

Review on Chandraprabha Vati

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ABSTRACT:

Ayurveda is the science of life. Ayurveda explains everything about life starting from birth till death and how to manage the ailments and their prevention, daily regimens, diet are the least of it. Ayurveda have different varieties of treatment procedures both Dravyabhuta and Adravtabhuta. All the procedures or Medicines used for treatment is multipurpose full. Which means, can able to use in multiple diseases by using the Yukti of doctor. Ayurveda Samhita also support this fact. There are many single formulations Drugs which has multipurpose use. Here in this study Chandraprabha Vati is selected and a complete review is done.

Chandraprabha vati is one among the effective and popular Ayurvedic medicine consisting of 37 ingredients, indicated in many diseases. As the name suggests it brings a glow to your body. Chandra means moon and Prabha means glow. We can say that property of Chandraprabha vati is same as moon which removes darkness of night in gentle way. The name chandraprabha is also generated because it represents the first ingredient off the formulation. There is a controversy regarding drug Chandraprabha. It is generally considered as Karpura (Cinnamomum camphora Linn) but some consider it as Shatavari, Shathi.

There are total 8 formulations in the name of chandraprabha vati in different text like yoga ratnakar, bhaishajya ratnavali, Harita samhita.

Composition Of Chandraprabha Vati

The drug Chandraprabha Vati contains 37 individual components from which shilajit and guggulu is present in maximum quantity 32 parts each. Sita is present in 16 parts and lauhabhasma is present in 8 parts. Trivrit, Danti, patraka, Tvak, Ela and Vamsaloochana are present in 4 parts each. Rest of the drugs are present in 1 part each. The very first component of the preparation is Chandraprabha (Karpura) which gives the medicine its name.

Table no 2 - Shows the components of Chandraprabha Vati.

Rasapanchaka Of Chandraprabha Vati:

Ayurveda texts describe that the medicines function by virtue of their properties like rasa, guna, virya vipaka and their doshic actions. As the preparation contains multiple ingredients hence detailed study of all the ingredients individually is required to understand the drug completely.

Chandraprabha Vati is Katu, Tikta Rasa, Laghu Ruksha in Guna, Ushnavirya, Katuvipaka and Tridoshashamak predominantly Vatakaphashamak. Shilajit and Guggulu present in the preparation in maximum quantity 32 part each. According to Acharya Vagbhata Shilajit is the drug of choice for the management of Vastigatavyadhi (Urinary disease), help to treat dyslipidaemias and prevent ischaemic condition in the body. The drugs namely Pippali, Sunthi, Maricha, Chavya, Musta, Ela, Lavanas, Ksharas present in 1 part each help to relieve the state of Mandagni which is identified as a root cause of all diseases.

Table 1: Showing various references quoted in different Ayurvedic text³

S.No	Reference	Indication
1	Sharangdharsamhita, BhaisajyaRatnavali, Brihatyogatarangini	Mutravahasrotajavyadhi, Anaha, Shoola, Shwasa, Kasa, Shukradosha, Pandu, Kamala, GudagataVyadhi, Netraroga, Dantaroga, Kushtha

2	Vangasen,Rasakamadhenu, Rasendrachudamani, BhaisajyaRatnavali	Jwara, Atisara, Grahani vikara, Gudagatavikara, Pandu, Kamala, Meha, Grudhrasi, MutravahasrotojaVyadhi, MarmagataVyadhi, Vrana, Udara	
3	Gadanigraha	GudajaVydhi, MutravahastrotasaVydhi, Meha, ShukragataVydhi, Pandu, kamala, Shosha, Gulma, Granthi, Arbuda, Shleepada	
4	Rasarajasundar, Rasaratnasamucchaya, HaritaSamhita	Meha	
5	Rasarajsundar, RasendraSara Samgraha,Rasendrachintamani	Sarvameha	
6	Rasa kamadhenu	With Mercury and Sulphur combination	ShwitraKushtha
7	Rasa kamadhenu		PamaKushtha
8	Rasarajasundar, Rasendrachudamani, Rasa kamadhenu, Yoga ratnakar, Brihatyogatarangini		TridoshajaAtisara, Jwara

Table no 2 – Showing the components of Chandraprabha Vati.

Sl	Name	Latin name	Family	Parts used	Quantity
1	Chandraprabha	Cinnamomum camphora	Lauraceae	Sub. Extract	1 part
2	Vacha	Acorus calamus	Araceae	Rz	1 part
3	Musta	Cyperus rotundus	Cyperaceae	Rz	1 part
4	Bhunimba	Swertia chirayata	Gentianaceae	Plant	1 part
5	Amrita	Tinospora cordifolia	Menispermaceae	Stem	1 part
6	Daruka	Cedrus deodara	Pinaceae	Heart Wood	1 part
7	Haridra	Curcuma longa	Zingiberaceae	Rz	1 part
8	Ativisha	Aconitum heterophyllum	Ranunculaceae	Rt. Tr	1 part
9	Darvi	Berberis aristata	Berberidaceae	Stem	1 part
10	Pippalimoola	Piper longum	Piperaceae	Root	1 part
11	Chitrak	Plumbago zeylanica	Plumbaginaceae	Root	1 part
12	Dhanyaka	Coriandrum sativum	Umbelliferare	Fruit	1 part
13	Haritaki	Terminalia chebula	Combretaceae	Pulp	1 part

