Review Article

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PHARMACOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES OF VICHARCHIKARI TAIL: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Vicharchika is a vata-kapha predominant tridoshaja vikar. Kapha Dosha is most dominant Dosha in Vicharchika. It can be easily treated by both shodhana and shamana chikitsa. Many preparations have been mentioned in the Ayurvedic texts for the treatment of Vicharchika. In Kushtha especially in Vicharchika external application is very much important. Vicharchikari tail drug has been selected with the reference of Bhaisjya ratnavali Kshudra rogadhikara. The main objective of this review article is to discuss the therapeutic uses of Vicharchikari tail and to discuss the different pharmacological properties and therapeutic uses of isolated constituent drugs of Vicharchikari tail. The selected drug Vicharchikari tail is found to be very effective on Vicharchika. Vicharchikari tail help in eliminating symptoms of Vicharchika like Kandu, Srava,and Pidika. Vicharchikari tail has Ushna and Tikshana properties. These Gunas are effective on vitiated Kapha and normalize it. The present review attempts to encompass the up to date comprehensive literature analysis on Vicharchikari tail with respect to its therapeutic uses and its various pharmacological activities.

Keywords: Vicharchika, Kshudra rogadhikara, pharmacological

INTRODUCTION

Vicharchika is enlisted under Kshudra Kushtha in Ayurvedic classics. Hence all type of Kushtha are Tridoshaja, Vichachika is also having Tridoshaja origin. Despite of its Tridoshja origin various Acharya mentioned different dominancy in Vicharchika. Vicharchika has also been stated as Raktapradoshaja Vikara. Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa and Kleda are dushya of it. A similar clinical presentation in modern dermatology is seen in Eczema. Eczema (also called atopic dermatitis (AD) is an inflammatory, chronically relapsing, non-contagious and extremely pruritic skin disease. The clinical presentation of Vicharchika with symptoms like Kandu (Itching), Srava (Discharge), Pidaka (Pustules), Raji (Scratches), Ruja (Pain), Vaivarnyata (Discoloration of skin) etc[1].The Eczema is the nearest clinical entity of modern science which can correlate with Vicharchika. Vicharchika shows pathology with vitiation of tridosha, but according to law of predominance it shows kapha as major vitiation. Indigenous medicine is a major part of the cultural heritage of a society and it has developed in accordance with the lifestyle and cultural practices of the society.[2] The herbal remedies have enriched various traditional medicinal systems around the world.

World health organization (WHO) notes that 74% of the plant derived medicines are used in modern medicine, in a way that their modern application directly correlates with their traditional use as herbal medicines by native cultures[3]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 80% of the world's population currently uses herbal traditional system of medicine for their primary health care.

Vicharchika is manifested in tvak (skin) and local application is more effective in skin disease. The selected drug Vicharchikari tail is found to be very effective on vicharchika.

Nimb, Jati, Arka, Kutaz, Dronpushpi, Pipali, Marich, Shunthi, Vatsnabh, Kupilu, Karveer, Kasis, Mansheela, Hartaal And Sarsap tail are main contents of Vicharchikari taIil. Some of compounds have Deepana, Pachana, Tridoshahara, Krumighna, Kandughna, Kushthaghna, Rasayana, Daha – shamaka, Vedanahara, Shothahara properties. So, it may correct Dosha vitiation, Agnivaishamya and Dhatu dushti. Some of compound of Vicharchikari tail are highly toxic in nature even then it is used as a medicine after purification and in therapeutic dose. This oil possesses the good antibacterial astringent, anti inflammatory and antiseptic properties.

