A Critical Review of Phaltrikadi Ghana Vati in the Management of Kamala w.s.r to (Jaundice)

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ABSTRACT:

In Ayurvedic Classics a number of single drugs and formulations have been mentioned for treatment of liver disorders. Phaltrikadi Ghana vati is one of the important and prestigious formulation, which is successfully used from the ancient period. AIM: The main aim of this review study to know the pharmacological action of this formula on the level of dosha (physiological entity of our body), bhutagni as we know that liver is the main seat of the bhutagni and positive role of Phaltrikadi ghana vati in treatment or avoiding harmful effects of so many agents as drugs, chemicals, toxins and alcohol. Due to the properties like - Pitta, Kapha-shamaka, Yakriduttejaka, Shothahara, Panduroghahar, Rechan, Deepan etc. Ghana vati of Triphala (Hareetaki, Vibheetaki and Amalaki), Amrita, Nimba, Tikta (Katuki), Vasa, and Kiratattikta (Bhunimb) taken with honey or warm water pacify the koshthashrit kamala and shakhashrita kamala. Jaundice is a common disorder. The clinical features of jaundice go hand in hand with that of kamala. Phaltrikadi Ghana vati, is being utilized for the management of kamala from ancient time.

Keywords: Phaltrikadi Ghana vati, koshthashrit kamala, bhutwagni, tikta ras, cirrhosis and dosha.

INTRODUCTION

Drug is a part of Chatuspada of the treatment, which has been placed next to the physician according to Acharya Vagbhatta. The comprehensive knowledge of the drug is very important to the physician because without the knowledge of the drug the patients cannot be treated properly. Ayurvedic literatures has been explained the actions of Drugs on the basis of theory of Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka and Prabhava. It is an accepted fact that success of treatment depends upon the drug and its administration. It is an art based on science and technology, which is the gift to mankind Phaltrikadi Ghana vati, this formulation had been mentioned in the context of Pandu and Kamala in Chakradatta (8/8), Sharangdhar Samhita (2/75), Yoga Ratnakar (5th sloka) pandu rog and Bhaisajya Ramavali (12/22).

Phaltrikadi Ghana vati contains eight drugs which are predominantly useful in the treatment of koshthashrit kamala / Hepatocellular jaundice, Cirrhosis, Alcoholic hepatitis, Fatty liver and more likewise condition of liver. First described in Chakradutta written by Chakrapanidatta.
in 11th century and later on many texts, is the most popular and effective preparation contains the eight herbs namely Hareetiki, Vibhitiki, Amalki, Amrita, Katuki, Nimba, Kirattika and Vasa. In the present review study I had tried to understand and explain the properties, mode of action on dosa (physiological entities of human body), mechanism of action on modern medicine parameters and research works conducted in different universities. The description of each herbs explained on all the above parameters.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF STUDY
1. To co-relate Jaundice with Kamala according to doshic involvement and critical evaluation of the disease through various examination methods like Trividha, Sadvidha and Dasabidha pariksha.
2. To find out the effective treatment of kamala in Ayurveda.
3. To evaluate the effect of Phalatrikadi Ghana And Vasadi Ghana Vati on Kamla (JAUNDICE).

Study design & grouping
a) Method of collection of patients
The total 30 patients of Kamala (Jaundice) were taken for the present study. 15 patients each in Group-A (Trial Group-1) and Group-B (Trial Group-2). They were screened by a special proforma which included details history taking, physical sign and symptoms and pathological investigation mentioned in classics and modern science. The patient examination proforma is placed in the appendix of this dissertation.

b) METHODOLOGY: - Clinico-Pathological Study (Single blind Study).
Group-A (Trial Group-1): 15 patients were treated with PHALATRIKADI GHANA VATI 500mg thrice daily with honey for 15 days in empty stomach.
Group-B (Trial Group-2): 15 patients were treated with VASADI GHANA VATI 500mg thrice daily with honey for 30 days in empty stomach.

Duration-30 days
Double Group Design Table 2

Dose And Administration Procedure
Dose of Phalatrikadi Ghana Vatti:- 2 tab (500mg) thrice daily for 15 days,
Children-Half of the adult dose.

Anupana:- Madhu
Dose of Vasadi Ghana Vati :- 2 tab (500mg) thrice daily for 15 days.
Children-Half of the adult dose.

Dietic Regimen
Ahara - Take normal oil and fat free diet, avoid spicy food and non-vegetarian items
Vihara – Exercise and Yoga

Detail Review On Phalatrikadi Ghanavati
Table No- 03: Ingredients of Phalatrikadi Ghanavati

Method of Preparation –
All the above drugs were taken in 1 part each and made them into Yavakuta form. After Yavakuta, Kwatha had been prepared. The Kwatha had been converted to Ghanavati and 500 mg tablet was made for easy medication.

