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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

## RASONA RASAYANA

## PRIYANKA SHARMA, MD SWASTHAVRITTA, IMS BHU

Manuscript Info	Abstract
Manuscript History:	Rasayanas are dravyas that destroy the diseases and old age they may be in
Received: 15 July 2015 Final Accepted: 22 August 2015 Published Online: September 2015	the form of food, lifestyle or drugs. The Rasayanas provide longevity, excellence of memory, intelligence, health, youthfulness, luster complexion, resonant voice, excellence of sense organs, vocabulary and nourishment of Rasadi dhatus. Rasayana is a contribution of Ayurveda to the field of
Key words:	preventive medicine. Rasayana help in health promotion, disease prevention as well as in treatment of diseases. Rasona rasayana is among one of them.
Invasive duct carcinoma; Cyclin D1;immunohistochemistry; estrogen receptors; progesterone receptors	The Vatahara, Kaphamedohara properties especially benefit in Hyperlipidemia. Rasona rectifies Dhatvagni, enhances nourishment through Srotoshodhana and brings about Rasayana effects on body. This article is a sincere attempt to compile rasona rasayana review.
*Corresponding Author	
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### INTRODUCTION

Diet, lifestyle and drugs which delay aging and prevent disease; longevity and improvement in mental faculties are claimed as *Rasayana*. *Rasayana* boost *Ojas* immune system. Thus Rasayana is classified in *Ahara* (diet), *Aushdha* (medicine) and *Achara* (regimens). The dietary items having *Rasayana* properties are highly beneficial and vital in prevention and treatment. *Rasayana* ultimately leads to achievement of best nutritional value of *Rasa* and all other *Dhatus*. (*Labhopayo Hi Shastanam Rasadinam Rasayanam*). They produce *Rasayan* effect in term of *Vayasthapna*, *Ayushkara*, *Urjaskara* and *Medhakara*. They are non pharmacologigal devoid of side effects, and hence should be incorporated in the management of diseases like dyslipidemia and cardiovascular disorders. *Acharya Dalhana* in his commentary on Su. Chi. 27/1 advocates 3 types of *Rasayanas* namely *Kamya Rasayanas* for health promotion and excellence of memory, strength etc., *Naimittika Rasayana* for the cure of specific diseases and *AjasrikaRasayanas* like milk, ghee etc. *Ahara Rasayana* for excellence of health and longevity. *Rasona* (*Allium sativum* Linn.) is one such *Rasayana* which is a commonly used dietary item having *Rasayana* property and a *Pathya* in *Medovikara*. *Ati-balya* (provides strength in excess), *Vrishya* (aphrodisiac), *Medhya* (promotes intellect), *Svarya* (enhances voice), *Varnya* (enhances complexion), *Chakshusya* (beneficial for eyes), *Asthi Sandhanakara* (unites fractures), *Raktakara* (increases blood). In *Charaka Chikitsa* 10 (treatment of *Atatvabhinivesha* in *Apasmar Chikitsa*) *Rasona* (*Allium sativum*) and *Til taila* (Oil of *Sesamum indicum*) is described as *Medhya Rasayana* 

These Rasayanashould be chosen on the basis of their properties and mode ofaction:

**Brihmana**: Certain rasayana having Madhura, Guru, Snigdhaand Sheetaproperties act as Rasayana at the level of Rasa by promoting the nutritional value of the Rasawhich in turn help inobtaining best qualities of other Dhatus. They are called Brihmana Rasayana e.g. Satavari, Madhuyasti, Bala, Dugdha, Ghrita etc.

**Agnivardhana**: The rasayana possessing the Ushna, Laghu, Rukshaand Katu Tikta KashayRasaact at level of Agni. Vitalizing the organic metabolism leading to animproved structural and functional pattern of Dhatuse.g. are Pippali, Guggulu, Rasona, Bhallataka etc.

**Srotoshodhana**: The rasayana with Katu, Tikta Kashaya rasa, Vishada, Ruksha, Laghu guna, Ushnaveerya and Katu vipaka may cause Srotoshodhanaand enhance the Dhatuposhana e.g., Rasona, Guggluetc.

One of most vividly describe Rasayana which should be included in daily life for prevention and management of hyperlipidemia is Rasona Rasona rasayana due to its Agnivardhanaand Srotosodhanaproperty is selected in this study for evaluating its hyplolipidemic actions. Its description is done in further.

Rasona (Allium sativum) has played an important dietary aswell as medicinal role in human history. The role of rasona (Allium sativum) as a potential herb has been acknowledgedfor over 5000 years.