Table 1: Content of Vicharchikari tail

Name	Botanical name	Family	Part used	Amount
Nimb	*Azadirachta indica*	*Meliaceae*	Leaf	384 ml
Jati	*Jasminum offiecinale*	*Oliaceae*	Leaf	384ml
Arka	*Calotropis procera*	*Asclepiadaceae*	Leaf	384 ml
Kutaz	*Holarrhena antidysenterica*	*Apocynaceae*	Bark	384 ml
Dronpushpi	*Leucas cephalotes*	*Labiateae*	Guma	384 ml
Pipali	*Piper longum*	*Piperaceae*	Fruit	6gm
Marich	*Piper nigrum*	*Piperaceae*	Fruit	6gm

Shunthi	*Zingiber officinale*	*Zingiberaceae*	Rhizome	6gm
Vatsnabh	*Aconitum ferox*	*Ranunculaceae*	Tuber	6gm
Haridra	*Curcuma longa*	*Zingiberaceae*	Rhizome	6gm
Kupilu	*Strychonos nuxvomica*	*Loganiaceae*	Seed	6gm
Indrayav	*Holarrhena antidysenterica*	*Apocynaceae*	Seed	6gm
Karveer	*Nerium indicum*	*Apocynaceae*	Root	6gm
Kasis	*Ferrous sulphate*			6gm
Mansheela	*Arsenic disulphide*			6gm
Hartaal	*Arsenic trisulphide*			6gm
Shunthi	*Zingiber officinale*	*Zingiberaceae*	Rhizome	6gm
Sarsap oil	*Brassica Campestris*	*Cruciferae*	Seed	384 ml

Table 2: Rasapanchaka of Vicharchikari Tailam

Drug name	Guna	Rasa	Veerya	Vipaaka	Doshkarma
Nimb	Laghu	Tikta,Katu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavaatnashaka
Jati	Guru,Singadha	MadhurTikta, kashaya,	Ushna	Katu	Tridoshashamak
Arka	Guru	Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavaatshamaka
Kutaz	Laghu,Ruksha	Tikta, Kashaya	Sheeta	Madhur	Tridoshhara
Dronpushpi	Tikshna,Guru, Ruksha	Katu, Lavana, Madhura,	Ushna	Madhur, Katu	Kaphapittashamak
Pipali	Laghu, Snigdha,Teekshna	Katu Madhur	Anusnasheeta	Madhura	Kaphapittashamaka
Marich	Laghu, Ruksha,Teekshna	Katu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavaatshamana
Shunthi	Laghu Snigadha	Katu ,	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphavaatshamaka
Vatsnabh	Ruksha,Tikshna,Laghu	Madhur Katu Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavaatshamana
Haridra	Ruksha, Laghu	Tikta, katu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavaatshamaka
Kupilu	Laghu, Ruksha, Laghu, Tikshna	Tikta, Katu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavaatshamaka
Indrayav	Laghu, Ruksha	Tikta, Kashaya	Sheeta	Madhur	Tridoshhara
Karveer	Laghu,Ruksha Tikshna	Katu, Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavaatshamaka
Kasis	Laghu	Amla, Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Kaphvaatshamak
Mansheela	Snigdha, Guru	Katu,Tikta,Kashaya	Ushna	Katu	Kaphpittashamak
Hartaal	Snigdh ,guru	Katu,Tikta, Kashaya	Ushna	Katu	Kaphpittashamak
Sarsap	Tikshna, Ruksha	Katu,Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Kaphpittashamak

Haridra (*Curcuma longa*)

Turmeric or *Curcuma longa,* is a perennial herb and member of the *Zingiberaceae* (ginger) family, and is cultivated extensively in Asian countries. The rhizome, the portion of the plant used medicinally as a yellow powder which is used as a flavor in many cuisines and as medicines to treat many diseases particularly as an anti-inflammatory. The active constituents of turmeric are the flavonoid Curcuminoids which is a mixture of curcumin (diferuloylmethane), monodexmethoxycurcumin and bisdesmethoxycurcumin Curcumin makes up approximately 90% of the curcuminoid content in turmeric. Other constituents include sugars, proteins, and resins. The best researched active constituent is curcumin, which comprises 0.3-5.4% of raw turmeric [4].

