

Ajamodadi Churna a Medicine on Atisar (Diahorrea)

Ajit Lingayat¹, Vedantam Giridhar², Mahadev Gundakalle³

Abstract

Ajamodadi churna is one medicine indicated in Atisar (Diahorrea). It was explained in Sharangdhara Samhita Madhyam Khanda 6th chapter, Vrunda Madhav & Yogaratnavali Atisar chapter. It contains Ajamoda (*Apium leptophyllum* (Pers.) F.V.M.ex Benth), Mocharas (*Salmaia malabarica* Schott & Endl), Shunthi (*Zingiber officinale* Rose.) and Dhataki Pushpa (*Woodfordia fruticosa* Kruz)

Keywords: Ajmodadi Churna; Atisar; Diahorrea; Sunthi; Ajamoda; Dhataki Pushpa; Mocharasa Cow Milk.

Introduction

Ajamodadi choorna is one of the ayurvedic medicine indicated in Atisar. It was explained in

Sharangdhara Samhita madhyam Khanda 6th Adhaya, Vrunda Madhav and in Yogaratnavali atisar chapter [1].

Table 1: Composition of Ajmodadi Churna

S. N.	Name of Ingredients	Botanical name	Part Use	Qty
1	Ajmoda	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Fruit	1part
2	Mocharas (Shalamali)	<i>Salmaia malabarica</i>	Exudate	1part
3	Shunthi	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Rhizome	1 part
4	Dhataki phul	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>	Flower	1 part

Preparation Method

1. Take all ingredients in powder form.
2. Mix all ingredients in equal quantity.
3. Mix them till homogenous mixture.
4. Keep in air tight container

Anupan: Butter milk prepared by Cow Milk

Author Affiliation: ¹Assistance Professor-I, Department of Dravyaguna ²Assistance Professor, Department of Dravyaguna ³Reader, Department of Agadtantra, KLEU's Shri. B.M.K. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Belagavi, Karnataka 590003, India.

Reprint Request: Ajit Lingayat, Assistance Professor-I, Department of Dravyaguna, KLEU's Shri. B.M.K. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Belagavi, Karnataka 590003, India.

E-mail: ajitlingayat26@gmail.com

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Indication: Atisar (Diahorrea)

The different properties and the characters of the various ingredients of the drug are as mentioned below:

a. Ajmoda [2]

Latin Name: *Apium leptophyllum* (Pers.) F.V.M.ex Benth.

Family: Apiaceae

Classical Name: Ajmoda

Sanskrit Synonyms: Bastamoda, Ajamoda, Kharashva, Lochakarkata, Kharahva, Vallimoda, Hastimayuraka, Mayoora, Deepyaka

Hindi Name: Ajamoda

English Name: Celery, Ajowan

Botanical Description: A Glabrous Erect Annual Herb with Stem Terete, Striate.

Leave lower leaves pinnately compound, higher one

sessile, Bi pinnate, ultimate segments filiform, sheaths white margined. Umbel terminal and or leaf opposed in long peduncle. Involucers & involucells absent.

Fruit long, Minute ridges narrow, vittae broad.

Ayurvedic Pharmacodynamics

Rasa: Katu Tikta

Guna: Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna

Virya: Ushna

Vipaka: Katu

Dosha Karma: Kaphavatashamak.

Parts used: Seed

b. Mocharas (Shalamali) [3]

Latin Name: Salmalia malabarica Schott & Endl.

Family: Bombacaceae

Classical Name: Maocharasa (Shalamali)

Sanskrit Synonyms: Salmali, Mocha, Tulini, Picchila, Raktapushpa, Raktaabhapushapaka, Chirayu, Kantakaadhya, Suvaaho.

Hindi Name: Shimul

English Name: Silk-cotton Tree

Botanical Description

A large deciduous tree, Trunk straight conical prickles on branches & especially on trunk, Branches whorled spreading nearly horizontally, Bark Grey when young with sharp conical prickles. **Leaves** digitate, Leaflet with short petiole, with oblanceolate in shape.

Flower large, dark crimson, scarlet or sometimes white, solitary appearing before leaves on short and thick pedicels, stamens about 80, filament red polyadelphous, anthers brown, style 5-fid, petals orange colour or dark red scarlet, thick or somewhat fleshy with white tomentose.

