ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 4| April 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

EFFICACY OF JATYADI TAILA IN PARIKARTIKA W.S.R TO FISSURE-IN-ANO: A REVIEW STUDY

Dr.Vikash Agrawal[1], Dr.Mandakini Dwivedi[2] , Dr.Alok Kumar Srivastava[3]

[1]*PG Scholar, PG Department of Shalya Tantra, Chandra Shekhar Singh Ayurvedic Sansthan, Mahayogi Gurugorakhnath Ayush University,Gorakhpur*

[2]*Assistant Professor, PG Department of Shalya Tantra, Chandra Shekhar Singh Ayurvedic Sansthan, Mahayogi Gurugorakhnath Ayush University,Gorakhpur*

[3]*Associate Professor & HOD, PG Department of Shalya Tantra, Chandra Shekhar Singh Ayurvedic Sansthan, Mahayogi Gurugorakhnath Ayush University,Gorakhpur*

ABSTRACT

Anal fissures, which are classified as painful anorectal disorders, are among the several Guda-Roga ailments that Acharya Sushruta has described. Fissure-in-ano was defined by Ayurveda as Parikartika, which has Kartanwat Vedana symptoms in the anal area. A condition called parikartika is characterized by excruciating pain that lasts for a while during and after bowel movements and is linked to minor to moderate bleeding. The primary criterion in the ano-rectal region is a cutting pain, which is also typical of an anal fissure. As a result, while fissure-in-ano may fall under the category of Parikartika, not all Parikartika are anal fissures. It is created following an illness, during its progression, or by an unskilled Vaidya during improper therapy administration. Pregnant women are more likely to have this illness, particularly primipara during the prenatal and postpartum phases. Modern research says that surgery can heal fissure-in-ano, however it also causes other problems for the patient. For such circumstances, Ayurveda has outlined a variety of treatment methods, such as the use of medicated Ghruta, Yastimadhu Ghruta, Jatyadi Ghruta etc . Jatyadi Taila suggested treating fissures as well, as they are a remarkable way to reduce disease symptoms. Jatyadi taila relieves pain, slough removal, and other discomforts in the affected area. It is well known that jatyadi taila regulates discharge when anorectal issues arise. Jatyadi taila's Snigdha Guna soothes Shotha and aids in the healing of anal wounds because it has both Ropan and Shodhan properties. The current article explained how jatyadi taila contributes to anal fissure.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the major vitiation of Vata Dosha, the anal region's Kartanwat Vedana is characterized by a fissure in Ano that is defined as Parikartika in Ayurveda. Because Guda Pradesh is home to Vata, particularly Apanavayu, fissures exhibit indications of Vata vitiation, such as burning and cutting pains, defecation difficulties, and blood in the stool [(1,2)]. Parikarika is a state of Guda roga characterized by searing and burning pain, according to Acharya Sushruta. It has been explained by Acharya Sushruta as a side effect of other illnesses or as something the Vaidya causes when treating other illness[3]. Likewise, Parikartika has been explicitly characterized by Dalhana and Jejjata as a syndrome that results in cutting pain in the anus. The situation was indicated by Acharya Charaka and Vagabhatta using the terms Vikartika and Parikartika. Details regarding the therapy of Parikartika have been detailed by Charakacharya [4] and Vagbhattacharya[5]. Chakrapani holds the same view as well. Vamana Virechana vyapada, Bastikarma vyapada, Atisara, Grahani, Arsha, Udavarta, and other books list the causes of parikartika. It has recently been divided into three categories by Acharya Kashyapa: Vataja, Pittaja, and Kaphaja. The complete specifics of its different forms and treatments have been covered by Kasyap[6]. According to Sharangdhar Samhita, it is also a consequence of excessive vomiting[7].

In an anal fissure, a tiny, elongated ulcer forms in the lower portion of the anal canal. It was situated where the exterior skin of the perineum and the internal mucosa of the anal canal met. Fissure severity may be impacted by anal spasm or elevated anal pressure.

