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A Critical Analysis on A Multipotent Drug *Chandraprabha Vati* - Review Article

Preetimayee Sahoo¹ Nihar Ranjan Mahanta²

1. Assistant professor, Department of Kayachikitsa, Shri Babu Singh Jay Singh Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Farrukhabad, UP.
2. Assistant professor, Department of Panchakarma, Shri Babu Singh Jay Singh Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Farrukhabad, UP.

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Corresponding author-

Preetimayee Sahoo, Assistant professor,
Department of Kayachikitsa, Shri Babu
Singh Jay Singh Ayurvedic Medical
College and Hospital, Farrukhabad, UP.

Email: - drpreetiayush@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

ChandraprabhaVati is a very commonly used herbo-mineral preparation in day-to-day practice being efficient in various disorders mostly genitor-urinary ones. *Chandraprabha Vati* is available in various ayurvedic texts with different preparations and different ingredients. The preparation, described by *Sarangdhar Samhita* and accepted by AFI, is being taken for a critical review of its properties, actions and its clinical efficacies in different diseases. It is made up of 37 ingredients with *Shilajit* and *Guggulu* present in maximum quantity 32 parts each. It is *katu* (73.38%) *tikta* (69.78%) in *rasa*, *laghu* (76.98%) *ruksha* (74.10%) in *guna*, *ushna virya* (70.50%), *katu vipaka* (69.06%) and *tridosha shamak* predominantly *Vatakapha shamak* (91.37% and 84.89% respectively). This preparation is indicated in *Prameha*, *Mutravahasrotaja vyadhi*, *Anaha*, *Shoola*, *Shwasa*, *Kasa*, *Shukradosha*, *Pandu*, *Kamala*, *GudagataVyadhi*, *Netraroga*, *Dantaroga*, *Kushtha* and various other diseases as mentioned in different texts. Clinical studies have also proved its efficacy in various diseases. It is anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumour, renal protective, hepato-protective, effective in jaundice and genitor-urinary diseases like UTI, dysmenorrhoea, PCOD, female infertility, etc. and many diseases are still left to be explored. *Chandraprabha Vati* is a multifaced drug and can be used in a variety of ailments successfully.

Key words: *ChandraprabhaVati*, *rasapanchaka* analysis, clinical review

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda represents a multiple varieties of treatment procedures both *dravya* and *adravyabhuta*¹ and each and every medicament or procedure used for treatment is multifaced i.e., can be used in various diseases. Thus, it can be considered that a single preparation has multipurpose

use and the *Ayurveda* texts also support this fact. The need of time is to explore more and more about these preparations and prove their efficacies in all the mentioned diseases. Here in this study *Chandraprabha Vati* is taken and a critical review is done on its properties and uses along with the clinical efficacy of the preparation in various diseases. *Chandraprabha Vati* is a very commonly used



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medication in clinical practice and mostly it is used in genitor-urinary problems. As the name suggests the very first ingredient of the preparation is *Chandraprabha* which is a bit controversial in the sense of which drug is to be considered as *Chandraprabha*. Because the textual references according to different authors give different views. Some authors have accepted *Karpooora* (*Cinnamomum camphora* (Linn.) as *Chandraprabha*, while some have accepted *Shatavari* (*Asparagus racemosus* Willd). Some authors have also accepted *Shathi* (*Hedychium spicatum*) as *Chandraprabha*. Moreover, the ingredients, preparation and uses of *Chandraprabha Vati* also vary in different texts. In total 8 formulations with the name of *Chandraprabha Vati* are recorded in various Ayurvedic texts like *Yogaratanakara*, *Bhaishajyaratnavali*, *Sharangadhara Samhita*, *Harita Samhita*, *Gadanigraha*, *Vangasena*, *Bhavaprakashasamhita*, *Rasa Rajasundara*, *Rasaratanasamuchhaya*, *Rasakamadhenu*, *Rasasarasamgraha*, *Rasachandashu*, *Brihatyogatarangaini*. The preparation described in *Sharanagadhara Samhita* is included in Ayurvedic formulary of India² which contains 37 ingredients and accepts *Karpooora* as *Chandraprabha*. The same preparation is also accepted for our present study. Table 1: Showing various references quoted in different Ayurvedic text³

