



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMTECH RESEARCH

Journal home page: <http://www.ajptr.com/>

Critical Review on Laksha As Vrana Ropaka Churna

Mridulata Maurya^{1*}, Dinesh Kumar Maurya¹

1. S.K.D.Govt. Ayurveda College and hospital, Muzaffarnagar, UP, India- 251001

2. Principal and Superintendent, S.K.D.Govt. Ayurveda College and hospital, Muzaffarnagar, UP, India- 251001

ABSTRACT

As well the disease has sown the seed of science of treatment from the very beginning of human life, *Ayurveda* has developed a wide range of therapeutic measures to combat illness. After primary review of textual references, it was found that *laksha churna* has a wound healing property. It has *kashaya*, *tikta* and *madhura rasa*, having *balya*, *varnya*, *dahashamaka*, *dusta vrana-vishodhani* and *krimihara* property. *Palankasha*, *alakta*, *yava*, *vrikshamaya* and *jatu* are the synonyms of *laksha*. In spite of vast development of modern science, *vrana ropaka* activity of *laksha churna* is not ignorable even in modern era. It is economically cheap and without any side effect in comparison to modern drugs. It is being used for pharmaceutical and food coatings due to its organic and non-toxic properties.

Keywords: Critical review, *Laksha*, *Vrana-ropaka churna*

*Corresponding Author Email: drmrjulata@gmail.com

Received 14 March 2016, Accepted 25 March 2016

Please cite this article as: Maurya M *et al.*, Critical Review on Laksha As Vrana Ropaka Churna. American Journal of PharmTech Research 2016.

INTRODUCTION

Vranas in *vedic era* were a result of injuries by sharp weapons used in war. *Laksha* water was used in *Atharva veda* and *laksha* decoction was used in *Gopatha Bramhana* in traumatic wounds. *Laksha* is mentioned in *vrana ropaka churna* in *Bhel samhita*.¹

Laksha churna is well known for having tonic and purifying properties. Therefore, it is best in *kshataja vrana*.² Generally, diseases of the mouth are predominantly *kaphaja* and *raktaja* in origin. Therefore, application of *laksha churna* with *madhu* paste relieves pain and enhances the process of wound healing on wound after scaling in *dantasharakara*.³

DRUG REVIEW

Laksha actually comes from an insect which feeds on plant and secretes shellac. It is produced by the *Laccifera lacca*, family of *Lacciferidae*, a bug about the size of an apple seed. It feeds on certain trees in Asia, particularly in India from *Croton laccifera* L. (Fam. *Euphorbiaceae*); several species of *Ficus*, especially *F. Religiosa* L. and *F. Indica* L. (Fam. *Artocarpaceae*). During its reproductive cycle, the insect produces gummy substance which hardens into a protective covering called lac. This lac forms a cocoon which protects the bug and her eggs.

Coated branches of the host tree are then cut and harvested as sticklac. The harvested sticklac is then crushed and sieved to remove impurities. Sieved material is then repeatedly washed to remove insect parts and other soluble material. Resulting product is known as seedlac. It often includes insect parts, wax and organic matter. It is soluble in alcohol which still contains 3-5% impurities. It is then melted and reduced to a thin crust called shellac.

Pharmacodynamic properties (*guna karma*) of *laksha*-⁴

<i>Rasa</i>	<i>Tikta, kashaya</i>
<i>Guna</i>	<i>Sheeta, laghu, snigdha</i>
<i>Veerya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>
<i>Vipaka</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Dosha karma</i>	<i>Kapha, pitta shamaka</i>
<i>Guna karma</i>	<i>Vrana ropaka</i>

It is soluble in warm ethanol (95%), insoluble in water. When chewed, it colors the saliva red and when burnt, it diffuses strong and agreeable odor.

DISCUSSION

Laksha has *kashaya, tikta* and *madhura rasa* called *saumya ras*, which pacifies *pitta dosa*. It has *vednashamana, daha prashaman, shothahar* and *krimihara* properties. All these properties are

responsible for alleviation of *daha* and pain.⁵ *Laksha churna* has an astringent, analgesic and anti-inflammatory property. Therefore, it is sprinkled on fresh wound for homeostasis and healing.

CONCLUSION

Since it is non-toxic and edible, other substances haven't replaced *laksha*. In order to mitigate the heat of wound, drugs which possess astringent, cold potency, sweet taste and unctuous properties should be used. No toxicity, ease of application and ease of repair are the best reasons to use *laksha churna* for wound healing.

REFERENCE

1. Bhela Samhita edited by Prof. Priya Vrat Sharma, 1st edi., Vrana Chikitsa Adhyaya, 27 Ch., pg no. 469, Varanasi: Choukhabha Visvabharati, 2000.
2. Vagbhata's Ashtanga Samgraha, by Dr. P. Srinivas Rao, Vol. 1st, edition First, 2005, Sutra-Sthana 13 Ch.- pg no.202, Varanasi: Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy.
3. Sushruta Samhita Text with English Translation - 2nd volume, by Kaviraj Kunjalal Bhishagratna, 2nd edition, 2002, Nidan 16Ch.- pg no.122, Chikitsa 22Ch.-pg no.545-6, Varanasi: Choukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan.
4. Dravya Guna Vigyana by Prof. P.V. Sharma, 3rd Vol. Reprint, 2002, pg no.65 (Laksha), Varanasi: Chowkhamba Bharati Academy.
5. Bhavaprakasa of Bhavmisra- Vol. 1, Commentary by Dr. Bulus Sitaram Foreword by Prof. K. C. Chunekar, 1st edi., pg no. 175 (laksha), Varanasi: Choukhabha Orientalia, 2006.

AJPTR is

- Peer-reviewed
- bimonthly
- Rapid publication

Submit your manuscript at: editor@ajptr.com

