



# Clinical efficacy of Mesua Ferra Linn (Nagkesar) in the treatment of Bawaseer khooni (Bleeding piles) in unani system of medicine.

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## Abstract

The Unani Medicinal plant in India called Unani (Desi) Tibb are based upon the research by the Greek Philosopher as like Jalinus, Soqrat, Boqrat (Hippocrate), They are called father of Unani Medicine.

The permanent treatment of bleeding piles (haemorrhoids) and acute dysentery by the messua ferra linn, (Nag Kesar or Nare Mushk)

## Key words

Chronic bleeding piles and bacillary dysentery of human beings.

## Introduction

The Nagkesar, Narmushk, (Messua Ferra linn) is based upon the Greek Theory research in the treatment of chronic bleeding piles, dysentery and Itching head and skin and also in heart trouble. According to the Unani Tibb classified into the Ilmul advia (Unani Pharmacology) and the basic principal of medicine (umoor-e-tabiya)

## Type

According to Unani System of medicine Bawaseer (haemorrhoids) are divided into two types:

1. Bawaseer Khooni - (Sanghuniuous) or Reehi Bawaseer (Tympanic) due to accumulation of abnormal humors of human body and surrounding blood vessels of rectum.

### Nagkesar

Unani Tibbi Name

Nar Mushk

Botanical Name

Mesua Ferrea Linn

Family

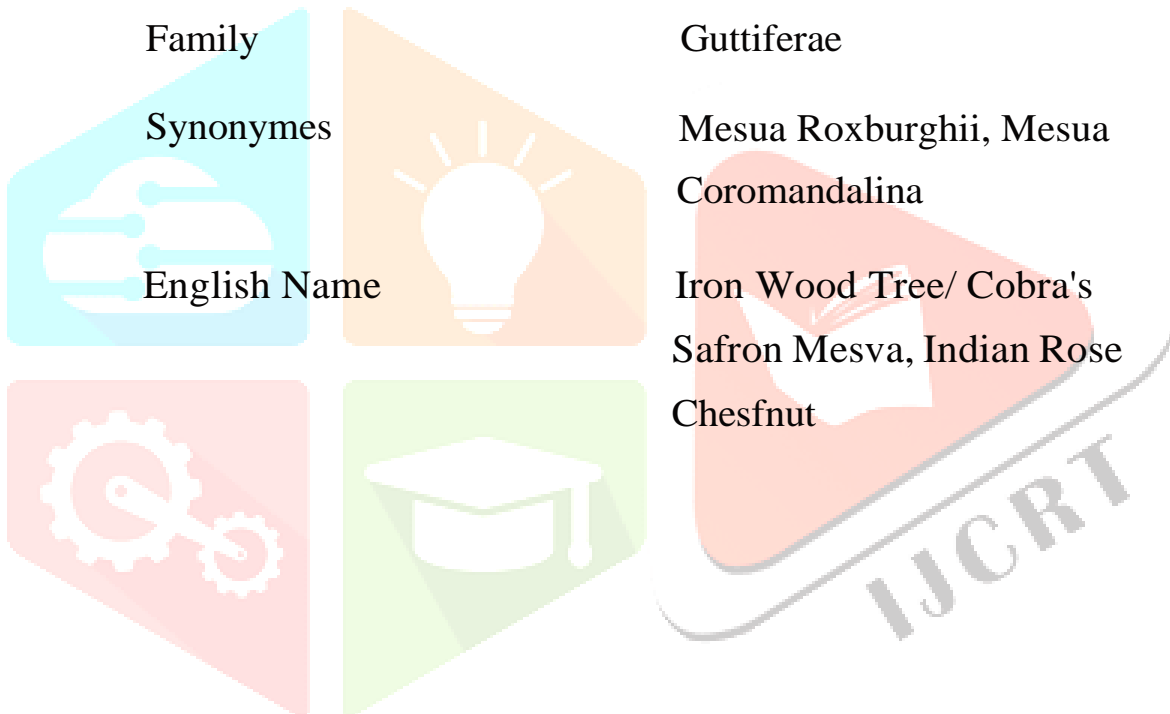
Guttiferae

Synonyms

Mesua Roxburghii, Mesua  
Coromandalina

English Name

Iron Wood Tree/ Cobra's  
Safron Mesva, Indian Rose  
Chesfnut



### Name in Regional Languages

Sanskrit	Nagkesara, Nagpushpa, Nagchampa
English	Cobra's Saffron, Iron Wood of Assam
Urdu	Narmishka
Hindi	Naghas, Nagkesar
Assami	Nahor
Bihar	Nagkeshur
Marathi	Nagchampa
Punjab	Nagkeshar
Arab	Nara-e-Kaisar
Persian	Narmishka

### **Habitat**

(Natural Residence) (Niwas Asthan)

A genus of Tree or shrubs distributed chiefly in Tropical Asia. A medium sized large evergreen Tree with short trunk, found in the mountains of eastern Himalayas and east Bengal, Assam, Deccan, Peninsula. N. Kanara and S. Konkan forest of the west ghat from S. Kanara of travancore upto 5000 ft. Audansan is the ceylon.