Gastric issues, prolonged constipation, and an unhealthy lifestyle are the main causes of fissures. Anorectal issues are primarily caused by digestive system diseases, smoking, poor sleeping habits, eating fried, hot, spicy foods, and resisting natural cravings. Hard stools can be caused by constipation, hyperacidity, gastroenteritis, etc., and when they pass through the anorectal mucosa, a rip or cut may occur, ultimately leading to an anal fissure[8,9].

Males are more susceptible than females to fissures, which afflict persons of all ages and produce pain during bowel movements due to a small longitudinal rip across the anal mucosa. In older adults with fisuure, symptoms including sharp pain, blood in the stool, pus discharge, etc., are typical. Triggers for anorectal

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 4| April 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

disorders include sedentary lifestyles, poor eating habits, late night awakenings, and constipation.

AYURVEDA MANAGEMENT

Numerous methods for curing fisuure were outlined by Ayurveda, including herbs, Avagaha swedan, and Kshara karma. There are numerous health advantages of applying topical formulation and Panchkarma therapy in fissures. Ayurvedic medications have particular qualities like sodhana,ropana,sothahara,vedanastapsna that can be utilized to alleviate illness symptoms. Some common formulations used for the treatment of fissure are

-Eranda tailam
-Yashtimadhu tailam
- Kanchanar Guggulu
- Vaishwanar Churna
- Dusparshakadi Kashayam
- Thriphaladi Churnam
- Jatyadi taila

*** Ingredients of jatyadi taila[10] –**

DRAVYA.	LATIN NAME
1. Jaati	Jasmium officinale
2. Nimba	Azadirecta indica
3. Patola	Tricosanthus dioca
4. Naktamala	Pongamia pinnata
5. Sikthaka.	-
6. Madhuka	Glyccirriza glabra
7. Kushta	Sassurea lappa
8. Haridra	Curcuma longa
9. Daru-haridra	Berberis aristate
10. Manjistha	Rubia cordifolia
11. Padmaka.	Prunus cerasoides
12. Lodhra.	Symplocos recemosa
13. Abhaya	Terminalia chebula
14. Neelotpala	Nymphoea stellata
15. Tutha	
16. Sariva.	Hemidesmus indicus
17. Tila	Sesamum indicum

Method of preparation for Jatyadi Taila[11]

Kalka, along with one part of taila, was added to four parts of Murchhita Tila Taila that had been prepared on low heat. The mixture was then fried for five minutes. A later addition of water (16 parts) was made, and the heating process was continued until all of the water had evaporated. The preparation of Jatyadi tailam followed testing for Taila Siddhi Lakshana.

Role of Jatyadi Taila in Fissure -

One herbal oil that helps cure wounds in piles, fissures, and fistulas is called Jatyadi Tail. It enhances recuperation from illnesses and quickens the healing process. Jatyadi Tail lessens itching, burning, and irritation from anal spasms, among other things. This oil has health advantages for treating wounds, burns, cuts, eczema, blisters, abscesses, and more[12].

Jatyadi oil can also be used in conjunction with Ayurvedic internal medications like Gandhak Rasayana, Rajat Bhasma, and Yashtimadhu Churna to heal wounds and anal fissures, among other conditions. Anal cracks can be healed with the aid of jatyadi oil. Both wound healing and antibacterial properties are provided by the oil.

DISCUSSION

Frequent contact with the mucosa and ongoing fecal pollution of the lesion, along with ongoing sphincteric muscle spasm, are the key elements that prevent a fissure-in-ano from healing normally. In this case, a medication that has a calming effect—Vrana Shodhana, Vrana Ropana, Vedana Sthapana, and Vata-pittahara action—is more appropriate.

