

THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACOPOEIA OF INDIA

PART- I

VOLUME – I



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH

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79. Yashti (Stm& RT.)

YAṢṬĪ

Yaṣṭī consists of dried, unpeeled, stolon and root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* Linn, (Fam. Leguminosae) , a tall perennial herb, upto 2 m high found cultivated in Europe. Persia, Afghanistan and to little extent in some parts of India.

SYNONYMS

Sanskrit	:	Yaṣṭīmadhūka, Yaṣṭīkā, Madhūka, Madhuyaṣṭī, Yaṣṭyāhvā
Assamese	:	Jesthimadhu, Yeshtmadhu
Bengali	:	Yashtimadhu
English	:	Liquorice root
Gujrati	:	Jethimadha, Jethimard, Jethimadh
Hindi	:	Mulethi, Mulathi, Muleti, Jethimadhu, Jethimadh
Kannada	:	Jestamadu, Madhuka, Jyeshthamadhu, Atimadhura
Kashmiri	:	Multhi
Malayalam	:	Irattimadhuram
Marathi	:	Jesthamadh
Oriya	:	Jatimadhu, Jastimadhu
Punjabi	:	Jethimadh, Mulathi
Tamil	:	Athimadhuram
Telugu	:	Atimadhuramu
Urdu	:	Mulethi, Asl-us-sus

DESCRIPTION

a) Macroscopic

Stolon consists of yellowish brown or dark brown outer layer, externally longitudinally wrinkled, with occasional small buds and encircling scale leaves, smoothed transversely, cut surface shows a cambium ring about one-third of radius from outer surface and a small central pith, root similar without a pith, fracture, coarsely fibrous in bark and splintery in wood, odour, faint and characteristic, taste, sweetish.

b) Microscopic

Stolon- transverse section of stolon shows cork of 10-20 or more layers of tabular cells, outer layers with reddish-brown amorphous contents, inner 3 or 4 rows having thicker, colourless walls, secondary cortex usually of 1-3 layers of radially arranged parenchymatous cells containing isolated prisms of calcium oxalate, secondary phloem a broad band, cells of inner part cellulosic and outer lignified, radially arranged groups of about 10-50 fibres, surrounded by a sheath of parenchyma cells, each usually containing a prism of calcium oxalate about 10-35 µ long, cambium form tissue of 3 or more layers of cells, secondary xylem distinctly radiate with medullary rays, 3-5 cells wide, vessels

about 80-200 μ in diameter with thick, yellow, pitted, reticulately thickened walls, groups of lignified fibres with crystal sheaths similar to those of phloem, xylem parenchyma of two kinds, those between the vessels having thick pitted walls without inter-cellular spaces, the remaining with thin walls, pith of parenchymatous cells in longitudinal rows, with inter-cellular spaces.

Root-transverse section of root shows structure closely resembling that of stolon except that no medulla is present, xylem tetrarch, usually four principal medullary rays at right angles to each other, in peeled drug cork shows phelloderm and sometimes without secondary phloem all parenchymatous tissues containing abundant, simple, oval or rounded starch grains, 2-20 μ in length.

IDENTITY, PURITY AND STRENGTH

Total Ash	Not more than	10	per cent, Appendix	2.2.3.
Acid-insoluble ash	Not more than	2.5	per cent, Appendix	2.2.4.
Alcohol-soluble extractive	Not less than	10	per cent, Appendix	2.2.6.
Water-soluble extractive	Not less than	20	per cent, Appendix	2.2.7.

CONSTITUENTS - Glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhizic acid, glycyrrhetic acid, asparagine, sugars, resin and starch

PROPERTIES AND ACTION

Rasa	:	Madhura
Guna	:	Guru, Snigdha
Virya	:	Śīta
Vipaka	:	Madhura
Karma	:	Balya, Cakṣuṣya, Vṛṣya, <u>Varṇya</u> , Vātapittajit, Raktaprasādana

IMPORTANT FORMULATIONS - Elādi Guikā, Yaṣṭimadhuka Taila, Madhuyaṣṭyādi Taila

THERAPEUTIC USES - Kāsa, Kṣaya, Svarabheda, Vātarakta, Vraṇa

DOSE - 2-4 g of the drug in powder form.