

A Study on the Plants Used as Chopachini

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Abstract

 ${\it Chopachini/Dvipantaravacha} \ \ {\it or} \ \ {\it China} \ \ {\it root} \ \ {\it is} \ \ {\it used} \ \ {\it in} \ \ {\it many} \ \ {\it alternative} \ \ {\it systems} \ \ {\it of} \ \ {\it medicine}. \ \ {\it The} \ \ {\it mentioned} \ \ {\it in} \ \ {\it 16}^{\it th}$ mentioned in Bhavaprakasha in 16\$^{\it th}

Chopachini. The study resulted in several varieties of genus
Gynura paseudo-china Smilax china is native to China and Japan and could be
the reason the plant is called "Cheenaala" in Sinhala. Gynura pseudo-china is native to Indonesia, Thailand, and China.
Both the plants are used in venereal diseases in the traditional systems of medicine in their native countries but have

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with bristle like hairs. A decoction which is sour and harsh is made of the root. It is a kind of shrub indigenous to China and Japan where it is called *Toojuh*. It is not grown in India although the china root is common in all the bazaars. It is believed that the root of *Smilax glabra* probably constitute part of the dried tuberous roots. It has long held the reputation of possessing properties allied to those of Sarsaparilla, which is the root of several species of Smilax indigenous to tropical America. e drug is imported from China to a considerable extent by coating steamers trading with Calcutta and Bombay" [8].