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Review Article

Avant Grade Step towards the Management of *Jvar* (Fever) with Special Reference to *Priya Nighantu*

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Abstract Plants are the exclusive source of the drugs for the treatment of the diseases; millions of peoples are dependent upon herbal medicines. *Acharya* Priyavrata Sharma enumerates various drugs acting on *jvar* (fever) in his book *Priya nighantu. Jvar* may be a symptom in some disease, or it may be a disease itself. Almost all the human beings have experienced this disease in one or the other way. Many treatment methods have been mentioned in different *Ayurvedic* texts. The present study targets to screen drugs acting on *jvar* and their clinical importance. 70 drugs out of total 452 drugs approximately are described with *jvarhar* property throughout the text which includes herbal, mineral and animal origin drugs and compound formulations.
Keywords: Fever; Herbal; *Jvar*; *Priya nighantu*.

1. Introduction

Ayurveda embraces the knowledge of different facets of life as described in the following verse – "*Tatrayusceti cetnanuvritih jivitam anubandho dhari cha*" i.e., *Ayu* and term *Veda* denoting knowledge (Sastri, 2011). Thus perfect health in *Ayurveda* is described as to one having *doshas, agni* and functions of *dhatu* and *malas* in a state of equilibrium and has cheerful mind, intellect and sense organs is termed as *Svastha* (health) (Sharma, 2010). In order to achieve such state *Ayurveda* adopted three treatment methods among which *Yuktivyapasraya* deals with the treatment of drug materials. *Dravyaguna vigyana* is the section of *Ayurveda* dealing with the drug sources which is divided into *Nama, Rupa*, and *Gyana* which represents the understanding of *Aushadi* (drug material). *Nighantu* can be considered as one of the important aspect in study of *Ayurveda*. As study of the *Nighantu* has not given much significance but, they are as ancient as *Ayurveda*. It contained synonyms which describes about different aspects of herbs and thus expose their hidden meanings.

The word *Nighantu* is based on term *'Nigama'* as stated, "*Nighantwa kasmata, Nigama ime bhavantii*" which brings out extremely concealed or secret meaning of words (Lucas, 2009). The ancient *nighantus* were like *kosa*, containing the synonyms of *dravya* but later properties, actions and uses of *dravya* were described which became popular. *Priya Nighantu is* written by *Prof.* Priyavrata Sharma

published in 1983. In order to overcome the controversies on opinion about the drugs and their synonyms and action, *Priya Nighantu was* written in simple words to give a clear picture about the *dravya*.

According to recent studies of healthy individuals 18 to 40 years of age, an A.M. temperature of >37.2°C (98.9°F) or a P.M. temperature of >37.7°C (98.9°F) would define a fever. Fever can be caused by abnormalities in the brain itself or by toxic substances that affect the temperature-regulating centres. Some causes of fever are bacterial diseases, endocrine abnormalities, connective tissue disease, neoplasm, brain tumours and environmental conditions etc. (Gyton and Hall, 2010). This paper traverses the *dravya* in *Priya Nighantu especially* with *jvarhar* property. *Jvar* (fever) is known to be chief among diseases. Among the diseases described by *Acharya Charak, Jvar* (fever) is mentioned first because of its being the earliest in appearance of the somatic diseases. Also, *Acharyas* have said at the time of *janma* (birth) and *mrityu* (death) *jvar* is seen (Sastri, 2010). According to *Ayurvedic* mythology *jvar* is originated from *Rudrakopa* (anger of lord shiva) and production of *lobha* and *parigraha* thus afflicting body, senses and mind being oldest among all diseases and severe (Sastri, 2011). *Jvar* effects both *sharira* (body) as well as *manas* (mind) (Sastri, 2011). Effects of fever are *santap* (pyrexia), *aruchi* (anorexia), *trishna* (thirst), *angmarda* (bodyache), and *hridya vyatha* (distress in cardiac region) (Sastri, 2011).

2. Materials and Methods

Screening of each and every *varga* of *Priya Nighantu is* done for plants having a role in treatment of different types of *jvar* as mentioned:

Table 1: *Total Jvarhar drugs in individual varga with respective percentage of Jvarhar action*

No.	Name of *Varga*	Total no. of *Jvarhar*	Drugs	Percentage (%)
1	*Haritakyadivarga*	19	*Amalaki, Agnimantha, Prishnaparni, Brihati, Kantakari, Laghu panchmoola, Dashmoola, Lavanga, Nagakeshar, Karkatashringi, Kataphala, Rudraksha, Saptaparna, Nimba, Parijaata, Kantakikaranja, Narikela, Parushaka, Dadima*	16.52
2	*Pippaliyadivarga*	9	*Ardraka, Patha-Rajapatha, Vidaari-Ksheervidaari, Patola, Devadaali, Draksha, Karavellaka*	23.68
3	*Satpushpadivarga*	22	*Satpushpa, Aranyajeeraka, Dhanyaka, Methika, Usheera, Mushta, Utpala, Mugdaparni, Parnichatushtya, Kalmegha, Sahdevi, Parpata, Vasa, Tulsi, Katuka, Sarpagandha, Rashna, Yavasa-Dhanvayasa, Dronapushpi, Vatsanabha, Datura*	19.29
4	*Sharadivarga*	8	*Vansharochna, Sprikka, Vetasa, Trayamana, Murva, Gojihva, Shaivala, Yuthika*	10.25
5	*Suvarnadivarga*	6	*Abraka, Hingula, Malla, Godanti, Dugdhapasana, Sphatika*	16.66
6	*Shaak varga*	6	*Agastyapushpa, Shobhanjana phala, Karchari, Shalyama, Kevuka, Chatraka*	11.11

