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A review on *Charakokta Kanthya Mahakashaya*

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ABSTRACT

Ayurvedic classical texts provide unique treatment modalities and medication for the disease conditions. It mainly aims to maintain the health & cure the *Vyadhi.* Throat is considered as a common pathway for the respiratory and digestive tract. Any kind of alteration in normalcy in the function of throat has been considered as *Kantha* or *Gala roga* in *Ayurvedic* texts. *Kantha* is one among the *Dashapranayatana* any harm to this may lead to various *Vikruties*. *Acharya Charaka* in *Shatvirechana Shatashritiya Adhaya* of *Bheshaja Chatushka* explained 50 groups of *Mahakashayas* based on *Karmas*. *Kanthyamaha Kashaya* is one such group which is said to be more effective in *Kanthagata Vikaras* & are *Hitakara* for the *Kantha*. The Drugs in *Kanthya Mahakashaya are Sariva, Ikshumula, Madhuka, Pippali, Draksha, Vidari, Kaitarya, Hamsapadi, Bruhati* & *Kanthakarika*. These drugs can be used individually or in combination. These drugs are *Madhura*, *Katu, Tikta, Rasapradhana, Ushna, Sheeta Virya, Katu, Madhura Vipaka, Ruksha, Laghu, Snigdha Guna* and *Tridoshaghna* properties. Due to these qualities they cure *Kanthagata Vikaras* or are said to be *Hitakara* for the *Kantha.* This article is an attempt to describe *Charakokta Kanthya Mahakashaya*.

Key words: *Mahakashaya, Kanthya, Hitakara.*

INTRODUCTION

The *Mahakashayas* are one of the unique concepts explained by *Acharya Charaka* in *Sutra Sthana* 4th chapter named *Shatvirechana Shatashritiya Adhaya*. This chapter explains 600 *Dravyas* used for the *Vamana* and *Virechana Karma* along with this we find the explanation of 500 *Dravyas*, and grouped into 50 groups of 10 *Dravya* each. These 50 groups are called *Mahakashyasya*, like *Jeevaneeya*, *Brumhaneeya*, *Lekhaneeya*, *Hrudhya* etc. *Kanthya Mahakashaya* is one among the *Mahakashaya*.

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Acharya Gangadhara explains "*Kanthyani – KanthayaHitani.*"[1] That the *Dravyas* which are *Hitakra* for the *Kantha* are called as *Kanthya* or *Swarya*.

The *Kanthya Mahakashayas* are as follows.

SARIVA[2],[3],[4]

Botanical name: *Hemidismus indicus*

Family: Asclepidaceae (Papilionaceae)

***Kula*:** *Arka Kula.*

Varga: *Guduchyadi Varga.*

Vernacular names

Hindi - *Ananthamuli*.

English - *Indian sarsaparilla*

Marathi - *Upalsari*

Kannada - Sogade

Synonyms

Sharada, Gopa, Gopavalli, Pratanika, Gopakanya, Lata, Aasphota, Shweta, Kasthasariva,

Gana

Charaka: *Jvarahara, Dahaprashamana, Purisha Sangrahaneeya, Stanya Shodhana, Madhuraskanda.*

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

Sushruta: *Sarivadi, Vidarigandha, Vallipanchamool.*

Vagbhata: *Sarivadi, Vamanopaga, Vidaryadi.*

Guna: *Mutravirechana, Swedajanana, Agnivardhan, Tvak Doshahara, Raktashodhana, Varnya, Rasayana, Balya, Dahaprashamana, Purishasangrahaneeya, Stanyashodhana.*

Prayoga: *Jvara, Kustha, Kandu, Amavata, Pradara, Shvasa & Kasa.*

Part used: *Moola*.

Chemical constituents: Hyperoside, Rutin, Desinine, Hexatricontax, B-Sitosterol, Hemidesmine, Hemidesmin 1&2.

Botanical description

A slender twinning or prostate perennial with stem. Leaves - from broadly obovate to oblong - elliptic. Linear or linear-lanceolate, obtuse or apiculate. Flowers - small yellow or greenish - purple in opposite, crowded subsessile cymes. Fruits - follicles.