14	Bibhitaki	Terminalia bellirica	Combretaceae	Pulp	1 part
15	Amalaki	Emblica officinalis	Euphorbiaceae	Pulp	1 part
16	Cavya	Piper chaba	Piperaceae	Stem	1 part
17	Vidanga	Embelia ribes	Myrsinaceae	Fruit	1 part
18	Gajapippali	Piper chaba	Piperaceae	Fruit	1 part
19	Sunthi	Zingiber officinale	Zingiberaceae	Rz	1 part
20	Maricha	Piper nigrum	Piperaceae	Fruit	1 part
21	Pippali	Piper longum	Piperaceae	Fruit	1 part
22	Makshika bhasma	Copper pyrite	-	Bhasma	1 part
23	Yava kshara	Potassium carbonate	-	Kshara	1 part
24	Sarji kshara	Sodium bicarbonate	-	Kshara	1 part
25	Saindhav Lavan	Rock salt	-	Lavan	1 part
26	Sauvarcala lavana	Black salt	-	Lavan	1 part
27	Vida lavana	Ammonium chloride	-	Lavan	1 part
28	Trivrit	Operculina terpepethum	Convolvulaceae	Root	4 parts
29	Danti	Baliospermum montanum	Euphorbiaceae	Root	4 parts
30	Patraka	Cinnamomum tamala	Lauraceae	Leaf	4 parts
31	Tvak	Cinnamomum zeylanicum	Lauraceae	Stem bark	4 parts
32	Ela	Elettaria cardamomum	Zingiberaceae	Seed	4 parts
33	Vamsaloochana	Bambusa arundinaceae	Graminaceae	The mane of bamboo	4 parts
34	Lauha bhasma	Ferrum	-	Bhasma	8 parts
35	Sita	Sugar	-	Sugar	16 parts
36	Silajatu	Aspelt mineral pitch	-	Purified Silajatu	32 parts
37	Guggulu	Commiphora mukul	Burseraceae	Extract	32 parts

Anti diabetic effects– Chandraprabha Vati exhibited anti-Hyperglycemic effect and attenuated alterations in lipid profile. Chandraprabha Vati did not cause any significant Reduction in plasma glucose levels of normal rats ($p > 0.05$) But normalized the impaired glucose tolerance at 60 and 120 min ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.001$) in OGTT when compare To vehicle control. In alloxan-hyperglycemic rats, Administration of Chandraprabha Vati (200 mg/kg) Significantly reduced plasma glucose at 3 h, 12 h, 3rd day And 7th

day along with reduction in cholesterol and Triglycerides levels when compared to diabetic control Group.⁹

Chandraprabha Vati is a dependable oral hypoglycaemic Agent suitable for the use from mild to moderate cases of diabetes

Renal protective effect – Early diagnosed Renal Parenchymal disease can be safely and effectively treated With Ayurvedic formulations. Punarnavakwatha, Gokshuradi Guggulu and Chandraprabha Vati can be used In this condition

which have the Rasayan properties. It Helps in regeneration of parenchymal tissue, preventing Further damage to the renal parenchyma.11

CONCLUSION:

Chandraprabha vati is a Guggulu kalpa and Kharaliya rasayana which is usually given in gynecological, urinary disorders and pain management. It acts as Rasayana (rejuvenator) and Srotoshodhaka (cleaner of channels) and Vedanasthapaka (analgesic) also. Renal calculus, burning micturition, Urinary tract infection, benign prostatic hyperplasia, diabetes mellitus, menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, poly menorrhea, dysmenorrhoea and infertility it has given good results. Main ingredients are Guggulu, Shilajatu Trivanga bhasma, and Swarna makshika bhasma. Guggulu is Vedana sthapaka (analgesic), Srotoshodhaka (Cleaner of channels), Medonilahara(hypercholesteremic) also. Shilajatu is Rasayana (Rejuvenator), Mootrala (Diuretic) and Srotoshodhaka (Cleaner of channels) in action. Swarna makshika bhasma is Rasayana (Rejuvenator), Raktavridhikaraka and sedative also. Lohabhasma is Rasayana (Rejuvenator), hematinic and Balya (strengthen) in action. In nutshell Chandraprabha vati can be given generally in age after 35 years. It has regeneration action. Chandraprabha vati is a tonic and Rasayana (Rejuvenator) and can be given commonly After the age of 35 years. Having Guggulu, Shilajatu and Swarna makshika bhasma, it is Having Vedana sthapaka (analgesic), Rasayana (Rejuvenator), regenerative and Srotoshodhaka action. As it is diuretic also, It can be given in Shotha pradhana(inflammatory) diseases. As it is having Guggulu, it can be given in Vedana Pradhana (painful conditions) and chronic Diseases.

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