Table 2: *Jvarhar drugs in Priyanighantu of herbal origin with respective references*

No.	Drug name	Botanical name	Family	Action of drug	Reference
1	*Amalaki*	*Emblica officinalis Gaertn.*	*Euphorbiaceae*	*Jvarhar*	*P.N. Har.1/8*
2	*Agnimantha*	*Premna mucronata Roxb.*	*Verbenaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/29
3	*Prishniparni*	*Uraria picta Desv.*	*Papilionaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/35
4	*Brihati*	*Solanum indicum Linn.*	*Solanaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/38
5	*Kantakari*	*Solanum surratense Burm. F.*	*Solanaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/41
6	*Lavanga*	*Syzygium aromaticum Linn.*	*Myrtaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/87
7	*Nagakeshar*	*Mesua ferrea Linn.*	*Guttiferae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/99
8	*Karkatashringi*	*Pistacia integerrima Stewart ex Brandis.*	*Anacardiaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/147
9	*Kataphala*	*Myrica esculenta Buch-Ham.*	*Myricaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/149
10	*Rudraksha*	*Elaeocarpus ganitrus Roxb.*	*Elaeocarpaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/155
11	*Saptaparna*	*Alstonia scholaris R.Br.*	*Apocynaceae*	*Vishamjvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/169
12	*Nimba*	*Azadirachta indica A.Fuss.*	*Meliaceae*	*Kaphapitta jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/180
13	*Parijaata*	*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis Linn.*	*Oleaceae*	*Jeernajvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/199
14	*Kantakikaranja*	*Caesalpinia crista Linn.*	*Leguminosae*	*Vishamjvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/211
15	*Narikela*	*Cocos nucifera Linn.*	*Palmae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/231
16	*Parushaka*	*Grewia asiatica Linn.*	*Tiliaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/235
17	*Dadima*	*Punica granatum Linn.*	*Punicaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Har.1/236
18	*Aadraka*	*Zingiber officinale Roscoe.*	*Zingiberaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/7
19	*Patha*	*Cissampelos pareira Linn.*	*Menispermaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/21
20	*Rajapatha*	*Stephania hernandifolia (Willd) Walp.*	*Menispermaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/22
21	*Vidaari*	*Pueraria tuberosa DC.*	*Fabaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/45

22	*Ksheervidaari*	*Ipomoea digitata Linn.*	*Convolvulaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/45
23	*Patola*	*Trichosanthes dioica Roxb.*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/54
24	*Devdaali*	*Luffa echinata Roxb.*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/60
25	*Draksha*	*Vitis vinifera Linn.*	*Vitaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/64
26	*Karavellaka*	*Momordica charantia Linn.*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Pip.2/67
27	*Shatpushpa*	*Anethum sowa Kurz.*	*Umbellifereae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/2
28	*Aranyajeeraka*	*Centratherum anthelminticum Kuntze.*	*Compositae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/8
29	*Dhanyaka*	*Coriandrum sativum Linn.*	*Umbellifereae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/21
30	*Methika*	*Trigonella foenum-graecum Linn.*	*Papilionatae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/22
31	*Usheer*	*Vetivera zizanioides (Linn.) Nash.*	*Graminae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/41
32	*Mushta*	*Cyperus rotundus Linn.*	*Cyperaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/43
33	*Utpala*	*Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn.*	*Nymphaeaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/96
34	*Mugdaparni*	*Phaseolus trilobus Ait.*	*Papilionatae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/101
35	*Kalamegha*	*Andrographis paniculata Nees.*	*Acanthaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/136
36	*Sahdevi*	*Vernonia cinerea Less.*	*Compositae*	*Vishamjvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/137
37	*Parpata*	*Fumaria vaillantii Loisel.*	*Fumariaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/140
38	*Vasa*	*Adhatoda vasica Nees.*	*Acanthaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/142
39	*Tulsi*	*Ocimum sanctum Linn.*	*Labiatae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/150
40	*Katuka*	*Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth*	*Scrophulariaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/158
41	*Sarpagandha*	*Rauwolfia serpentine Benth. Ex Kurz.*	*Apocynaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/164
42	*Rasna*	*Pluchea lanceolata Oliver & Hiern.*	*Compositae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/165
43	*Yavasa*	*Alhagi camelorum Fisch.*	*Papilionatae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/182

