International Journal of Ayurveda Orientation

Volume 11, Issue 3, March 2026

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Received: February 28, 2026 | **Published:** March 31, 2026

Article ID: 146 | DOI: https://doi.org/10.67949/ijao.2026.146
www.ijao.in

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ABSTRACT: It is quite common for a patient to seek treatment of this disease through surgical intervention because this is only alternative known to the modern medical practitioners and the public in general.

In modern surgery the only form of treatment of anal disorders that affords any reliable prospect of cure is operation. The operative treatment of anal diseases is often far from simple and calls for caution and boldness based on wide experience of the disease in its various patterns and confident appreciation of anal anatomy.

The surgeries of anal diseases have an unenviable reputation for subsequent recurrences faecal soiling, imperfect control of flatus, chronic wound healing, more hospitalization etc. These are few operations in surgery where the quality of the result is so much influenced by the technical skill of the surgeon.

Man always strives for the best that is why the advancements and research has become a continuous process. Today, not only medical fraternity but common man also wants to verify the ancient claims which are time tested since centuries, on present day available scientific parameters.

Introduction 1. SNUHI Ayurvedic Classification : In ayurveda classics, snuhi is mentioned under following gana. * Sadsudhantree (ksheertraya), Virechan-Charak * Adhobhaghar,shaymadi-sushruta * Kaphavataghna varga- Botanical Name - Euphorbia nerifolia Family - Euphorbiaceae Sanskrit Name - Snuk, Gudha, sudha, Snuhi, Samantdugdha, Vajri Hindi Name - Thuhar, Sehunda, Seej English Name - Common milk hedge Distribution : It is found throughout India especially in South India. Description : (a) Macroscopic - stem green, cylindrical, showing spiral ridge portion only, dried stem tough with pairs of sharp stipular thorns with hollow space in centre containing white reticulate mass taste acrid. (b) Microscopic - Transverse section shows a single layered epidermis composed of squarish,thin walled, parenchymatous cells, followed by a thick

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zone ,consisting of about 30-40 layer of thin walled. Oblong or ovoid ,elongated parenchymatous cells having a number of rounded and oval latex cells, Some contain dark yellowish latex, the number of latex cell gradually group of fibers towards cortex. Xylem consist of vessels, tracheids, fibers and xylem parenchyma pith consists of thin walled, rounded or oval, parenchymatous cell, starch and calcium oxalate crystal absent. Part used : Root stem leaves, Ksheer (Latex). Powder : Cream yellow under microscope shows, vessels, fibers and cortical cells, starch and calcium oxalate crystals absent. IDENTITY, PURITY AND STRENGTH : Foreign matter - Not more then 2% Total ash - Not more then 8% Acid - insoluble ash - Not more then 1% Alcohol - soluble extract - Not less then 5% Water - soluble extract - Not less then 15% Pharmacodynamic Properties of SNUHI Properties Description Rasa Katu Guna Laghu, Tikshna Veerya Ushna Vipaka Katu Karma Bhedana, Tiksnavirecana Chemical Composition : It contain euphorbon, resin, gums, rubber, calcium maleate etc. The latex contains water soluble 69.4-93.3% and catotchone 2-2.6%. The latex is also believed to contain an enzyme which is proteolytic in nature. CONSTITUENTS : Resin, gum and triterpenes. Action : Doshik - Alleviates Kapha and Vata. External - The juice of leaves applied externally to produce mild analgesic. The latex is irritant, rubrificient and powerful caustic when applied to a raw surface. Internal Digestive System - The latex given orally act as a drastic purgative. Respiratory system - Act as an expectorant. THERAPEUTIC USES : (A) Externally - Bandaging of leaves are useful in painful swelling swarasa is useful in otalgia. Latex is useful in toothache and skin disorder. The latex is used to remove warts and similar excrescence. Turmeric powder mixed with latex of snuhi is recommended to apply to piles masses. Thread steeped in above mentioned mixture is used for ligating pile masses and Fistula-in-ano. (B) Internally - The latex of snuhi used in chronic constipation, leprosy, anasarca, ascites etc. The snuhi is also useful in gout arthritis, syphilis, cough, dyspnoea etc. Collection of Latex : The latex is collected in the end of sishir by pearsing the stem of snuhi with the help of a sharp knife on a 2-3 year old plant which is full of thorn. 2. APAMARGA Ayurvedic classification Apamarg is mentioned under • Sirovirechana & krimighna gana - Charak • Arkadi gana - - Sushruta Botanical Name - Achyranthus aspera Family - Amaranthaceae Sanskrit Name Praytakpushapa, Shikhari, Kharmanjari, Mayuraka, Adhahshalya, Kinihi Hindi - Chichini,Chirchita, Latjeera English - Prickly chaff flower Distribution It is found in all parts of India. Description It is annual perennial herb often with a woody base. Stems simple or branched from the base, often tinged with reddish, purple, ribbed viscid-pubescent. Leaves are ovate to elliptical or obovate rounded with a ceneate or rounded base, acute or acuminate or obtuse, crispy undulate, glabrous to pubescent. 3-10 (-15) x 2-6 (-7) cm. Petiole 0.5-2cm. long. Spikes up to 75 cm long. Bracts and bracteoles sub equal, ovate spinescent. Tepals 5 sub equal. greenish, ovate, lanceolate, sharply acute, 0.35-0.6 x 0.1-0.15 cm. Pseudostaminoids or truncate or irregularity dentate at apex. The plant is very variable in habit, degree of

