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Review on *Karpuradi Varga* of *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*

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ABSTRACT

Bhavaprakasha Nighantu is an important and widely accepted treatise in *Ayurveda* with respect to Dravyaguna chiefly about Dravyas (*Aushadha, Ahara, Dhatu varga*). It includes *Nirukthi, Paryaya, Guna Karma* and *Prayoga*. The author has explained 23 *Varga*'s and *Vargeekarana* (classification of *Varga*'s) was made based on similarity in *Swarupa* (morphology) or *GunaKarma*. *Karpooradi varga* includes 52 drugs which are *Sugandhi Dravyas* (aromatic drugs). This paper aims to review the drugs mentioned in *Karpooradi varga* of *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*.

KEYWORDS

Karpooradi Varga, Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, Dravya, Varga



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INTRODUCTION

Bhavaprakasha is a significant work of *Ayurveda* which is enumerated one among “*Laghutrayi*”¹. It is one of the classical works of Bhavamishra written in 16th century². He has divided *Bhavaprakasha* into two portions one being *Samhitha* portion, further it is divided into *Poorvakhanda*, *Madhyamakhanda* and *Uttarakhanda*. The *Madhyamakhanda* of *Bhavaprakasha* treatise is the *Nighantu* Portion which is popularly known as *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu* and it is the most appreciated text among all *Nighantu*. The *Nighantu* is deemed to be developed from all *Samhitha* and scientifically used for various classification of the drugs found in ancient drug related text of *Ayurveda*³. It includes explanation of 426 drugs in 23 *Vargas*⁴. The *Nighantu* is been commentated by K.C.Chunekar⁵ and edited by Gangasaheb pandey. Commentator has added chemical constituents, *Amayika Prayoga*, dosage with substituent and adulterant of the drug.

Nighantu starts with *Haritakyadi Varga* and ends with *Parishista*.

Table 1 Conceptual study⁷

S N	Name	Botanical name/Family	Synonyms	<i>Rasapanchaka</i>	<i>Rogaghnata</i>	Special points
1	<i>Karpoora</i>	<i>Borneo camphor</i> Lauraceae	<i>Sitaabhru</i> <i>Himavaaluka</i>	<i>Tikta, katu, madhura</i> <i>Laghu, Tikshna</i> <i>Sheeta</i> <i>Katu</i>	<i>Daha</i> <i>Trishna</i> <i>Dourgandya</i> <i>Nashana</i>	Types of <i>Karpoora</i> 1. <i>Pakwa</i> 2. <i>Apakwa</i> Commentator

Karpooradi Varga being the second *Varga* includes 55 drugs, where *Karpoora* is the first drug explained and the last drug being *Prapoundarika*⁶. Most of the drugs of this *Varga* is said to be *Sugandhayukta* (aromatic drugs). Speciality of the *Varga* is, the author has included the types, *Sreshta Lakshana* of the drugs followed by its therapeutic uses. Though majority of drugs in the *Varga* are *Sugandhayukta* (aromatic), the author has given more importance to the use of drugs in disease condition than its use in the form of *Ahara dravya* or *Varnya dravya*. Author also added *Tyajya* (*Ahita Ahara* and *Vihara*) related to drugs.

OBJECTIVES

To review the drugs of *Karpooradi varga* of *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*.

This paper is broadly classified into three headings:

- Conceptual study
- Discussion
- Conclusion



						1.Bheemaseni 2.Chini /Japaniya 3.Patri/Nagi 4.Krutrima
2	Chinaka Karpoora	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Lauraceae			<i>Kushta Kandu</i>	
3	Kasturi	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i> Cervidae	<i>Mruganabhi Mrugamada</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta Guru Ushna Katu</i>	<i>Chardi Visha</i>	Types 1.Kamadesha 2.Nepala desha 3.Kashmira desha Commentator 1.Rus 2. Assam 3. China
4	Latha kasturi/ Mushka beeja	<i>Hibiscus abelmoscheus</i> Linn. Malvaceae	<i>Kasturika</i>	<i>Tikta, Madhura, Katu Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna Sita Katu</i>	<i>Trishna Basti roga</i>	Commentator One more species Hibiscus tetraphyllus
5.	Gandhama rjara viryam/ Jabhada kasturi	<i>Viverra zibetha</i> Viverridae		<i>Doshagnata Kaphavatahara</i>	<i>Kandu Kushta Vrishya</i>	Dosage 125mg-500mg
6	Chandana	<i>Santalum album</i> Santalaceae	<i>Shrikanda Malayaja</i>	<i>Tikta, Madhura Ruksha, Laghu Katu Sita</i>	<i>Trishna Daha Raktadosha</i>	Types 1.Chandana 2.Rakta Chandana 3.Peeta Chandana 4.Kuchandana
7	Peeta Chandana/ Kalambak a	<i>Jateorhiza palmate</i> Menispermaceae	<i>Kaaliyaka Peetabha</i>	<i>Tikta, Madhura Ruksha, Guru Katu Sita</i>	<i>Vyanga</i>	Commentary In south India- <i>Methika</i> is considered as <i>Kaaliyaka</i>
8	Rakta Chandana	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Papilionaceae	<i>Raktanga Pravalaphala</i>	<i>Tikta, Madhura Ruksha, Guru Katu Sita</i>	<i>Jwara Vrana Trishna</i>	Commentary <i>Patanga/Kuchandan a</i> can be taken as source for <i>Rakta Chandana</i>
9	Pattanga	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> Caesalpinaceae	<i>Ranjana Kuchandana</i>	<i>Madhura Ruksha Katu Sita</i>	<i>Daha Vrana</i>	