Pharmacological Activities

In Ayurveda, turmeric has been well documented for its therapeutic potentials and described in Dashemani Lekhaniya (emaciating), Kusthagna (Anti-dermatosis),Visaghna (Anti-poisonous).[5]Several medical properties have been attributed to Curcuma longa Linn. Rhizome of Haridra is known to possess therapeutic activities and has been used by medical practitioners as an anti-diabetic[6-8], hypolipidemic[6-9] , anti-inflammatory [8-9], anti-diarrhoeal[7],hepatoprotective [6,7], anti-asthmatic [8] and anti-cancerous drug. Haridra is widely used in cosmetology. Curcumin has an ability to inhibit nonspecific and specific mast cell-dependent allergic reactions [10]. Fresh juice of rhizome of Haridra is used as anti-parastic in many skin affections. Its rhizome powder mixed with cow's urine is taken internally in itching and dermatitis. Curcumin obtained from the turmeric rhizome (*Curcuma longa)* have shown to possess the ability to protect the skin from harmful UV-induced effect s by displaying antimutagen, antioxidant, free radical scavenging, anti-inflammatory and anti-carcinogenic properties [11].

Shunthi (*Zingiber officinale*)

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) is mainly cultivated for its rhizome which is considered as a popular spice and an important medicine in India. Volatile oils in ginger are the medicinally active chemical constituents which constitute of about 1-4%. The phenolic compounds found in ginger are gingerol and zingerone. The constituents in ginger are reported to exert anti-oxidant, anti-ulcer, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, carminative, diaphrodic, digestive, expectorant and gastro- protective activities. The pungency of ginger is due to gingerol, an oily liquid consisting of homologous phenols. It is formed in the plant from phenylalanine, malonate and hexonate [12]. Antimicrobial efficacy of the extract of *Zingiber officinale* has been proved against serotypes of *escherichia coli, salmonella, listeria monocytogenes* and *aeromonas hydrophila* [13]. The anti-oxidant effect of the total phenols in alcoholic extract of *Zingiber officinale* were studied and have been proved to exhibit higher anti- oxidant effect than quercitin[14]. n-Hexane, Ethyl acetate and Ethanolic extracts except the aqueous extract of ginger have been proved to inhibit bacterial growth in a dose dependent manner and hence reported to be useful in treatment of bacterial infections. Ginger anticancer properties are attributed to the presence of certain pungent vallinoids, like [6]-gingerol and [6]-paradol, and some other constituents like shogaols, zingerone etc. A number of mechanisms may be involved in the chemo-preventive effects of ginger[15].Sunthi is also known to possess anti-inflamattory effect in acute and sub acute inflammation. Hence beneficial in eczema (vicharchika)[16].

Nimb (*Azadirachta indica*)

Azadirachta indica (meliaceae) which is commonly known as neem is well known for its medicinal properties. The active constituents of the plant are nimbin, nimbidin and nimbidiol. Phytochemical screaming of the extract proved the presence of saponins, tannins, triterpenoids, flavonoids, alkaloids and phenolic compounds [17]. The aqueous extract of the leaves of *Azadirachta indica* are reported to produce anti fertility effects and those effects are due to androgen deficiency caused by anti-androgen activity of neem[18]. The alcoholic extracts of leaf inhibited different fungal species and are proved to possess anti fungal property [19]. The methanolic extracts of *Azadirachta indica* exhibited anti microbial property against many species of microbes [20]. The constituents like azadirectin and nimbin isolated from the methanolic extracts of seed, leaf and bark of neem are found to exhibit anti- oxidant nature[21]. Aqueous extracts of neem leaves possess chemo protective effects against benzo(a)pyrene induced forestomach tumors [22].

Pippali (*Piper longum*)

Chemical Constituents
Piperine is the major and active principle of long pepper (Piper longum). The piperine content is 3-5% (on dry weight basis) in *P. longum*. The fruits of pippali shows positive tests for the presence of volatile oil, starch, protein and alkaloids, saponins, carbohydrates, and amygdalin and negative test for tannins[23.] Pharmacological activities- Anti-amoebic activity- The fruits of pippali (*Piper longum*), Piper sarmentosum root and Quercus infectoria nut gall against *Entamoeba histolytica* infecting the caecum of mice were studied. The severity of ulcers of caecal wall was improved in mice which received the plant extract and metronidazole as compared to the control animals.[24]Antioxidant activity**:** A combination of spices (*Piper nigrum*, *Piper longum* and *Zingiber officinale*), herbs (*Cyperus rotundus* and *Plumbago zeylanica*) and salts make up Amrita Bindu were tested for anti-oxidant activity. The results of this analysis shows that the antioxidant potential of all the ingredients in the following order: *Piper nigrum >Piperlongum >Cyperus rotundus >Plumbago zeylanca >Zingiber officinale*[25]. Analgesic activity: *P. longum* root for opioid type analgesia using rat tail-flick method and for NSAID type analgesia using acetic-acid writhing method by using pentazocine and ibuprofen as drug controls. An aqueous suspension of pippali root powder was given orally to mice and rat. The study revealed that pippali root had weak opioid but potent NSAID type of analgesic activity[26.]

