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REVIEW ON KASTURI (MUSK)

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ABSTRACT :

Kasturi is animal product which we get from deer known as kasturimrig**.** The word Jantava refers to animals - the one which travels or roams in jungle. Kasturi are using since ancient periods in the form of Tilaka as Rakshogna *Karma* i.e anti-viral, Vashikarana and aroma therapy purpose. The current work support to understand their practical application and their essential the medical field. Musk has been a main constituent in many perfumes since its invention, being held to give a perfume long-living potential as a fixative. Practitioners of Indigenous structure of Medicine claim to obtain advantageous results with musk in many disorders viz. , Chardi (Vomiting), Daurgandhya (fetid smell), Kilas(leucoderma).
Kasturi are using since prehistoric periods in the form of *Tilaka* as *Rakshogna Karma* i.e anti-viral, Vashikarana and fragrance therapy purpose

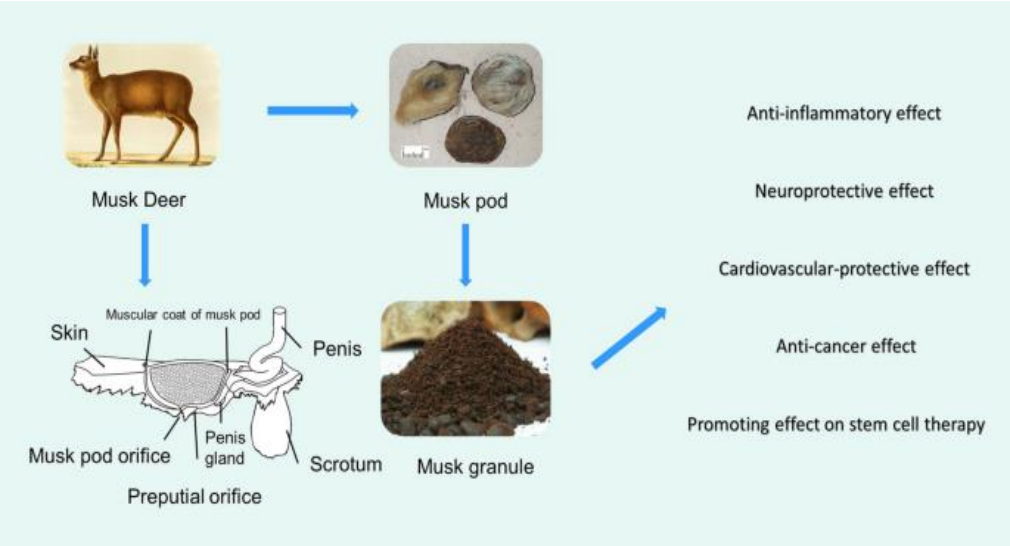
Keyword:- Dosing , contradiction,Lactation.

INTRODUCTION:

The word “musk” obtain from the ancient Indian word *Muskáh* interpretation “testicles”. The musk saccontains the musk substance which is secreted into the pouch by musk glands. Musk is called to have been used in medicine and as a fragrance for over 5000 years. The most important trade for musk products now is in Asia, for traditional East Asian medicine (TEAM).Musk is involve in about 300 pharmaceutical preparations in traditional Chinese and Korean medicine as a relaxing and a refresher , to treat a variety of disorders of the heart, nerves, breathing and sexuality and is thus one of the most commonly used animal products in this kind of remedy.

Location of Musk Sac in Deer

Musk proper is an concentration and dried secretion (testicular extract)from the preputial follicles of the male musk deer (Moschusmoschiferus).Musk pouch gland is located connecting the belly bottom and genitals of mature male musk deer.The material is found insert in a sac which is oval or round with a diameter of about 1.5 inches; the upper surface is with a smooth membrane and the under surface is covered with inelastic hairs setout centerd round a small hole .From the age of 12 to 18 months, musk is secreted from a single layer of columnar epithelial cells that lines the vesicle of the gland. The inner wall of the musk sac.



Extraction of Musk Grains

The animal on an average yields 2-4 drachms of the production. Each animal (male) yields one musk-pod 2 inches in diameter. It occurs in reddish black irregular, slightly unctuous grains.The glands weight up to 30 g and contain approximately half their weight in musk. Muskis collected once or twice a year via 1 of 2 methods. In the first method, the catch deer is killed in late winter or early spring, and the gland is detached.The extraction of musk from live deer has been successfully conducted many times and the characteristics of musk have been studied at the Kathmandu Zoo in Nepal. The taking out technique involves physically restraining the deer, using three persons, in sideways recumbency with the umbilical area exposed.