Pharmacological Action[5]

Bacteriostatic, Anticancer, Antiviral, Ant-lithic, Hypotensive, Antifungal, Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory, Spasmodic & Immunomodulator.

Image 1: Sariva

IKSHUMULA[3],[4]

Botanical name: *Saccharum officinarium* Linn.

Family: Gramineae.

***Kula*:** *Yava Kula*

Varga: *Ikshuvarga*

Vernacular names[6]

Hindi: Ikha

English: Sugar Cane

Marathi: Ush

Kannada: Kabbu

Synonyms: *Deerghacchada, Bumirasa, Gudamoola, Asipatra, Madhitrina, Karkotaka, Vamsha, Kantara, Venunisvanah.*[3],[4]

Gana

Charaka: *Kanthya, Shramahara* & *Shukrashodhana.*[7]

Susruta: *Trunapanchamula*[8]

Guna: *Madhura, Sheetala, Mutrala, Saraka, Balya, Kanthya, Shramahara, Shukrashodhaka, Vata & Kaphavardhaka. Ikshumoola* is *Sheetala, Vrushya and Mutrala.*[4]

Prayoga

Internally: *Raktapitta, Gulma, Udara, Kamala, Pandu, (Kasa, Shvasa (Dh.Ni))*

Externally: *Pittabhishyanda.*[4]

Part used: *Moola, Kanda, Sharkara.*[4]

Chemical constituents

It contains Sugar, Water, Mucilage, Resin, Fat, Albumin, Guanin & Calcium oxalate.[8]

Botanical description

Perennial tall herb, up to 6.5m high with stems of varying thickness & colour, many noded. Leaves - linear lanceolate, mid rib very stout erect or drooping. Raceme up to 10cm long, fragile, pedicel short. Spikelets lanceolate up to 0.1cm long, usually surrounded by long silky kair from their base. Grain oblong to subglobose, subterete, flesh colored.[6]

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

Pharmacological Action: Antioxidant.[6]

Image 2: ***Ikshu***

MADHUKA

Botanical name: *Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn.[2]

Family: Fabaceae (papilionaceae)[2]

Kula: *Shimbi Kula.*[3]

Varga: *Haritakyadi Varga*[4]

Vernacular names[9]

Hindi: Mulethi

English: Liquorice

Kannada: Jesthamadhu

Marathi: Jesthimadh

Synonyms: *Yasthi, Yasthimadhu, Madhusrava, yashtika, Madhuka, Yasthyahva, Madhuyasthika.*[3]

Gana[2]

Charaka: *Kanthya, Jivaneeya, Varnya, Kandhugna, Mutravirajaneeya, Shonitasthapana, Sandhaneya, Chardinigrahana, Snehopaga, Vamanopaga, Asthapanopaga,*

Sushruta: *Kakolyadi, Sarivadi, Anjanadi.*

Vagbhata: *Sarivadi, Anjanadi*

Guna: *Madhura, Sheetala, Snehana, Vrushya, Balya, Rasayana, Kaphashamaka, Swarya, Netrya, Mutrajanana, Sthanyavardhaka, Shothahara, Vranaropaka.*[4]

Prayoga: *Swarabhanga, Kasa, Shvasa, Galashotha, Shvasanalikashotha, Amlapittajanita Shoola, Rasayana, Kshataksheena, Raktavamana, Hridroga, Apasmara.*[4]

Part used: *Moola*.[2]

Chemical constituents

Glycyrrhizin, Glycyrrhizic acid, Glycyrrhentinic acid, liquirtin, isoliquirtin, neoisoliquirtin, liquiritogenin, isoliquiritogenin, glabrine, glabranine, licuraside, licochalones A&B, hispaglabridin A & B licoricidin, glabrene, liquiritic acid etc.[2]

Botanical description

A hardy herb or undershrub, growing to a height of 1.8m. Root – thick, many branched, red or lemon colored outside and yellowish or pale inside. Leaves – imparipinnate; leaflets 4-7 pairs, ovate-lanceolate, smooth. Flowers – axillary spikes, papilionaceous, lavender or violet in colour. Fruits – pods, compressed. Seeds – 2-5, reniform, flat, deep grey. Flowers in March and fruits in august.[2]

