



Review Article

A review on *Sandhaniya Mahakashaya*

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ABSTRACT:

Acharya Charaka had described 10 drugs in *Sandhaniya mahakashaya* having property of reuniting tissues. This drugs or group of drugs is mainly used in bone healing (in fracture) and wound healing. Here *sandhaniya mahakashaya* is explained with co-relating with *Ambhashthadi* and *Priyanguvadi gana* of *Sushruta*. Also enlightened its use in heamorrhagic conditions, GIT disorders, wound healing.

KEY WORDS: *Sandhaniya mahakashaya, shonit vikara, atisara*

INTRODUCTION:

Sandhaniya mahakashaya is mainly use for fracture and wound healing but in comentry on *charak samhita* '*sandhaniya*' meaning is given as 'binding of stool'¹.

सन्धानीयः संग्रहणः सामान्येन; पुरीषस्य संग्रहणस्तु भिन्नमलमात्रसंग्रहणः।

Each drug in this *Mahakashaya* is having same action but the mechanism is different. So they can be used in combination or single as per pathology is involved. 10 *dravya in sandhaniya mahakashaya* are *madhuka, madhuparni, prishniparni, ambashthaki, samangam ocharasa, dhataki, lodhra, priyangu, kataphala*².

Material and methods:

Material related to *Sandhaniya Mahakashaya* is collected from various commentaries of Ayurveda Samhitas, Nighantus from medieval period and classical textbooks of modern era.

OBSERVATIONS:

Properties and some uses of *sandhaniya mahakashaya dravyas*^{3,4,6}

• ***Madhuka***

- > *Shonitasthapan, raktashodhaka, stambhak, raktavardhak, Vamak, virechanopaga,*
- > *amashaya* and *grahani vana ropak, raktapittaghna*
- > For post operative sedation with *yashti siddha ghrit*⁷
- > Ulcer healing properties in patient of peptic ulcer and duodenal ulcer.

• ***Madhuparni***

- > *Raktashodhak, raktavardhaka, raktagami, Sangrahini, mutrajanana*
- > *Prameha, vishamjwar, raktarsha, jirna atisara raktatisara shukrakshaya, rakta dushya diseases like daha pandu kamla, kushtha, vatarakta*

• ***Prishniparni***

- > *Shothahara, anulomaka, grahi, raktatisara sangrahana, raktarsha, grahani, mukhapak nashak Raktavikara, vatarakta,*
- > In *agrya aushadhi* of *charaka samhita* it stated as *samgrahi*.
- > In *Raktatisara, raktarsha, asthibhagna Prishniparni mula churna* for 21 days with *mansarasa*.

• **Ambhashthaki**

- > *Atisaranashini* is one of its *paryaya* (synonym).
- > *Bahya vranaropana, vishaghna, kusthaghna, Dipana, pachana, anulomana, Purishagrahi, raktashodhaka*
- > indicated in *ajirna, agnimandya, udarshool, atisara, pravahika, raktavikar, kasa, shwasa, adhoga raktapitta, dushtavrana*
- > content in *pushyanuga churna, Gangadhara churna, kutajashtaka kwatha*
- > In *Dhanwantari Nighantu* stated as *atisara shoolaghni*⁸

• **Samanga**

- > *Stambhana, raktashodhaka, Shothahara*
- > Used in *asthibhagna, raktatisara, pravahika, Urakshata, raktapittta, raktapradara*
- > *arsha, shukradourbalya, siktameha*
- > In *Raj nighantu* indicated as *pittatisara nashini vrana kushtha kaphastranuta*⁹

• **Mocharasa**

- > *Stambhana, vranaropana*
- > Effective in *raktatisara, atisara, pravahika raktapravahika, grahani, raktarsha, raktapitta*
- > *Picchabasti* is mostly used in *raktatisara* and *pravahika*.

• **Dhataki**

- > *Dahaprashamana, vranaropana Stambhan, Rakta sandhaniya,*
- > Indicated in *Pakvatisara pravahika, arsha hrudroga raktapitta*
- > In *raktapradara, shwetapradarapushpa churna* is effective with *tandulodaka*
- > *Pushpa avachurnana* in *agnidagdha vrana,*
- > *Raj Nighantu - pravahika atisaraghni visarpa vrananashini*⁹

• **Lodhra –**

- > *Kushthaghna, shothaghna, raktastambhaka, vranaropana, sankochaka, Rakta shodhak,*
- > Effective in *Garbhashaya shotha, garbhashaya shaithilya, raktapradara pakvatisara, raktatisara, pravahika, raktapitta*
- > *Netrabhishyanda- netra dhawana* with decoction and *vidalaka* with *lodhradi*

churna

- > Reduces oedema by contracting capillaries

• **Priyangu**

- > *Rakta Prasadana, Daurgandhyahara, Vranaropana.*
- > Useful in *Daha, Raktapitta, pittajprameha, gulma, twakavikara, atisara,*

Correlation between *Charaka mahakashaya* and *Sushruta gana* [Refer Table No. 1:]

Among these drugs *priyangu, samanga, dhataki, mocharasa,* are included in *priyanguvadi gana* and *ambashtha, dhataki, samanga, madhuka, lodhra* are in *ambashthadi gana* of *Susruta* which are indicated as *pakvatisara nashana, sandhaneeya, pitta hara, vrana ropana*⁵

DISCUSSION:

- Most of the drugs in *sandhaniya mahakashaya* are *Kashaya* and *tikta rasatmaka*.