Marich (*Piper nigrum*)

Piper nigrum belongs to family *Piperaceae and* it's a valuable medicinal plant. It is used frequently in many dishes worldwide so it considered as ''The King of spices'' among various spices. It contains alkaloid Piperine (1-peperoyl piperidine,) which is known to possess many interesting pharmacological actions. It is widely used in different Indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurvedic and Unani System of medicines.
Chemical constituents**:** It contains Alkaloids (Piperine, Chavicine, Piperidine, Piperetine) and Essential Oil.
Pharmacological Activities- Antihypertensive activity[27], Anti-asthmatic activity [28], Antimicrobial activity [29], Antioxidant activity [30], Anti-cancer activity [31], Anti-inflammatory activity [32]

Dronpushpi (*Leucas cephalotes*)

In Ayurvedic text Dronpushpi have specific indications like Vishamjwara (Malaria), Kamala (Jaundice). Two different plant species of Leucas are taken in use in the name of Dronpushpi. Among them *Leucas cephalotes* Spreng has been accepted as an official equivalent to Dronpushpi by the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda in its official formulary. Recent researches show that both the species have good antioxidant, hepato-protective and antimicrobial activities. They contain major chemical constituents as β-sitosterol, triterpenoids, oleanolic acid, ursolic acid, phenolic compounds, diterpenes, glucosides. The recent studies shows that *Leucas cephalotes* and *Leucas aspera* have number of potentials in therapeutic field. Chakrapani in his commentary on Charak Samhita states Kutumbaka as Dronpushpi and includes it in Shaka varga (edible leafy vegetables). Dalhana in his commentary on Shushrut Samhita mentions Dronpushpi as Sugandhaka and Kutumbaka. and includes it in Sursadi gana.
Pharmacological Activities- Anti-asthmatic activity[33], Anti cancer activity [34], Antifungal activity [35], Antimicrobial activity [36]

Vatsnabh (*Aconitum ferox*)

Aconitum known as aconite, monkshood, wolfsbane, leopard's bane, women's bane, Devil's helmet or blue rocket. The root of *Aconitum ferox* is commonly distinguished as Nepal or Indian Aconite. It is also known in the Indian bazaars under the name of Bish or Bikh. The tuber of Vatsanabha contains 0.4–0.8% diterpene alkaloids and the concentration of aconite in the fresh plant is between 0.3% and 2.0% in tubers and 0.2% and 1.2% in the leaves. The highest concentration of aconite is found in the winter. The major alkaloids are aconitine, pseudaconitine, bikhaconitine, diacetyl pseudaconitine, aconine, picro-aconine, veratry pseudaconitine, chamaconitine, veratryl gama aconine, and di-Ac–Y-aconitine[37]. As per Ayurvedic texts vatsnabha act as yogavahi (catalyst) therefore it increases the potency of medicine in which it is used as ingredient. It improves digestion, relieves coldness, nutritive. It is used in Tridosaja vikara, especially in Kapha vataj roga[38]. Its root is used in Sannipata vatakaphaj jwara, vataroga, jvaratisara and kantharoga (A.P.I. 1999). It is very effective medicine in various diseases, acting as a narcotive sedative, regarding as healing and stimulant, useful in fever, cephalalgia, affections of throat, dyspepsia and rheumatism[39]. It is much used as an external application, the root being formed into a paste and spread upon the skin in neuralgia, boils etc. internally it is chiefly used in the treatment of chronic intermittent fevers[40].

