# **Comprehensive Literary Review of Brungaraj** (Eclipta Alba) in Classical Ayurvedic Texts

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#### ABSTRACT

Bhringaraja, botanically identified as Eclipta albaHassk. (syn. Eclipta prostrata Linn.), is a well-known herb in Ayurvedic medicine primarily recognized for its potent Keshya (hair growth-promoting) properties. It is mentioned in various Ayurvedic classical texts under the category of Keshya, Rasayana, and Jwaraghna dravyas. This article presents a detailed classical review of Bhringaraja, highlighting its nomenclature, guna-karma, therapeutic indications, and formulations, supported by authentic citations from the Brihatrayi and Laghutrayi

#### INTRODUCTION

*Ayurveda*, the ancient Indian system of medicine, has emphasized the use of herbs for the prevention and treatment of diseases. Among them, *Bhringaraja* holds a prominent position in *Keshya* (hair promoting), *Rasayana* (rejuvenating), and *Yakritottejaka* (liver stimulant) properties and *Twak Vikaras* (Skin disorders). It is traditionally used for promoting hair growth, improving liver function, and treating skin ailments.

It is classified under *Vata-Kapha ShamakDravyas* in *Ayurveda. Bhringaraja*, widely used in *Ayurveda*, is primarily known for its. It is referenced in multiple *Ayurvedic* classical texts ranging from the *Brihatrayi (Charaka, Sushruta*, and *Ashtanga Hridaya)* to *Laghutrayi (Bhavaprakash, Sharangadhara*, and Madhava *Nidana)*, and various *Nighantus*.

#### CLASSICAL REFERENCES OF BHRINGARAJ

#### A. Charaka Samhita

Not directly mentioned under the name *Bhringaraja*, but its properties are referenced in formulations for *kamala* (jaundice) and *pandu* (anemia) in *yakrtrogadhi-kara* [1].

#### B. SuśrutaSamhita

Referenced in the treatment of *khalitya* and *palitya*, confirming its *keshya* activity [11]. Also indicated in *kusthaghna dravyas* and *vranaropana* (wound healing) [2].

#### C. Ashtanga Hrdaya

Bhringaraja taila is used in keshyacikitsa and as rasayana in Uttara Tantra [3].

#### D. Bhavaprakash Nighantu

Under Haritakyadi varga, it is described with synonyms like kesharaja, kesharanjana, and markava. "Brngarajastukeshyahsyatkeshavrddhikarahparahpandukamalikusthesusanmatahsodhanahpriyahil" [4]

#### E. Raja Nighaņțu

Placed in *Pippalyadi varga*, noted for its *keshya* and *tvacya* effects. "*Brngarajogunai*hsresthahkesheshuvishistakrttamahı" [5]

#### F. Dhanvantari Nighantu

Synonym: Kesharaja; known for keshavardhana and pittahara properties [6].

#### G. Kaiyadeva Nighantu

Mentioned under oushadhi varga for its role in yakrtvikara, kamala, and twak vikaras [7].

#### H. Yogaratnakara

Cites Bhringarajasava and Bhringaraja taila in kesha and kamala chikitsa [10].

## **EDU Journal of International Affairs and Research (EJIAR), ISSN: 2583-9993** Volume 2, Issue 2, April-June, 2023, Available at: https://edupublications.com/index.php/ejiar

#### I. Sharangadhara Samhita

Lists Bhringaraja in taila and churna formulations for rasayana effects [8].

#### J. Bhaishajya Ratnavali

Mentions Bhringarajasava in the management of yakrtvikara, pandu, and kamala [9].

#### K. Siddha Yoga Sangraha

Recommends Bhringarajadi taila for khalitya, darunaka (dandruff), and palitya [11].

