



A Review on *Jwaragana Dravyas* (Antipyretics) of *Dhanvantri Nighantu*

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ABSTRACT:

The majority of the world's population relies on traditional medicines for their basic healthcare, and one of the most well-known conditions is *Jwara* (Pyrexia), a serious ailment that affects people who live in extremely remote places. People in rural areas typically turn to traditional or *Ayurvedic* medicines for therapy. *Ayurvedic* medicine is composed of herbal, mineral, and animal products that are typically used to treat a variety of illnesses. One of the most well-known *Ayurvedic* materia medica is called *Dhanvantri nighantu*. The *Nighantu* starts with salutation to *Lord Dhanvantari*, then the author go on narrating the synonyms and properties of the drugs. The peculiar of this *Nighantu* is the *Varga* starts with the name of the first drug e.g., *Guduchi* as *Guduchadi Varga*. And the *Varga* of the medicinal plant are explained systematically first with synonyms and then properties. It contains a variety of drugs, all of which are categorized according to *Rasa*, *Guna*, *Virya*, and *Vipak*. The earliest *nighantu* that discusses the names, characteristics, and effects of current medications is *Dhanvantri Nighantu*.

Keywords – *Ayurveda*, *Dhanvantri nighantu*, *Jwara*, *Dravyavali*, *Jwaragana Dravya*.

INTRODUCTION

Jwara is regarded as the most potent illness that can impact the body, mind, and senses, according to *ayurvedic* texts. *Jwara* is referred to in *Ayurveda* as a specific disease that affects all *yonis*, particularly humans, and is regarded as the most devastating of all *vyadhis*. The special manifestations of *jwara* are: *Santapa* (temperature), *Aruchi* (anorexia), *Trushna* (excessive thirst), *Angamarda* (malaise, body aches with heaviness), *Hrudi Vyatha* (pain in cardiac region). In the beginning of the birth and during death, it is manifested in the form of *Tamas* (entering into darkness),

the signs and symptoms invariably associated with *Jwara* are *Santapa Deha Manasa* (The increase in the temperature of the body and mental unhappiness, *Jwara* not only manifests as a *vyadhi* but also as a symptom of numerous other *vyadhis*).^{1,2}

Jwara is a serious illness that affects individuals in isolated places and is heavily reliant on traditional herbs. The *Materia Medica* of *Ayurveda* is made up of commodities with herbal, mineral, and animal origins that are typically used in the treatment of a variety of health conditions. One



of the oldest *Ayurvedic* Materia Medica is *Dhanvantri Nighantu*, which is located between the 10th and the 13th century AD. Its original name is *Dravyavali Samucchaya*. The word "*Nighantu*" implies a group of drugs, synonyms, properties, and their description of the part used. This book contains seven *Vargas*, including *Guduchyadi Varga*, *Shatapushpadi Varga*, *Chandanadi Varga*, *Karaviradi Varga*, *Amradi Varga*, *Suvarnadi Varga*, and *Misrakadi Varga*. All of the drugs are categorized in this book according to *Rasa*, *Guna*, *Virya*, and *Vipaka*, among other factors^{3,4,5,6}

This review is an attempt to focus on the information recorded in *Dhanvantri Nighantu* on *Jwaragana* dravya's and the obtained data is presented as per *Jwaragana* action with respect to herbal, mineral, and animal origin drugs which belongs to different *varga's* (chapter wise classification).

MATERIAL & METHODS

Material related to *Jwaragana Dravya's* is collected from *Dhanvantri Nighantu*, Classical *Ayurvedic* literatures, textbooks and from various scientific published journals. The available commentaries of the *Ayurvedic Samhitas* has also referred to collect relevant matter.

Review of Literature –

Table no. 1: *Jwaragana* Drugs of *Guduchyadi varga* with specific action.

Table no. 2: *Jwaragana* Drugs of *Satapushpadi varga* with specific action.

