



## PATOLYADI LEPA – A POLYHERBAL FORMULATION FOR VRANASHODHANA (WOUND CLEANSING) – A REVIEW

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### ABSTRACT

In Ayurvedic pharmaceutics lepa kalpa is very known and unique polyherbal preparation, used to vranashodhana & Ropana. It is one of the most important drug used since Vedic period. It is commonly used in vranashodhan, vranaropana. Patolyadi lepa is a highly effective lepa kalpa used in Vranasodhan, and control infection. This compound is highly specified and specialized in wound cleansing and wound healing. Present review explains the pharmacological potential of Patolyadi lepa<sup>[1]</sup> is vranashodhana along with the other pharmacological activities of the parts used of each ingredient in the formulation. This article helps the researcher and practitioner to explore more about this important lepa kalpa.

**KEYWORDS:** Patolyadi lepa, vranashodhana, Ropana wound cleansing.

### INTRODUCTION

In Ayurveda there are lots of pharmaceutical preparations are mentioned for treatment of wound. Acharya sushruta has explain 60 measures [Shasthiupkarm]<sup>[2]</sup> for wound management and Patolyadi lepa kalpana is one of them. Patolyadi lepa is a polyherbal formulation consisting of 9 different herbs such as Patola patra [Trichosanthes dioica], Tila [Sesamum indicum], yasthimadhu [Glycyrrhizaglabra], Trivrita [Operculinaturpethum], Dantimool [Baliospermum montanum], Haridra [curcumalonga], Daruharidra [Berberis aristata], Nimba patra [Azadiracta indica], Shaindhav lavana [Rocksalt]. It is used as a topical treatment in conditions like vrana shodhana, vranaropana, dahashamaka, vednasthapana [Analgesic], Sothhara [Anti-inflammatory], Lekhana, Putihara, Dahaprasamana and also cure non-healing wound [Dusta vrana]. Patolyadi lepa has shown its use as antileukaemic, anticancer, Hypoglycaemic, antibacterial, local anaesthetics, antiprotozoal, anti-inflammatory, insecticidal, antifungal, antihistaminic, antimicrobial, Antiulcer, antiathrosclerotic, antiviral, Hypolipidaemic, Vermicidal, sedative, analgesics activities. As per Chakradatta Patolyadi lepa act therapeutically on vranashodhana. It also works in wound healing.

### Method of preparation of Patolyadi Lepa<sup>[1]</sup>

Following ingredients are used for the preparation of Patolyadi Lepa.

### Ingredients

1. Patola [leaf] - 1 part
2. Tila [seed] - 1 part
3. Yasthimadhu [Root] - 1 part
4. Trivrita [Root] - 1 part
5. Dantimool [Root] - 1 part
6. Haridra [Rhizome] - 1 part
7. Daruharidra [Root] - 1 part
8. Nimba [leaf] - 1part
9. Saindhav lavana - 1part

A fine Powders of above herbs useful parts (number 1 to 8) of mixing, before use on the body, powder mixed with luke warm water or other medium indicated in preparation and made a soft paste. The paste mixed with rocksalt & the prepared paste apply on vrana for vranashodhan.<sup>[3]</sup>

Table 1: Ingredients of the *Patolyadi Lepa* and their pharmacological and therapeutic properties.

