



## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### ANTI-PYRETIC DRUGS USED IN AYURVEDA

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#### ABSTRACT

In Ayurvedic Grantha, Veda, Samhita and Lexicons there are many drugs mentioned for the treatment of diseases. In A.P.I. there is collection of these drugs. Under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (A.P.I.) is the book of standards for single drugs included therein and the standards prescribed in the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India is official. Jvara roga is commonly treated with Ayurvedic herbs. In each case, the physician must not only determine which doshas and dhatus are imbalanced, but also the stage of samprapti (pathogenesis). The entry of dosha and ama (toxins) into rasa dhatu (the plasma) causes Jvara. According to Ayurveda, Jvara can either be a disease or a symptom of another disease. Total number of antipyretic single drugs mentioned in A.P.I. part I is 158 and total number of formulations having antipyretic property in A.P.I. part II is 25. The present study is designed to screen all drugs mentioned in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (A.P.I.) used for treatment of Jvara.

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## INTRODUCTION

India, due to its unique variety of geographical and climatic factors, had a rich and varied flora of medicinal plants since the vedic period. No wonder that of a total number of over 15,000 plant species in India about 2000 are known to have medicinal properties and some of them are used even as home-remedies in the rural and remotest parts of the country. The Ayurvedic system of medicine has been prevalent in India since the Vedic period, and still remains the mainstay of medical relief to over 60 per cent of the population of the nation. In earlier times the practitioners of Ayurveda (Vaidya) were themselves collecting herbs and other ingredients and preparing medicines. For the purpose of acquiring raw materials Vaidyas now depend on commercial organizations trading in crude herbal drugs. Likewise, with passage of time a number of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical units have come up for the manufacture of Ayurvedic drugs and formulations on commercial scale. (Anonymous, The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2001) To ensure control over the production and sale of medicines the Drug and Cosmetic Act 1940 was accordingly amended in 1964. According to this act the manufacture should be carried under prescribed hygienic conditions, under the supervision of a person having a prescribed qualification, the raw material used in the preparation of drugs should be genuine and properly

identified and the formula or the true list of all the ingredients contained in the drugs, should be displayed on the label of every container. Under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (A.P.I.) is the book of standards for single and is official. If considered necessary these standards can be amended and the Chairman of the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee authorised to issue such amendments. In A.P.I. there are monographs mentioned for each drug. In monographs of A.P.I. Title, Names of the drugs, Introductory paragraph, Synonyms, Italics, Odour & taste, Mesh number, Weights & measures, Identity, purity & strength, Quantities to be weighed for assays & tests, Constant weight, Constituents, Percentage of solutions, Temperature, Solutions, Reagents & solutions, Solubility, Therapeutic uses & important formulations and Doses. (Anonymous, The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2001) Jvara is the most painful among the diseases. It is known as Jvara because it brings miseries to the body (Jvarayati= to bring misery). No other disease is so serious, so complicated and as difficult of cure as Jvara (fever) is. This is the king of all diseases and different animals it is known differently. It afflicts the body, the senses and the mind. It is exceedingly powerful. This enemy of human beings is invariably associated with dissolutions birth and death (it is told that one gets fever during birth and death).

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Table 1. API PART I VOLUME I (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2001)

S. No.	Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful Part	Dose & Forms
1.	Ativisa	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Ranunculaceae	Tuberous roots	0.6-2.0 g of the drug in powder form
2.	Babbula	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Leguminosae	Stem bark	20-30 g of the drug for decoction
3.	Dhanyaka	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Umbelliferae	Fruits	1-3 g of the drug in powder form
4.	Eranda	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Roots	20-30 g of the drug for decoction
5.	Gambhari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Verbenaceae	Root bark	30 g of the drug for decoction
6.	Guduchi	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Menispermaceae	Stem	3-6 g of the drug in powder form 20-30 g of the drug for decoction
7.	Haritaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	Fruit	3-6 g of the drug in powder form
8.	Kantkari	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Solanaceae	Whole plant	20-30 g of the drug for decoction
9.	Kanyasara	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Liliaceae	Leaves	0.25 g of the drug in powder form 5-10 g of the drug for decoction
10.	Karvira	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Apocynaceae	Leaves	30-125 mg of the drug in powder form
11.	Karkatshrngi	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anacardiaceae	Gall	3-6 g of the drug in powder form
12.	Kiratatikta	<i>Swertia chirata</i>	Gentianaceae	Whole plant	1-3g of the drug in powder form 20-30 g of the drug for decoction
13.	Krishnajiraka	<i>Carum carvi</i>	Umbelliferae	Fruit	1-3 g of the drug in powder form
14.	Patha	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Menispermaceae	Roots	3-6 g of the drug in powder form
15.	Methi	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Fabaceae	Seed	3-6 g of the drug in powder form