Kupilu (*Strychonos nuxvomica*)

Kupilu (*Strychonos nuxvomica*) is a poisonous herbal plant, also known as Kuchla in Ayurvedic samhitas and has been commonly used in Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia. It is also described in Surasadi gana of Sushruta and Amradi phala varga of Bhavprakasa.
Chemical Composition
The dried seeds of Nux vomica contain 2.6%-3% total alkaloids, out of which 1.25%-1.5% is strychnine, 1.7% is brucine, and the rest are vomicine and igasurine.[41] Some other minor alkaloids are α-colubrine, β-colubrine, 3-methoxyicajine, protostrychnine, novacine, n-oxystrychnine, pseudostrychnine, isostrychnine, chlorogenic acid, and glycoside[42] pharmacologically kupilu showed Antimicrobial activity, antibacterial activity[43] anticancer, antimicrobial, anti- inflammatory, antioxidant, and anti feederent activity[44]

JATI (*Jasminum offiecinale*)

In Ayurveda Jati *(Jasminum officinale*) is used traditionally for the management of Kushtha roga, Shirshoola(headache), Bhrama (vertigo), Pakshaghat (paralysis), eye diseases,

Udavarta, Anaha (Constipation), Raktavikar etc. It also used externally for the management of Mukha Vrana (apthous ulcers), erectile dysfunction, itching and Kushtha roga (Skin disease).[45] Its chemical constituents included salicylic acid and an alkaloid named jasminine. The Petroleum ether, chloroform, acetone, methanol and water soluble extracts of leaves of *Jasminum officinale* Linn were used to evaluate its antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilis, Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* by using agar diffusion method. The petroleum ether, methanol and aqueous extracts were found effective against all four microorganisms besides all extracts tested. The Chloroform extract was found effective against only *Bacillus subtilis* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The Acetone extract was found effective against only *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Escherichia coli*[46]. The Leaves of Jati (*Jasminum officinale*)useful in following conditions like odontalgia, fixing loose teeth, ulcerative stomatitis, leprosy, skin diseases stomatopathy, cephalopathy, odontopathy, ophthalmopathy, leprosy, pruritis, strangury, dysmenorrhoea, ulcers, as refrigerant, ophthalmic and vitiated conditions of pitta[47].

Arka (*Calotropis procera*)

It is mentioned by the earliest Hindu writers and the ancient name of the plant which Arka (*Calotropis procera*) an important drug of Ayurveda is known in this country from the occurs in the vedic literature was Arka(*Calotropis procera*) alluding to the form of leaves, which was used in the sacrifical rites.
Active Principles**:** Calotropin. Calotoxin, Uscharin, Calactin.[48]
Phytochemical studies on Calotropis procera have afforded several types of compounds such as Cardenolide, triterpinoids,alkaloids, resins, anthocyanins and proteolytic enzymes in latex, flavonoids, tannins, sterol ,saponins, cardiac glycosides. Flowers contain -terpenes, multiflorenol, and cyclisadol [49]. The latex is used as an abortifacient, spasmogenic and carminative properties, anti-dysentric, anti-syphilitic, anti-rheumatic, antifungal, mullusccide, diaphoretic and for the treatment of leprosy, bronchial asthma and skin affection. Its flowers possess digestive and tonic properties. On the contrary, the powdered root bark has been reported to give relief in diarrhoea and dysentery. The root of the plant is used as a carminative in the treatment of dyspepsia. The flowers of the plant exhibit hepato-protective activity [50], anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, analgesic, and antimicrobial effects and larvicidal activity[51]. The latex of the plant is reported to possess analgesic and wound healing activity, as well as anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial activity[52]. While the roots are reported to have anti-ulcer effects[53].

Kutaz (*Holarrhena antidysenterica*)

Holarrhena antidysenterica plant is known in Ayurvedic medicine as a potent healer of several diseases from ancient times. The different parts of this plant have been used for various purposes. Several studies have been conducted with different parts of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. The seeds of the plant are believed to possess anti-diarrhoea and anti-dysentery Properties[54]. Moreover the seeds of the plant have been found to possess anti-diabetic property,proved in a number of studies especially in rats. The antioxidant properties of the seeds have also been studied under different conditions. The in vitro antioxidant activity of the ethanolic extract of the leaves of the plant was studied extensively[55]. The anti-hyperglycaemic and anti-hyperlipidaemic properties have also been observed in rats by the administration of the methanolic extract of the bark of this plant.