#### HISTORICAL ASPECT OF THE RASONA

# According to Astanga Hridaya

*Rahu* stole the nectar obtained by churning the sea and swallowed it, he was immediately beheaded by god *Vishnu*, thus the drops of nectar fell over earth and became *Lashuna*, since it is born from the body of *Rakshasa*, the *Brahmanas* do not eat it. Since it is born out of nectar, it is a best *Rasayana*. i.

### According to Gadanigraha Kanda

A few drops of *Amrutha* fallen on the earth from the throat of the *Rahu*, at thattime the *Lashuna* existed or developed on the earth.

# According to Kashaya Samhita

It is come to known that till 100 years the *Indrani* didn't give birth to any baby. Atthat time lord *Indra* gave her *Amrutha* to drink. In the presence of her husband *DeviShachi* felt shy and some of *Amrutha* substance drops came out in the form of belch and few drops of it fall on the ground. Then lord *Indra* told to *Indrani* that now onwards shewould have many children. ii

Explanation of the *Lashuna Kalpa* is available in the *Gadanigraha*, *Navaneetak* and *Kashyapa Samhita*. *Lashuna* has been mentioned in various *Nighantu* literatures.

# GANA AND VARGA'S ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT AUTHOR'S

*	Charak Samhita	Harita varga
*	Sushruta Samhita	Shiro virechaka dravya, Katu varga
*	Astanga Hridaya	Mula varga
*	Bhavaprakash Nighantu	Haritakyadi varga
*	Kaiyadev Nighantu	Aushadi varga
*	Raj Nighantu	Mulakadhi varga
*	Dhanwantri Nighantu	Karaveeradhi varga
*	Madhanaphala Nighantu	Shaka varga

*	Abhidhan Ratnamala	Katu dravya skanda
*	Amar Kosha	Vanoushadhi varga
*	Madhav Dravya Guna	Vividoushadhi varga
*	Nighantu Adarsha	Lasunadhi varga
*	Mahoushad Nighantu	Mahoushadhi varga
*	Saligrama Nighantu	Shaka varga

#### PARYAYA OF RASONA

Lasuna: It destroys / removes the entire kapha rogas etc.

Lashuna: It is devoid of one rasa i.e amlarasa

Rasona: Except amla rasa it possess all tastes.

*Ugragandha* : It has pungent smell.

Mahoushada : It is a medicine with great potentiality.

Arista : It will not lead to originate any ill effects/ side effects.

Gurjana: It is praised by many for its medicinal properties.

Mahakanda : It is an important tuber with medicinal properties.

Yavanesta : Egyptians like it very much.

Pancharasa : It has five tastes except amla rasa.

Some other Paryayaare Dirghapatraka, Pruthupatra,Bhutagna, Sheetamardaka,DirgadalaSuklakanda,Katu kand, MahausnaVatari, Mlecchakanda, Lavanesta, Rasonaka,Juguspita, Mlecchangandha,Rahuchhista, Rahutrista.

### BHEDA ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT AUTHORS

According to Raj Nighantuiii

- 1. Swetha rasona
- 2. Grinjana
- 3. Rakta rasona.

According to Dhanwantri Nighantu

- 1. Lashuna
- 2. Mahakanda (Grinjan)

According to Kashyapa Samhita

- 1. *Girija* (one which grows in the mountain)
- 2. *Kshetraj* (one which grows in the fields)

First one is like *Amrutha*.

The other one is used in the absence of first one.

Lahsuna contains all the rasa except Amla.It is Guru and Snigdha in Guna, Ushnain Virya and Katu in Vipaka

# RASA IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE PLANT

According to Bhavaprakash Nighantu

Mula bhaga Katu rasa
Patra Tikta rasa
Nala Kashaya rasa

Agrabhaga Nala Lavanarasa.
Bheeja Madhura
According to Kashyapa Samhita
Bheeja Katu rasa

• Pushpha nala Lavana and Tikta rasa

• Patra Kashaya

# KARMA'S (ACTIONS) (PROPERTIES) ACCORDING TO DIFFERENTAUTHORS

KARMA'S (Actions)	BP.N <sup>iv</sup>	K.N.	R.N. <sup>vi</sup>	D.N. vii	MD. Guna <sup>viii</sup>	Cha.ix	Su.x	A.H.xi	API	Ka. Sam <sup>xii</sup>
Brimhana	+	+								+
Vrisya	+					+	+	+		+
Pachaka	+	+							+	
Sandhana Kara	+		+	+		+	+		+	
Kanthya	+								+	
Medhya	+	+		+			+		+	+
Netrehitakara	+	+		+		+		+	+	
Rasayana	+		+		+				+	
Vajikaraka		+		+					+	
Hrudya		+			+			+	+	
Balakara		+		+	+		+	+	+	+
Varnya		+		+					+	+
Keshya	+	+			+		+	+		
Swarhitakara		+		+						