Table 2. API PART I VOLUME II (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 1999)

S. No.	Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful Part	Dose & Forms
1.	Bramhi	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Whole plant	1-3 g in powder form
2.	Brhati	<i>Solanum indicum</i>	Solanaceae	Root	10-20 g of the drug for decoction
3.	Dadima	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Punicaceae	Seed	5-10 g of the drug in powder form
4.	Dronapuspi	<i>Leucas cephalotes</i>	Lamiaceae	Whole plant	1-3 g of the drug in powder form 5-10 ml of the drug in juice form
5.	Ervaru	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Seed	3-6 g of seeds
6.	Jayaphala	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Seed	6-12 mg of the drug in powder form
7.	Kakamachi	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae	Whole plant	5-10 ml of the drug in juice form
8.	Karavallaka	<i>Mormordica charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Fresh fruit	10-15 ml juice of fresh drug
9.	Katuka	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Rhizome	1-3 g of the drug in powder from
10.	Methi	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Fabaceae	Seed	3-6 g of the drug in powder from
11.	Mulaka	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Brassicaceae	Root	15-30 ml of the drug in the juice form
12.	Mura	<i>Salinum candollei</i>	Apiaceae	Root	1-3 g of the drug in powder from
13.	Murva	<i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i>	Aslepiadaceae	Root	2-6 g of the drug in powder form 10-20 g of the drug for decoction
14.	Nili	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Fabaceae	Leaf	50-100 g of decoction
15.	Nimba	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Leaf	1-3 g of the drug in powder form 10-20 g of the drug for decoction
16.	Nimba	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Stem	2-4 g of the drug in powder form, Decoction should be used externally
17.	Priyangu	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i>	Verbenaceae	Inflorescence	1-3 g of the drug in powder from
18.	Satahva	<i>Anethum sowa</i>	Apiaceae	Fruit	3-6 g of the drug in powder from
19.	Yavasaka	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant	20-50 g of the drug in the powder from for decoction

Table 3. API PART I VOLUME III (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2001)

