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PUNARNAVA AS NEPHROPROTECTIVE DRUG IN THE TREATMENT OF KIDNEY DISEASE

Singh Pooja*1, Pal Satendra2, Tiwari R.C.3, Dikshit Manisha4, Singh Anoop Kumar5 and Sharma Ved Bhushan6

¹M.D Scholar at UAU in Agadtantra.

²M.D Scholar at UAU in Agadtantra.

³Professor and HOD at UAU in Agadtantra.

^{4,5}Associate Professor at UAU in Agadtantra.

⁶Assistant Professor at UAU in Agadtantra.

*Corresponding Author: Dr. Pooja Singh

M.D Scholar at UAU in Agadtantra.

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is an ancient traditional approach to medicine in India. In Ayurveda, we got innovative research thought from 1st chapter of Charak Samhita. Punamava mentioned as vishghna dravya [antitoxic drug] in shusrut samhita kalp sthana. Boerhavia diffusa Linn [family –Nyctginaceae] is the botanical name of Punamava. The meaning of punamava is the rejuventation or regeneration of the body's cells. Punamava can rejuvenate dying cells and help to revive the dying organs of the body. Nowadays, the use of herbaldrugs for the treatment of various diseases is developing all over the world. Punamava is used in various Kidney disorders like CKD. Chronic kidney disease is a condition that causes a gradual loss of kidney function. Modern management strategy involves dialysis and renal transplantation requiring high costs and difficulty, so very few patients can receive sufficient renal care for financial reasons. Hence it is necessary to explore safe and cost-effective treatment. Punamava used as Ekala dravya in the treatment of kidney disease on the basis of its antitoxic and rejuvenation properties. Punamava, having diuretic properties (Mutravirechan), removes contaminants from the blood through the urine and acts as a Vishghna dravya (anti-toxic drug). In many clinical case studies, the use of punamava shows that kidney damage can be either partially or completely reversed and the frequency of dialysis may be reduced or may not be necessary. Thus, all of these cases studies show that Ayurvedic medicine has the potential Ito make an important therapeutic contribution all stages of chronic kidney disease.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Punarnava, Vishagna dravya, chronic kidney disease, Ekala dravya chikitsa.

INTRODUCTION

CKD is major area of concern for medical science. Environmental or medical factors that lead to kidney disease and may cause structural and functional problems in the renal system. CKD affects about 175 to 200 million people in India (about 17.4%), according to the latest study by the Indian Society of Nephrology and Harvard University. Around 18,000 to 20,000 patients (10 percent of New ESRD cases) are getting renal replacement therapy in India. CKD poses a growing problem to society as an 8 per cent annual incidence rate. [1] The conventional management approach includes dialysis and renal transplantation involving high costs and complexity, so that due to finances, very few patients are able to get adequate treatment of the kidney. Therefore, it is necessary to explore safe and costeffective treatments. Punarnava (Boerhaavia diffusa Linn. Fam-Nyctaginaceae) used as Ekala dravya in the treatment of kidney disease on the basis of its antitoxic and rejuvenation properties. पुनार्नाटस्यार्धपलंनवस्यपिष्टमपिबेधः पयसाः र्धमासम् मासद्वयंतत्रिगुणंसमावाजीणोः पिभूयः पुनर्नवः स्यात्॥²³

Ayurveda works on the Dosha, Dhatu, and Mala samyta principle. "Dhatu samya kriya chokta tantrasyaasya prayojnam". [3] In Ayurveda kidney is called Vrakka. रक्तमेदःप्रसादाद्वृक्को [4] Origin of Vrakka is from Rakta and Meda dhatu. In Ayurveda toxins of urine is called Mala. According to Ayurvedic principle of treatment, our aim is to treat Rakta. meda and mala.