Composition Of *Chandraprabha Vati*

The drug *Chandraprabha Vati* contains 37 individual components from which *shilajit* and *guggulu* is present in maximum quantity 32 parts each. *Sita* is present in 16 parts and *lauhabhasma* is present in 8 parts. *Trivrit*, *Danti*, *Patraka*, *Tvak*, *Ela* and *Vamsaloochana* are present in 4 parts each. Rest of the drugs are present in 1 part each. The very first component of the preparation is *Chandraprabha* (*Karpooora*) which gives the medicine its name. Table no 2 – Shows the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

Rasapanchaka Of *Chandraprabha Vati*

Ayurveda texts describe that the medicines function by virtue of their properties like *rasa*, *guna*, *virya* *vipaka* and their *Doshic* actions. As the preparation contains multiple ingredients hence detailed study of all the ingredients individually is required to understand the drug completely. The following table shows the properties of all the ingredients of *Chandraprabha Vati*. Table no 3 – Shows the properties of the drugs in *Chandraprabha Vati*

Analysis Of *Rasapanchaka* Of *Chandraprabha Vati*

Rasa - The analysis of *rasa* of the components of the preparation shows that 73.38% parts contain *katu rasa*, 69.78% contains *tiktarasa* followed by *Kashaya* and *Madhura rasa* 38.13% and 33.09% respectively. This shows that the preparation is predominantly *katu* and *tikta* in *rasa*. Table no 4 – Showing frequency of *Rasa* the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

Guna – the components present in the preparation shows that 76.98% parts contain *laghuguna*, 74.10% parts contain *rukshaguna* followed by *tikshnaguna* (45.32%). This shows that the preparation is predominantly *laghu* and *ruksha*. Table no 5 – Shows frequency of *Guna* of the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

Virya– The components of the preparation show *ushnavirya* 70.50% and 27.34% parts show *sheetavirya*. Hence the preparation is predominantly *ushna* in *virya*. Table no 6 – Shows frequency of *Virya* of the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

Vipaka– most of the parts of the components of *Chandraprabha Vati* possess *katuvipaka* 69.06% and 30.94% possess *Madhura vipaka*. Thus, the preparation is predominantly *katu* in *vipaka*. Table no 7 – Shows frequency of *Vipaka* of the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

Dosha karma – The analysis of the *doshakarma* of the preparation shows that 91.37% parts of the components of *Chandraprabha Vati* are *vatashamak*, 61.15% parts are *pitta shamak* and 84.89% parts are *kaphashamak*. Thus, the preparation is *tridoshashamak* predominantly *Vatakaphashamak*. Table no 8 – Shows frequency of *Doshakarma* of the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

DISCUSSION

Chandraprabha Vati is described in many ayurvedic texts with variance in the components and also variance in the use of the drug. Here the preparation taken is from *Sharangdhar Samhita* approved by AFI which contains 37 components. This preparation is indicated in *Prameha*, *Mutravahasrotaja vyadhi*, *Anaha*, *Shoola*, *Shwasa*, *Kasa*, *Shukradosha*, *Pandu*, *Kamala*, *GudagataVyadhi*, *Netraroga*, *Dantaroga* and *Kushtha*. Apart from these it is also indicated in various other diseases in other texts. *Chandraprabha Vati* is *Katu* (73.38%) *Tikta* 69.78% in *Rasa*, *Laghu* (76.98%) *Ruksha* (74.10%) in *Guna*, *Ushnavirya* (70.50%), *Katuvipaka* (69.06%) and *Tridoshashamak* predominantly *Vatakaphashamak* (91.37% and 84.89% respectively). *Shilajit* and *Guggulu*

