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Review Literature of Ayurvedic Drugs Used in *Kandu* or *Kachhu* (Itches and Scabies)

Markam Jyoti^{1*}, Soni Neha¹, Gupta Amit¹, Singh Rajesh Kumar² and Gupta R.P.³

^{1,2,3}Post Graduation Department of Dravyaguna, Govt. Ayurvedic College Raipur Chhattisgarh, India

ABSTRACT

Scabies is one of several skin conditions that can cause itching and rashes. Human scabies is a parasitic infestation caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei var hominis*. Scabies is contagious and can spread very easily from person to person through close physical contact. Outbreaks mainly occurs in settings such as the family home, child care group, school class, nursing home, or prison which cause unpleasant feeling on skin that makes the sensation to a person for scratch or strong desire to do something is called itching, Rash, Sores etc. Globally, it affects more than 130 million people at any time. Rates of scabies occurrence vary in the recent literature from 0.3% to 46%. Various medicinal plants used in Ayurveda like Karanja, Karavira, Vidanga, Nimba etc. for treating *Kandu* or *Kachhu*. This review is mainly focused on the concept of scabies, different plant resources known to have anti-parasitic and anti-itching potential. Precise scientific investigation of drugs from herbal resources must be done to develop a potent, safe and reliable therapy.

KEYWORDS

Kandu, Scabies, Ayurveda, Anti-parasitic and Anti-itching



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INTRODUCTION

Kandu or Kachhu (Scabies) is a most contagious skin disease caused by itch-mites (*sarcoptes scabiei*). Postules or vesicles with severe burning and itching sensation appear mostly on the palms, genital organs and hips.

TREATMENT¹

The patients' linen must be kept disinfected and clean, his movement should be restricted so as to check contagio to others and his bowels must be kept clean by some laxatives. The following drugs are very efficacious in scabies (Kachhu).

Traditional methods employed in treatment of Kandu or Kachhu are given in Table 1. In addition to these traditional methods, various Ayurvedic drugs mentioned in Ayurvedic texts are listed in Table 2. The main objective of these tables is to support the physician and researchers to utilize these traditional methods as well as herbal drugs for an effective Amavata treatment.

Table 1 List of Ayurvedic plants commonly used in kandu²⁻⁷

S.N.	Plant name	Botanical name	Family	Usefull part
1.	Ajagandha	Gayandropsis gynandra	Capperidaceae	Seed
2.	Arka	Calotropis procera	Asclepiadaceae	Root
3.	Karvir	Nerium indicum	Apocynaceae	Leaf
4.	Kirattikta	Swertiachirata	Gentianaceae	Whole part
5.	Patha	Cisampelos pariera	Menispermaceae	Root
6.	Sati	Hedychium spicatum	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome
7.	Swetasaiwa	Hemidesmus indicus	Asclepiadaceae	Root
8.	Champac	Micheliachampaca	Mangoliaceae	Flower
9.	Apamarga	Achyranthes aspera	Amaranthaceae	Whole part
10.	Arimeda	Acacia leucopholea	Fabaceae	Stem bark

1) Satyanasi oil, Karanja Oil (Oil of the seeds of *Argemone mexicana* and *Pongamia pinnata*) are very soothing and antipruritics.

2) The oil expressed from the seeds of *Jatropha Curcas* (Jangali Eranda) is very efficacious in scabies.

3) Gandhakadi Malahara: is very effective ointment for scabies. It removes itching and burning of the vesicles and clears them very soon.

4) Maha Marichadi Taila is one of the best oil to be applied in scabies.

5) Maha-gandhakarasyana: Doses: 5 to 10 gm with milk twice daily.

6) Sarivadyarista and Ananta Shalsar are very useful in scabies. Doses: 4 drs To be given after meals.

7) Charmarogari: is a Baidyanatha Ayurved Bhawan preparation specific ointment for skin diseases especially for scabies.



