CHIRABILVA (Holoptelea integrifolia Planch.) IN SAMHITAS

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Abstract: Holoptelia integrifolia Planch (Ulmaceae) is an evergreen, scattered, glabrous tree with 30-35 m in height and is commonly known as Chilbil in India. In India, stem bark and leaves of the plant are used in indigenous system of medicines such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha for the prevention of variety of diseases such as bitter, astringent, acrid, anti-inflammatory, digestive, carminative, laxative, depurative, and diuretic. Literature survey of plant H. integrifolia showed that this plant is used for the treatment of several diseases like Prameha, Jwara, Vibandha, Gulma, Arsha, Krimi, Raktavikara, Prameha, Kushta, Charmaroga etc. It is explained elaborately in most of the Samhitas and Nighantus.

Keywords: Carminative, Kushta, Arsha.

Introduction: Vedas are the oldest source of knowledge. Rigveda (6000 B.C.) contains material which shows the rational attitude towards plant kingdom and its exploitation for the benefit of humanity. It is the oldest existing source of knowledge of drugs, which may be called as the oldest drug stock of Ayurveda. The Oushadhi sukta of Rigveda is the authentic document of the knowledge about the plants in the age.

Name in Different Regions
Eng. : Indian Elm, Kanju.
Hindi : Cibil, Kanju, Papri, Banchilla, Dhamma, Begana, Chilmil,
Guj. : Kanjho, Waola
Kan. : Tapasigida, Thavasai, Rasbija
Mal. : Vavli, Papra
Pun. : Rajain, Khulen, Arjan, Papri, Kacham
Tel. : Tapasi, Thapasi, Nemali
Oriya : Dauranja, Turuda
Sing. : Dadahirilla

Botanical Description: A large, deciduous tree. Leaves elliptic-ovate, acuminate, base rounded or subcordate. Flowers greenish yellow, in short racemes or fascicles on the leafless branches. Fruit sub-ovulate samara with membranous wing. Seed flat.

Distribution: Throughout the greater part of India up to an altitude of 660 m. lower ranges of Himalaya from Jammu to Oudh, Rohilkhand, forests of Dehradun, Saharanpur, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, W. Bengal, hills of Deccan, eastern slopes of W. Ghats and North Circars.

Parts Use: Bark, leaf, seed

Actions and Uses: The bark and leaves are bitter, astringent, acrid, thermogenic, anti-inflammatory, digestive, carminative, laxative, anthelmintic, depurative revulsive and urinary astringent. They are useful in inflammations, acid gastritis, dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, intestinal worms, vomiting,
wounds, skin diseases, vitiligo, leprosy, filariasis. Diabetes, haemorrhoids and rheumatism Seeds are useful in infected ulcers and as a deodorant for foul smell of body.

Ayurvedic Properties

Rasa : Tikta, Kashaya
Guna : Lagha. Ruksha
Veerya : Ushna
Vipaka : Katu
Doshaghnata : Kaphapittashamaka
Rogaghnata : Kaphapaittikavikara, Shotha, Agnimandya, Chhardi, Udararoga, Krimi, Raktavikara, Prameha, Kushtha, Charmaroga, Medoroga.

Karma : Shothahara, Deepana, Anlllomana, Pillasaraka, Bhedana, Krimighna, Raktashodhaka, Prameghna, Kushthaghna, Lekhana.

Doses : Decocton - 50 to 100 ml.

Chirabilva in Vedas: Chirabilva has not been described in Vedas or Vedic Granthas.

Chirabilva in Samhita Granthas: Prakriya and Udakirya of Phalani gana pronounce as Karanjadvyay in Charak Samhita. The Chirabilva is described in Lekhaniya and Bhedaniya Gana. Charaka Sutrasthana – 4 also mentions Prakriya in the group of purgative drugs. (Charak Vimana – 8) But Naktamala is in Kandughna gana. Further, Karanja in Katuskandha and Naktamala is in Tiktaskandha. According to Charaka, here Karanja means Putika and Naktamala is other drug. If we admit that both are the synonyms of Prakriya and Udakirya then the Prakriya may be (Puti) Karanja and Udakirya as Naktamala.

The name karanjadvyay is found in Aragvadhadi and Arkadi Ganas of Sushruta Samhita. Apart from these Putika and Naktamala are described in Sheleshma sanshamana varga. On the basis of above description this may be confirmed that Putika and Naktama la is Karanja dvyaya of Sushruta and these are Prakriya and Udakirya successively.

