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JYOTISHMATI

Botanical Name : *Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.

Family : Celastraceae

Introduction :

This drug considered as medya, rasayana ,mangment of sidgmakustha&bhagandara. It mentioned in vedicliterature. It is seen that intelligence promoting drugs are usually agnivardhak.

It is seen that intelligence promoting drugs are usually agnivardhak and this agni is sadhakagni. (Sadhak is one of the types of pitta). A person of pitta prakruti has sharp agni. He/she feels more thirsty and more hungry. Pitta prakruti people are intelligent.

Names in different Indian languages :

English : Staff tree, Intellect tree

Kannada : kariganne

Sanskrit : Jyothismati, pitataila

Telugu : Danti cettu, gundumida

Hindi : Malkangani

Malayalam : Paluruvam, cherupunna

Tamil : Valulavai

Unani : Malkangani

Synonyms :

Paaraavatpadi. Kangunikaa, Kanguni, Vegaa, Maalkaanguni, Svarnalatikaa, Kaakaandaki, Katuveekaa

Classification according to Charaka, Susruta & Vagbhata :

Charaka: Sirovirecana

Susrutha: Arkādi, Adhobhāgahara, Sirovirecana

Vagbhata: Arkādi

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

1. Alavana
2. Salavanā
3. Rakta Phanha
4. Raktaphala.
5. Kākādani(Kākamardanikā) – *Cardiospermum helicacabum* Linn.
6. Tejovati— *Zanthoxylum budrunga* wall.

Morphology :

It is a climbing or scrambling shrub, the young shoots and branches pendulous.

Leaves—glabrous, broadly ovate or obovate, acuminate or acute.

Flowers—unisexual, yellowish-green, borne in terminal, pendulous panicles.

Fruit— capsule, globose, 3-valved, 3-celled, 3-6 seeded.

Seeds are enclosed in complete red, ovoid, brown. (Flowers throughout the year).

Distribution &Habitat :

Tropical and subtropical Himalayas upto 1500m (Punjab to Assam) & Bihar and South India



Chemical constituents :

celastrine and paniculatin

Root-bark & stem— pristimerin

Seeds— celapagine, celapanigine, celapanine, celastrol, celastrine, paniculatin, malkanguniol, malkangunin, paniculatadiol, 1-amyrin, beta—sitosterol; acetic, benzoic, formic, linoleic acids etc.

Properties :

Rasa: Katu, Tikta

Guna: Tiksna

Virya: Ushna

Vipāka: Katu

Karma : Kapha-vātahara, Dipana, Medhya, Rasāyana, nervine and brain tonic, diaphoretic, febrifugal, emetic.

Indications :

Kustha, Vatavyadhi, Udara, Gulma

mental depression, hysteria , memory; also used for scabies, eczema, wounds, rheumatic pains, paralysis.

Dosage :- Powder 3-5 g. oil 5-15 drops

Part Used :- whole plant

Internal use :

Nervous System : Improves memory , enhances grasping power. Cow's ghee and jyotishmati oil mixture is used as a memory enhancer.

Digestive System : Appetizer, Snigdha and ushnagunas improve peristalsis and are therefore useful in overcoming constipation and abdominal distension (flatulence).

Circulatory System : cardio tonic. improves cardiac output. Therefore useful in bradycardia and oedema, Black oil of jyotishmati is useful in breathlessness; yellow oil is used in osteoarthritis (external use).

Respiratory system : It is used for nasya also useful in asthma and bronchitis.

Urinary System : increase renal circulation ,it acts as a diuretic.

Reproductive System : Aphrodisiac. It is used in infertility (impotency).

Skin : Diaphoretic and cures skin disorders. It is used as antipyretic.

Temperature : diaphoretic, it is used as antipyretic. Within 3-4 hrs. it reduces fever by promoting sweating.

Important Yogas :- Jyotismatitailm.

Important research work going on :

1. skin diseases

2. antispermatogenic effect

Therapeutic Uses :

(1) Artavaksaya: Consumption of Jyotismati leaves (fried) along with Kanjika relieves amenorrhoea (C.D.).

(2) Sidhma: Jyotismati oil processed with Apamargaksārajala for 7 times may be applied locally (A.H.Ci.19).

(3) Udara: Jyotismati oil, Sarjaksāra and Hingu should be taken with milk (S.S.Ci.14).