www.ejpmr.com 220

Ayurvedic properties	Activity	Pharmacological activity in Ayurveda	Pharmacological activity in modern
.Dosha	Tridoshhar	-	-
Guna	Laghu, Ruksha	Medhar	Balanced Lipid Profile
Rasa	Madhur, Tikta, Kashaya	Raktshodhak, Raktvardhak	Blood Purifier, Increased Hb%
Vipak	Madur	Raktshodhak, Raktvardhak	Blood Purifier, Increased Hb%
Virya	Ushna	Medhar	Balanced Lipid Profile
Karma	Anuloman,	Shothhar	Reduced Odema
Satmyikarna	Rasayan, Vishaghna	-	Rejuvenation
Gana	Vayasthapana	-	Rejuvenation

Punarnava have various properties mentioned various *samhits*. The drug profile of punarnava is given below-**Table no 1:** *Punarnava* **drug profile.**^[5]

Pharmacology activity^[6]

Punarnava (Boerhavia diffusa) has attracted lot of attention due to its prevalent uses in Ayurvedic system of medicine. it is widely used in jaundice, hepatitis, odema, oligurea, anemia, inflammation, eye disease etc. Pharmacologists and clinicians have investigated 'Punarnava' for all these activites. Some important pharmacology studies are given below-

- 1. **Hepatoprotective-** In some study *punarnava* shows hepatoprotective activity. It slightly lower the increased SGOT, SGPT in rats. The extract of *punarnava* did not show toxicity an oral dose. The study also showed that administration of aqueous form of *punarnava* had more hepatoprotective activity than the powder form.
- **2. Diuretic-** The effect of extract of red and white varieties of the plant was studies on diuresis and renal enzymes. Both the varieties exhibited diuretic activity in toads. white varieties showed comparatively high activity, it stimulated the activity of kidney d-amino acid oxidase. *Punarnava* decoction showed good diuretic activity in rats. The diuretic action of the plant was shown to be due to β-ecdysone isolated from the root.
- 3. Anti-inflammatory- The aqueous and acetone extract of the root showed significant anti-inflammatory activity against carageenan-induced odema and formaldehyde-induced arthritis in albino rats. The effect of root extract was studies on acute pyelonephritis in rats. It reduced the inflammation changes as well as the abscess formation in the kidney. It also reduced the bacterial count in the urine samples of infected animals.
- 4. Antistress and Immunomodulation- The plant extract reversed the stress-induced elevation in the levels of Glucose, Cholesterol, SGPT, BUN and reduction in Triglycerides. The alkaloidal fraction from the root was studied for its effect on cellular and humoral immunity function in mice. The study revealed that the alkaloidal fraction exhibited invivo immunostimulatory activity without an in-vitro effect in mice.

- **5. Antifertility-** The ethanolic extract of root provided to pregnant albino females rats during the entire period of gestation did not show any teratogenic effect and no foetal abnormality.
- **6. Radioprotective-** In a study on the plant in radiation-induced haemopoietic injury in albino mice. The study indicated that the plant had selective effect on the erythroid compartment.
- 7. Antimicrobial- The alcoholic extract of root showed antimicrobial activity against staphylococcus aureus whereas aqueous extract was active against Escherichia coli and antifungal activity against 3 keratinophilic fungi.
- **8. Antihelmintic-** The aqueous extract of leaf showed nematicidal activity against second stage juveniles of meloidogyne incognita chitwood.
- 9. Anti-viral- the aqueous extract of root was reported to contain an agent with characteristics of protein and which showed broad spectrum potent antiviral activity against tubular, spherical and potato virus X in different plant host virus combinations. the aqueous extract of leaves inhibited potato virus Y infection on chilli plants.

CONCLUSION

By the all counts and with proven results, it is no wonder that the advantage of using *Ayurvedic* medicine in Chronic Kidney Disease is very useful. In most patients, the kidney damage can be either partly or fully reversed, the frequency of dialysis can be reduced or no need. Thus *Ayurvedic* medicine has the potential for an important therapeutic contribution in all the stages of this condition.^[7] In difficult condition where conventional treatment is beyond the financial capacities of common man, this therapy (use of *Punarnava*) is hopeful, cheap and promising for Chronic Kidney Disease patients. The treatment approach use of *Punarnava* is a safe and effective in case of Chronic Kidney Disease.

www.ejpmr.com 221

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www.ejpmr.com 222