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A REVIEW OF TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINE USED AS ANTIPYRETIC

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ABSTRACT :

Analgesic from the family of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have probably been used for more than 2000 years. The currently available analgesic and antipyretic drugs in allopathic system of medicine are not so effective in combating wide variety of complications. In the last few years there has been an exponential growth in the field of herbal medicine and these drugs are gaining popularity both in developing and developed countries because of their natural origin and less side effects. Many traditional medicines in use are derived from medicinal plants, minerals and organic matter .The World Health Organization (WHO) has listed 21,000 plants, which are used for medicinal purposes around the world. Among these 2500 species are in India, out of which 150 species are used commercially on a fairly large scale. India is the largest producer of medicinal herbs and is called as botanical garden. The remedial measure may lie in the *Ayurvedic* system of medicine. This paper will discuss the benefits with use of herbal medicines as Antipyretic activity.

Key words: antipyretic, analgesic, tulsi, neem.

INTRODUCTION: Herbal medicine is based on the fact that plants contain natural substances that can promote health and alleviate illness. In recent times, focus on plant research has increased all over the world and a large body of evidence has been collected to show immense potential of medicinal plants used in various traditional systems.Traditional Indian system of medicine such as *Ayurveda* is based on holistic treatment of diseases primarily relying on naturally occurring medicinal substances drug. Most ayurvedic preparations are polyherbal which take care of the multiple components of disease conditions. The group of antipyretic drugs has been defined in *Charak Samhita*. *Ayurveda*, the ancient healing system of India, has steadily increased its popularity in the western world in recent years. This 5000 year old system of medicine recommends a combination of lifestyle management (which include diet, exercise and meditation), and treatment with specific herbs and minerals to cure various diseases. The botanicals in the *Ayurvedic* materia medica have been proven to be safe. Herbal care or traditional system of medicine are used throughout the world and from century's herbs have been the original source for most of the drugs. Medicinal plants contain so many chemical compounds which are the major source of

therapeutic agents to cure human diseases. Recent discovery and advancement in medicinal and aromatic plants have led to the enhancement of health care of mankind. Various medicinal plants like *Neem, Arjuna, Aswagandha, Tulsi,* etc. traditionally used for treating fever. The extract prepared from the heartwood of *Acacia catechu*, stem bark leaves of *Vitex nigundo* etc. reported to have antipyretic activity in rats. Safe and effective, through several hundred to several thousand years of use.

No.	Latin Name	Family	Traditional Name	Part Used	Activity
1	*Acorus calamus*	*Araceae*	*Vacha*	Rhizomes	Antipyretic, analgesic
2	*Polygonum glabrum*	*Polygonaceae*	*Rakta rohida*	Plant juice, root stock	Antipyretic
3	*Amaranthus spinosus*	*Amaranthaceae*	*Amaranth (apamarga)*	Leaves	Antipyretic
4	*Geniosporum prostatum*	*Laminaceae*	*bhumitulsi*	Whole plant	antipyretic
5	*Ficus bengalensis*	*Moraceae*	*Vat*	leaves	Antipyretic, analgesic
6	*Withania somnifera*	*Solanaceae*	*Ashvagandha*	Roots	Antipyretic, analgesic
7	*Saraca asoca*	*Leguminosae*	*Ashok a*	Seeds	Antipyretic, anti-inflammatory
8	*Cinnamomum tamala*	*Lauraceae*	*Tamalpatra*	leaves	Antipyretic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory
9	*Dolichandrone falcata*	*Bignoniaceae*	*Medshingi*	Stem bark	Antipyretic
10	*Asparagus racemosus*	*Liliaceae*	*Shatavari*	Rhizome	Antipyretic
11	*Helicteres isora*	*Sterculiaceae*	*Murva*	Root	Antipyretic
12	*Grewia asiatica*	*Tiliaceae*	*Parusaka*	Fruit	Antipyretic, analgesic
13	*Cissampelos pareira*	*Menispermacea e*	*Patha*	Root	Antipyretic
14	*Hygrophilla spinosa*	*Acanthaceae*	*Kokilaksha*	Leaves	Anti-inflammatory, antipyretic
15	*Fumaria indica*	*Fumariaceae*	*Parpatak*	Whole plant	antipyretic
16	*Curcuma longa*	*Zingiberaceae*	*Haridra*	Rhizomes	Anti inflammatory, antipyretic
17	*Sorghum vulgare*	*Poaceae*	*Sorghum*	Plant	Antipyretic
18	*Pedalium murex*	*Pedaliaceae*	*Gokshur*	Fruit	Antipyretic