Table no. 3: *Jwaragana* Drugs of *Chandanadi varga* with specific action.

Table no. 4: *Jwaragana* Drugs of *Karaveeradi varga* with specific action.

Table no. 5: *Jwaragana* Drugs of *Amradi varga* with specific action.

Table no. 6: *Jwaragana* Drugs of *Suvarnadi varga* with specific action.

Table no. 7: *Jwaragana* Properties of Various groups of drugs in *Misrakadi varga*.

Pharmacological Activities –

Several pharmacological activities are reported on these plants and it also observed that they have potent medicinal efficacies against various febrile conditions.

Table. No.8: Drugs shows antipyretic properties.

RESULT

Dhanvantri nighantu is the oldest lexicon and the original name of this lexicon is *Dravyavali samucchaya*. This book

contains seven *Vargas* namely; *Guduchyadi Varga*, *Satapushpadi Varga*, *Chandanadi Varga*, *Karveeradi Varga*, *Amradi Varga*, *Suvarnadi Varga* and *Misrakadi Varga*. There are 373 drugs enlisted in this *Dhanvantri nighantu* belongs to Herbal, Mineral, Metal and animal origin and all the drugs are classified on the basis of *Rasa*, *Guna*, *Virya* and *Vipaka* and out of 373 drugs 77 are observed to possess *Jwaragana* properties with the highest number i.e. 40 in *Guduchyadi varga*, 11 in *Suvarnadi varga*, 6 in *satpuspadi varga*, 6 in *Chandnadi varga*, 6 in *Karveeradi varga*, 6 in *Misrakadi varga* and 2 in *Amradi varga*.

All the *dravya* in this earth are divided in to 3 different *Yonis*

1. *Jangama dravya* – *Dravyas* which have an animal origin, such as milk and its products, honey, urine, skin, semen, bile, ligament, fat, marrow, blood, flesh, feces, bone, horn, nail, hoof, hairs etc are considered as *jangama dravyas*.
2. *Audhbida dravya* – *Dravyas* of vegetable origin are *audhbhida*. They are of four types *vanaspati*, *vanaspatya*, *aushadi*, and *virudha*.
3. *Parthiva dravya* – *Dravya* obtained from the earth such as metals and mineral products such as gold, iron, silver, copper, lead and along with their excreta silica, calcites and realgar etc.

And these 77 *Jwaragana dravya* are also classified on the basis of *Yonis*

<i>Dravya Yoni</i>	<i>Jwaragana Dravyas in D.N.</i>
<i>Audhbida</i>	66
<i>Jangama</i>	8
<i>Parthiva</i>	3

Here *Audhbhida dravya Yoni* consist maximum number of *Jwaragana Dravya* i.e. 66 *Jwaragana dravya* in *Audhbhida Yoni* And In this review we found almost 77 drugs showing antipyretic properties in different *Vargas* of *Dhanvantri nighantu* and some of the drugs also showed antipyretic properties in their recent research studies. That's why we should explore new *ayurvedic* medicine from the oldest Lexicon i.e. *Dhanvantri nighantu* for the febrile conditions.

DISCUSSION

In this *Dravyavali Samucchaya (Dhanvantri Nighantu)* review has done on *Jwaragana dravyas* of different *vargas* and *Ghuduchyadi varga* showed maximum number of *Jwaragana dravyas*, all the *Jwaragana dravyas*

(Antipyretic drugs) showed different actions against febrile conditions like: *Jwarahara*, *Jwaraghani*, *Jwarapha*, *Jwaraghana*, *Jwaranuta*, *Jwarahanta*, *Jwaran*, *Jwaranasayeta*, *Jwaravinasana* etc, the meaning of all these terms is "curing", "removing" or "destroying" *Jwara* (Fever).