## Period of Occurance

The tree is cultivated in garden and avenues for its flower and foliage which are attractive particularly when young sweet scented flowers. The flowers appear in the hot weather and fruit ripen during the rainy seasons.

Mesua is found in moist evergreen or semi evergreen forests. It requires well drained deep fertile soil, stiff clay and low lying situations are unsuitable. It is a strong shade bearer particularly when young and this makes it a valuable component of middle storey in forests. Natural reproduction is generally profuse on account of abundant seeding.

Artificial propagation may be done by direct sowing or by transplanting raised seedlings. It may be carried out from the first to third rainy season after sowing.

A spacing of 6 ft is recommended. The rate of growth is slow. The exploitable growth of 6 ft is attained in 90 years or more. Mesua forests are worked under shelter wood method (wealth of India vol-4 page-350).

## Description

A middling sized glabrous tree trunk straight erect bark smooth ash coloured young branches twiggy slender leaves 7.5 to 12.5 by 2.5 to 3.8 cm. oblong lanceolate acute or acuminate red when young, afterwards shining above, glaucous and pruinose beneath, rounded or acute at the end with close, inconspicuous nerves, petioles 6-8 mm long.

Flower very fragrant 2.5-7.5 cm. in diameter, axillary or terminal solitary or in pair, subsessile: bud sessile globose bract, sepals 4, orbicular capped, puberulous outside, the inner pair much longer than the outer petals 4, pure white spreading, obovate cuneate with criped and undulate margins often torn, stamens very numerous, golden yellow much shorter than the petals, slightly united at the base into a fleshy ring, anther oblong style twice

as long as the stamens stigma peltate. Fruit 2.5-3 cm. long ovoid with a conical pointed size of a large chestnut surrounded by the enlarged sepals, pericarp tough semi woody at length and valued seed 1-4 angular smooth chestnut brown (Indian medicinal plant Page No 274-275).

Part used flower buds flower, fruit, seed, root, bark and oil are used in Medicine.

### Flowers

powdered flower are useful in the treatment of cough with much expectoration acid added with butter and sugar is used in bleeding piles and burning of the feet carminative cardio tonic good in asthma and cures ulcer and piles (Indian Medicinal Plants Page No - 275).

### Constituents

The mesuaferrea young fruit and essential oil is obtained seeds contain a fixed oil, Hard Peri Carp contains tannin, resin is in tears. It dissolves in benzol essential oil is very fragrant, pale yellow and of the odour of flowers (The Indian materia Medica Page No - 793).

### Chemical Composition

The chief principle of mesuaferrea (Nagkesar) is to be an oleo resin which abounds in all parts of the tree and is obtained pure from the young fruit the fresh tears sink in water melt between 50°C and 60°C and particularly dissolve in rectified spirit amylic alcohol and ether, but wholly in benzol boiled with solutions of soda or ammonia the resin forms a clear mixture precipitable by acid in a white curdy condition.

The solution in spirit has an acid reaction and is dextro rotatory, when examined by polarised light.

### Medicinal action and uses

The mesuaferrea Linn, Nagkesar temperament is hot dry. It is easy to digest good for evers sweets biliousness, foul breath, scabies skin eruption, itching headache, heart trouble, sore throat, cough, hic cough, vomiting, descentry and bleeding piles, sweetish, carminative, cardiotonic good in asthma and sweats cures ulcer and piles.

**Taste**

Astringent bitter Taste.

**Action:-**

Astringent Carminative, stomachic tonic for heart, Expels winds anti spasmodic diuretic, emmenagogue, dried blossoms root and bark are bitter, aromatic and sudorific and also stimulant.

**Dose** - 2 gram to 5 gram **Substitute** - Nagarmotha. **Corrective** - Honey

**Reference:- Bibliography**

Sl. No. Author Name and Book Name

1. Wealth of India, Vol.-4, Page No.-350
2. Indian Medicinal Plant, Page No.-274 to 275
3. The Indian Medicinal Plant, Page No.-275
4. The Indian Meteria Medica, Page No.-793