Pharmacological Action

Smooth muscle depressent, Anti-microbial, Hypolepedemic, Anti athericlerotic, Antiviral, Hypotensive, Hepatoprotective, Anti exudative, Spasmolytic, Ant diuretic, Antiulcer, Ant mutagenic, Antipyretic, Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, Anti nociceptive, Expectorant.[9]

Image 3: ***Madhuka***

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

PIPPALI

Botanical Name: *Piper longum*.[2]

Family: Piperaceae

***Kula*:** *Pippalikula.*[3]

***Varga*:** *Haritakyadi Varga.*

Vernacular names[9]

Hindi: Peepar

English: Long Pepper

Marathi: Pimpli

Kannada: Hipli

Synonyms: *Magadi, Krishna, Chapla, Teekshna Tandula, Upakulya, Kana. Shyaama, Kola, Shaindi, Ushana.*[3]

Gana[2]

Charaka: *Kanthya, Virechanopaga, Kasahara, Sramahara, Hikkanigrahana, Sirovirechana, Vaman, Truptigna, Deepaneeya, Shoolaprashamana.*

Sushruta: *ParuskadiGana, Pippalyadi, Urdvabhagahara, Sirovirechana, Amalakyadi,*

Vagbhata: *ParushakadiGana, Nasya, Vamanopaga,*

Guna: *Rasayana, Sugandhi, Deepaka, Paachaka, Ushna, Vathara, Kaphagna.*[4]

Prayoga: *Anaha, Apachana, Agnimandhya, Udarashoola, Kasa, Shwasa, Jeernajwara, Prasutijwara, Amavata, Grudrrasi, Katishoola, Vatarakta, Anghaghata* etc.[4]

Part used: *Phala, Moola.*[2]

Chemical constituents

Essential oil, mono and Sesquitrpenes, Caryophyllene, Piperine, Piplartine, Piperlongumine, Piperlonguminine, Pipernonaline, Piperundecalidine, Pipercide, Sesamine, Beta-Sitosterol.[2]

Botanical Description

An aromatic slender climber. Stem-creeping jointed, attached to other plants while climbing. Leaves-5-9cmX3-5cm, subacyte, entire, glabrous, cordte at the base. Flowers – in pendulate spikes, straight; male larger and slender; female 1.3-2.5cm X4-5mm diameter. Fruits – yellowish orange, aboid, sunk in fleshy spike. Flowers in rainy season and fruits in autumn.[2]

Pharmacological Action

Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory, insecticidal, Antimalarial, CNS stimulant, Ant tubercular, Antihelmintic, Hypoglycemic, Antispasmodic, Cough suppressor, Anti-giardial, Immunostimulator, Hepatoprotective, Analeptic, Antinarcotic, Antiulcerogenic.[9]

Image 4: *Pippali*

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

DRAKSHA

Botanical Name: *Vitis vinifera*[2]

Family: Vitaceae[2]

Kula: *Draksha Kula.*[3]

Varga: *Amradi, Varga.*[4]

Vernacular names[10]

Hindi & Marathi: Angoor

English: Grapes

Kannada: Drakshi

Synonyms

Caruphala, Krishna, Priyala, Tapasapriya, Kasmeerika, Rasal, Karamardika.[3]

Gana

Caraka: *Kanthya, Virechanopaga, Kasahara, Sramahara*

Sushruta: *Paruskadi Gana, Kakolyadi*

Vagbhata: *Paruskadi Gana*[2]

Guna

Pakva Phala: *Sheetala, Santarpana, Paachana, Samsrana, Balya, Kanthya, Raktapittashamaka.*

Apakvaphala: *Grahi.*[4]

Prayoga

Draksha: Raktapitta, Pandu, Dourbalya, Jvara, Dahamutrata.