There are different types of *Jwara* mentioned in *Charaka Samhita* like: *Sharirika Jwara* (manifests at the physical level), *Manasika Jwara* (manifests at the mental level) or *Visama Jwara* (irregular pattern of fever). Other types of *Jwara* on the basis of *Dosha* are:

1. *Vataja Jwara* (caused due to aggravation of *Vata Dosha*)
2. *Pittaja Jwara* (caused due to aggravation of *Pitta Dosha*)
3. *kaphaja Jwara* (caused due to aggravation of *kapha Dosha*)
4. *Sanipataja Jwara* (caused due to aggravation of all three *Dosha* i.e. *Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha*)
5. *Jeerna Jwara* -when the *dosha* are *leena* (get deep seated)
6. *Dwandaja Jwara* (two *dosha* are involved)
 1. *Vata Pittaja Jwara* (caused due to aggravation of *Vata* and *Pitta Dosha*)
 2. *Vata Kaphaja Jwara* (caused due to aggravation of *Vata* and *Kapha Dosha*)
 3. *Kapha Pittaja Jwara* (caused due to aggravation of *Kapha* and *Pitta Dosha*)

Here some of the *dravya* are observed showing specific properties like: some drugs showing *Visamjwara nasini* property- *Katuka*, *Murva*, *Dhanyasha*, *Shalparni*, *Mahabala*, and *Swadutriphala*, one *dravya* showing *Shanipattjwara apha* property is *Shati*, *Hingula* showing *Tridoshdwandadoshoth Jwaraapha* property and *Trinpanchmula* showing *Pittajwara apha* property.

As we know *Jwara* is known as the king of *Vyadhi*'s and it impairs body, mind and senses. It is not only a *vyadhi*, also a symptom of *vyadhi*'s and also a complication of many *vyadhi*'s, *Jwara* causes disturbance in the body, sense organs and mind, diminishes intellect, strength, complexion, pleasure and enthusiasm, produces tiredness, exhaustion, confusion and difficulty in intake of food; it is called as *Jwara* because it brings about unhappiness in the person, no other disease is so severe, complicated and difficult in management as this, It is the king of all diseases and known by different terms in various animals, all living beings are born with *Jwara* and die with it, The effects of *Jwara* are *santapa* (pyrexia), *aruchi* (anorexia), *trishna* (thirst), *angamarda* (body aches), *hridayyatha* (distress in cardiac region).

Table 1: Shows *Jwaragana* plants (Antipyretics) of

Guduchyadi varga

Table 2: Shows *Jwaragan* plants (Antipyretics) of *Satapushpadi varga*

Table 3: Shows *Jwaragan* plants (Antipyretics) of *Chandanadi varga*

Table 4: Shows *Jwaragan* plants (Antipyretics) of *Karaveeradi varga*

Table 5: Shows *Jwaragan* plants (Antipyretics) of *Amradi Varga*

Table 6: Shows *Jwaragan* plants/Animal products/Mineral and metal products (Antipyretics) of *Suvarnadi varga*

Table 7: Shows *Jwaragan* properties of various groups of drugs in *Mishrakadi varga*

Table: 8 Shows Drugs shows antipyretic properties in recent studies⁸⁻³¹

CONCLUSION

In this review on 7 *Vargas*'s of *Dhanvantri nighantu* we observed many drugs which shows specific antipyretic properties for specific types of *Jwara* like *Murva* and *Katuka* showing *Visamjwara nasini* property and *Shati* showing *Shanipattjwara apha* property, all the drugs belongs to Herbal, Mineral and Animal origin, And most of the *Dravyas* also showed antipyretic properties in their recent research studies, All the data mentioned in table no.8.

So the Herbal alternatives for the febrile conditions could take lead from ancient *Dravyavali Samucchya* i.e. *Dhanvantri Nighantu* for antipyretic new drug development.

