

A small material on Janosia Ashoka**Dr. Sachin More (PG scholar)****Remedy name: jonosia asoka/ janosia ashoka**

(Bark of an Indian Tree; introduced by Dr. N. D. Ray, Calcutta)

Plant Introduction:

In Sanskrit Ashoka or Raktapallava; Hindi, Oriya and Telgu Ashok; GujrathiAshupani; Tamil and MalyalamAshogam; Latin Sacara Ind. Or JanosiaAshoka

This drug has been accepted by the therapies of Allopathy , Homoeopathy, Hekimi etc. with the names of Ashoka cordial; Tin Ashoka;; Ashoka compound.

It is used in disorder related to menstrual cycle and axis. According to Ayurveda , intake of bark of Ashoka with boiled milk is a remedy for menstrual disorders. It is also helpful in dysmenorrhoea.

It is also known as a nourishing tonic for uterus.

Family:Leguminaceae

Pharmaceutical use: Bark and seeds

Chemical composition:

Acid Tannin, Catechin Bitter Principle **Growing place:**

In Bengal and cetral and eastern Himalayan region

Physio- Chemical action:

It is a remedy for vitiated state of bile, blood and phlegm; is a refresher; retains complexion; astringent and strengthening agent

Therapeutic action: Lower abdomen, kiney, vagina

Administration of medicine:

Disorders of menses- AshokaTinc. Has shown wonderful action in any menstrual disorder. According to Ayurveda, intake of bark of Ashoka with boiled milk is a remedy for menstrual disorders. It is also helpful in dysmenorrhoea. Regular intake of this drug helps in conception of barres woman. It strengthens the fallopian tube in order that it may hold the ovum properly during ovulation.

Various clinical conditions in which Ashoka is used:

Leucorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Metrorrhagia, Uterine colic, UTI, Haemorrhoides

Mind:

Tired easily; cannot work for a long time; fearful; tendency to weep; becomes angry at trifles; whimsical, prefers cold, changing idea and thoughts, impatient.

Head:

Unilateral headache; reflex uterine, congestive headache, better open air and by free flow. Pain in eyeballs; supraorbital pains, photophobia. Nasal catarrh, profuse, watery discharge, loss of sense of smell.

Gastric:

Desire for sweets, also acid things. Thirst, excessive nausea; obstinate constipation, haemorrhoids.

Eyes:

Cannot endure light, tearful eyes with inflammation

Nose:

Sneezing with running at nose which some time becomes choked; loss of smelling power.

Face:

Pimples or boils

Mouth:

Dry tongue; thirst; tongue white coated; bleeding from the teeth.

Throat:

Catches cold easily, painful swallow; enlargement of the tonsil.

Appetite:

Do not want to take milk, prefers sourish food; loss of a appetite

Stool:

Constipation; stiff bowels; strain at voiding stool

Urine:

Frequent urination; strangury

Male Gen. Organ:

Itching of the testicles; pains in the spinal cord

Female Rep. Organ:

Hindrance of the monthly course, irregular menses resulting in headache; throbbing sensation of the head; palpitation; dysmenorrhoea; pain in the pelvic region with blackish discharge; watery or scanty discharge with foul odour; constipation; pain in the ovaries before the start of flux, painful thighs and abdomen; pain disappears while discharge on; frequent urination; hysteria.

References:

Varma P.N., Indu V., Encyclopedia of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia

P. Banerjee, Materia Medica of Indian Drugs

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