Selection of Anupana – Madhu
Anupana is the vehicle which helps the absorption, assimilation and to increase the efficiency of drug. Madhu is also having Deepana, Rochana, Shrotovishodhana, Yogavahi, Lekhana gunas which may help in Samprapti vighatana in Panduroga.

VASA
Latin name – Adhatoda vasica Nees
Family - Acanthaceae
Rasa Panchaka
Rasa - Tikta, Kasaya, Guna - Rukshya, Laghu, Veerya – Sheeta, Vipaka –Katu, Doshakarmata - Kaphapittasamaka
Parts used – Leaves, Root, Flower

Chemical constituents:- Vasicine, Vasicinone, B-Sitosterol, Kaempferol, 1Peganine, Adhatodine, Vasicolinine.

Actions:- Swasahara, Kasahara, Swarya, Hrudyah, Raktapittahara, Tushnasamaka, Jwaragahna, Chardighna, Medohara, Kusthaghna, Ruchya, Varnya.


Pharmacological actions:- Bronchodilator, Expectorant, Abortifacient. It also has antitussive property. A leaf extract was investigated for antibacterial activity against...
Gram +ve bacteria. Adhatoda’s alkaloid, vasicino I, to have an antifertility effect against several insect species by causing blockage of the oviduct.

**Pharmacological studies**
1. Leaves shoots in liver enlargement (Nagarjun, 1980-81).
3. Leaves and roots have a hypoglycemic and antiviral against Ranikhet disease virus (Indian J. Exp. Biol., 1968). Antibacterial effect (with India IA’79)

**GUDUCHI**

**Latin name** – *Tinospora cordifolia* (Wild) Miers ex Hook.

**Family** - Menispermaceae

**Rasa Panchaka**

- Rasa - Tikta, Kasaya, Guna - Guru,
- Snigdha, Veerya – Usma, Vipaka - Madhura,
- Doshakarmata - Tridoshasamaka

**Parts used** – Stem

**Chemical constituents** : - Tinosporide, cordifolide, unosporin, tinosporon, tinosporic acid, cordifol, hepatocosanol β-sitosterol and tinosporidine.

**Actions**:
- Rasayana, Jwara, Vatarakta, Amlapitta, Purgative, Anthelmintic, Expectorant.
- Liver stimulant, Cholagogue, Katuki contains Kutkin the bitter active principle. Experimental studies confirm the known efficacy of Kutkin in viral hepatitis as well as in hepatic abnormalities caused by alcohol or other hepatotoxic agents.


**KATUKI**

**Latin name** – *Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth.

**Family** – Scrophulariaceae

**Rasa Panchaka**

- Rasa – Katu, Guna - Rukshya, Laghu, Veerya – Sheeta,
- Vipaka – Katu, Doshakarmata-Kaphapitta samaka.

**Parts used** – Rhizome

**Chemical constituents** : - Iridoid bitter substances, Picroside I, Picriside-II, Kutkoside, Kutkin, Picrorhizin are present in rhizome. Root contains Kutkin, Kurrin, Vanillic Acid, Kutkiol, Kutkistrol, D-Mannitol, Picroside I, Picroside II Kutkoside.

**Actions**:

**Therapeutic indications**:

**Pharmacological actions**: - Liver stimulant, Cholagogue, Purgative, Anthelmintic, Expectorant.

**Pharmacological studies**: Katuki contains Kutkin the bitter active principle. Experimental studies confirm the known efficacy of Kutkin in viral hepatitis as well as in hepatic abnormalities caused by alcohol or other hepatotoxic agents.

6. Picroliv Protects against aflatoxin B1 acute hepato toxicity in rats. (Dwivedi and Rastogi et al., Department of Pathology, King George’s Medical College, Lucknow, India; Pharmacol. Res. 1993, Feb-Mar: 27(2).

**NIMBA**

**Latin name** – *Azadirachta indica* A Juss.

**Family** - Meliaceae

**Rasa Panchaka**

*Rasa* - Tikta, Kasaya, Guna - Laghu, Rukshya, Veerya – Sheeta, Vipaka – Katu, Doshakarmata - Pittakaphasamaka

**Parts used** – Leaf, Bark, Seed, Fruit, Flower, Resin

**Chemical constituents:** -

Leaves contain Nimbin, Nimbine, Nimbandinol, Nimbolic, Quercitin, B-Sitosterol, Azadirone and Azadirachtin. Bark has Nimbin, Nimbinin, Nimbidin, Azadirachtin, Chlorogenic acid, Salanin and 4-Epinimbien. Flower possess Nimbosterol, Myritin and Kaempferol. Fruits yielded Gedunin, Azadiradione, Azadirone and Deacetyl Azadirachtinol.