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Table 1: *Jwaragana* plants (Antipyretics) of *Guduchyadi varga*

Drug name	Botanical source	Action
<i>Guduchi</i>	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Willd.) Miers	<i>Jwarahara</i>
<i>Guduchi kanda</i>	<i>Tinospora malabarica</i> (Lam.) Miers	<i>Jwaraghani</i>
<i>Ativisha</i>	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> Wall.	<i>Jwaraapha</i>
<i>Murva</i>	<i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i> W&A	<i>Visamjwarnasini</i>
<i>Morata (Murva visesha)</i>	<i>Maerua arenaria</i> Hook F.&Th.	<i>Jwaraghana</i>
<i>Dhanvyasha</i>	<i>Fagonia Arabica</i> Linn.	<i>Visamjwara</i>
<i>Yasha(Dhanvyash visesha)</i>	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i> (Bieb) Desv.	<i>Jwarnuta</i>
<i>Vaasaka</i>	<i>Adhatoda visica</i> Nees.	<i>Jwaravinasana</i>
<i>Kirattikata</i>	<i>Swertia chirata</i> Buch.ham.	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Katuka</i>	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i> Royle ex Benth.	<i>Visamjwarnasini</i>
<i>Musta</i>	<i>Cyprus rotundus</i> Linn.	<i>Jwaraghni</i>
<i>Parpata</i>	<i>Fumaria indica</i> Pugsley	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Balaka (Vaari)</i>	<i>Coleus vettiveroides</i> K.C.Jacob	<i>Jwaraghana</i>
<i>Patola</i>	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> Roxb.	<i>Jwar naasyeta</i>
<i>Shati</i>	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Buch Ham.	<i>Sanipatjwarapha</i>
<i>Gandhpalashi</i>	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Buch Ham.	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Puskarmoola</i>	<i>Inula racemosa</i> Hook.F.	<i>Jwaraghana</i>
<i>Bharngi</i>	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> Spreng.	<i>Jwarghani</i>
<i>Patha</i>	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Katfala</i>	<i>Myrica nagi</i> Thunb.	<i>Jwarrogha</i>
<i>Shalparni visesha</i>	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> DC.	<i>Visamjwarnasini</i>
<i>Prishanparni</i>	<i>Uraria picta</i> Desv.	<i>Jwarnasini</i>
<i>Brihti</i>	<i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Kantkari</i>	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> Schrad and Wendl.	<i>Jwarnasini</i>
<i>Jivaka</i>	<i>Microstylis wallichii</i> Lindl.	<i>Jwarahanti</i>
<i>Rishbhaka</i>	<i>Microstylis muscifera</i> Ridley.	<i>Jwaranhanti</i>
<i>Meda</i>	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i> All.	<i>Jwarapha</i>

<i>Mahameda</i>	<i>Polygonatum cirrhifolium</i> (Wall.)	<i>Jwaresaha</i>
<i>Kakoli</i>	<i>Roscoea procera</i> Wall.	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Mashparni</i>	<i>Teramnus Labialis</i> Spreng.	<i>Jwaran</i>
<i>Mugdparni</i>	<i>Phaseolus trilobus</i> Ait.	<i>Jwaranhanta</i>
<i>Ridhi</i>	<i>Habenaria</i> sp.	<i>Jwarahanta</i>
<i>Sariva</i>	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R.Br.	<i>Jwar hre</i>
<i>Madana</i>	<i>Randia dumetorum</i> Lam.	<i>Jwar ch</i>
<i>Jimutaka</i>	<i>Luffa echinata</i> Roxb.	<i>Jwara</i>
<i>Bimbi</i>	<i>Coccinia indica</i> W.&A.	<i>Jwaraapha</i>
<i>Amalki</i>	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarghana</i>
<i>Syama (kali nisoth)</i>	<i>Operculina terpepethum</i> Silva manso.	<i>Jwaraan</i>
<i>Traymana</i>	<i>Gentiana kurroo</i> Royle.	<i>Jwarhramtaa</i>
<i>Mhabala (bala visesh)</i>	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> Linn.	<i>Visam ch jwara nridam</i>