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hairiness, size and shape of leaves and length of spikes Flowering and fruiting time Winter to summer seasons. Useful part Whole plant (panchang), root, spikes and leaves. Pharmacodynamics Rasa - Katu, Tikta Guna - Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna Veerya - Katu Doshik karma - Kapha vata shamaka, Kapha pitta shamshodhaka Chemical composition The plant and seeds contain alkaline substance specially potash. It contains sodium, potassium, calcium, iron, magnese, aluminium, carbon, phosphorus etc. Prof. Basu and coworkers (B.H.U.) isolated a water soluble alkaloid " Achyronthene'. R.N. chopara (1969) reported the work done on plant by different workers, he quoted that alcoholic extracts of seeds yield saponin 2%, sapogenin 1.1% and total extract of root contains oleanolic acid. Betaine is the basic constituent identified besides achyranthine alkaloid. Action and properties It has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and curative properties. Ash of the apamarga is hygroscopic in nature and is a powerful caustic when applied to wound surface. When used internally, it act as an appetizer, digestive stimulant, cholagogue and mild laxative. It also improves the tone of cardiac muscle. Therapeutic uses The plant posses various medicinal properties and useful as pungent laxative, antidermatosis, wound healer, blood purifier, poison antidote, a cholagogue and also for other activities. Apamarg kshar mixed with tila taila (sesamum oil) and used externally over wounds, ulcers and warts of penis and also other parts of the body. It is also used in otalgia. Kshar being appetizer is used in anorexia, indigestion, abdominal pain, warm infestations, piles and tympanitis. As an alkaline diuretic it is used in renal and vesicle calculus, cystitis and early stages of nephritis Its antibacterial activity against few microorganisms was reported by Srivastava & Niyogi (1953). Oxford cup method was adopted for the purpose and growth of the streptococcus haemolyticus, s. aurus and Bacillus typhosus was found retarded. 3. HARIDRA Ayurvedic classification In ayurvedic classics Haridra is mentioned under following gana • Haridradi, Mustadi and Sleshma sanshaman - Sushrut • Kusthaghna, Lekhaniya, Kandughna, Vishaghna - Charaka Botanical Name - Curcuma longa Family - Scitaminaceae Sanskrit Name - Haridra, Kanchani, Nisha, Gauri, Krimighana, Hattavilasini Hindi Name - Haldi, Haridra English Name - Turmeric Distribution It is cultivated throughout the tropical and other regions in India. Description (a) Macroscopic - Rhizomes ovate, ablong or pyriform (round turmeric) or cylindrical, often short branched (long turmeric), former about half as broad as long, latter 2-5 cm long and about 1-1.8cm thick, externally yellowish to yellowish brown with root scars and annulations of leaf bases, fracture horny, fractured surface orange to reddish brown, central cylinder twice as broad as cortex, odour and taste characteristic. (b) Microscopic - Transverse section of rhizome shows epidermis with thick walled, cubical cells of various dimension, cortex characterised by the presence of mostly thin-walled rounded parenchyma cell scattered collateral vascular bundles, a few layers of cork developed under epidermis and scattered oleo-resin cells with brownish contents, cork generally composed of 4-6 layer of thin walled, brick shaped parenchyma, cells of