44	*Dhanvayasa*	*Fagonia cretica Linn.*	*Zygophyllaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/182
45	*Dronapushpi*	*Leucas cephalotes Spreng.*	*Labiatae*	*Vishamjvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/188
46	*Vatsanabh*	*Aconitum ferox Wall ex Syringe.*	*Ranunculaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/196
47	*Datura*	*Datura metel Linn.*	*Solanaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sat.3/201
48	*Vansharochna*	*Bambusa arundinacea Willd.*	*Graminae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Shar.4/17
49	*Sprikka*	*Delphinium zalil Aitch & Hemsl.*	*Labiatae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Shar.4/19
50	*Vetasa*	*Salix caprea Linn.*	*Salicaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Shar.4/33
51	*Trayamana*	*Gentiana kurroo Royle.*	*Scrophulariaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Shar.4/40
52	*Murva*	*Marsdenia tenacissima W.& A.*	*Convolvulaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Shar.4/41
53	*Gojihva*	*Onosma bracteatum Wall.*	*Boraginaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Shar.4/54
54	*Shaivala*	*Ceratophyllum demersum Linn.*	*Ceratophyllaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Shar.4/58
55	*Yuthika*	*Jasminum pubescens Willd.*	*Oleaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Shar.4/61
56	*Agastyapushpa*	*Sesbania grandiflora*	*Papilionatae*	*Chaturtaka jvarhar*	P.N. Sha.7/21
57	*Shobhanjana phala*	*Moringa oleifera Lam.*	*Moringaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sha.7/35
58	*Karchari*	*Cucumis trigonus Roxb.*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sha.7/46
59	*Shalyama*	*Brassica rapa Linn.*	*Cruciferae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sha.7/53
60	*Kebuka*	*Costus speciosus (koenig) Sm.*	*Zingiberaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sha.7/54
61	*Chatraka*	*Agaricus campestris Linn.*	*Agaricaceae*	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Sha.7/59

Table 3: *Jvarhar drugs in Priya nighantu of mineral origin with respective references*

No.	Drug name	Chemical name	Action of drug	Reference
1	*Abraka (mica)*	Double silicate of aluminium and potassium or sodium	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Suv.6/13
2	*Hingula (cinnabar)*	Red Sulphide of Mercury [HgS]	*Jvarhar*	P.N. Suv.6/24
3	*Malla (gauripasana)*	White arsenic [As2O3]	*Sitajvarhar*	P.N. Suv.6/27
4	*Godanti (gypsum)*	Calcium sulphate [CaSo4.2H2O]	*Jeerna, vishamjvarhar*	P.N. Suv.6/31
5	*Dugdhapasana*	Magnesium silicate [H2Mg3(SiO2)4]	*Pittajvarhar*	P.N. Suv.6/32

	(talc or soft stone)			
6	*Sphatika (alum)*	-	*Vishamjvarhar*	P.N. Suv.6/40

Table 4: *Pharmacological properties of the stated Jvarhar drugs*

No.	Drug name	*Rasa*	*Guna*	*Virya*	*Vipaka*	*Prabhava*	*Doshakarma*
1	*Amalaki*	*Madhura, Amla, Katu, Tikta, Kasaya*	*Ruksha, Guru*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Pitta shamak*
2	*Agnimantha*	*Tikta, Kasaya*	*Ruksha, Laghu*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
3	*Prishniparni*	Madhura, Tikta	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Ishad Usna*	*Madhura*	-	*Tridosh shamak*
4	*Brihati*	*Katu, Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
5	*Kantakari*	*Katu, Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
6	*Lavanga*	*Katu, Tikta*	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
7	*Nagakeshar*	*Kasaya*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Vatanubandhi pitta shamak*
8	*Karkatashringi*	*Katu, Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata nasak*
9	*Kataphala*	*Kasaya, Tikta, Katu*	*Laghu, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata nasak*
10	*Rudraksha*	*Madhura*	*Guru, Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Rakta-vata nasak*
11	*Saptaparna*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
12	*Nimba*	*Tikta*	*Laghu*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak, Raktasodhaka*
13	*Parijaata*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vatahar, Pittasodhak*
14	*Kantakikaranja*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	*Visham jvarhar*	*Kapha-vata shamak*
15	*Narikela*	*Madhura*	*Guru, Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak*
16	*Parushaka*	*Madhura, Amla*	*Guru, Snigdha, Picchila*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta-rakta shamak*
17	*Dadima*	*Madhura, Kasaya*	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Anushna*	*Madhura*	-	*Tridoshagna*

18	*Ardraka*	*Katu*	*Guru, Ruksha, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
19	*Patha*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
20	*Rajapatha*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
21	*Vidaari*	*Madhura*	*Guru, Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak*
22	*Ksheervidaari*	*Madhura*	*Guru, Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak*
23	*Patola*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
24	*Devdaali*	*Tikta*	*Guru, Snigdha , Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Pittahar*
25	*Draksha*	*Madhura*	*Snigdha , Guru, Mridu*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak*
26	*Karavellaka*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Ishad usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta-raktahar*
27	*Shatpushpa*	*Katu*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Pittavardhak, kapha-vata shamak*
28	*Aranyajeeraka*	*Tikta*	*Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
29	*Dhanyaka*	*Kasaya, Tikta, Madhura*	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Usna*	*Madhura*	-	*Tridosha shamak*
30	*Methika*	*Katu*	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
31	*Usheer*	*Tikta*	*Ruksha, Laghu*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
32	*Mushta*	*Tikta, katu*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
33	*Utpala*	*Madhura*	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak*
34	*Mugdaparni*	*Madhura*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Tridosha shamak*
35	*Kalmegha*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, ruksha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
36	*Sahdevi*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak*
37	*Parpata*	*Tikta*	*Laghu*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta nasak*
38	*Vasa*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta nasak*
39	*Tulsi*	*Katu,*	*Laghu,*	*Usna*	*Katu*	*Krimighna*	*Kapha-vata*

