

**Sri Satya Sai Murlidhar Ayurvedic College & Hospital**  
**Moga (Punjab) -142001**  
**KARKATSHRINGI**

**Botanical Name:** *Pistacia integerrima* Stewart. *Rhus succedanea* Linn.

Rhus - Name of the plant used by Theophrastus.  
succedanea-Used as a substitute.

**Family** -Anacardiaceae

Kula-Amra kula

**Regional Names -**

English: Crabs claw

Hindi: Kakra singi

Kannada: Kakadasingi

Malayalam: Karkata sringi

Marathi: Kakadasingi

**Gaṇavargikarana (Classical categorization)**

Caraka: Hikkanigrahaṇavarga, Kasahara varga

Suśruta: KākolyadiGaṇa

Bh.Pr.Ni.: Haritakyādivarga

**Habitat**

The plant grows in Himalayan slopes, hills of Punjab and Uttarpradesh.


**Varieiteis/species:**

1. *Pistacia lentiscus*

2. *Pistacia veralin*

**Morphology:**

Habit-Tree, glabrous in nature



Leaves - Imparipinnate, 15-20 cm long, with fine pubescence along petioles and nerves when young. Leaflets are opposite or nearly so; 4-5 pairs of leaflets are present in one leaf. Petiolulate is short, lanceolate from oblique base, entire margin, with 10-18 arcuate lateral nerves joined by reticulate veins.

Inflorescence Panicle, Male inflorescence is short, compact and pubescent. Female inflorescence is long.

Flowers - Male flowers have 5,6 or 7 stamens

with large anthers. Sepals are shorter than stamens. Female flowers have 4 linear sepals, deciduous.

Fruit - Drupe, Somewhat broader than long 6 mm broad, rugose, glabrous, grey when ripe.

**Useful part** - Keeta Kosha (Galls)

**Phytoconstituents -**

Galls contain tannin, resin, essential oil, pistacienoic acid A & pistacin oil acid B. tirucallid, b-sitosterol and masticadienoic acid.

Essential oil contains a-pinene, camphene, a-terpineol, caprylic acid.

Fruit yielded crystalline compounds named pistacin and pistacinin.

**Rasadipanchaka**

Rasa: KaṣayaTikta

Guna: Laghu, Ruksa, Guru (Ra.Ni&Pr.Ni)

Vipāka: Katu

Virya: Usna

**Doṣakarma (Action of Doṣa)**

Kaphavāta samaka, Vātaśamaka because of Uṣṇavīrya and Kaphaśāmaka due to Uṣṇavīrya, Kaṣuvipāka and Kasāyatikta Rasa.

**Karma (Action)**

Śwāsahara, Kāsahara, Hikkanigrahaṇa, Rocaka, Chardighna, Atisārajit, Sophahara, Trṣṇānigrahaṇa, Śwāsahara, Hrḍya, Viṣaghna, Kāsaghna, Kuṣthaghna, Artinut, Cakṣuṣya.

**Pharmacological Action**

Astringent, Tonic, Expectorant, Stimulant.

### **Rogagnata (Therapeutic indications)**

Karkāśrīgi- Śwāsa, Kāsa, Hikka, Aruci, Trṣṇa, Chardi. Rājayakṣma, Atisāra.

Ajaśrūgi- Sopha. Trṣṇa, Chardi, Cakṣuvikāra, Śwāsa, Hrdroga, Visa, Kuṣṭha.

### **Amayikaprayoga (Therapeutic administration):**

#### 1. Śwāsa (Asthma) & Hikka (Hiccough)

The gruel prepared with Karkata ṣringi (Pistacia integerrima) is useful in Śwāsa (Asthma) & Hikkā (Hiccough).

#### 2. Kasa (Cough)

Powder prepared from Karkāśrīgi (Pistacia integerrima) licked with Taila (Commonly with sesam oil).

#### 3. Kapha cchardi (Vomiting)

Karkāśrīgi (Pistacia integerrima) Churna mixed with Musta (Cyperus rotundus) Churna then administered with honey checks vomiting caused by the vitiation of Kaphadosa.

#### 4. Vājīkarana (As an aphrodisiac)

Kalka prepared from milk and Karkāśrīnga (Pistacia integerrima) is beneficial as an aphrodisiac. But the person should be on diet like cereals mixed with sugar, ghee and milk.

### **Dosage**

Curṇa (Powder) - 1 to 3 g

### **Yoga (Formulations)**

ŚrīgyādiCurṇa

Śrīgi Guda

BalacaturbhadrCurṇa