Dry Fruit: *Kasa, Mutradaha, Vibhanda.*[4]

Chemical constituents

Fruits: Catechin, Epicatechin, Beta-Sitosterol, Ergosterol, Jasmonic Acid. Fruit Juice contains Malic, Tartaric, and Raemic Acid, along with 0.05% of Ash. Fruits contain glucose and other substances.[2]

Part used: *Phala.*[2]

Botanical Description

A large, perennial tendril climber; tendrils leaves opposed, often bifid. Leaves simple, round-cordate or orbicular-cordate, dentate, 3-7 lobed, 10-12cm across, glabrous above, tomentose beneath. Flowers in long pedenculed, leaf-opposed cymes greenish or white. Fruits globous, ovoid, or oblong, varying in size, pale or purple. Seeds 2-4, oblong-obovoid, brown, with discoidal tubercle on the back.[10]

Pharmacological Action

Antifungal, Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) activity, Tumor inhibitory, Antiulcer, Hepatoprotective, Antioxidant, Wound healing, Antimutagenic, Antiherpatic, cardio protective, Brest cancer suppressive, Anti-bacterial.[10]

Image 5: *Draksha*

VIDARI

Botanical name: *Pueraria tuberosa* DC.[2]

Family: Fabaceae[2]

Kula: *Shimbhi Kula*[3]

Varga: *Guduchyadi Varga*[4]

Vernacular names[11]

Hindi: Vidarikand, Sura.

English: Indiankudju, Kudzu.

Kannada: Gumadigida.

Marathi: Bedariya.

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

Synonyms: *Shukla, Swadukanda, Shrigalika, Vrushyakanda, Vidari, Vrushyavalli, Vidalika.*[3]

Gana[12]

Caraka: *Kanthya, Balya, Brumhaneeya, Varnya, Snehopaga, Madhuraskanda.*

Sushruta: *Vidarigandhadi, Vallipanchamula, Pittasamshaman,*

Vagbhata: *Vidryadi,*

Guna: *Stanyajanana, Mutrajanana.*[4]

Prayoga: *Karshaya, Stanyakshaya, Vamaka* in excess quantity.[4]

Chemical constituents

B-Sitosterol, Stigma Sterol, Daidzein, Puerarin, Isoflavone, Pterocarpan-Tuberosin, Gluconic & Malic Acids.[11]

Part Used: *Kanda*[2]

Botanical description

A large perennial twinning shrub with large reddish to dark brown tuberous roots, creamy white inside, 30-60X25-30cm; stem woody, upto 12cm in diameter. Leaves trifoliate, terminal leaflets large, broadly ovate, oval-rounded, silky beneath, acuminate, laterals ovate-oblong, inequilateral. Flowers blue or purplish-blue in lax recemes 15-30cm long; clothed with silky, brown hairs; seeds 3-6 reddish brown, ellipsoid-oblong. Flowering February-April, fruit – May-June.[11]

Pharmacological Action

Spasmolytic, Hypoglycemic, Anti-inflammatory, estrogenic, Progestrogenic, Antiimplantation.[11]

Image 6: *Vidari*

KAITARYA

Botanical Name: *Myrica nagi,* Thunb[2]

Family: Myriaceae[2]

Kula: *Katphala Kula*[3]

Varga: *Haritakyadi Varga*[4]

Vernacular names[2]

Hindi, Marathi: Kayaphala

English: Box Myrtle

Kannada: Kirishivani

Synonyms: *Somavalka, Shreeparni, Kumuda, Mahakumba, Kumbhika, Bhdra, Bhdravati.*[3]

Gana[2]

Charaka: *Shukrashodhana, Sandhaneeya, Vedanasthapana.*

Sushrut: *Rodradi, Surasadi,*

Vagbhata: *Surasadi*

Guna: *Ushna, Grahi, Swedajanana, Shothagna, Shirovirechaka, Uttejaka, Garbhashaya Sankochaka.*[4]

Prayoga: *Pratishaya, Kanthashotha, Mukhapaka, Swarabhanga, Shvasa, Kasa, Agnimandya, Aruchi, Admana, Amatisara, Raktatisara, Mutratisara, Gandamala, Gridrasi.*[4]

Part used: Stem Bark[2]

Chemical constituents

Myriconol, proanthocyandin, B-sitosterol, myricadiol, myricetin, myricanone etc.[2]

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

Botanical Description

A small moderate sized evergreen tree up to 5 feet girth about 40feet height bark dark brown or blackish. Wood is pale brown, heavy, compact and hard. Blaze 0.5-1inch, soft not fibrous, deep reddish brown, often with pale streacks, juice turning dark purple on the blade of a knife.