		Tikta	*Ruksha*				*shamak, Pittavardhak*
40	*Katuka*	*Tikta*	*Ruksha, Laghu*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
41	*Sarpagandha*	*Atitikta*	*Ruksha*	*Usna*	*Katu*	*Nidrajanan*	*Rakta-vatahar*
42	*Rasna*	*Tikta*	*Guru*	*Usna*	*Katu*	*Vishagna*	*Kaphashamak*
43	*Yavasa*	*Tikta, Madhura*	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak, Kaphanisarak*
44	*Dhanvayasa*	*Tikta, Madhura*	*Laghu, Snigdha*	*Usna*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak*
45	*Dronapushpi*	*Tikta*	*Guru, Ruksha, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-vata shamak, Pittasodhak*
46	*Vatsanabh*	*Madhura*	*Ruksha, Tikshna, Laghu, Vyavayi, Vikasi*	*Usna*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-kapha nasak, Pitta sansodhak*
47	*Datura*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Vyavayi, Vikasi*	*Usna*	*Katu*	*Madaka*	*Kapha-vata shamak*
48	*Vansharochna*	*Madhura, Kasaya*	*Ruksha, Laghu, Tikshna*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak*
49	*Sprikka*	*Tikta*	-	*Shita*	-	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
50	*Vetasa*	*Kasaya, Katu*	*Laghu*	*Shita*	*Katu*	*Vedanasthapan*	
51	*Trayamana*	*Tikta*	*Ruksha, Laghu*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
52	*Murva*	*Tikta*	*Guru*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Tridoshahar*
53	*Gojihva*	*Madhura, Kinchita tikta*	*Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak, Kaphanisarak*
54	*Shaivala*	*Madhura, Tikta, Kasaya*	*Snigdha*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Pittahar*
55	*Yuthika*	*Madhura*	-	*Shita*	-	-	*Pitta shamak*
56	*Agastyapushpa*	*Kasaya, Tikta*	*Ruksha, Laghu*	*Shita*	*Katu*	-	*Kapha-pitta shamak*
57	*Shobhanjana phala*	*Madhura, Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna*	*Usna*	*Katu*	-	*Vata-kapha shamak*
58	*Karchari*	*Tikta, Amla*	*Laghu*	*Usna*	-	-	*Tridosha shamak*
59	*Shalyama*	*Madhura*	*Laghu*	*Usna*	-	-	*Tridosha shamak*

60	*Kebuka*	*Tikta*	*Laghu, Ruksha*	*Shita*	*Katu*	*Garbhasaya sankochaka*	*Kapha-pittahar*
61	*Chatraka*	*Madhura*	*Laghu, Snigdh, Picchila*	*Shita*	*Madhura*	-	*Vata-pitta shamak, Kaphavardhak*

Table 5: *Survey of the Pharmacological action of drugs with respective research work*

No.	Name of the drug	Reported pharmacological activity	References
1.	*Agnimantha Premna mucronata Roxb.*	Anti-pyretic, Anti-noci-ceptive & Anti-inflammatory activity	Narayan, N., Tiruguan, A. and Sambantham, P. 2000. Antipyretic, anti-nociceptive and anti-inflammatory activity of Premna herbaceous roots. *Fititerpia,* 2(2), pp.147-153.
2.	*Prishniparni Uraria picta Desv.*	Anti-inflammatory activity	Hem, K., Singh, N. K. and Singh, M. K. 2017. Anti-inflammatory and hepatoprotective activities of the roots of Uraria picta. *International Journal of Green Pharmacy*, (Suppl) 11(1), S166.
3.	*Brihati Solanum indicum Linn.*	Anti-microbial activity	Srividya, A. R., Arunkumar, A., Cherian, B. and Senthoorpandi, L. V. 2003. Pharmacognostical, phytochemical 7 anti-microbial studies of Solanum indicum leaves. *Ancient science of Life,* 29(1), pp.3-5.
4.	*Lavanga Syzygium aromaticum Linn.*	Natural antihelmintic, Anti-pyretic activity	Amin, M., Jassal, M. M. S. and Tyagi, S. V. 2013. Phytochemical screening and isolation of Eugenol from Syzygium aromaticum by Gas Chromatography. *International Journal of Research in Pharmacology and Phytochemistry,* 3(1), pp.74-77.
5.	*Nagakeshar Mesua ferrea Linn.*	Antipyretic, Analgesic, Immunomodulatory, Antimicrobial activity	Chahar, M. K. 2013. Mesua ferrea L.; A Review of the medical evidence for its Phytochemistry and Pharmacological actions. *African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology,* 7(6), pp.211-219.
6.	*Nagakeshar Mesua ferrea Linn.*	Anti-malarial, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory, Analgesic activity	Nadpara, N. P. 2012. Phytochemistry and Pharmacological of Mesua ferrea Linn. - a review. *Research Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry,* 4(6), pp.291-296.
7.	*Karkatashringi Pistacia integerrima Stewart ex Brandis.*	Anti-inflammatory activity	Ismail, M. 2011. Pharmacognostic and phytochemical investigation of the stem bark of Pistacia integerrima Stew ex Brandis. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research,* 5(16), pp.3891-3895.
8.	*Kataphala Myrica esculenta Buch-Ham.*	Anti-inflammatory activity	Patel, T. 2011. Mast cell stabilizing activity of bark of M. nagi. *Int. J. Pharm. Stu. Res.,* 2, pp.1-6.
9.	*Kataphala Myrica esculenta*	Antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory,	Panthari, P. 2012. Mnagi: A Review on active constituent biological and therapeutic effect.

