

### WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

www.wjpmr.com

SJIF Impact Factor: 5.922

Review Article
ISSN 2455-3301

WJPMR

# CONCEPT OF CHAKSHUSHYA DRAVYAS AND ITS MODE OF ACTION WITH SPECIAL REFFERENCE TO SUSHRUTA SAMHITA

Dr. Dhanashri Navale<sup>1</sup>\* and Dr. Chanadana Virkar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>PG Scholar 3<sup>rd</sup> Year, Department of Shalakyatantra, PDEAS College of Ayurved and Research Centre, Nigadi, Pune. <sup>2</sup>Guide and HOD, Department of Shalakyatantra, PDEAS College of Ayurveda and Research Centre, Nigadi, Pune 44.



\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Dhanashri Navale

PG Scholar 3<sup>rd</sup> Year, Department of Shalakyatantra, PDEAS College of Ayurved and Research Centre, Nigadi, Pune.

Article Received on 01/10/2024

Article Revised on 21/10/2024

Article Accepted on 11/11/2024

#### **ABSTRACT**

Chakshurendriya means eyes are considered as most important sensory organ among other 5 sense organs, the main Aim of ayurveda is preventation of diseases and promotion of overall health, the concept of chakshushya dravya is mentioned by various acharyas, the term chakshushya means whatever hitkar for eye, chakshushya dravyas can helps to achieve good health of eye, strenghtning the eye, the preparations made from the chakshushya dravyas mentioned in ayurvedic samhitas can help in eye related disorders, overall eye health and for avoidance of some age related eye diseases. An attempt is made here to learn concept of chakshushya dravyas and its mode of action.

KEYWORDS: Chakshu, Netrarogas, Alochakpitaa, Chakshushya.

#### INTRODUCTION

Chakshurendriya means eyes are considered as most important sensory organ among other 5 sense organs.the main Aim of ayurveda is preventation of diseases and promotion of overall health.

The concept of chakshushya dravya is mentioned by various acharyaa. In the classical books of Ayurveda there is mentioning of Chakshushya dravyas for the healthy maintenance of eyes.

'Chakshu' means Darshanendriya' i.e. organ of sense of vision And Chakshushya' means which is beneficial for 'Chakshu'.<sup>[1]</sup> Chakshu is considered as one of the important sense organs in human body, which is composed of Panchamahabhutas and it is the seat of Alochakapitta.<sup>[2]</sup>

In Ashtanga Hridaya, Acharya Vagbhata said that Netra is at risk with chance of afflictions of Kaphadosha. [3]

Dalhana mentions - 'Chakshushe Hitam chakshushy the term chakshushya means whatever hitkar for the eyes.

Chakshushya dravyas can helps to achieve good health of eye, strenghtning the eye. Dravyas having chakshushya properties are known for their ability to improve vision, strengthen the eyes and alleviate various ocular disorders.

#### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

-To elaborate and discuss the concept of chakshushya dravyas and their mode of action.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Review of ayurvedic literature was conducted, classic ayurvedic literature, ayurvedic textbooks, previous studies, recent research writtings, pubmed, scientific articles.

#### Chakshushya dravyas - According to

- 1) Raja Nighantu<sup>[4]</sup>
- 1 karpara
- 2 Raktachandan
- 3 Kasturi.
- 4 jeerak
- 5 Prapoundarika.
- 6 bhringraja
- 7 mudgaparni.

# 2) Vangasena<sup>[5]</sup>

- 1 Triphala
- 2 Ghruta
- 3 Madhu
- 4 Shatavari
- 5 Mudga
- 6 Yava.