Young shoots, petioles and inflorescence brown tomentose. Leaves 4-8 by 1.2-2 inches, oblanceolate or oblanceolate-oblong, acute, entire, undulate, base gradually narrowed. Petiole 2-3-inch-long. Plant generally flowers in October to December and fruits ripen during summer.[14]

Pharmacological Action

Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Hypotensive, Antiprotozoal, Antispasmodic, Piscicidal hypotensive, Myocardial Depressant, Vasodilator, Analgesic, Antifungal.[15]

Image 7: *Kaitarya*

HAMSAPADI

Botanical name: *Adiantum lunulatum* Burm.[2]

Family: Polypodiaceae[2]

Kula: *Hamsa Raja Kula*[3]

Varga: *Guduchyadi*[4]

Vernacular names[15]

Hindi: Hamsaraja, Samalpatti.

English: Maiden Hair

Kannada: Hamsapadi

Marathi: Hansaraj

Synonyms: *Vishagranthi, Gritamandalika, Raktapaadi, Tripadi, Hamsapadi, Hamsapaadi.*[3]

Gana[2]

Charaka: *Kanthya.*

Sushruta: *Vidarigandhadi*

Vagbhata: *Vidarigandhadi*

Guna: *Madhura, Sheeta, Kanthya, Grahi, Kaphagna, Mutrajanana, Vamaka* if taken in excess, *Jvara.*[4]

Prayoga: *Raktavikara, Visarpa, Vishavikara, Kantha Vikara,* useful for *Kasa* in children.[4]

Part Used: Whole plant (*Panchanga)* [2]

Chemical constituents

Chlorophyll-Degradation Products; Higher Carotenoids.[2]

Botanical description

A graceful fern, stipes 6-15cm. long tufted wiry glabrous, polished, dark chest nut-brown; fronds 15-30cm long, simply pinnate, often elongated and rooting at the apex, pinnae, sub-dimidate. Sori are in continuous line along the edge.[15]

Pharmacological Action

Antidysentric, Ulcer healing, Ant diarrheal, Antifungal, Hypotensive, Antibacterial, Abortificient.[15]

Image 8: *Hamsapadi*

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

BRUHATI

Botanical Name: Solanum Indicum Linn. [2]

Family: Solanaceae[2]

Kula: *Kanthakari Kula*[3]

Varga: *Guduchyadi Varga.*[4]

Vernacular names[15]

Hindi: Banbhanta, Barikateli.

English: Large Egg Plant.

Kannada: Kiriguli

Marathi: Ringni.

Synonyms: *Simhika, Kanta, Vartaki, Rasthrika, Kuli, Vishada, Sthulakanthakari.*[3]

Gana[2]

Charaka: *Kasahara, Kanthya, Hikkanigrahana, Shothahara, Angamarda Prashamana.*

Sushruta: *Brihatyadi, Laghu Panchamoola.*

Vagbhata: *Brihatyadi.*

Guna: *Ushna, Deepana, Pachana, Grahi, Vatagna, Kaphagna, Hrudya, Kanthya, Hikkanigrahana, Shothahara, Angamarda Prashamana.*[4]

Prayoga: *Jvara, Shvasavarodha, Shola, Mutrakrichra, Tvakvikara, Agnideepaka, Shirashooolanashaka, Chardhi.*[4]

Part used: Root, Fruit[2]

Chemical constituents

Solanine, Carotene, Carpesterol, Solanocarpone, Diosogenin, B-Sitosterol, Lanosterol, Solasonine, Solamargine, Solasodine, Vit-C etc.[2]

Botanical Description

Herbaceous, stout, 2 m high, pricky and densely wooly. Leaves - ovate with short triangular lobes, villous above, stellately fulvous-wooly beneath. Flowers – in dense racemes, wooly, with needle like hairs; calyx shortly funnel-shaped, lobes ovate-triangular; corolla white-blue, oblong, acute. Fruits – berries, yellow when ripe. Seeds - smooth, many. Flowers and fruits during April-July.[2]

Pharmacological Action

Hypocholesterotaemic, Antihelmentic, Nematocidal, Antihepatotoxic, Anti- inflammatory & Cytotoxic.[15]

Image 9: *Bruhati*

KANTHAKARI

Botanical Name: *Solanum surattense* Burm. F.[2]

Synonym: *Solanum xanthocarpum* Sebr. & Wende.