Angivardaka	+					
Deepan					+	+
Krimigna					+	+

PRAYOGA (THERAPEUTIC USES) ACCORDING TO DIFFERENTAUTHORS

PRAYOGA (THI	Bh.P	K.N	R.N.	M.N <sup>42</sup>	MD. Guna	Cha	Su	AH	K	API
Hridroga	+						+			+
Jeerna jwara	+						+		+	+
Malavibanda	+						+			
Gulma	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kasa	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	
Shota	+		+							
Kusta	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Agnimandya	+								+	
Krimi	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Swasa	+	+		+					+	
Jwara		+		+						
Prameha		+		+	+	+		+		
Arsha					+	+		+		+
Netraroga									+	
Shula		+								+
Vataroga				+						+
Astibhagna									+	
Apasmara						+				+
Unmada						+				+

# Contraindication of Rasona

Rasona should not be used in the disease of Kapha and Pitta, by one having progressive emaciation of the body, aged, having no digestive fire, puerperal woman, pregnant woman, child, fever, diarrhea, kamala, piles, stiffness of thigh, constipation, disease of throat and mouth, having received emesis, purgation, Nasya, Basti, vomiting, absence of patience, by poor and bad nature. Xiii

## Collection and Extraction of Lashuna(garlic) Juice

According to *Acharya Vagbhata*bulbs of *Lashuna* obtained at the end of spring should be removed of its husk and soaked in *Madira* (a kind of wine) in the night. Next morning it should be macerated with the same liquid, filtered through cloth. The filtered juice mixed with three times its quantity of either wine, buttermilk, water of curds, or gruel, or oil, ghee, muscle, fat, marrow, milk, meat juice or any decoction of drugs appropriate to the diseases or the filtered juice alone should be consumed. xiv

#### **Time of Administration**

Rasona is advice to be used during Sita(winter), Hemanta(early winter) and Sisira(winter)season, it can even be used during autumn for Kapha use in rainy season for predominance of Vata or it may always use with following indication of summer season.

## Prayoga Kala Maryada

The best period of use is 1 month, but can be used upto 6 month according to one's desire. Minimum use period is 15 less than that is useless.

### Prayoga Matra

The best dose of *Lahsuna* mixed with wine or oil etc. is one *Kudav*, dose of its juice is ½ *Kudav* and dose of its paste is one *Pala*.

# Prayoga Matra according to Kashyapa

Lashuna 4 pala is smalldose, 6 pala is medium and 8 pala or 10 pala is best one.

### Numerical Dose of Lasuna According to Kashyapa

Numerical dose is 100, 60 and 50 (best, medium and low) of dry, strong seeds along with peel.

#### Time of Administration

Before meal(Pragbhakta) or with meal(Sabhakta).

### Prayojyanga (Usefulparts)

Dravyaguna Vijnana Kanda and Taila

Nighantu Adarsh Kanda and Patra

Vanoushadi Nidarshika Kanda and Patra

# MATRA (Posology)

According to P.V.Sharma

- Kanda kalka 3-6 gm
- Taila 1-2 drops

#### According to Vanoushadhi Nidarshika

- *Kanda kalka* 1.5 gm to 3 gm
- 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  masha to 3 masha.

### According to Nighantu Adarsha

- Swarasa 10 to 30 drops
- Kalka 2 to 3 masha.

#### **PATHYAPATHYA**

### Pathya

The foods prepared with Madya, Mamsa and Amla Rasa are Pathya.

## **Apathya**

Vyayama, Atapa, Kroda, excess drinking of water, milk and Guda.

# **Major Chemical Constituents**

The most important chemical constituents reported from garlic are sulfur compound. The primary sulphur-containing constituents in whole garlic are the Salk(en)yl-L-cysteine sulfoxides (CSs, 1.8%) and  $\gamma$ -glutamyl-Salk(en)yl-L-cysteinepeptides (0.9%), On prolonged storage or duringgermination, the enzyme  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase acts on  $\gamma$ -glutamylcysteine peptides to form thiosulfinates such as S-allyl-cysteine which contributes heavily to the health benefits of some garlicpreparations .

### PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

### **Antihyperlipidimic effect**

Garlic exert their hypocholesterolemic effect by three different mechanisms; by inhibiting hepatic cholesterol biosynthesis (Gebhardt et al., 1994; Gupta & Porter, 2001; Singh & Porter, 2006), by enhancing cholesterol turnover to bile acids and its excretionthrough gastrointestinal tract (Srinivasan & Sambaiah, 1991), or, in the case of plant saponins, byinhibiting cholesterol absorption from intestinal lumen without changing HDL cholesterol levelsin hypercholesterolemic animal models (Matsuura, 2001; Slowing et al., 2001). xv

#### Antioxidant

Garlic enhances theserum levels of two antioxidant enzymes viz, catalase and glutathione peroxidase<sup>xvi</sup>. It also decreases plasma malondial dehyde concentration and thus plays a role in the prevention of diseases of cardiovascular as well as providing protection against environmental sources of free radicals. xvii

#### **Antiatherosclerotic Effect**

Atherosclerosis results by accumulation of intra and extra cellularlipids. Garlic powder extract inhibits biosynthesis of cholesteryl esters and triglycerides inatherosclerotic cells and it also inhibits the activity of acyl-CoA cholesterol acyltransferase, theenzyme involved in the formation of cholesteryl esters, the main component of the excessive fataccumulated by cells. On the other hand, garlic extract stimulates cholesteryl ester hydrolase thatdegrades cholesteryl esters in atherosclerotic cells. xviii

# **Platelet Inhibitory and Fibrinolytic Effect**

-Some form of garlic which increases cyclicadenosine monophosphate levels and thus decreases thromboxane formation. There may be adirect inhibition of thromboxane.  $\beta$ -thromboglobulin release is decreased, which suggests that the effect may be more on the platelet activation phase.  $^{xix}$ 

#### **Antihypertensive Effect**

The hypotensive action of garlic may be due to a direct relaxanteffect on smooth muscles. Aqueous garlic extract and its individual components allicin and ajoene also open  $K_+$  channels, causing a membrane hyperpolarization and thus lead to a decrease of the  $Ca^{2+}$  inward current into the vascular smooth muscle cell and finally induce vasodilation resulting from intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  decrease.

#### **Anticancer Effect**

Garlic compounds can alter the carcinogen metabolism either increasing the detoxifying enzymatic systems activity that increase the carcinogen polarity, facilitating its excretion from the body or inhibiting the procarcinogens activation by cytochrome<sup>xxi</sup>

#### **Antimicrobial Effect**

The antimicrobial activity of allicin is due to the inhibition of thiolcontainingenzymes in the microorganisms. Garlic is effective against a number of gram-negative, gram-positive, and acid-fast bacteria, including Staphylococcus, Salmonella, Vibrio, Mycobacteria, and Proteus species xxiii protozoan parasites such as Entamoeba histolytica and Giardia lamblia xxiiii

### **Hypoglycemic Effect**

The hypoglycemic action of garlic could possibly be due topotentiation of the insulin effect of plasma by increasing the pancreatic secretion of insulin from existing  $\beta$ -cells or its release from bound insulin and enhancement of insulin sensitivity..<sup>xxiv</sup>

### Anti-inflammatory Effect

The anti-inflammatory activity exhibited by garlic is mainly through inhibiting the assembly-disassembly processes of the cytoskeleton. \*\*xv\*

### Safety

Caution in patients taking antiplatelet medication as it may potentate anticoagulation effects of these medicines. There is no direct evidence that garlic and warfarin will interact but caution is advised. Caution with hypotensive medication as garlic reduces diastolic blood pressure. Avoid garlic for 10 days prior to operative surgery. There may be a positive interaction with statins by increasing the cholesterol lowering effects and monitoring is advised.<sup>2</sup>

### **CONCLUSION**

In Ayurvedic parlance *Medoroga* a condition characterised by abnormal accumulation of *Medodhatu* can be correlated with Hyperlipidaemia. It is caused by vitiated *Kapha Dosha* initially and later *Pitta* and *Vata* involved in its pathogenesis. This vitiated *Dosha* afflicts *Medodhatu* involving *Medovaha Srotas*, producing the related symptoms of its own. *Rasona* should be included in daily life as a *Rasayana* for prevention and management of hyperlipidemia. The *Vatahara*, *Kaphamedohara* properties especially benefit in *Hyperlipidemia*. *Rasona* rectifies *Dhatvagni*, enhances nourishment through *Srotoshodhana* and brings about *Rasayana* effects on body.

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iii Raj Ni. 1/51,52

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>iv</sup> B.P. Nig. Haritakayadi Varga 233

v Kay. Ni. 12-18/22 Ausadhi Varga

vi Raj.Ni. 1/51-52

vii Dha.Ni. 1/64-66

viii Mad.Ni. 1/75-78

ix Ch.Su. 27/176

x Su. Su. 46/ 244-245

xixi A.H. Su. 6/109

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