, Gangetin-3H, Gangetinin and Desmodin are phytochemical compounds present in this herbs which offers various health benefits.

Classification

- **Kingdom** - Plantae
- **Sub kingdom** - Tracheobionta
- **Superdivision** - Spermatophyta
- **Division** - Magnoliophyta
- **Class** - Magnoliopsida
- **Subclass** - Rosidae
- **Order** - Fabales
- **Family** - Fabaceae
- **Genus** - Desmodium
- **Species** - gangeticum

Habitat

It is establish in steamy Africa, Indian subcontinent, China, Japan, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Australia. While in India it is grown-up in the forestry and unwanted lands from basic and western Ghata, up to 1500 meter in north up to Sikkim.

Forenames

- Latin Name: *Desmodium gangeticum*
- Hindi name: Sarivan, Salaparni
- Sanskrit name: Vidarigandha, Anshumati, Shalaparni
- Bengali: Shalapani
- Marathi: Salavan
- Gujarati: Shalavan
- Telugu: Gitanaram, Kolakuponna, Nakkatokaponna
- Tamil: Pulladi, Moovilai
- Malayalam: Pullati, Moovila
- Kannada: Nariyalavona, Murele honne

History

Antiquity transactions with the historical. Its goal is to relate the system of insightful

thinking on community hitches still unexplained by earnings of sightings from the past. History compacts together with the distinctive and historical improvements. The previous knowledge about medications is of pronounced assistance with favours to their value, eccentricity, exclusivity etc. thus construction it further successful for upcoming groups.

Vedic Time

The vedas are reflected to be the eldest scriptures, the greatest significant and uppermost inscribed expert. In Vedic nonfiction there is no account or orientation concerning the medicine "Shaliparni" but there are many situation of "Anshumai".

Samhita Time^{1,2,3,4}

Samhita time is the period in which the drugs are confidential into numerous Ganas affording to their properties and activities. Also this the discussion of many drugs are create in several Yogas for the action of infections. Allusions of Shaliparni establish in Brihatrayi, Laghutrayi.

Nighantu Time^{5,6}

That was the platinum era for the progress of the Dravya guna. The period of Nighantu has so long as the suggestion of organized & systematic understanding of the drug. In this retro the drugs were elucidated with their synonyms, Rasa Panchaka & their efficacy in changed infection.

Dhanvantari Nighantu⁷

It is one of the most ancient Nighantu available now days. Here the drug Shaliparni has been mentioned under Guduchyadi Varga. The author has been described synonyme, Guna, Karma etc.

Materia Medica of Ayurveda⁸

Vaidya Bhagvandas has described Shaliparni with their synonyms.

Synonyms –

- Vidarigandha,
- Anshumati
- Shalaparni
- Shaliparni

- Somya
- Atiguha
- Sthira

Rogagnata –

- Vishamajwar
- Prameha
- Arsha
- Shopha
- Santap
- Shula
- Kitanashak
- Vishaghna
- Krumi
- Kshata
- Kasa
- Chardi
- Jwara
- Swash
- Atisar
- Shosh
- Rashayana
- Bruhan
- Vrushya

Panchamahabhuta Constutution:

- A. Rasa
Madhur - Prithvi + Jala
Tikta - Vayu + Aakasha
- B. Guna
Guru - Prithvi + Jala
Ushna - Vayu + Agni
Snigdha - Prithvi + Jala
- C. Virya –
Ushna Vayu + Agni
- D. Vipaka –
Madhur Prithvi + Jala

Result & Discussion-

Dasmoola was broadly used from the ancient time, but now a days as demand is more and cultivation is less, it is very difficult to get Dasmoola as much quantity as required. Adulteration may be suspected due to commercialization. Now a day it is observed that the stem barks is used instead of root of Brihatpanchmoola, while whole plant is used instead of root of Laghupanchmoola.

Conclusion :

Conclude the following one the points derived from the above data, The proper knowledge of the Shaliparni helps in understanding the process of manifestation of Action of Drug also knowledge of Shaliparni is helpful for getting the knowledge of drug of action in Disease.

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