NO.	Sanskrit Name	Botanical name and Family	Part used	Rasadi Panchaka and Ayurvedic properties	Pharmacological Properties
1	Patola <sup>[4]</sup>	B.N. Trichosanthes dioica Family- Cucurbitaceae	Leaf	<b>Rasa</b> -Tikta <b>Guna</b> -Laghu, Snigdha. <b>Veerya</b> -Ushna. <b>Vipaka</b> -Katu <b>Doshagnata</b> -Tridoshamaka. <b>Rogagnata</b> -Vrana, Vranashoth, Daha, Soth, Visherpa, Kustha, Kandu, Indralupta, Khalitya, Krimi. <b>Karma</b> -Vednasthapana, Vrnashodhana, Vranaropana, Krimighna, Sothhara, Vishaghna, Kusthaghna,	Haemagglutinating, Antibacterial, Antifungal, Hypoglycaemic.
2	Tila <sup>[5]</sup>	Sesamum Orientale Syn-Sesamum Indicum Family- Padaliaceae	seeds	<b>Rasa</b> -Madhura, Katu, Tikta, Kashaya. <b>Guna</b> -Guru, Snigdha. <b>Veerya</b> -Ushna <b>Vipaka</b> -Madhura <b>Dosagnata</b> -Vatshamaka,	
3	Yastimadhu <sup>[6]</sup>	Glycyrrhiza Glabra Fabaceae	Root	<b>Rasa</b> -Madhura <b>Guna</b> -Guru, Snigdha <b>Veerya</b> -Sheeta <b>Vipaka</b> -Madhura <b>Dosaagnata</b> -Vatapittashamaka <b>Rogagnata</b> -Vranashotha, Visha, Vrana, Swasa kasa, Pooyameha, Sukrameha, Vranavikara, Kandu, Charmaroga. <b>Karma</b> -Dahasamaka, Vednasthapan, Sothhara, Medhya, Vranaya, Kanduhara, Sandhaniya, Rasayana.	Smooth, muscles depressant, antimicrobial, Hypolipiaemic, antianthrosclerotic, antiviral
4	Trivrita <sup>[7]</sup>	Operculina Turpethum Convolvulaceae	Root	<b>Rasa</b> -Katu, Tikta, Madhura, Kasaya. <b>Guna</b> -Laghu, Ruksha, Teekshna. <b>Veerya</b> -Ushna. <b>Vipaka</b> -Katu. <b>Prabhav</b> -Virechana. <b>Dosahagnata</b> -Pittakaphasanshodhana <b>Rogagnata</b> -Jirnaanaha. Vibandha, Arsha, Kamla, Udara, Shothara, Vaatrakta, Aamvaat, Kasa, Shwasa, Shotha, Pleehavidhi Pandu, Vrana Jwara, <b>Karma</b> -Sukhverechan, Bhedan, Rechan Shothhara, Jwarhara	Antibacterial, antiinflammatory, antihelminthic, Cardiac, depressant, And spasmodic to smooth & skeletal muscles.
5	Dantimool <sup>[8]</sup>	Baliospermum Montanum Euphobiaceae	Root	<b>Ras</b> -Katu <b>Guna</b> -Teekshna, Ruksha, Guru, <b>Veerya</b> -Ushna. <b>Prabhava</b> -Virechana. <b>Doshagnata</b> -Kaphapittashamak. <b>Rogognata</b> -Sotha, Vedna, Arsha, Vatavyadhi, Agnimandhya, Yakritavikara, Udarroga, Krimi, Kamla, Rakta vikara, Sarvangsotha, Ashmari, Vibandha, Jwar, Sarpvisha. <b>Karma</b> -Sothahara	
6	Haridra <sup>[9]</sup>	Curcuma longa Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	<b>Rasa</b> -Tikta, katu <b>Guna</b> -Rukshna, laghu	Antibacterial, <sup>[10]</sup> insecticidal, antifungal, antiinflammatory,

				<p><b>Veerya</b>-Ushna  <b>Vipaka</b>-katu  <b>Doshagnata</b>-Tridoshashamka  <b>Rogaghanata</b>-Soth, vedna, vrana, shwasa, Aruchi, vibhandha, kamala, Jalodara, krimi, Pandu, kasa, Pratishtyaya, Shukrameha, Prameha, kandu, Shittipitta, kushtha.  <b>Karma</b>-Varnya, kushthagna, Raktaprasadan, Raktavardhaka, Raktastambhaka, Kandughna, Pandughna, Vranashodhan, Vranaropana, Hikkani-grahana, Shwasahara, Vishaghna, Anulomana, Pittarechaka, Ruchivardhaka, Krimighna, shothhara, Vednasthapana, Jwarghna, Mootrasangrahaniya, Mootravirajaniya.</p>	antiprotozoal, CNS depressant, antifertility antiarthritic, hypocholesteremic, antihepatotoxic, antihistamine.
7	Daru Haridra <sup>[11]</sup>	Berberis aristata Berberidaceae	root	<p><b>Rasa</b>-Tikta Kashaya(rasanjana-katu)  <b>Guna</b>-Laghu, Rukhsa  <b>Veerya</b>- Ushna  <b>Vipaka</b>-katu  <b>Doshagnata</b>-Kaphpittashamaka  <b>Rogagnata</b>-Shoth, Netrabhishyanda, Netrashotha, Karnashoola, karnasrava, Mukharoga, Kanthroga, Vrana, Phiranga, Updansha, Gandmala, Bhagandara, Visharpa, Pradara, Agnimandya, Pravahika, Kamala, Yakrivikara, Aruchi, Trishna, Raktarsha, Raktapitta, Kasa, Raktapradara, Shwetpradara, Mootrashmari, Vastishoth, Twakadosha, Jwara, Jeernajwara, Vishamajwara, Daurbalya.  <b>Karma</b>-Shothahara, Vednasthapana, Vranashodhana, Vranaropana, Chakshushya, Raktashodhaka, Deepana, Yakriduttejaka, Pittasarka, Grahi(Phala Rochana, Trishnanigraha), Raktastambhana, Rasanjana Kaphaghna, Swedajanana, Varnya, Katupaushatika, Jwaraghna, Vishmajwarapratibandhaka.</p>	Hypoglycaemic, anticancer, gastro-irritant, antifatigue, anticoagulant, antipyretic, local anasthetic, antiprotozoal, anti T.B.antibacterial, antitumour, hypotensive, anti-inflammatory, antitrachoma, CNS depressant.
8	Nimba <sup>[12]</sup>	Azadiracta indica Meliaceae	leaf	<p><b>Rasa</b>- Tikta, kasaya  <b>Guna</b>-Laghu  <b>Veerya</b>- Sheeta  <b>Vipaka</b>-Katu  <b>Doshagnata</b>-Kaphapittashamaka,  <b>Rogaghanata</b>-Vidhradi, Ghrani, Vrana, Kandu, Twakadosa, Apachi, Nadivrana, Sandhishoola, Aamvata, Krimi, Daha, Aruchi, Vamana, Grahni, Shotha, kasa, Kustha, Madhumeha, Yakshma, Vishamajwara, Abhishayanda, Netraroga,  <b>Karma</b>:-  Jantugna, Vrana pachana, Vranashodhana, Pootihara, Dahaprasamna, Kandughna, Vranaropana,</p>	Anticancer, Antiviral, spasmogenic, antibacterial, contraceptivefor male, Antineoplastic, antifungal, antihelminthic, antifertility in male, mice, mosqeuto, lawacided, hypoglyceamic, and antifeedant, against tobacco, caterpillar, pesticide, insecticide and Hematicidal, vermicial, antitubercular, antimicrobial, diuretic, anti-inflammatory, hypotensive, antigastriculcer, analgesic, antipyretic, sedative antiprotozoal, CNS depressant, antimalarial The