#### Nomenclature 4,5

- Botanical Name- Eclipta alba Hassk. (Asteraceae)
- Hindi Name Bhangra, Maka
- Marathi Name–Bhringraj
- Sanskrit Name -Brungaraj
- English Name-Trailing Eclipta, false daisy
- Bengali Name Keshraj
- Tamil Name-Karisalankanni
- Gujarati Name- Bhangra, Dodhak, Kalobhangaro

#### Synonyms (as per texts)

- Bhringraj Shines like Hornet
- Markav- Which kills the disease like baldness or which cures white hairs
- Bhring- Like Hornet blackens hair
- *Keshranjan* Due to the dyeing of hairs
- *Keshya* Good for hairs
- *Maarkar* Which prevents whitening of hairs
- *Markar* Which turns white hairs into black

#### **Botanical Description** [4]

A small, branched annual herb (30–60 cm tall), commonly found in moist areas across India.

- Leaves: Opposite, lanceolate
- **Flowers:** Small, white, solitary heads
- Habitat: Common in moist places and wastelands throughout India.

### Rasa Panchaka (Pharmacological Properties)<sup>4,5,8</sup>

- *Rasa* (Taste)-*Tikta* (bitter), *Katu* (pungent)
- *Guna* (Qualities)-*Laghu* (light), *Ruksha* (dry)
- Veerya (Potency)-Ushna (hot)
- Vipaka (Post-digestive taste)-Katu
- Doshaghnata-Vata-Kapha Shamak

#### Ayurvedic Karma (Pharmacological Actions)

- (*Keshya* Hair growth promoter
- Rasayana Rejuvenator
- Jwaraghna Antipyretic
- *Krimighna* Anthelmintic
- Yakritottejaka- Hepatoprotective
- *Vranaghna* Wound healer
- *Kusthaghna* Treats skin disorders

#### THERAPEUTIC USES IN ĀYURVEDA

- *Keshya:* Prevents hair fall and greying
- "Brngarajastukeshyahsyatkeshavrddhikarahparah" [4]
  - Yakrtvikara (liver disorders):

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"Brngarajamrasaihsiddhamkamalayamprashasyatei" [1]

- Pandu (anemia):Asava used internally [9]
- *Kustha (skin diseases):* Juice/paste applied topically [2, 4]
- Vrana (wounds): Juice/paste as dressing [2]
- Jvara (fever): Decoction used orally [4]

#### Formulation

*Bhringrajasava*<sup>9</sup>- Liver disorders, Pandu *Brungaraj Taila*<sup>11</sup>- Hair growth, dandruff *Neelibhringadi Taila*<sup>3</sup>-Hair tonic *Brungaraj Churna*<sup>1</sup>- Hair and liver tonic

#### **Summary of Therapeutic Indications from Texts**

Indication	Classical Source
Keshya (Hair growth) <sup>4,5,8</sup>	Bhavaprakasha, Raja Nighantu, Sharangadhara
Kamala (Jaundice) <sup>1,4</sup>	Charaka, Bhavaprakasha
<b>Pandu</b> (Anemia) <sup>9</sup>	Bhaishajya Ratnavali
<i>Kustha</i> (Skin disorders) <sup>2,4</sup>	Sushruta, Bhavaprakasha
YakritVikara (Liver diseases) <sup>7,10</sup>	Kaiyadeva, Yogaratnakara
<i>Jwara</i> (Fever) <sup>4</sup>	Bhavaprakasha
Rasayana (Rejuvenation) <sup>3.8</sup>	Ashtanga Hridaya, Sharangadhara

#### **Modern Correlation**

Modern studies support its hepatoprotective, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and hair growth promoting effects. Presence of wedelolactone, ecliptine, and flavonoids are responsible for Its pharmacological activities.

#### CONCLUSION

*Brungaraj*(Eclipta alba) has a rich heritage in *Ayurvedic* literature as a multi-utility herb. With prime actions as *Keshya* and *Rasayana*, it addresses disorders of the hair, liver, skin, and more. Classical references strongly corroborate its wide therapeutic spectrum. Integration of classical knowledge with modern validation may enhance its clinical application further.

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