Action of *Kashaya rasa = sandhana kara, ropana, shoshana, stambhana, rakta prashamana, twachya.*

Action of *tikta rasa = krimighna, vishaghna, daha kandu kustha prashamana, twaka mansa sthirikar, kleda lasika puya shoshaka*.¹⁰

Rakta is common *dhatu*, envolved in each *avaya utpatti* (organ development) explained by *Sushrutacharya*.¹¹ *Sandhaneeya mahakashaya dravyas* are mainly *raktastambhaka, raktashodhak.*

- Haemostatic measures by *Acharya Sushruta* which are *Sandhana, Skandana, Pachana* and *Dahana* along with protocol for using these methods¹². The drugs described in the *Sandhanakarma* may have the effects like vasoconstriction or stimulating the prothrombin net formation which helps in trapping the platelets at the site of injury or absorb water from the tissue or helps in reducing the bleeding time.
- *Sandhaneeya mahakashaya* drugs are commonly found in *raktapittaghna* external and internal formulations, even in *bastis* explained by *Acharyas*.

- Sandhaniya Mahakashaya abhyantar paan (Oral Administration of Medicinal formulation) & netra parisheka (pouring Medicated liquid lowly locally on eye) found to be effective in treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy¹³.
- This drugs reduces shaithilya in dhatus increasing sanghat and dridhatva of dhatus and even organs¹⁴. In etiology of prameha, kushtha there is dhatu shaithilya, thus this drugs are even useful in them.
- According to Dalhanacharya ‘Ya eva kala purishdhara sa eva asthidhara’¹⁵ as it is mainly use in bone fractures for both external and internal use it can be useful in purishavaha strotasa vyadhi like pakvatisara, raktatisara, pravahika ,grahani.
- Viceversa osteoporosis caused by GIT diseases like IBS can be treated with drugs or combination of drugs in sandhaneeya mahakashaya.

Table No. 1: Correlation between Charaka mahakashaya and Sushruta gana

<i>Sandhaneeya mahakashaya</i>	<i>Ambashthadi gana</i>	<i>Priyangvadi gana</i>
<i>Madhuka</i>	√	
<i>Madhuparni</i>		
<i>Prishniparni</i>		
<i>Ambashthaki</i>	√	
<i>Samanga</i>	√	√
<i>Mocharasa</i>		√
<i>Dhataki</i>	√	√
<i>Lodhra</i>	√	
<i>Priyangu</i>		√
<i>Kataphala</i>		

Table No. 2: Rasa Guna Virya Vipaka of Charaka mahakashaya and Sushruta gana dravyas

Sr. No.	Dravya	Latin name	Family	Rasa	Virya	Vipaka	Guna
1	<i>Madhuka</i>	Glycyrrhizia glabra	Leguminoceae	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru, snigdha</i>
2	<i>Madhuparni</i>	Tinospora cordifolia	Menispermaceae	<i>Tikta, kashaya</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Laghu, ushna, snigdha</i>
3	<i>Prishniparni</i>	Uraria picta	Leguminoceae	<i>Madhura, tikta,</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Laghu, snigdha</i>
4	<i>Ambashthaki</i>	Cissempepus pareira Linn.	Menispermaceae	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Laghu, tikshna</i>
5	<i>Samanga</i>	Mimosa pudica	Leguminoceae	<i>Kashaya, tikta</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Laghu, snigdha</i>
6	<i>Mocharasa</i>	Bombax malabaricum Schott & Endl	Malvaceae	<i>Kashaya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Laghu, snigdha</i>
7	<i>Dhataki</i>	Woodfordia fruticosa	Lytheraceae	<i>Kashaya, katu</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Laghu, ruksha</i>
8	<i>Lodhra</i>	Symplocos racemosa Roxb.	Symplocaceae	<i>Kashaya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Raksha, laghu</i>
9	<i>Priyangu</i>	Callicarpa macrophylla Vaul.	Verbenaceae	<i>Tikta, kashay, madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Guru, ruksha</i>
10	<i>Kataphala</i>	Myrica nagi Thunb.	Myricaceae	<i>Katu, tikta, kashaya</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Tikshana</i>

CONCLUSION:

As acharya Charaka had stated in *shadavirechanashatashritiya adhyaya* explanation of 50 *mahakashaya* enough for those who have limited intellectual but for intelligent physician who has good inferential, analytical and skill full mind nothing is limit. He can understand and elaborate unexplained. Similarly *sandhaniya mahakashaya* can be used not only for union and healing of fractures and wound but can be employed in diseases like raktapitta, atisara, pravahika, dhatu shaithilya janya vyadhi, shonita dushtijanya vikara etc.

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