**Actions:** -


**Therapeutic indications:** -


**Pharmacological actions:** -


**Pharmacological Studies**


2. Immunopotentiating effects of *Azadirachta indica*, dry leaves – powder in broilers, naturally infected with IBD (Infectious bursal disease) virus. Sadekar RD et al, Department of Pharmacology and Medicine, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, 1998.


**BHUNIMBA**

**Latin name** – *Andrographis paniculata* Nees.

**Family** - Acanthaceae

**Rasa Panchaka**

*Rasa* – Tikta, Guna - Laghu, Rukshya, Veerya – Ushna, Vipaka – Katu, Doshakarmata - Pittakaphasamaka

**Parts used** – Whole plant

**Chemical constituents:** -

Whole plant contains lactones – andrographolate, oxo didehydro andrographolate, deoxy didehydro andrographolate, meandrographolate, iridoid glucoside, and hydroxyl tetraancthoxyflavone, flavonol, dinecthoxy flavone glucosid andrographolate. The roots contain andrographin, panicolin, apigenin, andrographidolate, flavone andrographolate, flavonoid glucoside.

**Therapeutic indications:** - Kamala, Yakrut Vikara, Vibhandha, Hrudroga, Agnimandya, Jwara, Visamajwaraghna, Prameha, Swasa, Kasa, Daha, Kushta, Krimi, Arsa, Raktavikara.

**Pharmacological actions:** - Liver stimulant, Cholagogue, Purgative, Anhelmingint, Expectorant.

**Pharmacological studies**

1. It has laxative property, and used in different fevers.

2. It causes a free discharge of bile while promoting a more healthy action.

3. Hepatoprotective effect of *Swertia chirata* on rat. (Mukherjee S et al., Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta, 1997).

4. Anti-inflammatory activity of *Mahaffera indica* and *Swertia chirata* (Das P.C.; Mandal. S. et al., CCRAS, Department of Chemistry, University College of Science,
Calcutta).
5. A source of bitter compounds for medical use in liver disorders (Datt. B. et al., Department of Forrest Products, Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni Solan, H.P.).
6. Naturally occurring iridoids isolated from S. chirata with pharmacological activity. Iridoids have encouraging biological activities including hepato-protective, anticancer, immuno-stimulant and anti-leishmanial (Mandal S. et al., Medicinal Chemistry Division, Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Calcutta).

**HARITAKI**

Latin name – Terminalia chebula Retz.
Family - Combretaceae

**Rasa Panchaka**

Rasa - Kasaya, Madhura, Amla, Tikta, Katu, Guna - Laghu, Rukshya, Veerya - Usna, Vipaka - Madhura, Doshakarmata - Tridosashamaka

**Parts used** – Fruits

**Actions**

**Therapeutic indications**:
- Vibandha, Swasa, Kasa, Pramehahara, Arsa, Kusthahara, Netraroga, Sothahara, Krimigyna, Chardi, Sula, Agnimandya and as a Rasayana.

**Pharmacological actions**:
- Antimicrobial, Antifungal, Antibacterial, Antistress, Antispasmodic, Hypotensive, Hypolipidemic, Anthelmintic, Purgative, Cytoprotective, Cardiotonic.

**Pharmacological Studies**

1. According to Caius, Mhaskar and Isaac, the bark is endowed with both diuretics and cardiotonic properties. Adaptogenic properties of six Rasayana herbs used in Ayurvedic medicine (T. chebula) (Rege-NN et al. Ayurveda Research Center, Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Seth GSF Medical College, Mumbai, 1999).

2. Immunosuppressive effects of gallic acid and chebulic acid on CTL-mediated toxicity. (Hamada S et al., Department of Bioengineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama, Japan, 1997).

3. Screening of some Indian medicinal plants for their antimicrobial properties (T. chebula). (Ahmad I et al., Department of Agriculture Microbiology, Institute of Agriculture, Aligarh Muslim University, 1998).

**BIBHITAKA**

Latin name – Terminalia belerica Roxb.
Family - Combretaceae

**Rasa Panchaka**

Rasa - Kasaya, Guna - Rukshya, Laghu, Veerya – Usna, Vipaka – Madhura, Doshakarmata - Tridosashamaka

**Parts used** – Fruits

**Actions**:
- Kasahara, Netrya, Kezya, Krimigyna, Swarya, Chardighna, Mukharoga.

**Majja** - Madaka

**Therapeutic indications**
- Kasa, Netra roga, Kesa vikara, Krimi, Swarabheda, Mukharoga, Sotha, Visarpa, Mutradosa and Asmari.