	Buch-Ham.	Analgesic activity	*Int. J. Pharm. Phrmaceut. Sci.,* 4(5), pp.38-42.
10.	*Rudraksha Elaeocarpus ganitrus Roxb.*	Anti-inflammatory activity	Singh, R. K. and Pandey, B. L. 1999. Anti-inflammatory activity of Elaeocarpus sphaericus fruit extracts in rats. *J. Med. Arom. Plant Sci.,* 21, pp.1030-2.
11.	*Rudraksha Elaeocarpus ganitrus Roxb.*	Analgesic activity	Katavicm P. L. 2007. Indolizidine alkaloids with delta opiod receptor binding affinity from leaves of Elaeocarpus fuscoides. *J. Nat. Prod.,* 69, pp.1295-9.
12.	*Saptaparna Alstonia scholaris R.Br.*	Anti-microbial activity	Phukan, S. N. 2014. Phytochemical and pharmacognostical analysis of Alstonia scholaris (l) RBR: A commonly available medicinal plant in Assam, India. *Res. J. Chem. Sci.,* 4(11), pp.68-71.
13.	*Nimba Azadirachta indica A.Fuss.*	Antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic avtivity	Thani, A. M. and Kumar, D. 2011. Azadirachta indica (Neem) Leaf: A review. *J Pharm Res.,* 4(6), pp.1824.
14.	*Parijaata Nyctanthes arbor-tristis Linn.*	Antipyretic activity	Pujare, V. S. 2013. Pharmacognostical studies of Nyctanthes arbo-tristis L. stem bark – a common but less known folkfore herb. *Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge,* 12(2), pp.284-287.
15.	*Parijaata Nyctanthes arbor-tristis Linn.*	Analgesic and Anti-Inflammatory Activity	Kakoti, B. B., Pradhan, P. and Kumar, M. 2013. Analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities of the methanolic stem bark extract of Nyctanthes arbor-tristis Linn. *BioMed Res Int.,* pp.1-6.
16.	*Kantakikaranja Caesalpinia crista Linn.*	Immunomodulatory activity	Shukla, S., Mehta, A. and Shukla, S. 2009. Immunomodulatory activities of the ethanolic extract of Caesalpinia bonducella seeds. *J Ethnopharmacol,* 125, pp.252-6.
17.	*Kantakikaranja Caesalpinia crista Linn.*	Analgesic, Antipyretic, Anti-Inflammatory activity	Shukla, S. 2010. Studies on antiinflammatory, antipyretic and analgesic properties of Caesalpinia Bonducella F. seed oil in experimental animal models. *Food and Chemical Toxicology,* 48(1), pp.61-64.
18.	*Kantakikaranja Caesalpinia crista Linn.*	Antimalarial activity	Kalauni, S. K. and Tezuka, Y. 2006. Antimalarial activity of cassane and norcassane type diterpenes from Caesalpinia Crista and their structure activity relationship. *Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin,* 29(5), pp.1050-1052.
19.	*Narikela Cocos nucifera Linn.*	Antifungal, antibacterial, antiprotozoal, antiviral activity	Fife, B. 2000. The Healing Miracles of Coconut Oil. *Piccadilly Books Ltd., Health wise Publications,* Colorado Springs, Co., pp.1-46.
20.	*Parushaka Grewia asiatica Linn.*	Analgesic and antipyretic activity	Das, D., Mitra, A. and Hazra, J. 2012. Evaluation of antipyretic and analgesic activity of Parusaka (Grewia asiatica Linn.): an indigenous Indian Plant. *IJRAP,* 3(4), pp.519-