19	*Cassia occidentalis*	*caesalpinaceae*	*Kasmard*	Leaves	Analgesic, antipyretic
20	*Piper nigrum*	*Piperaceae*	*Maricha*	Fruit	Antipyretic, analgesic
21	*Evolvulus alsinoides*	*convulvulaceae*	*Shankhapushpi*	Whole plant	Antipyretic, anti inflammatory, anti diarrheal
22	*Cardiospermum halicacabum*	*sapindacae*	*Karnaspotaka (kakataki)*	Whole plant	Antipyretic
23	*Capparis zeylanica*	*Capparaceae*	*Govindaphal*	Whole [plant	Antipyretic
24	*Vitex nigundo*	*Verbenaceae*	*Nirgundi*	leaves	Antipyretic
25	*Coccinia indica*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Bimbi*	Fruit	Antipyretic, anti diabetic, analgesic, anti inflammatory, hepatoprotective
26	*Aegle marmelos*	*Rutaceae*	*Bilva*	Leaves	Antipyretic
27	*Argyreia speciosa*	*Convulvulaceae*	*Vriddhadaru*	Root	Antipyretic
28	*Tricosanthus tricuspidata*	*Tricosanthes*	*Indrayan*	Leaves	Antipyretic
29	*Terminalia bellerica*	*Combretaceae*	*Bibhitaki*	Fruit	Antipyretic, analgesic
30	*Ocimum sanctum*	*Labiatae*	*Tulasi*	Leaves	Antipyretic
31	*Azardiracta indica*	*Meliaceae*	*Neem*	Leaves	Antipyretic
32	*Centella asiatica*	*Umbellifera e*	*Bramhi*	Whole plant	Antipyretic
33	*Coriandrum sativum*	*Umbelliferae*	*Dhanyaka*	Leaves, seeds	Antipyretic, carminative
34	*Tamarindus indica*	*caesalpinaceae*	*Imlika*	Fruit	Antipyretic, expectorent
35	*Cinchona officinalis*	*Rubiaceae*	*Cinchona*	Bark	Antipyretic
36	*Santalum album*	*Santalaceae*	*Shweta chandan*	Bark oil	Antipyretic, sedative
37	*Tricosanthus dioica*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Patol*	Fruit	Antipyretic, laxative
38	*Aconitum ferox*	*Ranunculaceae*	*Vatsanabha*	Rhizomes	Antipyretic
39	*Alstonia scholaris*	*Apocyanaceae*	*Saptaparna*	Leaves, bark, milky juice	Antipyretic, stimulant
40	*Cocculus cordifolia*	*Menispermacea e*	*Amrutvalli*	Stem, leaves, root	Antipyretic, aphrodisiac

41	*Rubia cordifolia*	*Rubiaceae*	*Manjishta*	roots	Antipyretic, astringent
42	*Swertia chirata*	*Gentianceae*	*Kirattikta*	Whole plant	Antipyretic
43	*Tinospora cordifolia*	*Menispermaceae*	*Guduchi*	Stem, root	Antipyretic
44	*Allium sativum*	*Lilliaceae*	*Lashun*	Bulb, oil	Antipyretic, antiseptic
45	*Eclipta erecta*	*Compositae*	*Brhingaraj*	Roots, leaves	Antipyretic, emetic
46	*Anacardium occidentale*	*Anacardiaceae*	*kaju*	Fruit,seed, bark, oil	Antipyretic, irritant
47	*Cannabis sativa*	*cannabinaceae*	*Bhanga*	Leaves, dried florescence	Antipyretic, analgesic
48	*Momordica charantia*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Karela (katu tumbi)*	Fruit , leaves, seeds	Antipyretic, anti diabetic
49	*Bambusa vulgaris*	*Germinae*	*Vansha*	Shoot,seeds , roots, leaves	Antipyretic, diuretic
50	*Piper betel*	*Piperaceae*	*Tambul patra*	leaves	Antipyretic, carminative
51	*Acacia nilotica*	*Leguminaceae*	*babul*	Roots	Analgesic,antipyretic
52	*Bauhinia racemosa lam*	*Caesalpinaceae*	*Ashmantak*	Stem bark	Antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic
53	*Bauhinia racemosa linn.*	*Caesalpinaceae*	*Kanchanar*	Stem bark	Antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic
54	*Cissus quadrangularis*	*Vitaceae*	*Asthishrunkhala*	Whole plant	Antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, fracture healing
55	*Terminalia arjuna*	*combretaceae*	*Arjun*	Bark	Antioxidant, antipyretic, cardio protective

CONCLUSION: From this study, it is clear that the medicinal plants play a vital role against various diseases. Various herbal plants and plant extracts have significant Antipyretic and other activity in different animal models. Our review result shows that above-mentioned medicinal plants could prevent Fever with specific dose of individual drug. A variety of botanical products have been reported to possess that activity. Hence the review study concludes that the herbal drug possesses antipyretic activity and it has been proved by different

animal models which give many links to develop the future trials.

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