**Pharmacological actions**:
- Astringent, Tonic, Expectorant.

**Pharmacological studies**

1. Screening of some Indian medicinal plants for their antimicrobial properties (T. belerica) (Aligarh Muslim University, India, 1998. Antioxidant properties of the Ayurvedic formulation Triphala and its constituents; (Vani T. et al., Department of Phytochemistry and Pharmacognosy, L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad, Gujarat).


**AMALAKI**

Latin name – Embelica officinalis Garetn.
Family - Euphorbiaceae

**Rasa Panchaka**

Rasa - Kasaya, Madhura, Amla, Tikta, Katu - Guna, Rukshya, Veerya – Usna, Vipaka – Madhura, Doshakarmata - Tridosahara

**Parts used** – Fruits

**Actions**

**Pharmacological actions**:
- Immunomodulator, Antioxidant, Antiulcerogenic, Anticarcinogenic, Antihypercholesterolaemic, Pancreatoprotective, Antimicrobial.
**ANUPANA - MADHU**

Rasa - Kasaya, Madhura, Guna- Laghu, Rukshya, Veerya–Sheeta, Vipaka –Madhura

**Doshakarma – Tridosahara**

**Actions:** - Chedana, Deepana, Rochana, Srotobisdhana, Grahi, Yogabahi, Lekhana, Rasayana, Pramehaghnna, Jvaraghna, Vrusya, Dahahara, Chardighna, Sophaghna, Ruchya, Medohara, Bhagna, Sandhanakara, Kesya, Chakhusya.

**Chemical constituents:** Honey is a complex natural product made mainly of carbohydrates and water. It also contains inorganic salts, amino acids, Vitamins and some enzymes. Vitamins found in Honey: Vitamin B6, Vitamins B12, Vitamins A, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamins C

**Pharmacological studies**

1. The alcoholic extract of the fruit was found to have antiviral effect (Dhar et al., 1968). Fruit, juice and its sediment and residue has antioxidant due to gallic acid (Pak J. Sci. Res., 1966).
3. Levels of SGOT, SGPT, LDH, serum free fatty acids were significantly decreased, in groups treated with this. Amalaki Rasayan raised the total protein level and increased the body weight in rabbits. The dried fruit pulp powder reduced serum cholesterol (p <0.01) an aortic cholesterol (p <0.001) and hepatic cholesterol (p <0.001) significantly in experimental study on rabbits.
5. Protection against cytotoxic effects of arsenic by dietary supplementation with crude extract of Emblica officinalis fruit (Bishwas et al., Vivekananda Institute of Medial Sciences, Calcutta; Phytother Res., 1999 Sep., 13 (6).
6. Adaptogenic properties of six Rasayana herbs used in Ayurvedic medicine (including E. Officinalis) (Rege NN et al., Ayurveda Research center, department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Seth GS Medical College, Parel, Mumbai; Phytother Res. 1999 June 13 (4).
7. Anti-inflammatory activities of E. Officinalis, Gaertn leaf extracts. (Aswani MZ, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Tempere, Finland; J. Pharm-Pharmacol. 1993 Jun ; 45 (6).
8. Screening of some Indian medicinal plants for their antimicrobial properties (E. Officinalis) (Ahmad I et al., Department of Agricultural Microbiology, Institute of Agriculture, Aligarh Muslim University, 1998)

Table No- 4 shows Rasa panchaka of Phalatrikadi Ghanavati and Table No- 5 shows Different properties of Vasadi Kwatha Ghanavati

On the Ayurvedic Parameters these Drugs are Tikta, kashaya ras predominant and madhur in Vipaka. So these are most effective and efficient to pacify the Pitta dosha, the main cause of many liver disorders.

**RESULT**

Thirty-one articles were screened; Fifteen human trials met inclusion criteria. Ayurvedic treatment and Panchakarma-based procedures effectively relieve symptoms and normalize the liver function test in patients with Kamala (Jaundice). Nine studies were published as a case report, 3 were single-arm clinical studies, two were double studies, and one had three arms. 8 out of 15 clinical studies used Panchkarma as management of Kamala, 7 used Virechana in management. Almost all studies used Sr. bilirubin as an assessment of Kamala except one study. One study reported side effects of drugs were no such data reported in other studies reported no side effects during management.