Family: Solanaceae[2]

Kula: *Kantakari Kula*[3]

Varga: *Guduchyadi Varga*[3]

Vernacular Names[6]

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

Hindi: Kateli, ChotiKateli, Rengoni.

English: Yellow Berried Night Shade

Marathi: Bhuiringini.

Kannada: Nelagulle

Synonyms: *Ksudra, Duhsparsha, Vyaghri, Nidigodika, Kantalika, Kantakini, Dhavani, Duspradarshini.*[3]

Gana[2]

Charaka: *Kasahara, Kanthya, Hikkanigrahana, Shothahara, Angamardaprashamana.*

Sushruta: *Brihatyadi, Varunadi, Laghupanchamula.*

Vagbhata: *Brihatyadi, Varunadi.*

Guna: *Mutrala, Kaphanisaraka, Jvarahara, Vedanasthapaka.*[4]

Prayoga: *Kasa, Shvasa, Pratishaya, Jvara, Angamarda, Parshvashula, Hridroga, Adhmana, Vibhanda, Ashmari, Vamaka.*[4]

Part used: Whole plant, Root, Fruit.[2]

Chemical constituents

Roots & Fruits: B-carotene, Diosgenin, Carpesterol, Solasodine, Solamargine, B-Solamargine, Solasonine, Solasonido-L-Rhamnosyl-B-D-Glucosside, Solanocarpine, Tomatidienol.[2]

Botanical description

A pricky diffuse herb. Leaves – ovate or elliptic sinuate or subpinnatifid glabrescent, with straight spines. Flowers – in few flowered lateral cymes, blue-colored; corolla with shallow lobes, fruit - globose berries, glabrous, whitish and green -blotched, yellow when ripe. Seeds- many, glaboos. Flowers and fruits from March -July.[2]

Pharmacological Action

Antibiotic, mild antifertility, Vasoconstrictor, Anti-inflammatory, Hypotensive, Cardiac Stimulating, Analgesic, Spermicidal, Antiepileptic, Insecticidal, Antifungal, Diuretic, Antipyretic, Antispermatogenic, Hypocholesterolaemic, Antiatheriosclerotic, Spasmolytic, Ant rheumatic, Hepatoprotective.[6]

Image 10: *Kantakari*

Table: 1 Pointing the Botanical name, family, part used & *Varga* of the *Dravya*.

Sanskrit name	Botanical name	Family	Part used	Pharmacological action
Sariva	*Hemidismus indicus*	Asclepidaceae (Papilionaceae)	*Moola*	Anti-Inflammatory, Anti-Viral, Anti-Bacterial.
Ikshumoola	*Saccharum officinarium* Linn.	Gramineae	*Moola, Kanda, Sharkara.*	Antioxidant

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

Madhuka	*Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn.	Fabaceae (Papilionaceae)	*Moola*	Antiviral, Antiulcer, Antioxidant, Anti-inflammatory, expectorant
Pippali	*Piper longum*	Piperaceae	*Phala, Moola*.	Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory, Cough Supressive, Immunostimulant,
Draksha	*Vitis vinifera*	Vitaceare	*Phala*.	Antioxidant, wound healing, Antibacterial
Vidari	*Pueraria tuberosa* Dc.	Fabaceae	*Kanda*	Anti-inflammatory,
Kaitarya	*Myrica esculenta* Buch-Ham.	Myriaceae	*Stem Bark*	Antiseptic, Analgesic, Antipyretic
Hamsapadi	*Adiantum lunulatum* Burm	Fillices-Polypodiaceae	*Whole plant, (Panchanga)*	Ulcer healing
Brihati	*Solanum indicum* Linn.	Solanaceae	*Root, fruit*	Anti-inflammatory,
Kanthakari	*Solanum surattense* Burm. F.	Solanaceae.	Whole plant, root, fruit	Antibiotic, Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic, Antipyretic.