are present in the preparation in maximum quantity 32 parts each. According to *Acharya Vagbhata Shilajit* is the drug of choice for the management of *Vastigatavyadhi* (Urinary disease), help to treat dyslipidaemias and prevent ischaemic condition in the body.⁴ Clinical studies have proved *Guggulu* to be an anti-inflammatory drug⁵ thus effective in cystitis, BPH, Epididymitis, Salpingoophoritis. The drugs namely *Pippali*, *Sunthi*, *Maricha*, *Chavya*, *Musta*, *Ela*, *Lavanas*, *Ksharas* present in 1 part each help to relieve the state of *Mandagni* which is identified as a root cause of all diseases. *Sita* is present in 16 parts and *lauhabhasma* is 8 parts. *Yavakshara* and *Svarjika kshara* are alkaline substances which decrease the acidity of urine and gives relief in burning micturition. It protects the liver and act as hematopoietic agent.⁶ The drugs like *Triphala*⁷, *Guduchi*⁸ which are proven anti-oxidants and anti-tumour agents increase the immunity and act as immune-modulatory agents. Apart from the studies related to individual components of *Chandraprabha Vati* proving their efficacies, various clinical studies have been done till now which supports the multiple use of *Chandraprabha Vati* in various diseases.

Anti-diabetic effect – *Chandraprabha Vati* exhibited anti-hyperglycemic effect and attenuated alterations in lipid profile. *Chandraprabha Vati* did not cause any significant reduction in plasma glucose levels of normal rats ($p > 0.05$) but normalized the impaired glucose tolerance at 60 and 120 min ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.001$) in OGTT when compared to vehicle control. In alloxan-hyperglycemic rats, administration of *Chandraprabha Vati* (200 mg/kg) significantly reduced plasma glucose at 3 h, 12 h, 3rd day and 7th day along with reduction in cholesterol and triglycerides levels when compared to diabetic control group.⁹

Chandraprabha Vati is a dependable oral hypoglycaemic agent suitable for the use from mild to moderate cases of maturity onset diabetes.¹⁰

Renal protective effect - Early diagnosed Renal parenchymal disease can be safely and effectively treated with Ayurvedic formulations. *Punarnavakwatha*, *Gokshuradi Guggulu* and *Chandraprabha Vati* can be used in this condition which have the *Rasayan* properties. It helps in regeneration of parenchymal tissue, preventing further damage to the renal parenchyma.¹¹

Anti-inflammatory effect - One experimental study on rat showed that *Chandraprabha Vati* has anti-inflammatory activity by inhibition of COX and prostaglandin mechanisms in benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).¹²

In another animal study assessment was done for the anti-

inflammatory activity of *Chandraprabha Vati* in rats using two widely used, sensitive, reliable and validated models: carrageenan- induced paw oedema test¹³ and formaldehyde –induced paw oedema test. This suggested that *Chandraprabha Vati* has kinin synthesis and/or release inhibitory activity ultimately proving its anti-inflammatory function.¹⁴

Studies also show that *Chandraprabha Vati* have free radical scavenging activity and is very good in inhibiting lipid peroxidation. As we know overproduction of free radicals especially NO is an important mediator of inflammatory state. Thus, this also shows the anti-inflammatory action of *Chandraprabha Vati*.¹⁵

Multiple mechanisms of actions provide evidences for the antioxidant activity, diuretic and anti-inflammatory activity of *Chandraprabha Vati*.¹⁶

It shows efficacy against benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) by its anti-inflammatory and antiseptic properties.¹⁷

Efficacy in urinary disorders – *Chandraprabha Vati* has been mentioned for all types of *Mutrakricchra*. The drug *Chandraprabha* in this combination is *Rasayana*, *Tridoshaghna*, *Mutrala* with *Deepana-Pachana* and *Sheeta veerya* properties which help in correcting the *Agni*, there by overcoming the pathogenesis of *Mutrakricchra*.¹⁸ Clinical studies show that *Chandraprabha Vati* is effective in UTI (*Pittaja Mutrakricchra*) along with *Suvarnarajvangeswar*, *Chandrakala Vati*, *Gokshura*, *Trunapanchamula kwath* & *Chandan churna*. They combinedly helped in reducing signs and symptoms along with reduction in bacterial growth, pus cells, epithelial cells in urine.¹⁹

Chandraprabha Vati and *Gudamalaka Yoga* are very effective in the management of Urinary tract infections.²⁰

Chandraprabha Vati is recommended in urinary tract infection on the basis of its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and alkalizing properties and also maintain the flora of urinary tract.²¹