**DISCUSSION**

So We can say on the basis of vivid description of all the eight herbal drugs, which is the constituents of well known decoction/Kwath namely Phalatrikadi is a most common and famous preparation for the treatment of Koshthashrit Kamala/ Hepatocellular jaundice, pandu /Anaemia and other liver disorders. Since its a purely herbal preparation hence very much safe and more effective than any other herbomineral preparation. In Short these Drugs have following properties i.e. Pittahar, Pittarechak, Yakriduttejak, Deepan, Rechan, Pachak, Shothhara, Jwarahara, Kamala and Panduhara, Yakrit and Raktvikarhara, Tridoshhar, Rashayan, Mutrajanana, Pittasarak, Anulomak, Shwedak, Dahaprashaman and Raktapittahara. On the modern parameters we can say that the Herbal Hepato protective preparations have following properties Cholegouge and Choletic action, Hepatocellular regeneration, Antiviral, Antioxidant, Enzymes and Metabolic correction, Digestive, Membrane stabilizing effect, Immuno modulating action, anti inflammatory action and Antipyretic.
CONCLUSION

One should avoid over medication and Pseudo medication while treating a patient of liver disorders. Different awareness programme should be performed about avoiding self medications by the patients of liver diseases. Patient In the management of these patients herbal preparations are very much effective. Ayurvedic herbal preparations have many advantages like Shortening of disease period, Early regeneration of liver parenchymal cells, Avoid post hepatitis residual symptoms and avoid complications such as Cirrhosis, Hepato cellular Carcinoma and Hepatic Encephalopathy. So Many research works had been conducted all over the Country on different diseases and parameters, as described above. However further work can be continued on different parameters.

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DOI link: https://doi.org/10.47223/IRJAY.2022.5619
Table 1 Single group design
(Gr= Group, BT=Before Treatment, AT=After Treatment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gr A (BT) Vs Gr A (AT)</th>
<th>Effectiveness of treatment-1(Trial group A) will be assessed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gr B (BT) Vs Gr B (AT)</td>
<td>Effectiveness of treatment-2(Trial group B) will be assessed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Gr= Group, BT=Before Treatment, AT=After Treatment)

Table 2 Double Group Design

| Gr A (AT) Vs Gr B (AT) | Effectiveness of treatment of both(Trial group) will be assessed. |

Table No- 03: Ingredients of Phalatrikadi Ghana Vati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Drug</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vasa</td>
<td>1 Part</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Guduchi</td>
<td>1 Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Katuki</td>
<td>1 Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Nimba</td>
<td>1 Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bhunimba</td>
<td>1 Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Haritaki</td>
<td>1 Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bibhitaki</td>
<td>1 Part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Amalaki</td>
<td>1 Part</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No- 4: Rasa panchaka of Phalatrikadi Ghanavati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rasa</th>
<th>Guna</th>
<th>Virya</th>
<th>Vipaka</th>
<th>Doshaghnata</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vasa</td>
<td>Tikta Kasaya</td>
<td>Laghu</td>
<td>Sheeta</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kapha Pitta samaka</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sheeta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guduchi</td>
<td>Katu, Tikta</td>
<td>Laghu</td>
<td>Ushna</td>
<td>Madhura</td>
<td>Tridoshasamaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Katuki</td>
<td>Tikta</td>
<td>Ruksha</td>
<td>Sheeta</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kapha Pitta samaka</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laghu</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nimba</td>
<td>Tikta</td>
<td>Laghu</td>
<td>Sheeta</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Tridoshasamaka</td>
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<td>Sheeta</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bhunimba</td>
<td>Tikta</td>
<td>Laghu</td>
<td>Sheeta</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kapha Pitta samaka</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yogavahi</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Haritaki</td>
<td>Pancharasa</td>
<td>Ruksha,</td>
<td>Ushna</td>
<td>Madhura</td>
<td>Tridoshasamaka</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Alavana)</td>
<td>Laghu</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bibhitaki</td>
<td>Kasaya Pradhan</td>
<td>Sheeta</td>
<td>Ushna</td>
<td>Madhura</td>
<td>Tridoshasamaka</td>
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<td>Ruksha</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laghu</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Amalaki</td>
<td>Pancharasa</td>
<td>Ruksha</td>
<td>Sheeta</td>
<td>Madhura</td>
<td>Tridoshasamaka</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Laghu</td>
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</table>
### Table No- 5: Different properties of Vasadi Kwatha Ghanavati

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>No. of total drugs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RASA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikta</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancha rasa (alavana)</td>
<td>2/8</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashaya- Tikta</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikta –Katu</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashaya</td>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GUNA</strong></td>
<td></td>
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