				Kusthaghna, Vednasthapan, Rochana, Grahni, Krimighn, Yakrituttejaka, Raktasodhaka, Shothaghna, Kaphaghna, Balya, Aampachana, Jwarghna, Chakshushya,	ethanolic extract of Azardiratica indica showed high inhibitory activity against Escherichia coli. <sup>[22]</sup>
09	Sandhav lavana <sup>[14]</sup>	Rocksalt		Guna-Laghu, snigdha, sitala Veerya- sitala Dosaghanata- Tridoshamaka Karma- Agnidipana, Vranashodhana Rogaghanata-Caksusya, Hradya, Ruchya, Vibandh (constipation), it is highly carminative stomatic & digestive.	Agnidepana, Vranashodhana, vibandha.

## DISCUSSION

Patolyadi lepa is a useful Ayurveda herbal remedy which undoubtedly cures difficult and chronic wounds & complicated ulcers. It also quickly heals chronic ulcers, wounds and sinus. In this contain Patolpatra, Tila, Trivrit, Haridra, Nimba, Daruharidra and Dantimool present in Tikta, Kashaya Ras act as Shothhar and Vednasthapan property. They are reducing pain & Inflammation. Stambhana, Shoshana, ruksha properties are due to ruksha and kashaya guna present in Nimba, Patol, Haridra, Daruharidra, Dantimool, Trivrita and Tila. which act by its shoshana and stambhana and Vranashodhana properties thus removing slough and promote the formation of healthy red granulation tissue. Sodhana properties as ushna veerya present in Patol, Tila, Trivrita, Haridra, Daruharidra, Dantimool, which act by its shodhana properties work in scrapping debris and reducing discharge. Curcuma longa rhizome extracts were evaluated for antibacterial activity against pathogenic strains of Gram-positive (Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis) and Gram-negative (Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Salmonella typhimurium) bacteria. its use as antileukaemic, anticancer, Hypoglycaemic, antibacterial, local anaesthetics, antiprotozoal, antiinflammatory, insecticidal, antifungal, antihistaminic, antimicrobial, Antiulcer, antiathrosclerotic, antiviral, Hypolipidaemic, Vermicidal, sedative, analgesics qualities.

The mixing of these lepa kalpa is act as very effective & power full wound cleansing, wound healing antiseptic actions.

## CONCLUSION

Most ingredients have Tikta, Kashaya, Ras predominately. Veerya of some ingredients of are Ushna (Patola patra, Haridra, Trivrit, Daruharidra). Where as three ingredients has sheeta (Yashtimadhu, Nimba, Saindhav lavana) Sheeta Veerya. Most of the ingredient posses Katu, Vipaka. Overall property of this Lepa Kalpa has Tikta, Katu, Ras, Ushna Veerya & Katu Vipaka. The Patolyadi lepa has shown Tridoshamaka property predominately. All this action of Patolyadi lepa helps in Vranashodhana (wound cleansing) & also act as Vrana Ropana (wound healing) mostly in Dushta Vrana chronic wounds and ulcers. so the review helps the researchers to

explore this formulation for more pharmacological activities of the Patolyadi lepa.

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