MEDICINAL EFFECT OF KAMEELA AND AMRAZE JILDIYA (SKIN DISEASES) DESCRIBED IN UNANI SYSTEM OF MEDICINE AND CURRENT RESEARCH-AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT: Kameela or Kamala is a well known Unani drug which is being used as medicament from centuries for the treatment of Amraze Jildiya (skin disease) by Unani Physicians and also mentioned their medicinal efficacy in Unani Classical text. It is widely scattered perennial shrub or small tree in tropical and subtropical region regions with an altitude below the 1,000 m and is description to have broad range of pharmacological activities. There are many chemical constituents documented such as phenols, steroids diterpenoids, triterpenoids, flavonoids, coumarins, isocoumarins, cardenolides and particularly phenols; that is, bergenin, mallotophilippinens, rottleri and isorottlerin have been isolated, identified, and reported different biological activities such as antimicrobial, cytotoxicity, antifungal, antiviral, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory. Roghan Kameela and Zimad Jarb is well established compound drug of Unani system for the treatment of Jarb (Scabies) and Kharish (itching) which is time tested and safe. The present review reveals that Mallotus philippinensis is a precious source of natural medicament and provides persuasive support for its potential use in modern medicament.

INTRODUCTION: Mallotus philipiensis L. commonly known as Kameela/Kamala which is a large woody multipurpose medicinal tree belongs to family of Euphorbiaceous consisting of herbs, shrubs and trees. It is up to 10-12 meters in height and is widely distributed throughout tropical India along with the Himalaya from Kashmir east wards up to 5000 feet. The plants are a rich source of biologically active compounds and are used as a common dye yielding plant various parts of the Kameela are used for the healing of skin problem, antifungal tape worm, eye-disease, bronchitis, diarrhoea, urinogenous infection, cancer, diabetes, jaundice, malaria, etc 1,2.

Chemical Constituents:
Fruits of Mallotus philippinensis have been reported being used since long time in Ayurvedic (Indian), Arabic, Unani and Chinese traditional Medicine systems as anti-helminthics, antifungal, antibacterial and immuno-regulatory properties, antifilarial, antiparasitic, antiulcers and as an aphrodisiac 3.

Botanical Classification:
Kingdom- Plantae
Order- Malpighiales
Family- Euphorbiaceae
Genus- Mallotus
Species- M. Philippensis 4.

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diethenoid acid. The saturated components consist mostly of myristic and palmitic acids. Other active constituents are phenols, steroids diterpenoids, triterpenoids, flavonoids, coumarins, isocoumarins, cardenolides and particularly phenols; that is, bergenin, mallotophilippinens, rottlerin, and isorottlerin.

Pharmacological action of Kameela:
Antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral, anti-diabetic, anticancer, antileukemic activity, antioxidant, immunomodulator, hepatoprotective.

Uses of Kameela:
Jarb (Scabies), Daad (Ring Worm), Qooba (Pityriasis) Naar Farsi (Eczema), Shara (Urticaria), Tagassure Jild (Psoriasis), Bars (Vitiligo), Sartan (Cancer), Suzak (Gonorrhoea), Aateshak (Syphilis) etc.

Compound Unani Formulations:
There are some compound formulations which active constitutes is Kameela such as; Roghan Kameela, Zimad Jarb.

Scientific Report:
Wound Healing activity:
Gangwar M et al repoted that ethanolic extract of Kameela at the dose of 200 mg/kg body wt. exhibit wound healing activity in rat models when administered orally up to 10 days and Histopathological evaluation revealed more density of collagen formation with minimal inflammatory cells in deeper tissues when compared to control group.

Antimicrobial activity:
Sheikh et al reported that Methanolic extract of Hairs and Glands covering fruits of Mallotus philippinensis (kamala powder) showed Antimicrobial Activity in different culture (Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria and fungi). Velanganni J et al also documented that, ethanol extract showed antimicrobial activity against the fungi A. flavus and C. Albicans.

Hepatoprotective activity:
Ramakrishna S et al reported that ethanolic extract of Kameela leaves exhibit hepatoprotective activity against CCl4 induced hepatotoxicity in rats in compare to Silymarin which was standard control, which may be attributed to its antioxidant property.

Anti-leukaemic activity:
Khan M et al reported that e hexane fraction of M. philippensis root extract possesses anti-leukemic activity in HL-60 cells and also confirmed that polyphenols were the main compounds of the hexane extract that inhibited proliferation and induced apoptosis.

CONCLUSION: There are large number of western medicine available for the treatment of skin diseases but it have some drawback as high cost effective and their side effects and chance of recurrence is high when drug is stop because most of the cosmetic drugs are steroid based. The medicament which derived from natural sources have lesser side effects and easily available our natives. Kameela contain various active chemical constituents viz; flavonoids, phenolic, glycosides compound and tannins which have been reported as antimicrobial activity against various skin disorders. Further elaborative research is need hidden benefits of Kameela and other active constituents. This review will be helpful as new vistas for the research scholars for various skin diseases.
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