Type of Kasturi (Musk)

There are mainly 3 types based on Utpatti sthana & colour :

1. Kamarupiya

Scientific Name - Moschus fuscus

Other name and / or Listed subspecies - Duskey Musk Deer

M. fuscus is in apperence, a little deer with long ,wide hind legs in comparison ti the fore legs ,and no antlers. The dusky musk deer has big and well developed ears and eyes. Males and females similarly sized connecting 70 and 100 cm in length and 10 to15 Kg in weight ,and normally thick brown hair.The black musk deer is nocturnal ,and most of their occupation take place at night ,dawn and dusk.

2.Naipali

Scientific Name – Moschus leucogaster

Other name and/or Listed subspecies – Alpine musk deer

M. leucogaster (Himalayas musk deer) is a musk deer species occurrings in Himalayas of Nepal, Bhutan,china, India, Pakistan and. it is listed as endangered on the IUCN red list since of overexplotation resulting in a probable important population decline.Bellied musk deer are very ably adapted for high altitudes: they demostrate such adaptations as ably developed dew claws, broad toes that with air filled cells to insulate against the greatest temperature. These deer have a stocky body method : their hind legs are also notably. Layer and more muscular than their shorter, narrow fore

Limbs.this species tends to bound. Finally, fawns of this kind have white spots to helps with camourflage, but as they adult these spot disappear.

3.kashmiri

Scientific Name – Moschus cupreus

Other name and/or Listed subspecies– alpine musk deer

This Kashmir musk deer is an endangered type of musk deer native to Afghanistan, india and Pakistan.The deer stand at 60 cm (24 in)tall, and only males have tusks and they utilize them during mating season to complete for females.The musk deer, which is one of Seven similar type found throughout Asia, is endangered due to habitat loss and also since of poachers hunting the for its prized scent glands .kashmir musk deer stay in the Himalayan mountains and place around those mountains. They are huge plant eating animals that can live in cold place.

The other varieties based on moderate classification:

1.Yunan musk
2.Assam & Nepal musk

Apart from the above three the *kasturi* is again of five types viz

1. Kharika- This species of *kasturi* is in the powder form
2. Tilaka- This species is like that of tila beeja.
3. Kulittha- This species of *kasturi* is of *ku-lattha beeja sadrusha*
4. Pinda- It is bolus like form
5. Nayika- This species of *kasturi* is larger

Classifying of musk obtained in different countries

1.Siberian Musk Deer *Moschus moschiferus* (Russia, Kazakhstan, China, Korea and Mongolia)

2. Forest Musk Deer *M. berezovskii* (China and Vietnam)

3. Himalayan Musk Deer *M. chrysogaster* (Afghanistan, China, India, Nepal and Pakistan)

4.Black Musk Deer *M. fuscus* (Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar and Nepal).

Musk deer can refer to any one, or all seven, of the species that make up Moschus, the only extant genus of the family Moschidae.[1] Despite being commonly called deer, they are not true deer belonging to the family Cervidae, but rather their family is closely related to Bovidae, the group that contains antelopes, bovines, sheep, and goats. The musk deer family differs from cervids, or true deer, by lacking antlers and preorbital glands also, possessing only a single pair of teats, a gallbladder,[2] a caudal

gland, a pair of canine tusks and—of particular economic importance to humans—a musk gland.

Scientific classification

Kingdom :Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Class: Mammalia

Order: Artiodactyla

Family: Moschidae Gray, 1821

Genus: Moschus Linnaeus, 1758

Type species : Moschus moschiferus Linnaeus, 1758

Species

M. anhuiensis – Anhui musk deer

M. berezovskii – dwarf musk deer

M. chrysogaster – alpine musk deer

M. cupreus – Kashmir musk deer

M. fuscus – black musk deer

M. leucogaster – white-bellied musk deer

M. moschiferus – Siberian musk deer

Uses

Musk is used as a constituents of fragrances and as a fixative in perfumes. Animal and in vitro studies suggest components of musk have anti-inflammatory,and cardiovascular activities. Clinical trial data are lacking to recommend use for any indication

Dosing

Clinical data are lacking to provide dosing recommendations.

Contraindication

Difference have not been identified

Pregnancy/Lactation

Compounds derived from musk deer are highly lipophilic and accumulate in human fat and milk. Although musk is primarily used topically, caution is warranted during use in pregnancy and lactation because of a lack of toxicity data. Interactions None well documented.

Adverse Reactions

There is potential for skin hypersensitivity reactions with topical use of musk. Compounds derived from musk deer are highly lipophilic and accumulate in human fat and milk. Although musk is primarily used topically, caution is warranted during use in pregnancy and lactation because of a lack of toxicity data.

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