Chandraprabha Vati is a diuretic as claimed in Ayurvedic medicine and acts via multiple mechanisms like osmotic, thiazide, potassium sparing, loop diuretic and promoting glomerular filtration rate.²²

Chandraprabha Vati have synergetic action. It has anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antiseptic, astringent, diuretic, healing and cooling properties. It detoxicate genitourinary tract and restores its normal functions. It is said to raise body resistance to infection. Patient showed much improvement with *Chandraprabha Vati* and it is quite effective against *E. coli*, *B. proteus*, *Klebsiella*,

pseudomonas and mixed infection which are seen commonly in urinary tract infection.²³

Efficacy in reproductive disorders – *Chandraprabha Vati* is proved to be effective in *Udavartayonivyapad* corresponding to spasmodic dysmenorrhea in some clinical studies and gives better response than *Rajapravartani Vati*.²⁴

Effective against Liver and skin diseases – *Chandraprabha Vati* could be an ancient Ayurvedic formulation used for centuries with claimed efficaciousness and safety in treatment of jaundice and alternative liver and skin disorders.²⁵

Anti-tumour effect – studies show that Fibroadenomas which are the non-cancerous tumor, most commonly benign in nature, can be treated by *Kanchana rguggulu* and *Chandraprabha Vati*, which shows significant result in the regression of the tumor. Thus, both can be combinely used in Fibroadenoma breast.²⁶

Hormonal effects - In case of the female infertility with high prolactin levels, *Chandraprabha Vati* (*shilajit* etc.) is given.²⁷

Studies show that *Chandraprabha Vati* along with *Varunadi kashaya* normalized the TSH levels within a month and maintained the same in many follow-ups. It is a well-known *Rasayana*. The ingredients are mainly *VataKaphahara* and that itself is the most desired effect here, as *Galaganda* is *Vatakaphaja* disorder in itself. Hence it is proved to be effective in hypothyroidism.²⁸

Antioxidant properties - According to *Sharangdhara samhita*, *Chandraprabha Vati* acts on major system like urinary, reproductive, cardiovascular, nervous system. Means it acts on *Tridoshas*, *Rakta*, *Mansa*, *Meda*, *Shukra dhatu*, *Purisha*, *Mutra*, *Mala*, and *Strotas*. The drugs like *Triphala*, *Guduchi*, which are proven anti-oxidant and anti-tumor agents as well as immune-modulatory action.²⁹

Constituents of ChandraprabhaVati - Preliminary Phyto chemical analysis indicated the presence of Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Carbohydrates, Sterols and triterpenoids, Tannins and Phenolic compounds.³⁰

Safety of Chandraprabha Vati in dose and duration - In some studies the dose related adverse effects / safety of *Chandraprabha Vati* were reviewed and it was found that there were no serious adverse reactions or toxicity symptoms with *Chandraprabha Vati* administered orally at doses of 500-1000 mg/ day given over 1 - 4 months.³¹

In animal studies effect of *Chandraprabha Vati* on brain, liver and kidney histology and blood features were assessed there was no consistent, adverse, or clinically relevant changes in haematology, clinical biochemistry

parameters. The higher dose level and low dose levels (500 mg/kg and 50 mg/kg) of *Chandraprabha Vati* treated group did not show any significant histopathological changes within the various organs when subjected to histopathological studies on termination of the treatment compared to the control group rats.³²