10	Agaru	<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i> Thymelaeaceae	<i>Loha Krimija</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta Tikshna, Laghu, Snigdha Katu Ushna</i>	<i>Netra roga Karna roga</i>	Agar is the pathological product of a fungal disease contracted by the tree chiefly through wounds on trunk.
11	Devadaru	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> Pinaceae	<i>Bhadradharu Daru</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu, Kashya Snigdha, Laghu Katu Ushna</i>	<i>Prameha Vibandha Jwara</i>	Commentary Few people consider Kashtadaru as Devadaru.
12	Sarala	<i>Pinus longifolia</i> Pinaceae	<i>Peeta vriksha Surabhidayaka</i>	<i>Madhura, Tikta Laghu, Snigdha Katu Ushna</i>	<i>Sweda Daha Murcha</i>	<i>Niryasa – Gandhabiroja</i>
13	Tagara/Pinda Tagara	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i> Valerianaceae	<i>Kalanusarya Kutila</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu, Kashaya Laghu, Snigdha Katu Ushna</i>	<i>Visha Apasmara</i>	Types 1. <i>Tagara</i> 2. <i>Pinda Tagara</i>
14	Padmaka	<i>Prunus puddum</i> Rosaceae	<i>Padmagandhi Padmahavya</i>	<i>Kashaya, Tikta Laghu, Snigdha Katu Sheeta</i>	<i>Visarpa Kushta Garbhasamst hapana</i>	
15	Guggulu	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> Burseraceae	<i>Devadhoopa Poora</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu, Madhura, Kashaya Tikshna, Sara, Sukshma, Laghu</i>	<i>Prameha Medoroga Vrushya</i>	Types 1. <i>Mahishaksa</i> 2. <i>Mahaneela</i> 3. <i>Kumuda</i> 4. <i>Padma</i> 5. <i>Hiranyaksha</i> Navina guggulu: Brihmana Purana guggulu: Lekhana
16	Sarala	Oleo resin of <i>Pinus longifolia</i> Pinaceae	<i>Shrivaasa Shriveshtha</i>	<i>Tikta, Kashaya Laghu, Snigdha, Sara Katu Ushna</i>	<i>Kandu Vrana</i>	
17	Raala	Resin of <i>Shorea robusta</i> Dipterocarpaceae	<i>Devadhoopa Sarvarasa</i>	<i>Tikta, Kashaya Guru Katu Sheeta</i>	<i>Jwara Atisara</i>	
18	Kundururu	Gum resin of <i>Boswellia serrata</i>	<i>Mukunda Sugandha</i>	<i>Madhura, Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Jwara Mukha roga Sweda</i>	Adulterant <i>Garuga Pinnata</i>



		Burseraceae		<i>Guru, Snigdha, Tikshna, Madhura, Ushna</i>		
19	Shilarasa	<i>Liquidamber orientalis</i> Hamamelidaceae	<i>Kapitaila Turushka</i>	<i>Katu, Snigdha, Madhura, Ushna</i>	<i>Kushta, Jwara, Vrushya</i>	
20	Jathiphala	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Myristicaceae	<i>Jathikosha Malathiphala</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya, Laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna, Katu, Ushna</i>	<i>Krimi, Swasa, Pinasa</i>	Substitute <i>Myristica malabarica</i>
21	Jathipatri (Aril)	<i>Myristica fragrans</i> Myristicaceae		<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya, Laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna, Katu, Ushna</i>	<i>Vaivarnya, Aruchi, Hrudroga</i>	
22	Lavanga	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> Myrtaceae	<i>Devakusuma Shrisanga</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna, Katu, Ushna</i>	<i>Kasa, Swasa, Kshaya</i>	Adulterants Mother cloves, Exhausted cloves
23	Sthula Ela	<i>Amomum subulatum</i> Zingiberaceae	<i>Bhadraaila Pruthwika</i>	<i>Katu, Laghu, Ruksha, Katu, Ushna</i>	<i>Kasa, Basti roga, Mukha roga</i>	In Kerala – Peucedanum grande is used
24	Ela	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>	<i>Dravidi Sukshma ela</i>	<i>Katu, Madhura, Laghu, Ruksha, Madhura, Sheeta</i>	<i>Mutrakrcchra, Kasa, Swasa</i>	South India- Fruits of 1. <i>Heracleum rigens</i> 2. <i>Multiradiatum gamble</i>
25	Twak patra	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Lauraceae	<i>Varanga Utkata</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Madhura, Laghu, Tikshna, Katu, Ushna</i>	<i>Pinasa, Kandu, Arshas</i>	
26	Darusita	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanica</i> Lauraceae	<i>Tanutwak Swadhi</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Madhura, Laghu, Tikshna, Katu, Ushna</i>	<i>Shukrala, Mukha shosha, Trshna</i>	
27	Patrakam	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> Nees & Eberm Lauraceae	<i>Patra Patranamaka</i>	<i>Madhura, Tikshna, Picchila, Laghu, Katu, Ushna</i>	<i>Aruchi, Peenasa, Arshas</i>	