Vedanasthapana, Ropaka, and Shothahara make up the majority of the constituents in Jatyadi taila. Neem, Haridra, Daruharidra, Abhaya, and Lodhra are among the components that possess antibacterial properties which control bacterial growth and improve process of wound healing. Ingredients like Manjistha, Sariva, and Karanja have the ability to cleanse wounds or vrana shodhana. Abhaya and Naktahva have wound-healing and antioxidant qualities(repair the cells) .Katuka enhances the migration of endothelial cells, dermal myofibroblasts, and fibroblasts into the wound bed as well as re-epithelialization and neo-vascularization. Jati, Patola, and Sikta all have the ability to heal wounds through vrana ropana. Kushta works to reduce inflammation. When used topically, madhuka has a calming and restorative effect on skin blemishes. Neelotpala possesses antibacterial and astringent qualities. Tuttha, or copper sulphate, causes the wound to express vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

CONCLUSION

The painful anal ailment known as Parikartika is the Ayurvedic term for fissure-in-ano. The pathogenesis of fissure can be triggered by Atisara, Grahani, Arsha, and other individuals. Vattaja Parikartika, Pittaja Parikartika, and Kaphaja Parikartika classify in accordance with the primary vitiation of particular Doshas. Itching, bleeding, discharge, and sharp, cutting pain are typical signs of fissures. Medicated Ghruta, Yastimadhu Ghruta, Jatyadi Ghruta, Swedan, and other forms of Ghruta are among the several therapeutic approaches provided by Ayurveda for treating such illnesses. Treating this illness requires the use of jatyadi taila. Pain is lessened, slough is removed, the healing process is enhanced, and jatyadi taila has calming benefits. By preventing infections and providing Shodhan and Ropan effects, jatyadi taila stops the anal region's wounds from progressing pathologically. Jatyadi taila can be used as topiccal application,matravasti etc. Conditions like fissure can be efficiently treated with jatyadi taila in combination with other formulations.

REFERENCE

1. *Yadvaji Trikamaji (editor). Sushrutasamhita of Sushruta, Chikitsasthana, chapter 6, verse no.12. Varanasi: Chowkhambha Surbharti Prakashan; 2008.p.432.*

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 4| April 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

2. *Dr. Sanghamitra Samantaray. Clinical Efficacy of Jatyadi Taila in Parikartika (Fissure-in-ano). WJPMR. 2017; 3(8):250-254.*
3. *Sushruta, Sushruta Samhita Hindi translation by Dr. Anant Ram Shastri, Chaukhamba Surbharti Prakashan, Varanasi, Chikitsa 34/3.*
4. *Agnivesa, Caraka Sa hita Ci itsa sthana-26 sloka-7 Hindi commentery caraka candrika Dr. Brahmananda Tripathi, Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan, Varanasi, 2002; 2: 864*
5. *Vagbhata, an a Hṛdaya; Nidanasthana -16 sloka41 Hindi commentary-Nirmala by Dr. Brahmananda Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrita Pratisthana. Delhi, 2003; 541.*
6. *Vrrdha Jivaka Kasypa Sa hita Khila sthana-4 sloka102.2-106.1 edited by P.V.Tewari, Chaukhambha Viswabharti Varanasi, 2008; 565.*
7. *Sharangadharacharya, Sharangadhara Samhita with Adhamalla's "Dipika"and Kasirama's "Gudartha Dipika" commentaries, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2002.*
8. *Das, Somen, A concise Textbook of Surgery.5th Edition 200 8. Kolkata: Dr. S. Das old mayer's court.p 1084-1085*
9. *Prashant DP, Prashant D, Bende Y, Lekurwale P, Danga. S K. Management of Fissure-in-Ano (Parikartika) by Yashtimadhu Ghrita and Awagaha Swedana. International Journal of Applied Ayurved Research. 2015;2(2):98-103.*
10. *Kaviraj Shri Govindadassen, Bhaishajya Ratnavali, Ambikadatha Shasthri (edited), Chaukhamba Subharathi Prakashana, 2010; 47: 824.*
11. *Sharangadhara, Sharangadhara Samhita, English T by Shrikantha Murthi, Chaukhamba Orientallia, Varanasi, Madhyama Khanda 9/58-60*
12. *Kumar M. Jaatyadi Ghrita and its use in treating vrana (wound). International Research Journal of Pharmacy. 2014;5(3):128–130*