CONCLUSION

ChandraprabhaVati is a herbo-mineral preparation which contains 37 ingredients with *shilajit* and *guggulu* in maximum quantity i.e., 32 parts each. It is *Katu* (73.38%) *Tikta*(69.78%) in *Rasa*, *Laghu* (76.98%) *Ruksha* (74.10%) in *Guna*, *Ushnavirya* (70.50%), *Katuvipaka* (69.06%) and *Tridoshashamak* predominantly *Vatakaphashamak* (91.37% and 84.89% respectively). This preparation is indicated in *Prameha*, *Mutravahasrotajavyadhi*, *Anaha*, *Shoola*, *Shwasa*, *Kasa*, *Shukradosha*, *Pandu*, *Kamala*, *GudagataVyadhi*, *Netraroga*, *Dantaroga*, *Kushtha* and various other diseases as mentioned in different texts. Clinical studies have also proved its efficacy in various diseases. It is anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumour, renal protective, hepato protective, effective in jaundice and genitor-urinary diseases like UTI, dysmenorrhoea, PCOD, female infertility due to high prolactin, effective in hypothyroidism, has antibacterial, antiseptic, astringent, diuretic, healing and cooling properties. Moreover, it is safe in both lower and higher doses upto 1000mg and also safe in long term use. Many clinical studies prove its effect on many diseases while some fields are still left to be explored like *shwasa*, *kasa*, *netraroga*, *dantaroga*, *gudagata vyadhi* etc. Thus, clinical studies should be up taken for revealing the effect of *Chandraprabha Vati* on rest of the diseases as mentioned in the Ayurvedic texts.

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Table 1: Showing various references quoted in different Ayurvedic text³

S.No	Reference	Indication	
1	Sharangdharsamhita, BhaisajyaRatnavali, Brihatyogatarangini	<i>Prameha, Mutravahasrotajavyadhi, Anaha, Shoola, Shwasa, Kasa, Shukradosha, Pandu, Kamala, GudagataVyadhi, Netraroga, Dantaroga, Kushtha</i>	
2	Vangasen,Rasakamadhenu, Rasendrachudamani, BhaisajyaRatnavali	<i>Jwara, Atisara, Grahanivikara, Gudagatavikara, Pandu, Kamala, Meha, Grudhrasi, MutravahasrotojaVyadhi, MarmagataVyadhi, Vrana, Udara</i>	
3	Gadanigraha	<i>GudajaVydhi, MutravahastrotasaVydh, Meha, ShukragataVydh, Pandu, kamala, Shosha, Gulma, Granthi, Arbuda, Shleepada</i>	
4	Rasarajasundar, Rasaratnasamucchaya, HaritaSamhita	<i>Meha</i>	
5	Rasarajsundar, RasendraSara Samgraha,Rasendrachintamani	<i>Sarvameha</i>	
6	Rasa kamadhenu	With Mercury and Sulphur combination	<i>ShwitraKushtha</i>
7	Rasa kamadhenu		<i>PamaKushtha</i>
8	Rasarajasundar, Rasendrachudamani, Rasa kamadhenu, Yoga ratnakar, Brihatyogatarangini		<i>TridoshajaAtisara, Jwara</i>

Table no 2 – Showing the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

Sl	Name	Latin name	Family	Parts used	Quantity
1	<i>Chandraprabha</i>	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	Sub. Extract	1 part
2	<i>Vacha</i>	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Araceae	Rz	1 part
3	<i>Musta</i>	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	Rz	1 part
4	<i>Bhunimba</i>	<i>Swertia chirayata</i>	Gentianaceae	Plant	1 part
5	<i>Amrita</i>	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Stem	1 part
6	<i>Daruka</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Pinaceae	Heart Wood	1 part
7	<i>Haridra</i>	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	Rz	1 part
8	<i>Ativisha</i>	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Ranunculaceae	Rt. Tr	1 part
9	<i>Darvi</i>	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	Berberidaceae	Stem	1 part
10	<i>Pippalimoola</i>	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae	Root	1 part
11	<i>Chitrak</i>	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	Root	1 part
12	<i>Dhanyaka</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Umbelliferare	Fruit	1 part