Table 2: Jwaragan plants (Antipyretics) of Satapushpadi varga

Drug name	Botanical source	Action
<i>Satpuspa</i>	<i>Peucedanum graveolens</i> Linn.	<i>Jwar hanta</i>
<i>Dhanyaka</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> Linn.	<i>Jwar hrita</i>
<i>Krisan jiraka</i>	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarghni</i>
<i>Pipali</i>	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarnashini</i>
<i>Ajganda</i>	<i>Cleome gynandra</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Ywas sacra</i> (Manna)	Extract of <i>Alhagi camelorum</i>	<i>Jwarastrjita</i>

Table 3: Jwaragan plants (Antipyretics) of Chandanadi varga

Drug name	Botanical/Mineral Source	Action
<i>Useera</i>	<i>Vetiveria zizaniodes</i> (Linn.)Nash.	<i>Jwar hanta</i>
<i>Priyangu</i>	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> Vahl.	<i>Jwar hara</i>
<i>Laksha</i>	<i>Laccifer lacca</i>	<i>Jwarnashini</i>
<i>Padmaka</i>	<i>Prunus puddum</i> Roxb.ex Wall.	<i>Jwaraphama</i>
<i>Prapondrika</i>	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	<i>Jwaraphama</i>
<i>Sindur</i>	Red oxide of mercury	<i>Jwarharma</i>

Table 4: Jwaragan plants (Antipyretics) of Karaveeradi varga

Drug name	Botanical Source	Action
<i>Karveera</i>	<i>Nerium indicum</i> Mill.	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Dhatura</i>	<i>Datura starmonium</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarm jyeta</i>
<i>Kakjangha</i>	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i>	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Mhakanda (Grinjana)</i>	<i>Allium ascalonicm</i> Linn.	<i>Jeern Jwara</i>
<i>Gargara</i>	<i>Daucus carota var. sativa</i> DC.	<i>Jwaraphama</i>
<i>Brahmi</i>	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarapha</i>

Table 5: Jwaragan plants (Antipyretics) of Amradi Varga

Drug name	Botanical source	Action
<i>Draksha</i>	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> Linn.	<i>Jwarapha</i>
<i>Utrapathika</i> (<i>Visesha Draksha</i>)	<i>Vitis species</i>	<i>Jwarapha</i>

Table 6: Jwaragan plants/Animal products/Mineral and metal products (Antipyretics) of Suvarnadi varga

Drug name	Botanical name/Scientific name	Action
<i>Hingula</i>	Cinnabar/Mercuric sulphide	<i>Tridosh dwanda doshoth jwara harti</i>
<i>Nimbh taila</i>	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	<i>Jwaraphama</i>
<i>Ushtra ghrita</i>	Clarified butter from camel milk	<i>Jwar nashnama</i>
<i>Samanya Dugda</i>	Animal milk	<i>Jeern jware</i>
<i>Samanya Dadhi</i>	Curd from animal milk	<i>Sheetke visamjware</i>
<i>Ajaa Dugda</i>	Goat milk	<i>Jwara aphama</i>
<i>Takra</i>	Butter milk from cow's milk	<i>Jware arucho</i>
<i>Kanjika</i>	Incomplete fermented dhanya	<i>Dahjware apha</i>
<i>Arista</i>	Fermented decoction	<i>Jwara hita</i>
<i>Ushnodaka</i>	Warm water	<i>Jwarharma</i>
<i>Samanya mutra</i>	Animal urine	<i>Jwarnasaka</i>