#### 3) Yogratnakara<sup>[6]</sup>

1 Ghruta

2 ksheera
3 Saindhava
4 Madhu
5 Jeevanti
6 Matsyakshi
7 Punarnava
8 Masha
9 triphala
10 Lodhra
11 meghanada
12 patola
13 Godhuma
14 Mudga
15 shaali

7 kakamachi 8 karpura

9 latakaranja 10 lavangh

11 lodhra 12 mudgaparni

13 Nimbapatra 14 Nirgundi

15 Pundarica 16 Yashthimadhu

17 shatavari 18 punarnava

19 shigru 20 Bhringraja

21 Daruharidra.

# 4) Bhavprakash nighantu<sup>[7]</sup>

1 Amalaki 2 Bibhitaki

16 Sitaa.

3 Haritaki 4 draksha

5 jeeraka

6 jeevanti

# 5) SUSHRUTA SAMHITA<sup>[8]</sup>

1 Amalaki

2 Bibhitaki3 Haritaki

4 Ghrita

5 Ksheerasarpi.

#### Analysis of chakshushya dravyas

Sr. no.	Dravya Name	Rasa	Veerya	Doshghnata	Properties	<b>Chemical Constituent</b>	
1	Amalaki	Pancharasa (lavan varjya)	Ushna	Tridoshghna	Deepan, Rasayana, Chakshushya <sup>[9]</sup>	Corilagin, Amino-acids - proline, Glutamic acid. Pharmacological Action- Anti-bacterial, Anti- inflammatory, Laxative <sup>[10]</sup>	
2	Bibhitaki	kashay	Ushna	Tridoshgna	Chakshushya rasayana	Galic acid, Ellagic acid. Pharmacological Action- Anti-bacterial, Anti- inflammatory <sup>[11]</sup>	
3	Haritaki	Pancharsa (lavan varjya)	sheeta	Kapha- pittahar	Chakshushya rasayana	Vit-c, Terchebin, Gallic acid	
4	Grita	Madhura	sheeta	Vat-pittahara	Chakshushya Deepan, Balakara. [12]	Vit-A, Oleic acid, Cholesterol.	
5	Ksheersarpi	Madhura	sheeta	Rkta-pittahar	Chakushya, Sangrahi, Netra- roghara, Netra- prasadak <sup>[13]</sup>	Vit-A, Palmitic acid, oleic acid.	

Clinical utility of Chakshushya dravyas mentioned in sushruta Samhita

Dravya	Vyadhi	Formulation and mode of application	
1. Triphala	1.Vataj Abhishyanda <sup>[14]</sup>	-Ghrita, Kashaya Mode of application-	
1. Tripitata	2.Timira	Paana	
	1.Anyotvata <sup>[15]</sup>		
	2.vataparyaya		
2. Ghrita	3.Shushakashipaka <sup>[16]</sup>	-samkruta ghrita Mode of application-	
2. Gillita	4.raktabhishyanda	Poorvabhakta paana.	
	5.pittaj abhishyanda		
	6.timir <sup>[17]</sup>		
3. Ksheerasarpi	1. pittaj abhishyanda <sup>[18]</sup>	-ghrita Mode of application-Nasyaa	

# Mode of action of chakshushya dravyas

-Immune-modulatory action of drugs is an effective as well as protective approach in many eye disorders like allergic conjunctivitis, Dry eyes, ARMD, DR etc. -Chakshushya drugs have properties of Anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic which can helps to relive many symptoms of eye diseases like allergic conjunctivitis. [19]

www.wjpmr.com   Vol 10, Issue 12, 2024.	ISO 9001:2015 Certified Journal	78
---	---------------------------------	----

- -Presence of glutathione and ascorbate does have Antiaging action and does the physiological protection against the oxidative changes in lens and helps to maintain transparency of lens. [20]
- -Nutrients like Vit -A, B1, B2, B12, B6. VIT-D, bcarateoids in chakshushya dravyas, protect the eyes from free radical damage and prevent diseases like macular degenerations, blindness.[21]
- -The contents like polyphenols and tannins, anti-oxidant properties are responsible for radio-protecting ability in like pterygium, catarrhalconjunctivitis.
- -Presence of mineral-Zinc which helps storage of vit A, Important for treatment of bitot spot, xerosis, retinal disorders.