11.	Daruharidra	Berberisaristata	Berberidaceae	Stem
12.	Kakamachi	Solanumnigrum	Solanaceae	Whole part
13.	Karanja	Pongamiapinnata	Fabaceae	Root bark,leaf
14.	Murva	Marseleniatenacissima	Asclepiadaceae	Root
15.	Nimba	Azadirachtaindica	Meliaceae	Stem bark
16.	Sthulaila	Amomumsubulatum	Zingiberaceae	Seed
17.	Apamarg	Achyranthesaspera	Amaranthaceae	Root
18.	Arka	Calotropisprocera	Asclepiadaceae	Stem bark
19.	Danti	Baliospermummontanum	Euphorbiaceae	Root
20.	Granthiparni	Leonotisnepetaefolia	Lamiaceae	Root
21.	Kakajangha	Peristrophebicalyculata	Acanthaceae	Root
22.	Karvir	Neriumindicum	Apocynaceae	Root
23.	Nagavalli	Piper bettle	Piperaceae	Leaf
24.	Nirgundi	Vitexnirgundo	Verbenaceae	Leaf
25.	Phalgu	Ficushispida	Moraceae	Fruit, Root
26.	Prapunnada	Cassia tora	Fabaceae	Seed
27.	Sahacara	Barleriaprionitis	Acanthaceae	Whole part
28.	Saileya	Parmeliaperlata	Parmeliaceae	Whole thalamus
29.	Sarsapa	Brassica campestris	Brassicaceae	Seed
30.	Simsapa	Dalbergiasisso	Fabaceae	Stem bark
31.	Sirisa	Albizialebeck	Fabaceae	Stem bark
32.	Devdaru	Cedrusdeodara	Pinaceae	Heart wood
33.	Dhatura	Dhaturametel	Solanaceae	Whole part
34.	Krishna sariva	Cryptolepisbuchanani	Asclepiadaceae	Root
35.	Madyantika	Lawoniainermis	Lythraceae	Leaf
36.	Mandukparni	Centellaasiatica	Apiaceae	Whole part
37.	Nirgundi	Vitexnirgundo	Verbenaceae	Root
38.	Palash	Buteamonosperma	Fabaceae	Flower/seed
39.	Sarja	Vateriaindica	Dipterocarpaceae	Exudate
40.	Varahi	Dioscoreabulbifera	Dioscoreaceae	Rhizome
41.	Visamusti	Strychnosnuxvomica	Fabaceae	Seed
42.	Amraharidra	Curcuma amada	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome
43.	Aaragwadh	Cassia fistula	Fabaceae	Stem bark
44.	Chanda	Angelica archangelica	Apiaceae	Root
45.	Corakah	Angelica glauca	Apiaceae	Root
46.	Drawanti	Jatrophaglandulifera	Euphorbiaceae	Seed/root/stem bark
48.	Elavalukam	Prunusavium	Rosaceae	Seed
49.	Ghonta	Ziziphusxylopyrus	Rhamnaceae	Fruit
50.	Kadarah	Acacia suma	Mimosaceae	Heart wood
51.	Kakjangha	Peristrophebicalyculata	Acanthaceae	Seed
52.	Kakanja	Physalisalkekengi	Solanaceae	Fruit
53.	Kapitana	Thespesiapopulnea	Malvaceae	Stem bark
54.	Nilajhinti	Barleriastrigosa	Acanthaceae	Root
55.	Nimba	Azidirachtaindica	Meliaceae	Flower
56.	Putikaranja	Caesalpinia crista	Casalpinaceae	Stem bark
57.	Renuka	Vitexnegundo	Verbenaceae	Fruit
58.	Sarla	Pinusroxburghi	Pinaceae	Exudate
59.	Tuni	Cedrelatoona	Meliaceae	Stem bark
60.	Vanyajiraka	Centratherumanthelminticum	Asteraceae	Fruit
61.	Vyaghranakha	Capparissepriaria	Capparidaceae	Fruit
62.	Kantakigulma	Lyciumbarbarum	Solanaceae	Aerial part
63.	Papatah	Pavettaindica	Rubiaceae	Root