			523.
21.	*Parushaka* *Grewia asiatica Linn.*	Antifungal and Antiviral activity	Kumari, S. and Mazumder, A. 2009. Studies of the antifungal and antiviral activity of methanolic extract of leaves of Grewia asiatica. *Pharmacognosy Journal,* 1(3).
22.	*Parushaka* *Grewia asiatica Linn.*	Anti-malarial and Antiemetic activity	Haq, M. Z. and Ahmad, S. 2012. Antimalarial, antiemetic and antidiabetic potential of Grewia asiatica L. leaves. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research,* 6(16), pp.3087-3092.
23.	*Parushaka* *Grewia asiatica Linn.*	Immunomodulatory activity	Singh, S. and Yadav, A. K. 2014. Evaluation of immunomodulatory activity of Grewia asiatica in laboratory animals. *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research,* 6(7), pp.2820-2826.
24.	*Dadima* *Punica granatum Linn.*	Antibacterial activity	Nair, R. and Chanda, S. V. 2005. Antibacterial activity of Punica granatum exhibited in different solvents. *Ind J Pharm Sci,* 67, pp.239-43.
25.	*Aadraka* *Zingiber officinale Roscoe.*	Anti-inflammatory activity	Mashhadi, N. S., Ghiasvand, S. and Askari, G. 2013. Anti-oxidative and anti-inflammatory effects of ginger in health and physical activity: review of current evidence. *Int J Prev Med,* 4(Suppl 1), pp.S36-S42.
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27.	*Ksheervidaari* *Ipomoea digitata Linn.*	Anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory activity	Manuele, M. G., Ferraro, G. and Anesini, C. 2006. Comparative immunomodulatory effect of Scopoletin on tumoral and normal lymphocytes. *Life Science,* 79, pp.2043-2048 .
28.	*Patola* *Trichosanthes dioica Roxb.*	Anti-bacterial activity	Harit, M. and Rathee, P. S. 1995. The antibacterial activity of the unsaponifiable fraction of the fixed oils of *Trichosanthes dioica* Seeds. *Asian J Chem,* 7:909-11.
29.	*Patola* *Trichosanthes dioica Roxb.*	Anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic activity	Badrul Alam, M., Sarowar Hossain, M. and Sultana Chowdhury, N. 2011. Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic activities of *Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb. fruits. *Journal of Pharmacology and Toxicology,* 6, pp.440-453.
30.	*Devdaali* *Luffa echinata Roxb.*	Anti-inflammatory, Analgesic activity	Sharma, T., Arora, R. and Gill, N. S. 2012. Evaluation of free Radical scavenging, Anti-inflammatory and Analgesic potentials of *Luffa Echinata* seed extract. *J Med Sci,* 12, pp.99-106.
31.	*Draksha* *Vitis vinifera Linn.*	anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity	Aouey, B. and Samet, A. M. 2016. Anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activities of grapevine leaf extract (Vitis vinifera) in mice and identification of its active constituents by LC-MS/MS analyses.

			Biomed Pharmacother, 84, pp.1088-1098.
32.	*Karavellaka Momordica charantia Linn.*	anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity	Sathish Kumar, D. 2010. A medicinal potency of momordica charantia. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research,* 1(2), pp.95-100.
33.	*Shatpushpa Anethum sowa Kurz.*	anti-inflammatory activity	Valadi, A., Nasri, S. and Amir, G. R. 2010. Antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory effects of hydroalcoholic extract from the seed of Anethum graveolens L. *Journal of Medicinal Plants,* 9(34), pp.124-130.
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36.	*Usheer Vetivera zizanioides (Linn.) Nash.*	anti-inflammatory activity	Jagtap, A. G. and Phadke, A. S. 2004. Effect of polyherbal formulation on experimental models of inflammatory bowel diseases. *J. Ethnopharmacol,* 90, pp.195-204.
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41.	*Sahdevi Vernonia cinerea Less.*	Antipyretic activity	Sankar, A. R. Vernonia Cinerea: a review. *IJPSR,* 2, pp.141-145.
42.	*Sahdevi Vernonia cinerea Less.*	Ant- microbial, anti-inflammatory activity	Lakshmi Prabha, J. 2015. Therapeutic uses of Vernonia cinerea - a short review. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research,* 7(4), pp.323-325.
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46.	*Katuka* *Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth*	Antipyretic activity	Rajani, A., Swathi, M., Madhuri, M. Hemamalini, M. 2014. Anti-pyretic activity of methanolic extract of Picrorrhiza kurroa royle ex. Benth. *International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences,* 5(1), pp.340-343.
47.	*Rasna* *Pluchea lanceolata Oliver & Hiern.*	Antimalarial , antimicrobial , anti-inflammatory activity	Ameyaw, Y. and Duker-Eshun, G. 2007. The alkaloid contents of the ethnoplant organs of three anti-malarial medicinal plants species in the eastern region of Ghana. *International Journal of Chemical Science,* 7, pp.48-58.
48.	*Yavasa* *Alhagi camelorum Fisch.*	Anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive and antipyretic activity	Awaad, A. S., Elmeligy, R. M. and Soliman, G. A. 2011. Anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive and antipyretic effects of some desert plants, Alhagi mourorum. *Journal of Saudi Chemical Society,* 15(4), pp.367-373.
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50.	*Dronapushpi* *Leucas cephalotes Spreng.*	anti-inflammatory activity	Abhishek, M., Gupta, V. and Verma, S. K. 2013. Anti-inflammatory activity of different fractions of Leucas cephalotes leaves extract, *International Journal of Current Pharmaceutical Review and Research,* 1(3), pp.28-32.
51.	*Datura* *Datura metel Linn.*	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity	Esmail Al-Snaf, A. 2017. Medical importance of Datura fastuosa (syn: Datura metel) and Datura stramonium - A review. *IOSR Journal of Pharmacy,* 7(2), pp.43-58.
52.	*Vansharochna* *Bambusa arundinacea Willd.*	anti-inflammatory activity	Muniappan, M. and Sundararaj, T. 2003. Anti-inflammatory and antiulcer activities of Bambusa arundinacea. *Journal of Ethnopharmacololgy,* 88, pp.161-167.
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55.	*Moorva Marsdenia tenacissima W.& A.*	Antipyretic activity	Hatapakki, B. C., Suresh, H. M. and Shivkumar, S. I. 2005. Effect of Cassia auriculata Linn flowers against alloxan-induced diabetes in rats. *Journal of Natural Remedies,* 11(2), pp.98-102.
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57.	*Shaivala Ceratophyllum demersum Linn.*	Analgesic, Antipyretic and Anti-Inflammatory	Karale, S. S. 2013. Evaluation of analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory activities of Ceratophyllum Demersum Linn.in albino rats. *Current Pharma Research,* 3(4), pp.1027-1030.
58.	*Yuthika Jasminum pubescens Willd.*	Analgesic, Antipyretic and Anti-Inflammatory activity	Sengar, N., Joshi, A., Prasad, S. K. and Hemalatha, S. 2015. Anti-inflammatory, analgesic and anti-pyretic activities of standardized root extract of Jasminum sambac. *Journal of Ethnopharmacololgy,* 160, pp.140-8.
59.	*Agastyapushpa Sesbania grandiflora*	Antipyretic , anti-bacterial , analgesic activity	Lakshmi, T., Geetha, R. V. and Roy, A. 2011. In vitro Evaluation of Antibacterial activity of Ethanolic and Aqueous leaf extracts of Sesbania grandiflora (Linn) against Clinical Pathogens. *International Journal of Drug Development and Research,* 3(3), pp.217-221.
60.	*Shobhanjana phala Moringa oleifera Lam.*	Antipyretic activity	Hukkeri, V. I., Nagathan, C. V., Karadi, R. and Patil, B. S. 2006. Antipyretic and wound healing activities of Moringa oleifera Lam. in rats. *Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences,* 68(1), pp.124-126.
61.	*Karchari Cucumis trigonus Roxb.*	Analgesic, Antipyretic and Anti-Inflammatory activity	Gopalkrishnan, S. B. and Kolaiarasi, T. 2014. Comparative phytochemical screening of the fruits of Cucumis trigonus roxb. and Cucumis sativuslinn. *World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences,* 3, pp.1455-1468.