#### CONCLUSION

Netra is most important sense organ of human body.

According to ayurveda eys are considered as essential for perception and overall health, eyes are mirror of overall body health.

76 types of deseases of eyes are mentioned by sushruta acharya. many of them are asadhya. so we need to focus on prevention of eye diseases and to promote the eye health.

Dravyas which are hitkara for netra by its nature, properties are called chakshushya dravyas. various formulations of those dravyas can helpful for overall eye health, formulations like-netra tarpana, netra-parishekha, netra-aschyotan etc.

Chakshushya dravyas are shothahar, tri-doshaghna, rakta-shodhak kandughna, vrana ropak in nature.

According to modern studies of these drugs having properties like anti-imflammatory, anti-ulcerative, antioxidant, anti-allergic which can help to relieves symptoms of diseases and avoidance of some diseases.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Yadavaji trikamaji Acharya, shushuta Samhita, 24/26. stana dalhan commentary, chakhamba prakashan, Edition -reprint, 1994; 395.
- Kaikkulalngara Ramavarier, Samporna Ashtanga Hridayam Bhavaprakasham vyakhyanam, reprint, Sulabha printers Thrissur, Ch 12, shloka 14, 2004; 1; 252.
- Kaikkulalngara Ramavarier, Samporna Ashtanga Hridayam Bhayaprakasham vyakhyanam, reprint, Sulabha printers Thrissur, Ch 2, shloka 7, 2004; 1:
- Tripathi ID, Raja Nighantu of pandit narahari, chakhamba krishnadas academy, Varanasi 7<sup>th</sup> edition, 2021.

- 5. Dr. Nirmal Saxena, Vangasena Samhita, chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office, First edition, 2004.
- 6. Laxmipati Vidyotini shashtri, Sanhita Yogratnakarah, chsikhamba prakashan.
- Ghunekar Krishnashastri, Pandey G. S Bhavprakasha Nighantu, Chaukhamba Bharati academy, 2010.
- 8. Ramteke R Chakshushya Dravya Guidelines For Health Promotion Of Eye International Journal Of Ayurveda And Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 2017.
- 9. G. H. Singhal, Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta Part 1 (Sutra & Nidana Sthana), 2nd edition. Varanasi Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Ch 38, shloka 56, 2007; 316.
- 10. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC429
- 11. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC429 3677.
- 12. G. H. Singhal, Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta Part 1 (Sutra & Nidana Sthana), 2nd edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Ch 45, shloka 96, 2007; 385.
- 13. G. H. Singhal, Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta Part 1 (Sutra & Nidana Sthana), 2nd edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Ch 45, shloka 93, 2007; 384.
- 14. G. H. Singhal. Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta Part 3 (Uttara tantra), 2nd edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Ch 9, shloka 8, 9, 2007; 46.
- 15. G. H. Singhal. Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta Part 3 (Uttara tantra), 2nd edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Ch 9, shloka 20, 2007; 47.
- 16. G. H. Singhal. Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta Part 3 (Uttara tantra), 2nd edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Ch 9, shloka 21, 2007; 48.
- 17. G. H. Singhal. Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta Part 3 (Uttara tantra), 2nd edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Ch 17, shloka 38, 2007; 88.
- 18. G. H. Singhal. Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta Part 3 (Uttara tantra), 2nd edition, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratishthan, Ch 10, shloka 6, 2007; 52.
- 19. Nidhi Garg, Akhil Jain. Ayurvedic drugs used in Eye disorder-A Review. International Journal of Recent Scientific Research Research, 2017; 8(1): 225-232.
- 20. jyoti Ravindra Angadi. prevention of blindness caused by vitamine- A deficiency-An ayurvedic perspective. journal of ayurveda and holistic medicine, 2015; 87-97.
- 21. Sumitha Prakash C, Shivabalaji K. Ayurvedic Opthalmology an Approach through Holistic Diet and Regimen, International Journal of Medicinal Plants and Natural Products, 2015; 31-34.