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A CRITICAL REVIEW OF KARAVELLAKA (MOMORDICA CHARANTIA LINN.) AS A VISHAGNA DRAVYA (ANTI POISONOUS DRUG)

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Our ancestors know the day-to-day common and medicinal uses of Karavellaka (Momordica charantia Linn.). It is also known to be utilised by folklore practitioners for medicinal purposes. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Here is an attempt made to gather information about Karavellaka as Vishagna through the literary resources from various classical and contemporary texts and other publications like Kriyakaumudi, Indian Medicinal Plants, Rasatarangini and research updates. OBSERVATION AND RESULT: The reference to Vishagna property is available in the classics and is supported by research articles. CONCLU-**SION:** Studies prove the (Vishagna) anti-poisonous activity of Karavellaka utilised either Ekamoolika Dravya or another form of Aushadhi Yoga and expanded the scope of exploration of its medicinal benefits.

Keywords: Karavellaka, Vishagna, Uragavisha samanya chikitsa, Vishakallu, Malla Shodhana, Karavellaka Swarasa.

INTRODUCTION

Karvellaka is widely known as Karela almost all over India. *Hagalakayi* in Kannada, *Kaippa* in Malayalam. It is a vegetable belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family, i.e., Momordica charantia Linn. Karvellaka is a powerhouse of vital nutrients, including iron, magnesium, and potassium. A rich source of dietary fibre, it contains twice the amount of calcium available in spinach and broccoli. It has twice the amount of potassium than in a banana & is a fantastic source of Vit B, B1, B2, B3 & B9, and has many therapeutic benefits¹. Traditional medicine vouches for the therapeutic properties imbibed in the bitter taste and its unique characteristic of penetrating deep into the fat, blood, and nervous system, thus offering a great cleansing from within. It naturally flushes out toxins, improves digestive functions, boosts metabolism and contributes to the health of the liver², pancreas, spleen and other vital organs. It is cultivated throughout India, especially in tropical and subtropical regions. Morphology of Karavellaka - stem is aerial, weak, climbing using tendrils, herbaceous and green. Leaves are simple, alternate, sincerely 5- to 7-lobed, and reticulate multistate venation. The inflorescence is Solitary monoecious. The flowers are yellow with five petals. Fruits are dark green berries dehiscing by three valves, longitudinally ridged with rows of triangular tubercles. Seeds are compared and immersed in bright red pulp. Part used Phala (Fruit), Patra (leaves)³.

It has been used in folk medicine⁴ for treating *Prameha* (diabetes mellitus), and its fruit has been employed as a vegetable for thousands of years. Phytochemicals including Proteins, Polysaccharides, Flavonoids, Triterpenes, Saponins, Ascorbic Acid, Vi-

cine, Steroidal Glucoside, Momorcharaside A, B, Spinasteroid, Stigmasteroid, Diosgenin and Thiocyanogen⁵ have been found in this plant.

Vishagna is the one that helps remove Visha (toxin) from our bodies. Here, Karavellaka as Vishagna⁶ means it nullifies the Visha present in our body. In Visha Samprapti, the first and foremost affected Dhatu is Rakta so by the Dhatu Karmukata of Karavellaka it's said to be Raktaprasadakara (Blood purifying) and even if it is widely used in Raktapradoshakara (Blood vitiating) Vikaras⁷ like Vatarakta (Gout), Visoochika (Cholera), Kustha (Psoriasis), Visha Vikaras (Poisonous conditions) etc. We can analyse that Karavellaka can act as Pittashamaka Dravya predominantly due to its Tikta rasa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The present article is a critical review of *Karavellaka* (Momordica charantia Linn.) as a *Vishagna dravya* (antioxidant) as mentioned in Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia of India, along with other references taken from Malayalam Visha Chikitsa Grantha like *Kriyakaumudi* and Kannada textbooks like *SaralaSulabha Ayurveda Chikitse*, *Rasatarangini* etc and also inferred from different authentic sources like journals and websites.

OBSERVATION AND RESULT:

• Karavellaka properties:

Botanical name⁷: *Momordica Charantia* Linn. *Momordica* – Mordeo – One bite appears jagged as if it were bitten—Charantia – Graceful pendant fruits.