3. Discussion

Fever has been conceded as one of the hallmarks of clinical disease since ancient times. It is a physiological disorder in which the temperature is elevated above one's normal temperature. Many proteins, breakdown products of proteins, and certain other substances, especially lipopolysaccharide toxins released from bacterial cell membranes, causes the set-point of the hypothalamic thermostat to

rise. Substances that cause this effect are called Pyrogens. Pyrogens released from degenerating body tissues cause fever during disease conditions (Gyton and Hall, 2010).

According to *Acharya Charak*, *Jvar* (fever) arises from eight causative factors - such as *vata, pitta, kapha, vata-pitta, vata-kapha, pitta-kapha, vata-pitta-kapha* and the eighth as *Agantuka* (exogenous) (Sharma, 2011). In general premonitory symptoms of fever includes fatigue, restlessness, abnormal complexion, abnormal taste, lachrymation, liking for and again aversion to cold, air, sun-heat etc., yawning, body-ache, heaviness, horripilation, anorexia, feeling of darkness, lack of cheerfulness and feeling of cold, specifically, excessive yawning, burning in eyes and dislike for food are observed in cases of *vata, pitta* and *kapha* respectively. All the symptoms are present together in fever caused by aggravation of all *doshas*. In that caused by combination of two *doshas*, symptoms of the concerned *doshas* are found (Sharma, 2010). The *Agantuka jvar* (exogenous) is the eighth type of *jvar* (fever) initiated with pain and caused by *Abhighat* (injury), *Abhishang* (evil organisms), *Abhichar* (spell), and *Abhishap* (curse). It remains as such for a while and later on gets associated with *doshas* (Sastri, 2011).

The pathophysiological basis of *Jvar* (fever) can be studied under following pathogenesis (*Samprapti chakra)*, along with description of the type of drug to be used on the basis of mode of action on evaluating Table 3 (Sharma, 2011).