Table 7: Jwaragan properties of various groups of drugs in Mishrakadi varga

Group of drugs	Constituents	Action
<i>Swadu Triphla</i>	<i>Draksha, Kharjura, Kashmrya</i>	<i>Visamjwarnashini</i>
<i>Triarsika</i>	<i>Sontha, Ativisha, Musta</i>	<i>Jwarghanma, Jeern jwarghanma</i>
<i>Chaturbhdra</i>	<i>Sontha, Ativisha, Musta, Guduchi</i>	<i>Jwarghanma, Jeern Jwarghanma</i>
<i>Laghu panchmoola</i>	<i>Salparni, Prishnparni, Vrihati, Kantkari, Gokshura</i>	<i>Jwarnashnama</i>
<i>Dashmoola</i>	<i>Laghu panchmoola + Vrihata panchmoola (Syonaka, Agnimantha, Bilba, Ghambhari, Patla</i>	<i>Jwar aphama</i>
<i>Trin panchmoola</i>	<i>Darbha, Shara, Kasha, Ikshu, Shali</i>	<i>Pitjwara aphama</i>

Table: 8 Drugs shows antipyretic properties in recent studies⁸⁻³¹

Dravya	Recent study
<i>Guduchi</i>	Antipyretic activity of <i>Guduchi ghrit</i> in albino rats
<i>Ativisha, Musta</i>	A review of pharmacology of <i>Ativisha, Musta</i> and their substitutes
<i>Murva</i>	Antipyretic Activity of roots of <i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i> in rats
<i>Yaasa</i> (<i>Dhavyas visesha</i>)	<i>Alhagi pseudalghi</i> , a review of its phyto-chemistry, pharmacology , Folklore claims and ayurvedic studies
<i>Vaasaka</i>	A study on antipyretic activity of <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees leaves methanolic extract
<i>Kirattikata</i>	Antipyretic activity of <i>Swertia Chirayita</i> in Methanolic Extract.
<i>Katuka</i>	Antipyretic and analgesic activity of <i>Picrorhiza Kurroa</i> Rhizomes
<i>Patola</i>	Antioxidant, Anti-Inflammatory and Anti-pyretic Activities of <i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> Roxb.Fruits
<i>Shati</i>	A study on Antipyretic activity of methanolic extract of rhizomes of <i>Hedychium spicatum</i> plant.
<i>Bharngi</i>	Antinociceptive, anti-inflammatory and antipyretic effects of ethanol extract of <i>Clerodendron serratum</i> roots in experimental animals.
<i>Patha</i>	Comparative antipyretic and analgesic activities of <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> Linn. And <i>Cyclea peltata</i> (Lam.).
<i>Salparni visesha</i>	Standardardisation of <i>Desmodium Gangeticum</i> -A Traditional Ayurvedic Plant.
<i>Brihati</i>	Phytochemical and Pharmacological evaluation of Fruits of <i>Solanum indicum</i> Linn.
<i>Sariva</i>	Anti-inflammatory and antipyretic activites of <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> root extract.
<i>Jimutaka</i>	<i>Luffa echinata roxb</i> -Areview on its ethanomedicinal, phytochemical and pharmacological perspective.
<i>Bimbi</i>	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity of aqueous extract of fresh leaves of <i>Coccinia indica</i> .
<i>Amalaki</i>	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> Linn.-A natural gift to human: An Overview.
<i>Krisan Jeeraka</i>	Antipyretic activity of the Aqueous extract of Cumin (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> L.) with Yeast induced Pyrexia in female rats.
<i>Ushira</i>	An evaluation of anti pyretic potential of <i>Vetiveria zizaniodes</i> (Linn.) Root.
<i>Priyngu</i>	Investigation of Analgesic and Anti pyretic potentials of <i>Callicarpa macrophylla Vahl</i> .Leaves extract.
<i>Brahmi</i>	Investigation Of Phytochemical, Screeing and Antipyretic Potential of Methanolic Extract of <i>Bacopa Monnieri</i> (L.) Wettst Roots.
<i>Draksha</i>	Anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activites of grapevine leaf extract (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) in mice.
<i>Dashmula</i>	Experimental evaluation of antipyretic activity of aqueous extract of <i>Dashamula</i> .
<i>Trinpanchmula</i>	Preliminary Investigation of Antipyretic Activity Of <i>Trinpanchmula</i> Extract.