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**Sanskrit Name:** Vranaropini**Botanical Name:** *Strobilanthes alternata***Identification No:** SDACH/HG/291**Family Name:** Acanthaceae**Vernacular Names:**

- English: Red Ivy, Red Flame Ivy, Purple Waffle Plant
- Hindi: Murikooti
- Malayalam: Muriyan Pacha
- Tamil: Sangu Thalai
- Telugu: Yerra Gaddi
- Kannada: Kempu Soppu

**Habitat & Distribution:**

Native to tropical Asia, particularly Java. Widely cultivated in India, Indonesia, China, and Japan. Thrives in moist, shade environments and is commonly found in gardens and as ground cover.

**Morphology:**

- A prostrate, herbaceous plant reaching up to 30 cm in length.
- Stems: Purplish, especially at the nodes.
- Leaves: Opposite, ovate with a blunt tip and heart-shaped base; upper surface dark green, lower surface purplish; covered with fine hairs.
- Flowers: Tubular, white, found in terminal spikes up to 7 cm long.

**Phytochemicals:**

- Steroids
- Carbohydrates
- Tannins
- Phenols
- Proteins and amino acids
- Terpenoids
- Flavonoids
- Phytosterols

**Rasapanchaka:**

- Rasa: Tikta
- Guna: Laghu, Snigdha
- Virya: Shita
- Vipaka: Katu

- Prabhava: Vranaropana
- Dosha Shamakta: Pitta-Kapha pacifying

### Karma (Rogaghnata):

- Vranaropana (Wound healing)
- Shothahara (Anti-inflammatory)

### Amayika Prayoga / Therapeutic Uses:

#### External:

- Leaf paste applied to fresh wounds, cuts, ulcers, and inflamed areas to promote healing and reduce inflammation.
- Internal:
- Leaf extracts used traditionally to treat anemia, gallstones, prolonged menstruation, hemorrhoids, and diabetes.

#### Part Used:

- Leaves

#### Dose:

- Fresh leaf paste: Applied externally as needed.
- Leaf decoction: 50-100 ml per day (traditional use; consult healthcare provider).

### Yoga / Formulations:

- wound healing, stopping bleeding, and treating conditions like dysentery and venereal disease.

### IUCN Status:

- Not evaluated .

### Research Updates

1. 2022: LC-MS/MS analysis identified 2,285 metabolites in aqueous and ethanolic extracts, supporting its wound healing properties.
2. 2021: Phytochemical studies confirmed the presence of steroids, carbohydrates, tannins, phenols, proteins, and amir leaf extracts.
3. 2020: Research highlighted its antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities, validating traditional use

## About Us

The College is recognized by National Commission for Indian System of Medicine, New Delhi and affiliated to the Shri Krishna Ayush University, Haryana for B.A.M.S. (Ayurvedacharya) Course. The College has produced over 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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