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Botanical Name: Holarrhena antidysenterica (Linn.) Wall.

Family: Apocynaceae

Identification No.: SDACH/HG/159

Introduction:

This drug used in bleeding piles & G.I. tract disorders

Names in different Indian languages :

English : Easter tree,Ivory tree,Tellicherry Bark.

Hindi : kurchi

Kannada : Kodakasana

Malayalam : Kutakapala

Sanskrit : Kutaja

Tamil : Kudasappaalai-pattai,vidai (bark, seed)

Telugu : Kodisapala

Synonyms :

कुटजः कूटजः कौटो वत्सको गिरिमल्लिका ॥११६॥कालिङ्गः शक्रशाखी च मल्लिकापुष्प इत्यपि । इन्द्रो यवफलः प्रोक्तो वृक्षकः पाण्डुरद्रुमः ॥११७॥

Kutaja, Girimallikaa, Kaalinga, Kalingaka, Indravriksha, Shakra, Vatsa, Vatsaka, Shakraahvya. Indrayava, Indrabija, Vats (seed). Kurchi (bark).

Holarrhena pubescens (Buch.- Ham.) Wall. ex G. Don

Classification according to Charaka, Susrutha & Vagbhata :

Charaka : Arsoghna, Kandughna Stanyasodhana Asthäpanopaga

Susrutha : Aragvadi, Pippalyadi, Haridradi, Laksadi

Vagbhata : Aragvadi, Pippalyadi

Varieties & adulterants – (CV – controversy, AD – adulterants) :

1. W. tinctoria [CV]

2. Wrightia tomentasa [CV[

3. Salvadora oleoides – [AD]

4. Holarrhena pubescens

Morphology :

A small lactiferous, deciduous tree with woody branches.

Leaves- simple, opposite, elliptic oblong, ovate or ovate-oblong.

Flowers- in corymbose cymes, whiter fragrant.

Fruits- follicles, long, slender, parallel, , coriaceous, with long white spots.

Seeds- narrowly, oblong glabrous. Tipped at apex with spreading deciduous coma of brown hairs.

(Flowers from April-July and fruits from August-October)

Distribution & Habitat :

Common in tropical parts of India and in sub- Himalaya tract.

Chemical constituents :

pubescine, norholadiene, pubescimine, kurchinin, kurchinine, kurchinidine,holarrifine, holadiene, kurchilidine, kurcha kurcholessine, kurchessine, conessine, Conessidine, connessimine, conkurchine, holadiene, holarrhenine holarrhimin kurchine, holarrhine, kurchicine, holadysine, holadysamine, holantosines A & B; kurchaline, kurchiphyllamine, holacet

Properties :

Rasa Tikta, Kasäya

Virya sita (Raja Nighantu quoted it as Usna virya)

Guna Laghu, Rüksa

Vipãka Katu

Karma – Kapha-pitta hara, Grãhi, Dipana, stambana, kandughna

astringent, anthelmintic, amoebicidal, diuretic

Indication :

Rakãras, Atisãra, Grahani, Kustha, Krimi, Amavãta, Chardi, Visarpa, Vãtarakta, Jvara.

constipating, astringent, expectorant, asthma, hepatopathy, uropathy, haemorrids. diarrhea, dysentery, expectorant, gastropathy, hepatosplenomegaly, rheumatism, malaria, vomiting, skin disease etc.

Part used : Bark, leaves, seeds, flowers

Srotogamitva :

Dosha : vathahara

Dhatu :raktha

Mala :mutrala

Organ : skin, intestine

Dosage :

Powder 3-6 g decoction 50-100 ml

External use : Stem, bark and indrayava (bitter seeds) are optimum for healing of ulcers. A decoction of the [illegible] treatment On exuding ulcers. in cleaning indrayava is used.

Internal uses :

Digestive system : Vatashaman, deepan inhibitor of inflammation, (cures) loss of appetite, pittasarak and parasiticida in diarrhoea and dysentery. Scientists feel that it is of great use in amoebiasis without the long term side effects of en The total alkaloids of the tender pods and leaves are useful in worm infection in children. Bark is most effective in jaur

Circulatory system : Useful in bleeding disorders

Reproductive system: Removes muscular weakness and tones up vaginal tissues after delivery. Fevers : Antipyretic, es in fevers of lymphatic or blood origin. Therapeutic in typhoid.

Therapeutic Uses:

(1) Jvara- Decoction in Indrayava and Katukarohini is taken with rice-water (H. S.312166).

(2) Pittatisära- Seeds and bark of Kutaja are pounded with honey and Ativisa is added to it. This combination is taken v Water (C.S.Ci.19l5l)

(3) Kustha- Paste of Lodhra, Dhätaki, Indravyava, Karanja and Jäti is applied externally (C.S.Ci.7195)

Yoga / Formulations:

Kutajarishta, Kutaja Ghana Vati, Kutajavaleha, Bilvadi Kwatha

IUCN Status : Least Concern (LC)

Research Updates

1. Antidiarrheal and Antimicrobial Effects

Ethanolic extracts of *H. antidysenterica* seeds have demonstrated significant antidiarrheal activity in animal models. St indicate a reduction in the severity of castor oil-induced diarrhea, suggesting its potential in managing diarrheal cond ResearchGateSpringerLink

Additionally, the plant exhibits antimicrobial properties. Its extracts have shown effectiveness against various bacteria including *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Shigella*, and *Salmonella typhi*, supporting its traditional use in treating gastrointestinal infections .Drug Delivery Journal+3ResearchGate+3PMC+3SpringerLink

2. Antidiabetic Activity

Research involving streptozotocin-induced diabetic rats has revealed that ethanolic seed extracts of *H. antidysenterica* significantly reduce blood glucose levels. The treatment also improved lipid profiles and liver enzyme levels, indicating potential as an antidiabetic agent .ResearchGate

3. Anti-inflammatory and Ulcer-Protective Properties

The plant's extracts have been found to possess anti-inflammatory effects. In animal studies, administration of the ex to a reduction in inflammation and provided protection against ulcer formation, suggesting its therapeutic potential i inflammatory conditions .

4. Neuroprotective and Enzyme Inhibitory Activities

Recent studies have identified that *H. antidysenterica* exhibits neuroprotective properties. Its extracts have shown inhib acetylcholinesterase, an enzyme linked to neurodegenerative diseases, indicating potential benefits in neurological di

5. Hepatoprotective and Antiurolithic Effects

The plant has demonstrated hepatoprotective activity in models of chemically induced liver damage. Additionally, its e have shown antiurolithic properties, suggesting a role in preventing kidney stone formation

1000 well-trained Graduates so far who are serving the ailing humanity in urban as well as rural areas and are well placed in Govt. Services or in their private enterprises. The College has gained distinction as various important and well-known pharmaceutical companies of the country have shown keen interest in the activities and development of Ayurveda in the College.

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