13	<i>Haritaki</i>	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	Pulp	1 part
14	<i>Bibhitaki</i>	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Combretaceae	Pulp	1 part
15	<i>Amalaki</i>	<i>Embllica officinalis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Pulp	1 part
16	<i>Cavya</i>	<i>Piper chaba</i>	Piperaceae	Stem	1 part
17	<i>Vidanga</i>	<i>Embelia ribes</i>	Myrsinaceae	Fruit	1 part
18	<i>Gajapippali</i>	<i>Piper chaba</i>	Piperaceae	Fruit	1 part
19	<i>Sunthi</i>	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae	Rz	1 part
20	<i>Maricha</i>	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Piperaceae	Fruit	1 part
21	<i>Pippali</i>	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae	Fruit	1 part
22	<i>Makshika bhasma</i>	<i>Copper pyrite</i>	-	Bhasma	1 part
23	<i>Yava kshara</i>	<i>Potassium carbonate</i>	-	Kshara	1 part
24	<i>Sarji kshara</i>	<i>Sodium bicarbonate</i>	-	Kshara	1 part
25	<i>Saindhav Lavan</i>	<i>Rock salt</i>	-	Lavan	1 part
26	<i>Sauvarcala lavana</i>	<i>Black salt</i>	-	Lavan	1 part
27	<i>Vida lavana</i>	<i>Ammonium chloride</i>	-	Lavan	1 part
28	<i>Trivrit</i>	<i>Operculina terpehthum</i>	Convolvulaceae	Root	4 parts
29	<i>Danti</i>	<i>Baliospermum montanum</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Root	4 parts
30	<i>Patraka</i>	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>	Lauraceae	Leaf	4 parts
31	<i>Tvak</i>	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	Lauraceae	Stem bark	4 parts
32	<i>Ela</i>	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	Zingiberaceae	Seed	4 parts
33	<i>Vamsaloochana</i>	<i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i>	Graminaceae	The mane of bamboo	4 parts
34	<i>Lauha bhasma</i>	<i>Ferrum</i>	-	Bhasma	8 parts
35	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	-	Sugar	16 parts
36	<i>Silajatu</i>	<i>Aspelt mineral pitch</i>	-	Purified Silajatu	32 parts
37	<i>Guggulu</i>	<i>Commiphora mukul</i>	Burseraceae	Extract	32 parts

Table no 3 – Showing the properties of the drugs in *Chandraprabha Vati*

Sl	Name	Guna	Rasa	Vipaka	Virya	Doshakarma	References
1	<i>Chandraprabha</i>	<i>Laghu, Tikshna</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu, Madhura</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Tridoshahar</i>	DGV-2 pp- 198
2	<i>Vacha</i>	<i>Laghu, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak, Pitta vardhak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 28
3	<i>Musta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu, Kashaya</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Kapha-pitta samak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 370
4	<i>Bhunimba</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Tridosha Shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 691
5	<i>Amrita</i>	<i>Guru,</i>	<i>Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Tridoshahar</i>	DGV-2

		<i>Snigdha</i>					pp- 761
6	<i>Daruka</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha</i>	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 75
7	<i>Haridra</i>	<i>Ruksha, Laghu</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Tridosha shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 162
8	<i>Ativisha</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Tridoshahara</i>	DGV-2 pp- 352
9	<i>Darvi</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kaphapitta shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 537
10	<i>Pippalimoola</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Anushna-Sheeta</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak, pitta bardhak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 275
11	<i>Chitrak</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak, pitta bardhak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 359
12	<i>Dhanyaka</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha</i>	<i>Kashaya, Tikta, Madhura, Katu</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Tridoshahar</i>	DGV-2 pp- 322
13	<i>Haritaki</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Pancharasa-Lavanavarjita-Kashaya Pradhan</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Tridoshahar</i>	DGV-2 pp- 753
14	<i>Bibhitaki</i>	<i>Ruksha, Laghu</i>	<i>Kashaya</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-pitta shaman</i>	DGV-2 pp- 239
15	<i>Amalaki</i>	<i>Guru, Ruksha, Sheeta</i>	<i>Pancharasa-Lavanavarjita-Amla Pradhan</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Tridosha Shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 758
16	<i>Cavya</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak, Pitta vardhak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 368
17	<i>Vidanga</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu, Kashaya</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 503
18	<i>Gajapippali</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Anushna-Sheeta</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 276
19	<i>Sunthi</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat Shaman</i>	DGV-2 pp- 331
20	<i>Maricha</i>	<i>Laghu, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Vatkapha shaman</i>	DGV-2 pp- 362
21	<i>Pippali</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Anushna-Sheeta</i>	<i>Kaphavatshama k</i>	DGV-2 pp- 275
22	<i>Makshikabhasma</i>	<i>Laghu</i>	<i>Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>sheeta</i>	<i>Tridoshahar</i>	DGV-3 pp- 106
23	<i>Yavakshara</i>	<i>Laghu,</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapa-vat</i>	DGV-3