S. No.	Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful Part	Dose & Forms
1.	Apamarga	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Root	5-10 g
2.	Aralu	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Simarubaceae	Stem bark	1-3 g
3.	Bharangi	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i>	Verbenaceae	Root	3-6 g. of powder. 10-20 g. of kwatha cum
4.	Bimbi	<i>Coccinea indica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Whole plant	3-6 g. of the drug in powder form. 5-10 ml. (Svarasa)
5.	Draksa	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	Fruit	5-10 g. of the drug
6.	Gambhari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Verbenaceae	Stem	5-10 g. of the drug for decoction
7.	Gojihva	<i>Onosma bracteatum</i>	Boraginaceae	Aerial part	3-6 g. of the drug in powder form
8.	Isvari	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Aristolochiaceae	Root	1-2 g. (For external use also)
9.	Kakajangha	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Root	1-5 g. in powder for
10.	Kakoli	<i>Lilium polyphyllum</i>	Liliaceae	Tuberous root	3-6 g
11.	Kamala	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Nymphaeaceae	Rhizome	10-20 ml. of the drug in juice form. 5-10 g. of the drug in powder form
12.	Kataphala	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	Myricaceae	Fruit	3-5 g
13.	Kataphala	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	Myricaceae	Stem bark	3-5 g
14.	Lasuna	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Liliaceae	Bulb	3 - g. of the drug
15.	Masaparni	<i>Teramus labialis</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant	5-10 g. of the powder
16.	Masoora	<i>Lens culinaris</i>	Fabaceae	Seed	10-20 g
17.	Mudga	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>	Fabaceae	Seed	50-100 g. for yusa
18.	Mulaka	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Brassicaceae	Seed	1-3 g. of the drug in powder form
19.	Musta	<i>Cyprus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	Rhizome	3-6 g. (Powder). 20-30 ml. (Kwatha)
20.	Nagavalli	<i>Piper betle</i>	Piperaceae	Leaf	10-20 ml of Swarasa
21.	Nili	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant	10-20 g. of the drug for decoction
22.	Nirgundi	<i>Vitex nigundo</i>	Verbenaceae	Leaf	10-20 ml. (Swarasa)
23.	Rasna	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i>	Asteraceae	Leaf	25-50 g (Decoction)
24.	Sahdevi	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Asteraceae	Whole plant	10-20 ml (Swarasa) 5-10 g (Powder external use only )
25.	Saileyo	<i>Parmelia perlata</i>	Parmeliaceae	Lichen	1-3 g
26.	Salaparni	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Fabaceae	Root	5-10 g of the drug in powder form. 10-20 g for decoction.
27.	Sali	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Poaceae	Fruit	100 ml Tandulodaka
28.	Sana	<i>Crotolaria juncea</i>	Fabaceae	Seed	1-3 g of the drug in powder form.
29.	Simsapa	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Heart wood	5-10 g of the drug in powder form 10-20g for decoction
30.	Trivrt	<i>Operculina turpenthum</i>	Convolvulaceae	Root	1-3 g of the drug in powder form
31.	Tumbini	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Fresh fruit	10-20 ml of fress drug in juice form
32.	Usira	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Poaceae	Root	3-6 g of the drug in powder form for infusion

Table 4. API PART I VOLUME IV (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2004)

S. No.	Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful Part	Dose & Forms
1.	Aparajita	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	Leaf	Root powder 1-3 g Seed powder 1-3 g Leaf powder 2-5 g
2.	Dadima	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Punicaceae	Fresh fruit	15-30 ml
3.	Dadima	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Punicaceae	Fruit rind	Powder 3-6 g
4.	Devdaru	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Pinaceae	Heart wood	3-6 g of the drug in the powder form
5.	Dhattura	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae	Whole plant	100-200 mg
6.	Durva	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Whole plant	Svarasa 10 -20 ml
7.	Gambhari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Verbenaceae	Stem bark	3-5 g
8.	Karcara	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i>	Ziniberaceae	Rhizome	1-3 g of the drug in powder form
9.	Kharjura	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Araceae	Dried fruit	10-15 g
10.	Krishnasariva	<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Root	5-10 g
11.	Kunduru	<i>Boswellia serrata</i>	Burseraceae	Exudate	1-3 g
12.	Madayanti	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	Leaf	5-10 ml. (Swarasa)
13.	Mandukaparni	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	Whole plant	3-6 g
14.	Mudgaparni	<i>Vigna trilobata</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant	3-5 g
15.	Nirgundi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Verbenaceae	Root	10-20 ml.
16.	Patalai	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i>	Bignoniaceae	Stem bark	3-6 g in powder form 10-30 g for decoction in divided dose
17.	Pippali	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae	Fruit	1-3 g
18.	Priyala	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	Anacardiaceae	Stem bark	5-10 g
19.	Priyangu	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i>	Verbenaceae	Fruit	1-2 g of the drug in powder form
20.	Prishnaparni	<i>Uraria picta</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant	20-50 g powder for decoction
21.	Puskara	<i>Inularia cernosa</i>	Asteraceae	Root	1-3 g of the drug in powder form
22.	Varsabhu	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Aizoaceae	Root	2-5 g of the drug in the powder form
23.	Vasa	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i>	Acanthaceae	Root	3-6 g.