Fruit capsule long 5 angled, green cylindrical smooth, tapering at both ends,

Seed smooth, ovoid, a embedded in white-sily cotton.

Bark exudate naturally resin known as Mocharasa.

Habitat: Though out India especialy in warmer regions & forest.

Ayurvedic Pharmacodynamics

Rasa: Madhura, kashaya

Guna: Laghu, Singhdha, Picchila

Virya: Sheeta

Vipaka: Katu

Dosha Karma: Kaphapittashamak

Parts used: Exudate

c. Shunthi [4]

Latin Name: Zingiber officinale Rose.

Family: Zingiberaceae

Classical Name: Shunthi

Sanskrit Synonyms: Adraka,-Adrika, Shunthi, Ushana, Nagara, Visheshbhaishajya, Mahaau-shashada, Shringavera.

Hindi Name: Adrak, Sontha

English Name: Ginger

Botanical Description

A perennial erect herb with creeping tuberous rhizome, Root stock horizontal, tuberous, aromatic, stout rhizomewith erect leafy stems. Stems elongated, leafy.

Leaves narrow, linear, sessile, subsessile on the sheaths with alternate base, acuminate, glabrous, lower part surrounding the stem, smooth, sheath glabrous.

Flower in spike terminating leafy system with long bract, greenish stalk slender, enveloped by membranous Long bract, corolla greenish-yellow corolla lobes yellowish, lip dark purple, often spotted yellow lobed, folwers greenish with small dark purple or purplish black lip, in radical spike on peduncle, lip often 3-lobed, orbicular, dull purple with creamy blotches, anthers appendage dark purple, stamen dark purple as long as the lip, rather shorter than corolla.

Habitat: Though out Tropical Asia and India Wildly cultivated in India

Ayurvedic Pharmacodynamics

Rasa: Katu

Guna: Laghu, Singhdha,

Virya: Ushna

Vipaka: Madhur

Dosha Karma: Kaphavatashamak

Parts Used: Dried Rhizome

d. Dhataki Pushapa [5]

Latin Name: Woodfordia fruticosa Kruz

Family: Lytheraceae

Classical Name: Dhataki

Sanskrit Synonyms: Dhataki, Dhatakpushpa, Vahnijwala, Raktapushapa, Madini, Dadimpatra

Hindi Name: Dhay

English Name: Woodfordia

Botanical Description

A straggling leafy shrub, branches long spreading, bark smooth, cinnamon brown peeling off in fibers, young shoots terete, often clothed with fine white pubescence.

Leaves opposite or sub-opposite, sometimes in whorl of 3, sessile, ovate-lanceolate acute, softly beneath, base rounded or cordate, arcuate, prominent beneath, uniting in distinct intramarginal nerve.

Flowers numerous, in short cymes from axils of

former, less commonly of leaves, panicles short, glandular-pubescent. Calyx long, striate covered with glandular dots, with small campanulate base and a long slightly curved bright red tube which is slightly contracted above the included capsule, mouth oblique, teeth long triangular, acute. Petals slightly longer than the calyx-teeth, narrowly linear, produced at the apex to long fine point.

Fruit capsule long usually splitting the calyx near the base, irregularly dehiscent. Seed cuneate obovoid, brown, smooth.

Habitat: Though out India specially in the greater part of country, extending upto 1600 meters in Himalayan regions.

Ayurvedic Pharmacodynamics

Rasa: Kashaya Katu

Guna: Laghu, Ruksha,

Virya: Sheeta

Vipaka: Katu

Dosha Karma: Kaphapittashamak

Parts used: Dried Rhizome

Table 2: Rasa Panchaka

Dravya	Ajamoda	Mocharasa	Sunthi	Dhataki Pushapa
Rasa	Katu Tikta	Madhur, Kashaya	Katu	Kashaya Katu
Guna	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Laghu Singdha Picchal	Laghu Singdha	Laghu Ruksha
Virya	Ushna	Sheeta	Ushna	Sheeta
Vipaka	Katu	Katu	Madhur	Katu
Dosha-Karma	Kaphavatashamak	Kaphapittashamak	Kaphavatashamak	Kaphapittashamak

Conclusion

Ajamodadi churna is one of medicine for Atisar from ayurvedic classics. It can be taken in ayurvedic practice. It is easy prepare & dispense due to churna form.

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