		<i>Snigdha</i>				<i>shamak</i>	pp- 132
24	<i>Sarjikshara</i>	<i>Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kaphashamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 614
25	<i>SaindhavLavan</i>	<i>Guru, snigdha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Lavan</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Tridosha Shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 613
26	<i>Sauvarcalalavana</i>	<i>Laghu, Vishada, Suksma, Snigdha</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapa-vat shamak, Pitta bardhak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 615
27	<i>Vida lavana</i>	<i>Laghu, Sukshma, Tikshna</i>	<i>Lavan</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Vat shamak</i>	DGV-3 pp- 127
28	<i>Trivrit</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-pitta samsodhan</i>	DGV-2 pp- 419
29	<i>Danti</i>	<i>Guru, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-pitta hara</i>	DGV-2 pp- 426
30	<i>Patraka</i>	<i>Laghu-Ruksha-Tikshna</i>	<i>katu-tikta-Madhura</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak, Pitta vardhak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 250
31	<i>Tvak</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Madhura</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak, Pitta vardhak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 250
32	<i>Ela</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Katu, Madhura</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Tridoshahara</i>	DGV-2 pp- 719
33	<i>Vamsaloochana</i>	<i>Ruksha, Laghu, Tikshna</i>	<i>Kashaya, Madhura</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Vat-pitta shamak</i>	DGV-2 pp- 612
34	<i>Lauhabhasma</i>	<i>Guru, Ruksha</i>	<i>Kashaya, tikta, Madhura</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Tridosha Shamak</i>	DGV-3 pp- 93
35	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Guru, Sheeta, Snidha</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Vat-pitta shamak</i>	DGV-3 pp- 287
36	<i>Silajatu</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kapha-vat shamak, Pitta vardhak</i>	DGV-3 pp- 99
37	<i>Guggulu</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna, Vishada, Sukshma, Sara, Sugandhi</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Tridoshahar</i>	DGV-2 pp- 54

DGV-2 = Dravyaguna Vigyan Vol-2, written by PV Sharma; DGV-3 = Dravyaguna Vigyan Vol-3, written by PV Sharma; pp = Page No

Table no 4 – Showing frequency of the *Rasa* the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

<i>Rasa</i>	No of parts	Percentage
<i>Madhura</i>	46	33.09
<i>Amla</i>	2	1.44
<i>Lavana</i>	2	1.44
<i>Katu</i>	102	73.38
<i>Tikta</i>	97	69.78
<i>Kashaya</i>	53	38.13

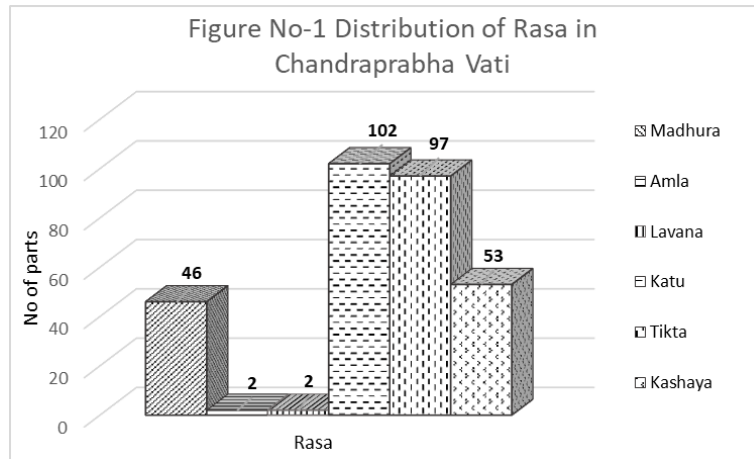


Table no 5 – Showing frequency of *Guna* the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