Table 5. API PART I VOLUME V (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2006)

S. No.	Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful Part	Dose & Forms
1.	Amra Haridra	<i>Curcuma amada</i>	Ziniberaceae	Rhizome	2-4 g
2.	Ankolah	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>	Alangiaceae	Leaf	2-10 g
3.	Aragvadha	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Fabaceae	Stem bark	50-100 ml kvatha
4.	Corakah	<i>Angelica glauca</i>	Apiaceae	Root & Root stock	3-6 g
5.	Darbha	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Poaceae	Root	10-20 g for decoction
6.	Dhanvayasah	<i>Fagonia cretica</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Whole plant	5-10 g powder 40-80 ml phanta
7.	Dravanti	<i>Jatropha glandulifera</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Seed	250-500 mg after purification
8.	Elavalukam	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Rosaceae	Seed	3-6 g
9.	Ghonta	<i>Ziziphus xyopyrus</i>	Rhamnaceae	Fruit	3-6g
10.	Itkata	<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i>	Fabaceae	Root	3-6 g
11.	Itkata	<i>Sesbania bispinosa</i>	Fabaceae	Stem	3-6 g
12.	Jalapippali	<i>Phylla nodiflora</i>	Verbenaceae	Whole plant	2-3 g powder ½ to 2 ml juice
13.	Kakajangha	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Seed	1-3 g
14.	Kakanaja	<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	Solanaceae	Fruit	5-10 g in the powder form
15.	Kaliyaka	<i>Coccinium fenestratum</i>	Manispermaceae	Root & Stem	2-6 g
16.	Karkasha	<i>Momordica dioica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Root	3-6 g
17.	Karnasphota	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae	Seed	1-2 g
18.	Karnasphota	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Sapindaceae	Root	1-3 g
19.	Kebuka	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	3-6 g
20.	Khubkalan	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Brassicaceae	Seed	3-6 g
21.	Ksirakakoli	<i>Fritillaria roylei</i>	Liliaceae	Bulb	3-5 g in the powder form
22.	Mahameda	<i>Polygonatum cirrhifolium</i>	Liliaceae	Rhizome & Root	3-6 g
23.	Nimba	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Root bark	3-5 g
24.	Nimba	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Flower	2-4 g puspacurna 10-20 ml puspavarasa 1-2 g churna 5-10 drops of oil.
25.	Nimba	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Fruit	1-2 g churna 5-10 drops of oil.
26.	Piluh	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Salvadoraceae	Fruit	3-6 g
27.	Piluh	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Salvadoraceae	Leaf	3-6 g
28.	Piluh	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Salvadoraceae	Root bark	10-20 g for decoction
29.	Pudinah	<i>Mentha viridis</i>	Lamiaceae	Aerial part	5-10 ml patra svarasa 20-40 ml phanta 1-3 drops taila.
30.	Pullani	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>	Combretaceae	Leaf	3-6 g
31.	Pullani	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>	Combretaceae	Root	3-6 g
32.	Pullani	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>	Combretaceae	Stem	3-6 g
33.	Riddhi	<i>Habenaria intermedia</i>	Orchidaceae	Tuber	3-6 g
34.	Rohisa	<i>Cymbopogon martinii</i>	Poaceae	Whole plant	10-20 g
35.	Sarpagandha	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>	Apocynaceae	Root	1-2 g
36.	Svetapunarnava	<i>Bauerhaavia verticillata</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Root	5-15 g
37.	Tailaparnah	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Leaf	1-2 g
38.	Vanyajiraka	<i>Centratherum anthelminthicum</i>	Asteraceae	Fruit	1-3 g
39.	Visala	<i>Trichosanthes bracteata</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Root	1-3 g
40.	Vyaghranakha	<i>Capparis sepriaria</i>	Capparidaceae	Fruit	2-6 g

Table 6. API PART I VOLUME VI (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2009)