Charaka Samhita (1000 B.C. – 4 A.D.): This book is the existing old medical treatises of India, Charaka Samhita can be considered as the oldest internal medicine one. Thus it is evident that the entire text of Charaka Samhita mainly consists of knowledge of drugs i.e. subject of Dravyaguna. In Charaka Samhita Chirabilva is described among the drugs of different Mahakasaya. The preparations and their indication in different diseases which have been mentioned in Charaka Samhita are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kwatha Virechana</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>By the name of Chirabilva</td>
<td>[4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lekhaniya Mahakasaya</td>
<td>Lekhana Karma [5]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sushruta Samhita (1000 B.C. – 4 A.D.): In Sushruta Samhita, Chirabilva is described for Daranakarma i.e. to break or to tear. In Prameha Kapha and medodhatu is root Dusya of the disease. In this Samhita the preparation of compound forms of Chirabilva with different synonyms and various forms and indications in different diseases have been shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dhanvantra Ghrita</td>
<td>[7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sanshodhana Kalka</td>
<td>Sanshodhana Karma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ksharagada Sarp Visha</td>
<td>[9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ahara Vatika Shool</td>
<td>[10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kalka Karma Shodhana</td>
<td>[12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Aragvadhadi gana Kapha and Visha Nashak</td>
<td>[14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Varunadi gana Jwara and Vaman Nashaka</td>
<td>[16]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ashtanga Samgraha (600 A.D.): This important treatise is written by Vriddha Vagbhata. He has included the 45 Mahakasaya of Charaka Samhita in this treatise. The different preparation and indications of chirabilva in this Grantha are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Shodhanadi gana</td>
<td>[17]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shleshma Sanshamana</td>
<td>[18]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lekhaniya Gana</td>
<td>[19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bhedaniya Gana</td>
<td>[20]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Aragvadhadi gana</td>
<td>[21]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Varunadigana Kapha, Meda, Mandagni</td>
<td>[22]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Arkadi gana Kapha, Meda, Visha, Kushtha especially Dushita Vrana Shodhana</td>
<td>[23]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Dhpuna Churna Bala graha</td>
<td>[26]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chirabilva (Holoptelea integrifolia Planch.) in Samhitas

11. Snana – Bala graha
12. Pradheha – Nagmeshagraha
13. Vasti and Panartha – Nasa Roga
14. Dhum Varti – Nasa Roga
15. Nasya Tail – Shiro Roga
16. Kshara – Vrana
17. Ghrit, Tail, Vasti and Rasakriya – Vrana
18. Tail – Vrana
19. Ghrita, Tail, Churna, Varti and Raskriya – Vrana
20. Kwatha – Vrana and Kaphaghna
22. Tail – Bhagandar
23. Tail – Granthayadi
24. Tail – Kaphaganyar Nadi Roga
25. Pralepa
26. Kwatha – Guhya Roga
27. Vasti – Luta Visha
28. Kshara (Kshara gada) – Vishopadraya

Kashyapa Samhita (600 A.D.): This Samhita is written by Maharshi Kashyapa. This Samhita holds popularity because of treatment of specially pediatric diseases. Following preparations and indication of Chirabilva are found in this Samhita.

**SN** | **Preparation** | **Indications**
--- | --- | ---
1. | Churna – Management of labour | 
2. | Kwatha – Diarrhoea | 
3. | Lepa – Shotha due to Vata | 
4. | Kalka – Complication originated from use of emetics and purgative | 
5. | Recipes for fumigation – Kushta | 
6. | Yavagu – Gulma in first month of pregnancy | 
8. | Enema – Abdominal colic | 

Ashtanga Hridaya (7th Century A.D.): This Samhita grantha has been written by Acharya Vagbhata in 6th Century A.D. Chiribilva has been mentioned in this treatise in various preparations to be used in different indications.

**SN** | **Preparation** | **Indications**
--- | --- | ---
1. | Arkadigana – Kapha, Meda, Visha Nasaka, Krimi Kushta Shamana and specially Vrana Shodhana | 
2. | Tail | 
3. | Chirabilva Ankur – Kapha Vataghna | 
4. | Lavanomadi Churna – Atisar Chikitsa | 
5. | Ahar (Pathya) – Kaphaja Gulma | 
7. | Kwatha – Vataj HridaRoga Shula Gulma | 
8. | Kwatha – Guda Roga. Fleeja, Gulma and Udara Roga | 
9. | Gulma Naskh Churna – Gulma, Udara, Shvyathu, Pandu and Guda Roga | 
10. | Shwitra Naskha Lepa – Kushta, Dushita Nadi – Vrana | 
11. | Shishirshadi Rasa – Kriminashaka | 
12. | Dhupan – Balghra | 
13. | Vashishtha Haritaki – Kasa Chikitsa | 
14. | Kwatha – Vastiyapada | 
15. | Kwatha – Udhiwa Vatavyadh Chikitsa | 
16. | Shanarthala Jala – Balagraha Pravisheda | 

**Bhela Samhita**: The different preparations and indications of chirabilva in Bhela Samhita are as follows.

**SN** | **Preparation** | **Indications**
--- | --- | ---
1. | Trayushanadi ghrita – Vishamaywara | 
2. | Yusha – Prameha | 
3. | Shiva varti – Atisara | 
4. | Dhushmuladi tail | 
5. | Yusha | 
6. | Vasti – Sleshmaghna | 
7. | Vati | 

**Conclusion**: The present review has justified the role of Holoptelea integrifolia as an important medicinal plant used in several indigenous system of medicine and has also found beneficial in the treatment of various diseases such as diabetes, fever, infection, diarrhoea, pain reliever, inflammation ailments including liver diseases etc. Chirabilva is well explained in Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Astanga Sangraha, Astanga Hridaya, Bhela Samhita etc. Its various preparations like Kwatha, Ksheer, Taila, Ghrita etc. are prepared. In Bhela Samhita its Yusha, Shiva varti etc. are prepared. So overall we can conclude that it has intense medicinal importance.

**References**