Karveer (*Nerium indicum)*

It belongs to the family *Apocynaceae*. It is an evergreen shrub or small tree, which is cultivated all over the world, especially in south-west Asia. *Nerium indicum* is used as traditional medicine in different parts of the world, especially in India and China. Its Indigenous uses include in the treatment of diseases such as cardiac illnesses, asthma, corns, cancer, and epilepsy[56.]
Pharmacological property: Cardio-active (digitalis-like effect) and diuretic, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, insecticidal, antioxidant Activity, analgesic activity, antiulcer activity, antimicrobial activity, anti diabetic activity[57-59]

Kasis (*Ferrous sulphate)*

Green vitrol is a substance which occurs as light green crystals. The crystals turn brown when they react with oxygen in moist air. Kasis bhasma is also beneficial in treating anaemia. As it alleviates vata dosha, its benevolent in cough, as an expectorant. Kasis bhasma is useful in dysuria and urinary calculi. It alleviates the shvitra(leucoderma) and is also beneficial for eyes[60].
Karma : Vranaropan, Rajahaprvartaka, Viṣaghna
Action: Agnimandhya, Arsa(piles) , Kaşartava, Gudabhransa(Anal prolapse), Pandu(Anaemia), Śotha (oedema), Rajoavarodha, Yonivyapada
Chemical composition:- Iron, Ferrous, Sulphate
Kasis bhasam would cure the disease like kustha, pandu, gulma, pliharoga, shula and arsha.[61]

Hartala (*Arsenic trisulfide*)

Haratala (Arsenic trisulfide) is an inorganic compound with the formula As2S3. This bright yellow solid is a well known mineral orpiment. In ancient days arsenic was used to treat diseases and such functions were described by Hippocrates, Aristotle, Pliny the Elder and Paracelsus. It was used to treat dietary deficiencies (pellagra, anorexia), neuralgia, rheumatism, asthma, chorea, tuberculosis, diabetes, fever, skin disorders, malaria and syphilis and it is still being used for the treatment of some protozoal infections.[62] Vagbhata has used haratala mainly in nasa rogas (nasal diseases), sotha (oedema), vrischika damsa (scorpion sting), for vidarana action (self opening of the abscess).[63] Acharyas Bhela and Kashyapa have described the indications of haratala. In Rasashastra, majority of Rasacharyas placed haratala in Uparasa group. In Sarangadhara Samhita it is placed in Upaloha and upadhatu varga (group). The references of haratala are available in Susrutha samhita, sutra sthana, for cleansing wounds.
Indications of haratala ;Kushta (skin diseases), vata vyadhi (diseases of vata), agnimandya (indigestion), sula (abdominal pain), gulma (tumour), pleeharoga (disease of spleen), kasa (cough), swasa (asthma), kshaya (emaciation), nadi vrana (sinus ulcers), bhagandara (fistula), vatarakta (arthritis), phiranga (syphilis).[64]

Manashila (*Arsenic disulphide*)

Manashila (Arsenic trisulfide) is an inorganic compound with the formula AS_2S_2. This bright red solid is a well known Realgar. It is red, shiny and heavy and the pieces are of different shapes with red, yellow or black spots on its surface. But when powdered, it looks orange coloured.
Compounds of arsenic have been used since ancient times for many purpose including medicines and poisons[65].
Properties-Taste-bitter, pungent, Potency-hot, Attributes-heavy, unctuous

Manashila is considered as best among the rasayan. It has tikta and katu ras and ushna virya and alleviates kapha and vata dosha. Manashila is used in vish vikar, Agnimandya, Kandu, Kasa and kustha.[66]