S. No.	Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful Part	Dose & Forms
1.	Adari	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Mimosaceae	Leaf	Powder : 3-6 g
2.	Bhutakesi	<i>Selinum vaginatum</i>	Apiaceae	Fruit	Powder : 1-3 g
3.	Bhutakesi	<i>Selinum vaginatum</i>	Apiaceae	Rhizome	Powder : 1-3 g
4.	Bijapatra	<i>Adiantum capillus- veneris</i>	Adiantaceae	Whole plant	Powder : 1-3 g Juice : 10-20 ml
5.	Brhati	<i>Solanum anguivi</i>	Solanaceae	Whole plant	Powder : 3-6 g Decoction : 40-80 ml
6.	Canaka	<i>Cicera rietinum</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant	Powder : 5-20 g.
7.	Daruharidra	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	Berberidaceae	Fruit	Powder : 3-5 g.
8.	DvipantaraDamanaka	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Asteraceae	Whole plant	1-2 g
9.	Gandhasipha	<i>Pavonia odorata</i>	Malvaceae	Whole plant	Powder : 3-6 g
10.	Grismachatraka	<i>Mollugo cervianaseringe</i>	Aizoaceae	Whole plant	Powder : 3-6 g
11.	Goksura	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Whole plant	Powder : 3-6 g Decoction : 50-100 ml
12.	Hastisundi	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Boraginaceae	Aerial part	Powder : 3-6 g
13.	Jalakumbhi	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Araceae	Whole plant	Powder : 3-5g Juice : 10-20 ml
14.	Jivanti	<i>Leptadenia retiiiculata</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Root	Powder : 3-6 g
15.	Karaphsa	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Apiaceae	Root	Powder : 5-7 g
16.	Katugulma	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	Rutaceae	Whole plant	Powder: 0.5-2 g
17.	Kesaraja	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i>	Asteraceae	Whole plant	Powder : 3-6 g
18.	Ketaki	<i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i>	Pandanaceae	Stilt Root	Powder : 1-2g Decoction : 30-50 ml
19.	Kumarivetra	<i>Calamus thwaitesii</i>	Araceae	Rhizome	Powder : 3-6 g
20.	Nahi	<i>Enicostemma axillare</i>	Gentianaaceae	Whole plant	Powder : 1-3 g
21.	Pita Kancanara	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Bud	Powder : 1-3 g
22.	Salparni	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant	Powder : 6-12 g Decoction : 50-100 ml
23.	Saurabhanimba	<i>Murraya koeniggi</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf	Powder : 3-6 g Juice : 10-20 ml
24.	Sitivaraka	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Seed	3-6 g
25.	Slesmataka	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Boraginaceae	Fruit	Syrup of ripened fruit : 10-20 ml
26.	Sphitakitari	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Dryopteridaceae	Rhizome	Powder : 1-3 g
27.	Sukanasa	<i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Rhizome	Powder : 3-5 g
28.	Trayamana	<i>Gentiana kurroo</i>	Gentianaceae	Rhizome	Powder : 1-3 g
29.	Tuvaraka	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandra</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Seed	Powder : 1-3 g
30.	Vetra	<i>Calamus rotang</i>	Arecaceae	Rhizome	Powder : 5-10g Decoction : 50-100 ml
31.	Gandhapurapatrataila	<i>Gaultheria fragratissima</i>	Ericaceae	oil	0.1-0.5 ml
32.	Goghrtā	-	-	-	5-20 ml
33.	Peppermint- Satva	-	-	-	10-30 mg
34.	Sarkara	-	-	-	5-30 g
35.	Tailaparnataila	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Oil	1-5 drops

Table 7. API PART I VOLUME VII (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2009)

S. No.	Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful Part	Dose & Forms
1.	Gairika	-	-	-	250-500 mg of suddha Gairika

Table 8. API PART I VOLUME VIII (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2011)

S. No.	Name	Botanical Name	Family	Useful Part	Dose & Forms
1.	Brahmi	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Whole plant	1-3 g in powder form
2.	Haritaki	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Combretaceae	Fruit	3-6 g of the drug in powder form
3.	Kalamegha	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Aerial part	1-3 g of the drug in powder form
4.	Kantakari	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Solanaceae	Whole plant	20-30 g of the drug for decoction
5.	Mandukaparni	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Apiaceae	Whole plant	3-6 g
6.	Satavari	<i>Asparagus recemosus</i>	Liliaceae	Tuberous root	3-6 g of the drug

Table 9. API PART II VOLUME I (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2008)