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ground tissue contain starch grain of 4-15µ in diameter. Oil cell with suberised walls containing either orange-yellow globules of volatile oil or amorphous resinous matter, vessels mainly spirally thickened a few reticular and annular. Flowering and fruiting seasons Farming seasons Part used • Rhizome. Pharmacodynamic properties Rasa - Tikta, Katu Guna - Ruksha, Laghu Veerya - Usna Vipaka - Katu Dosha- karma - Kapha-vata shamak, Pittarechak- shamak Chemical composition Analysis of Indian turmeric gives following results – moisture 13%, protein 6.5%, water 3.5%, fiber 2.6%, carbohydrate 69.4%, Vit A 50 IU per gm. A ketone C13H22O and an alcohol C9H11OH, identified as polymethyl carbinol, have been obtained from the volatile distillate. Its rhizome contains a volatile oil, an active principle curcumin, a yellow coloured matter and turmeric oil of specific odor and taste. The antioxidant property of curcuma powder is probably due to phenolic character curcumin. The choleratic action of the essential oil is attributed to poly methyl carbinol. The dyestuff act as a cholagouge stimulating the contraction of gall bladder. (Indiglnous durg of India, IInd Ed.). Action And Properties External It causes vasodilation when applied on the mucous membrane. The paste of haridra is anti-inflammatory, analgesic, kusthaghana and vranashadhak -ropak. Fumes of haridra useful is hiccough and asthama. Internal It is carminative, cholegague and wormicidal. It act as a blood purifier and helps in diuresis. The result obtained after fractional test meal on different individuals shows that the administration of curcuma oil is followed by a marked diminution of secretion of the acids in the stomach. Therapeutic uses External Paste is useful in traumatic inflammatory and painful swellings. It is very useful for the suppuration of unsuppurated wounds. Powder of haridra is very effective in wound healing. Internal It is used as stomachic & blood purifier. Fresh juice from the rhizome or decoction is used in the treatment of leprosy, snakebite, skin disease, inflammation of joints and allergies. According to Vagbhatta, haridra is the drug of choice of prameha. The antibacterial properties of the oil were tested on Staphylococcus aureus, S. albus and Bacillus typhosis. Growth of the cultures of above mentioned bacteria’s were inhibited in concentration up to 1:5000. The growth of cultures of B. typhosis was not inhibited in a concentration up to 1:1000. Anti-inflammatory activity of haridra were reported by several researchers. Wagner (New Natural Products, 1977 page 222) claims that curcumin posses local and systemic anti-inflammatory properties. Arznei Forsch (36(1) no.4: 1986; page715-717,) says that curcumin is useful in patients who are prone to vascular thrombosis and require anti arthritic therapy as it prevents platelate aggregation and also prevents prostaglandin synthesis so act as NSAID. Extract of Curcuma longa exihibits an anti inflammatory activity in standard animal models. Curcumin and volatile oil are in part responsible for the action (Aman HP, Wahi MA, Pharmacology of Curcuma longa. Planta Med. 1991 Feb; 57(1): 1-7 The antibacterial activity of essential oil of Curcuma longa is quite marked. It is relatively better against Salmonella paratyphi, Staphylococcus aurus, Klebsilla. Minimum dose required for

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formation of zone of inhibition has been found to be 0.1 ml (Anup Banerjee, S.S. Nigam, Journel of Resin Ind. Med. Yoga & Health Vol XII No 1-1977). Identification : 1. On the addition of concentrated H2So4 or a mixture of concentrated H2So4 and alcohol to the powdered drug, a deep crimson colour is produced. 2. A piece of filter paper is impregnated with an alcoholic extract of powder, dried and then moistened with a solution of boric acid slightly acidified with HCl, dried again the filter paper assumes a pink or brownish red colour which becomes deep blue or greenish black on the addition of alkali.

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HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE:

APA: Akhlesh Kumar bhargava, Dr. Shweta Verma, Dr. Shekhar Patel (2026). Kshara Sutra An International recognition minimally invasive ayurvedic technique. *International Journal of Ayurveda Orientation*, 11(3), 16-21. DOI: https://doi.org/10.67949/ijao.2026.146

MLA: Akhlesh Kumar bhargava, et al. "Kshara Sutra An International recognition minimally invasive ayurvedic technique." *International Journal of Ayurveda Orientation* 11.3 (2026): 16-21.

Vancouver: Akhlesh et al. Kshara Sutra An International recognition minimally invasive ayurvedic technique. International Journal of Ayurveda Orientation 2026;11(3):16-21.

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