Table: 2 *Pointing* the *Rasa, Guna, Veerya, Vipaka* & *Doshagnata* of the *Dravya.*

Sanskrit	***Rasa***	***Guna***	***Virya***	***Vipaka***	***Doshagnata***
Sariva	*Madhura, Tikta.*	*Guru, Snigdha.*	*Sheeta.*	*Madhura.*	*Tridoshahara,*
Ikshumoola	*Madhura*	*Snigda, Guru*	*Sheeta*	*Madhura*	*Vatapitta Hara*
Madhuka	*Madhura*	*Guru, Snigdha*	*Sheeta.*	*Madhura*	*Tridoshashamaka.*
Pippali	*Katu, Madhura*	*Laghu, Snigdha, Teekshna.*	*Anushna*	*Madhura*	*Vatakaphashamaka,*
Draksha	*Madhura Kashaya*	*Snigdha, Guru, Mrudu.*	*Sita*	*Madhura*	*Vata-Pitta Hara*
Vidari	*Madhura*	*Guru, Snigdha,*	*Sita*	*Madhura*	*Vatapittashamaka*
Kaitarya	*Kashaya, Tikta, Katu.*	*Laghu, Teekshna*	*Ushna,*	*Katu.*	*Kaphavatashamaka.*
Hamsapadi	*Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya.*	*Guru, Snigdha.*	*Sheeta.*	*Madhura.*	*Vatapittashamaka, Kaphagna*

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Nov-Dec 2020

Brihati	*Katu.*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Teekshna.*	*Ushna.*	*Katu.*	*Kaphavatashamaka.*
Kanthakari	*Tikta, Katu.*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Teekshna.*	*Ushna.*	*Katu.*	*Kaphavatashamaka.*

CONCLUSION

Panchasat Mahakashaya of *Charak Samhita* is a very important classification, in these *Mahakashaya,* plants are grouped as per pharmacological action; each *Mahakashaya* contains ten drugs for similar action. The *Dravyas* good for the throat or voice are called *Kanthya Dravya.*

The drugs possessing the *Kanthya* property are beneficial in the treatment of *Kapha & Vata Pradhana Kantha Vikaras, Kasa, Swasha, Swarabheda* etc. by these *Dravyas* & their various combinations.

The *Drugs* explained under the heading *Kanthya Mahakashaya* like *Madhuka, Sariva, Draksha, Ikshumula & Vidari* are *Madhura, Snigdha & Sheeta Veerya* are helpful for dryness of the throat remove dryness increases smoothening & lubrication. The drugs which are having *Katu, Tikta Rasa, Ruksha & Ushna Veerya* like *Kanthakari, Brihati, Kaiterya. Hamsapadi, Pippali* are beneficial in the condition manifested due to excess of *Kapha*, act as *Kapha* & *Kleda Nashaka*. Thus both *Rukshata & Kanthopalepata* in the throat can be effectively managed by the *Kanthya Dravyas.*

Madhuka, Sariva, Draksha, Ikshumula, Vidari & *Hamsapadi* with their *Guru Guna* helps in *Vata Shamana, Bruhati, Kanthakari, Kaiterya & Pippali* with their *Laghu Guna* helps in *Kapha Shamana.*

Among the *Mahakashaya, Pippali, Katphala, Bruhati* & *Kantakari* are *Vatakapha Shamaka*. *Ikshu, Draksha, Vidari,* & *Hamsapadi* are *Vatapitta Shamaka*. *Sariva* & *Madhuka* are *Tridosha Hara,* & help in getting rid from the *Vikruties* in the *Kantha Pradesha.*

All the *Dravyas* in the *Kanthya* group act as Anti-Inflammatory, Anti-Viral, Anti-Bacterial, Antioxidant, Expectorant, Antitussive, Antiseptic, Antibiotic, Immunomodulator, etc. thus act in the promotion of the health

As per the classics some *Dravyas* act by their *Rasa,* some by their *Veerya*, some by their *Guna*, some by the *Paka* & others by their *Prabhava*. All the aspects of *Kantha* has been covered very nicely & effectively framed by *Acharya Charaka*. Thus, can say that the *Kanthya Mahakashayas* are very beneficial for *Kantha.*

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