<i>Guna</i>	No of parts	Percentage
<i>Guru</i>	31	22.30
<i>Laghu</i>	107	76.98
<i>Sheeta</i>	17	12.23
<i>Ushna</i>	0	0.00
<i>Snigdha</i>	26	18.71
<i>Ruksha</i>	103	74.10
<i>Tikshna</i>	63	45.32
<i>Sukshma</i>	34	24.46
<i>Vishada</i>	33	23.74
<i>Sara</i>	32	23.02

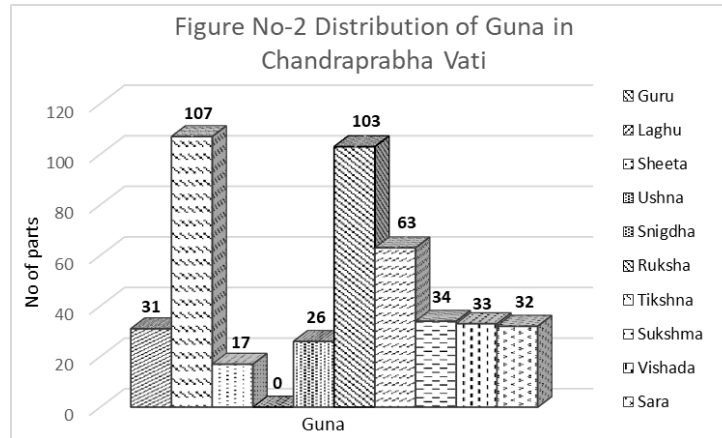


Table no 6 – Showing frequency of *Virya* the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

<i>Virya</i>	No of parts	Percentage
<i>Sheeta</i>	38	27.34
<i>Ushna</i>	98	70.50
<i>AnushnaSheeta</i>	3	2.16

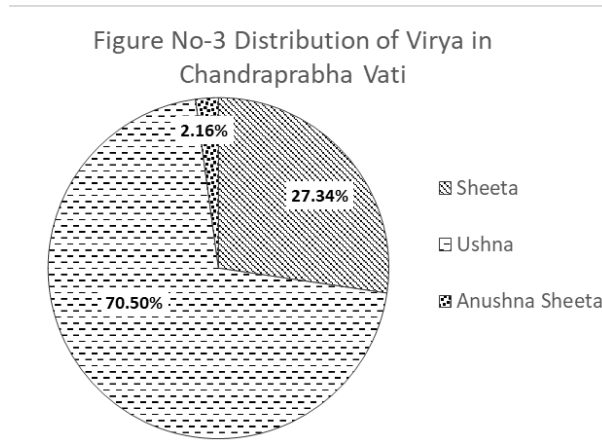


Table no 7 – Showing frequency of *Vipaka* the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

<i>Vipaka</i>	No of parts	Percentage
<i>Madhura</i>	43	30.94
<i>Amla</i>	0	0.00
<i>Katu</i>	96	69.06

Figure No-4 Distribution of Vipaka in Chandraprabha Vati

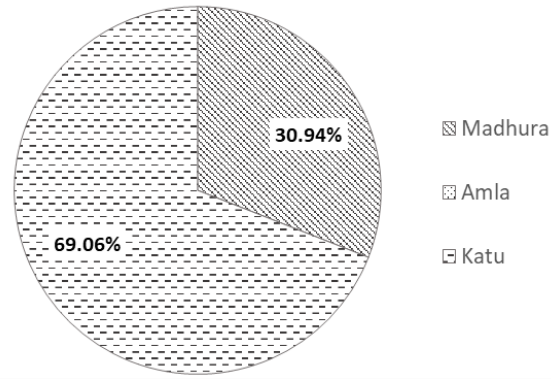


Table no 8 – Showing frequency of *Doshakarma* of the components of *Chandraprabha Vati*.

<i>Dosha</i>	<i>Dosha karma</i>	No of parts	Percentage
<i>Kapha</i>	<i>Vardhaka</i>	0	0
	<i>Samaka</i>	118	84.89
<i>Pitta</i>	<i>Vardhaka</i>	45	32.37
	<i>Samaka</i>	85	61.15
<i>Vata</i>	<i>Vardhaka</i>	0	0
	<i>Samaka</i>	127	91.37

Figure No-5 Distribution of *Doshakrama* of Ingredients of *Chandraprabha vati*