Sarsap (*Brassica Campestris)*

Brassica is of the most ancient spices. It has 3 varieties namely black, brown and white. Sarsap (*Brassica Campestris)* is pungent and bitter in taste, pungent in the post digestive effect and has hot potency. It alleviates vata and kapha doshas. It possesses light and sharp attributes. It is emetic, digestant, anti-inflammatory and irritant in properties. It is used in the diseases like abdominal pain, anorexia, worms, and diseases of the spleen, tumors and wounds[67]. Mustard oil is used in the treatment of skin diseases abdominal pain, anorexia, worms, and diseases of the spleen,The drug is sarsap (*Brassica Campestris)* is Kandughna, Vedanasthapana and Snehna. Sarsap oil (Katu oil) is externally applied to skin desease, painful lesion, ulcers and kustha roga. The oil or seeds are employed for abhyanga and udavartana in pigmentation disorders of skin.[68] The essential oil of Mustard has Allyl isothiocyanate, oleic acid, omega-6 linoleic acid, omega-3 alpha-linolenic acid and erucic acid. These constituents contribute to the remedial properties including cordial, tonic, anti-rheumatic, stimulant, appetizer, antifungal, antimicrobial, diaphoretic, hair vitalizer, insect repellant and irritant. Mustard oil is an effective antifungal, anti-parasitic, antibacterial, disinfecting and antimicrobial oil that protects the skin from infections, wounds from getting septic and heals minor skin problems like cuts, athlete's foot, ringworm, insect bites, small lacerations, abrasions etc.[69]

Mode of action of Vicharchikari tail

Vicharchika is caused due to vitiation of Tridoshas & Kapha dosha is dominant. The dushyas are Twak, Rakta, Mansa and Lasika. It is caused in Bahya Rogamarga.Mode of entry for this is Bahya Rogamrga. Twacha and Rasa Dhatu are synonyms to each other. Hence, Rasavaha Srotodushti and Raktavaha Srotodushti can cause skin diseases. In vicharchikari oil there are 17 drugs. Most of the drugs are Katu and Tikta in rasas. Laghu Ruksha in Gunas. Katu and Tikta Rasa act on Kapha Dosha,Laghu and Ruksha Gunas are kaphashamaka.According to Acharya Charak main symptom of vicharchika is itching (kandu) and discharge (Srava). And these symptom are appear due to vitiation of Kapha Dosha usually. Most of drugs are Deepana, Pachana, Laghu, Ruksha, Ushna, and Tikshna. So they do Aampachan. They remove Sanga from Srotasa and do Srotomukha Vishodhana. Many of drugs are Kushthaghna and Kandughna . So they effect on Vicharchika. Krimi is mentioned as a causative factor of Kushtha. So,krimighna Dravya of this medicine effects on Krimi. Most of drugs are Laghu, Ruksha, Ushna and Tikshna. So they effect on Sravi nature of Vicharchika. Vishaghna, Kandughna and Jantughna property removes the local infection and thus help in cessation of the further process of vichrchika. These constituents were prepared by the Sneha paka Vidhi according to "Sanskaro hi Gunantaradhanam Sneha Kalpana has got an important place in Ayurveda , not only in ancient era but also in present era . As Sneha Kalpana is prepared by using kalka, kwatha , and sneha, it extracts all the water and fat soluble active ingredients and it the drug is prepared in this procedure. All ingredients rasa pancaka table shown that Tikta- Katu rasa, Laghu – Ruksa guna, Ushna Sheeta virya ,Katu vipaka and kaphahara, Rogaghanata-krmighnata. kandughana and kusthaghna. So, drug may be very useful in skin disorders- Kapha dominant roga – Vicharchika.

CONCLUSION

As per the above study the most of ingredients of this oil having Katu, Tikta and Kashaya Rasa, Ushna Virya, Laghu, Tikshna, Ruksha guna and Katu vipaka. All drugs of this combination having kusthagna and kandugna properties. Their action is mainly on skin disorders. The Rasapanchakas of vicharchikari tail help in eliminating Kandu, Srava,and Pidika. Laghu & Ruksha Gunas of dravyas may control the Bahusravi nature of Vicharchika. It possesses Tikta Katu rasa, Ushna virya, Katu vipaka and Laghu Ruksa guna and has the action of tridosha shaman. Many herbs of this Vicharchikari oil having liver stimulant properties that helps in a purifying the Rakta Dhatu & thereby combating raktadushti. Raktashodhaka & Raktavardhaka drugs control the vitiated Pitta Dosha. The Sneha Guna acts on Ruksha Guna of vata Dosha. It can be concluded that due to Vatahara and Kaphahara properties of vicharchikari oil, it will effective on Vicharchika.

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