64.	Sala	Shorearobusta	Dipterocarpaceae	Heart wood
65.	Saurabhanimba	Murrayakoenigii	Rutaceae	Leaf
66.	Sprkka	Anisomelesmamabarica	Lamiaceae	Whole part
67.	Stulaila	Amomumsubulatum	Zingiberaceae	Fruit
68.	Tuvaraka	Hydnocarpuslaurifolia	Flacourtiaceae	Seed
69.	Valuka-saka	Gisekiamolluginoides	Azioaceae	Leaf
70.	Gandhapurapatratala	Gaultheria fragrantissima	Ericaceae	Oil
71.	Karpura	Cinnamomumcamphora	Lauraceae	Leaf
72.	Sarsapatala	Brassica compestris	Brassicaceae	Oil
73.	Tilatala	Sesamumindicum	Pedaliaceae	Oil

Table 2 List of Ayurvedic formulations⁸⁻¹⁰

S.N.	Ayurvedic formulations	References
1.	Rodrasava	AFI-Part-I, 1:30
2.	Lohasava	AFI-Part-I, 1:32
3.	MadhusnuhiRasayan	AFI-Part-I, 3:19
4.	Haridrakhanda	AFI-Part-I, 3:31
5.	Aragvaddhadikvathchurna	AFI-Part-I, 4:4
6.	Kalyanakagharta	AFI-Part-I, 6:7
7.	Tiktakagharta	AFI-Part-I, 6:13
8.	Triphalagharta	AFI-Part-I, 6:14
9.	Mahakalayanakgharta	AFI-Part-I, 6:33
10.	ChandanbalaLaksaditaila	AFI-Part-I, 8:15
11.	Nalpamaraditaila	AFI-Part-I, 8:24
12.	Nilikadyatala	AFI-Part-I, 8:25
13.	Brhatguduchitaila	AFI-Part-I, 8:38
14.	Somrajitala	AFI-Part-I, 8:61
15.	RasottamadiLepachurna	AFI-Part-I, 11:9
16.	SinduradiLepa	AFI-Part-I, 11:12
17.	Candraprabhavati	AFI-Part-I, 12:10
18.	Candrodyavartti	AFI-Part-I, 13:3
19.	Vimalavartti	AFI-Part-I, 13:8
20.	Rasakarpura	AFI-Part-I, 15:4
21.	Pancasamachurna	AFI-Part-I, 7:22
22.	Vranarakasatala	AFI-Part-I, 8:56
23.	Adrakakhandaavaleha	AFI-Part-II, 3:2
24.	GandhakRasayan	AFI-Part-II, 7:5
25.	Guduchyaditaila	AFI-Part-II, 8:5
26.	Mahalaksaditaila	AFI-Part-II, 8:12
27.	Manikya Rasa	AFI-Part-II, 16:50
28.	Punarnavadyrista	AFI-Part-II, 1:2
29.	Brihatharidrakhanda	AFI-Part-III, 3:9
30.	Navkarshikkawathchurna	AFI-Part-III, 4:13
31.	Rudratala	AFI-Part-III, 7:24
32.	GandhakadiMalhar	AFI-Part-III, 9:5
33.	GairikadiMalhar	AFI-Part-III, 9:6
34.	RashadiPralepa	AFI-Part-III, 9:20
35.	SindurMalhar	AFI-Part-III, 9:23
36.	Dadrughanivati	AFI-Part-III, 10:13
37.	Pranvallabhrasa	AFI-Part-III, 15:40

CONCLUSION

This review provides selective medicinal plant species and compound formulation from Text of Ayurveda for treatment of kandu. From this study, our review result shows that above mentioned medicinal plants could prevent us from Kandu or Kachhu. However, an overall ranking of the anti-itching strength of these species cannot be determined because of the different experimental methods used in various studies. It requires biological testing of plant extracts, isolation of bioactive components, as well as toxicological, pharmacodynamical and ultimately, clinical studies. To make Ayurvedic therapies more effective, it is pertinent to isolate anti-itching molecules, define their targets for understanding their modes of action, and establish structure and function relationship for better efficacy¹¹.



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