Family⁷ – Cucurbitaceae

Kula⁷ – Koshaataki

Table No: 1 - Taxonomy⁸

Kingdom	Plantae
Class	Dicotyledons
Subclass	Calyciflorae
Series	Passiflorales

Order	Cucurbitales
Family	Cucurbitaceae
Genus	Momordica
Species	Charantia

Table No: 2 - Gana Vargikarana

Charaka	Shakha Varga ⁹	
Sushruta	Phala Varga ¹⁰	
Vaghbhat	Shakha Varga ¹¹	
Bhavaprakash Nighantu	Shakha Varga ¹²	
Adarsh Nighantu	Kushmanda Varga ¹³	

Table No: 3 - Varieties of Karavellaka

I.	Brihat Karavellaka ¹⁴	Laghu Karavellaka ¹⁴
II.	Gramya 15	Vanya ¹⁵
III.	Karavelli ¹⁶	Jalakaravelli ¹⁶

Table No: 4^{17} – Rasa Panchaka

Rasa	Tikta, Katu
Guna	Laghu, Rooksha
Vipaka	Katu
Virya	Ushna
Dosha Karma	Kapha- Pittashamaka
Karma	Raktashodhaka, Vishagna, Pramehagna, Kushtagna, Dipana, Rochana, Pachana, Krimighna, Shothahara & Jwaraghna
Rogaghnata	Jwara vikara, Prameha, Kustha, Raktavikara, Krimi, Agnimandya, Ajeerna, Jwara, Shopha
Formulations	Brihat sarva jwarahara lehya, Aragwadadi Kashaya, Maha Vishagarbha taila

Table No- 5 - Major bioactive 18 components of *Karavellaka* (Momordica charantia Linn.) and their related functions:

Major Bioactive Components	Distribution	Functions
Polysaccharides	Various parts of plant	Antioxidant, antidiabetic, immune enhance-
		ment, neuroprotective, antitumor
Peptides and proteins	Seed	RNAN-glycosidase, polynucleotide adenosine
		glycosidase (PAG), DNase-like, phospholipase,
		superoxide dismutase, anti-tumour, immune
		suppression, antimicrobial
Lipids	Seed, Flesh	Antitumor, antioxidant
Terpenoids	Stem, Leave, Fruit	Anticancer, antioxidant, antidiabetic, hypogly-
		cemic, cancer, chemoprevention
Saponins	Fruit, Root, Seed	antihyperglycemic, hypolipidmic, antiviral
Phenolics	Fruit, Pericarp, Seed	Antioxidant, anti-inflammation, immune en-
		hancement
Sterols	Fruit, Pericarp	Antimicrobial

• Karavellaka Vishagna properties:

1) Vishakallu a toxic absorbent¹⁹.

In Uragavisha Samanya Chikitsa prakaranam - Preparation of Vishakallu as follows.

Chaitra Masa (March / April) and Ashada Masa (June / July) collect the Eagle's egg from the nest and make a hole.

Take the egg's contents and conduct *Bhavana* (trituration) with *Karavellaka Swarasa*.

220 mg kept back in the egg and closed with bee wax.

I kept back in the nest for 41 days.

Break the egg and the contents and keep it in *Haridrachurna*.

Wrap with silk cloth and store.

It can be kept inside an amulet and worn.

- 2) Shodhana of Malla²⁰ by Karavellaka Swarasa by swedana method for 2 yamas.
- 3) Karavellaka acts as a Vishagna reference directly available in Indian Medicinal Plants book ²¹.

DISCUSSION

Karavellaka acts as Vishagna, which we can conclude by its Dhatu- Dosha Karmukata. In Visha Samprapti, the first and foremost affected Dhatu is Rakta, so by the Dhatu Karmukata of Karavellaka, it is said to be Raktaprasadakara, and even it is widely used in Raktapradoshakara Vikaras. It is Pittashamaka due to Tikta Rasa. It also Kaphahara due to Ushna Virya, Katu Vipaka and Tikta Katu Rasa. From the references of Uragavisha Samanya Chikitsa prakaranam - The mode of action of Vishakallu should be kept on the snake bite site. When it absorbs visha, the colour changes to black and falls off independently after absorption. Shodhana of Malla by Karavellaka Swarasa by Swedana method shows the viagra action of Karavellaka. As Malla (Arsenic) is

Dhatu (Metal) visha, to use it as oushadhi, it needs to be Shodhita. As we are using Karavellaka Swarasa to remove its toxicity, it shows the vishagna action of Karavellaka. As mentioned in Table 5, it is beneficial as a daily food and can be used medically with a therapeutic dose of Karavellaka Swarasa²² 10-20 ml. The fruit contains 5-hydroxytryptamine, charantin, diosgenin, lanosterol and beta-sitosterol. It also contains bitter principles of cucurbitacin glycosides. The fruits and seeds yield polypeptide insulin called p-pinsulin, alpha and beta glycoproteins. The seed also contains the hypoglycemic constituent Vicine. Another protein called MRK-29²³ is found in the smaller variety of bitter gourd.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the *Karavellaka* is *Vishagna* in nature due to its *Tikta Rasa Pradhanata*, which acts as *Pittahara*. So, in *Visha Vikaras*. Its chemical constituents and bioactivities are also indeed helping resolve toxicity. Hence, it can be used as a single drug therapy or in rational combinations. The resultant drugs can be explored for a detailed clinical study to focus on the priority areas of research yet to be discovered. This article also points out the importance of unexplored *Vishagna Dravyas* and their decisive actions from different *Vishachikitsa Granthas* in the era of Agadatantra.

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