S. No.	Name	Dose & Forms	Ref.
1.	Astangavaleha	2-5 g daily in divided doses	AFI, Part- I, 3:1
2.	Kusmandaka rasayana	20 g daily in divided doses	AFI, Part- I, 3:7
3.	Vasavaleha	12 g daily in divided doses	AFI, Part- I, 3:26
4.	Amalakyadiurna	5-10 g daily in divided doses	AFI, Part-I, 7:3
5.	Balacaturbhadrikaurna	0.5-1 g daily in divided dose	AFI, Part-I, 7: 24
6.	Talisadyaurna	5 g daily in divided dose	AFI, Part-I,7:13
7.	Dasamulasatpalaka ghrta	12 g daily in divided daily in devided doses	AFI, Part-I,6:17
8.	Kalyanaka ghrta	12 g daily in divided doses	AFI, Part-I,6:7
9.	Pancagavya ghrta	12 g daily in divided	AFI, Part-I,6:25
10.	Triphala ghrta	12 g daily in divided	AFI, Part-I,6:14

**Table 10. API PART II VOLUME II (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2008)**

S. No.	Name	Dose & Forms	Ref.
1.	Amrtarista	15-30 ml orally with equal amount of water after meals twice a day	AFI, Part- I, 1:2
2.	Asokarista	15-30 ml orally with equal amount of water after meals twice a day	AFI, Part- I, 1:5
3.	Draksasava	15-30 ml orally with equal amount of water after meals twice a day	AFI, Part- II, 1:1
4.	Kutajarista	15-30 ml orally with equal amount of water after meals twice a day	AFI, Part- I, 1:11
5.	Punarnavadyarista	15-30 ml orally with equal amount of water after meals twice a day	AFI, Part- II, 1:2
6.	Punarnavasava	15-30 ml orally with equal amount of water after meals twice a day	AFI, Part- I, 1:23
7.	Dasmula haritaki	6-12 g twice a day	AFI, Part- I, 3:14
8.	Indukanta ghrta - A	6-12 g twice a day	AFI, Part- I, 6:5
9.	Indukanta ghrta - A	6-12 g twice a day	AFI, Part- I, 6:5
10.	Saptavimsatika guggulu	2-3 g daily in divided doses	AFI, Part- I, 5:11

**Table 11. API PART II VOLUME III (Anonymous, the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India, 2011)**

S. No.	Name	Dose	Ref.
1.	Parpatarka	10-20 ml per day in divided doses	AFI, Part- III, 2:9
2.	Satahvarka	10-20 ml per day in divided doses	AFI, Part- III, 2:15
3.	Bala taila	5-10 ml per day in divided doses	AFI, Part- I, 8:33
4.	Mahanarayana taila	5-10 ml per day in divided doses	AFI, Part- I, 8:45
5.	Eladi gutika	2-4 g per day in divided doses with honey	AFI, Part- I, 12:3

## DISCUSSION

Drugs from whole A.P.I. were screened for the antipyretic action. In A.P.I. part I there are total 600 monographs out of which antipyretic property is present in 171 monographs. In A.P.I. part I volume I there are 80 monographs out of which 15 monographs are having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part I volume II there are 78 monographs out of which 19 monographs are having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part I volume III there are 100 monographs out of which 32 monographs are having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part I volume IV there are 68 monographs out of which 23 monographs are having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part I volume V there are 92 monographs out of which 40 monographs are having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part I volume VI there are 101 monographs out of which 35 monographs are having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part I volume VII there are 21 monographs out of which 1 monograph is having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part I volume VIII there are 60 monographs out of which 6 monographs are having antipyretic property. In A.P.I. part II there are total 152 monographs out of which antipyretic property is present in 25 monographs. In A.P.I. part II volume I there are 50 monographs out of which 10 monographs are having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part II volume II there are 51 monographs out of which 10 monographs are having antipyretic property, in A.P.I. part II volume III there are 51 monographs out of which 5 monographs are having antipyretic property.

## Conclusion

In the present study we studied all drugs mentioned in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (A.P.I.) to find out drugs having arshaoghna property. Total number of antipyretic single drugs mentioned in A.P.I. part I is 158 and total number of formulations having antipyretic property in A.P.I. part II is 25.

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