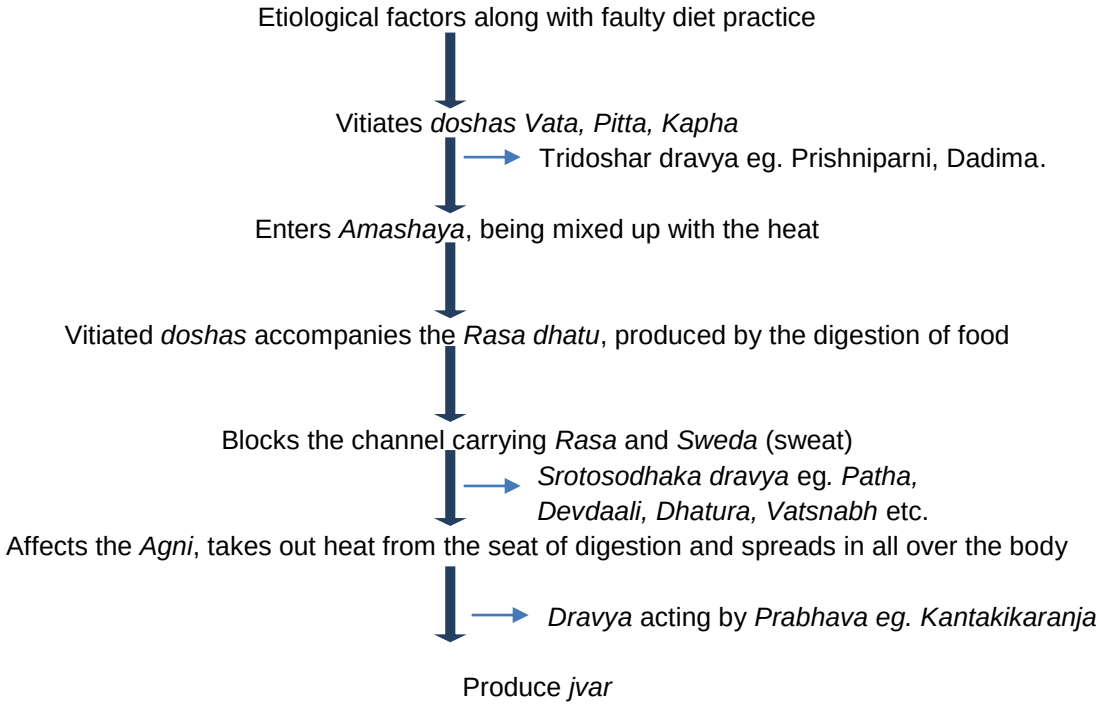

Figure 1: *Pathogenesis of jvar* (*Samprapti chakra)*

Priya nighantu describes about 13 *varga* in total comprising of herbal, mineral, and animal origin drugs. Drugs of *Priya nighantu* are screened for their *jvarhar* action. Total 70 drugs including 3 compound preparations are found to be with *jvarhar* action. Obtained data is registered as per *jvarhar* action which belongs to different *varga* with corresponding references. Also the percentage tabulated represents the fraction of drugs with *jvarhar* action among the total drugs stated under the individual *vargas* (Table 1). Out of 70 drugs 19 drugs (16.52%) belong to *Haritakyadi varga* which include 2 compound formulation, 9 (23.68%) drugs from *Pippaliyadi varga*, 22 (19.29%) belong to *Satpushpadi varga* including 1 compound preparation, *Sharadi varga* has 8 (10.25%), *Suvarnadi varga* 6 (16.66%),

and *Shaak varga* 6 (11.11%). Table 2 also disclose that the drugs included in *Dashmoola* specially *Agnimantha, Prishniparni, Brihati,* and *Kantakari* are described with *jvarhar* action, also *Parnichatushtya* is mentioned with *jvarhar* property. These drugs are also further elaborated with their *jvarhar* action after *Priya nighantu* by other *Ayurvedic Samhitas*. Others drugs like *Lavanga, Nagakeshar, Nimba, Dadima, Patola, Dhanyaka, Kalamegha, Sarpagandha, Rasna* etc. also helps in relieving from *jvar. Usheer, Mushta, Parpata* which is included in *Sadangapaniya* also exhibits *jvarhar* action which is also described by *Acharya Charak* in the Chikitsa of jvar.

Charak also discusses about *Vishamjvar*, also a type of fever which is characterised by "*vishama arambha"* (fever starting from different parts of body), "*vishama kriya*" (irregular nature) and "*vishama kala*" (irregular periodicity) (Madhavakara, 1955). It is classified into five types - *Santaka, Satataka, Anyedyushka, Tritayaka* and *Chaturtaka jvar* according to their involvement in *dhatus* and occurrence of fever (Sastri, 2011). Some drugs are specifically described with *Vishamjvarhar* action like *Sahdevi, Dronapushpi, Saptaparna,* and *Kantakikaranja* along with *Godanti* and *Sphatika* (mineral origin). Person suffering from *jvar* with *kapha* and *pitta* dominancy can be treated with *Nimba*, also *Agastyapushpa* can be prescribed in *Chaturtaka jvar*. Mineral origin drugs characterised under the *Suvarnadi varga* portrays *jvarhar* activity of *Abraka, Hingula, Malla,* and *Dugdhapasana* particularly effecting *sitajvar, pittajvar, vishamjvar* and *jeerna* types of jvar.

Table 3 emphasizes on the pharmacological properties of these *jvarhar* drugs mentioned in *Priya nighantu* helpful in understanding their mode of action.

4. Conclusion

It is a venture on the part of this review paper to culminate the documented herbs in the *Priya nighantu* having *Jvarhar* property. In this study 70 drugs with *Jvarhar* action are assembled in order as mentioned in the *Nighantu* which includes 61 herbal drugs, 3 compound preparations namely *Laghu Panchamoola*, *Dashmoola* and *Parnichatusya* and 6 mineral origin drugs. Also on evaluating the reported pharmacological actions of these drugs (Table 4), various research articles are studied which provides a clear evidence of their *jvarhar* potential. Plants have been a good source of medicine in treating various types of diseases but characterization of many plants and their active compounds has not been done yet. This study will be helpful for further studies on the clinical use of these plants and thus will be beneficial for promoting research and development in the field of medicine and opens new perspective for research and treatment of *Jvar*.

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