28	Nagakeshara	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Guttiferae	<i>Nagapushpa</i> <i>Champeya</i> <i>Nagakinjalaka</i>	<i>Kashaya</i> <i>Ruksha, Laghu</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Ushna</i>	<i>Jwara</i> <i>Kushta</i> <i>Visarpa</i>	Adulterants 1. <i>Ochrocarpus longifolius</i> 2. <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>
29	Keshara/ Kumkuma	<i>Crocus sativus</i> Iridaceae	<i>Rakta</i> <i>Sankocha</i> <i>Kashmira</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta</i> <i>Snigdha</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Ushna</i>	<i>Vyanga</i> <i>Shiroroga</i> <i>Vrana</i>	Purity test: When mixed with spirit, the colour changes to red and colour of <i>Keshara</i> remains the same
30	Gorochana	<i>Extractum fellis bovine</i> Serpent stone/ Bezoar	<i>Mangalya</i> <i>Rochana</i>	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Garbhasrava</i> <i>Unmada</i> <i>Raktasrava</i>	
31	Nakham Nakhi	<i>Helix aspera</i>	<i>Vyagranakha</i> <i>Vyagrayudha</i>		<i>Kushta</i> <i>Jwara</i>	
32	Balam/ Sugandabala	<i>Pavonia odorata</i> Malvaceae	<i>Bala</i> <i>Hribera</i> <i>Udichya</i>		<i>Atisara</i> <i>Visarpa</i> <i>Aruchi</i>	South India <i>Coleus vettiveroides</i> is used
33	Veerana/ Usheera	<i>Vetiveria zizanooides</i> Gramineae	<i>Veerana</i> <i>Veerataru</i> <i>Bahumulaka</i>	<i>Tikta,</i> <i>Kashaya,</i> <i>Madhura</i> <i>Laghu,</i> <i>Snigdha</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Mutrakrchrha</i> <i>Visarpa</i> <i>Jwara</i>	
34	Jatamamsi	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> Valerianaceae	<i>Bhootajata</i> <i>Jatila</i> <i>Tapaswini</i>	<i>Tikta, Kashaya</i> <i>Sheeta virya</i>	<i>Visarpa</i> <i>Daha</i> <i>Kushta</i>	Other species in the name of Bhootakeshi <i>Selinum</i> or <i>Corydalis</i> is used
35	Saileyam	<i>Parmelia perlata</i> Parmeliaceae	<i>Shilapushpa</i> <i>Vruddha</i> <i>Kalaanusarya</i> <i>ka</i>		<i>Kandu</i> <i>Kushta</i> <i>Ashmari</i>	
36	Musta	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Cyperaceae	<i>Kuruvinda</i> <i>Vaaridanamaka</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta,</i> <i>Kashaya</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Jwara</i> <i>Aruchi</i> <i>Trshna</i>	Types 1. <i>Musta</i> 2. <i>Nagaramusta/</i> <i>Bhadramusta</i> 3. <i>Kaivarta/</i> <i>Jalajamusta</i>
37	Nagaramusta	<i>Cyperus scariosus</i> Cyperaceae	<i>Bhadramusta</i> <i>Gundra</i>		<i>Medhya</i> <i>Kandu</i>	
38	Kacchura	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i> Zingiberaceae	<i>Vedhamukya</i> <i>Shati</i> <i>Kalpaka</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta</i> <i>Laghu</i> <i>Katu</i>	<i>Gulma</i> <i>Swasa</i> <i>Vrana</i>	Substitute:



				<i>Ushna</i>		Instead of <i>Shati-Kacchura</i> is used
39	Mura	<i>Selinum tenuifolium</i> Apiaceae	<i>Gandhakuti</i> <i>Surabhi</i> <i>Shalaparnika</i>	<i>Tikta</i> <i>Laghu</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Jwara</i> <i>Kushta</i> <i>Kasa</i>	Different sources: 1. <i>Helicteres isora</i> 2. <i>Erythrina stricta</i> 3. <i>Selinum tenuifolium</i>
40	Karpura kachari/ Shati	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Zingiberaceae	<i>Shati</i> <i>Sadgrantha</i> <i>Gandamulika</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta,</i> <i>Kashaya</i> <i>Laghu, Tikshna</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Ushna</i>	<i>Swasa</i> <i>Kasa</i> <i>Shotha</i>	Market sample: 1. <i>Kaempferia galangal</i> (ROOT)- <i>Chandramula</i>
41	Priyangu/ Gandapriyangu	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> Verbenaceae	<i>Phalini</i> <i>Latha</i> <i>Vishwaksenak antha</i>	<i>Tikta, Kashaya</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Gulma</i> <i>Visha</i> <i>Jwara</i>	Different sources considered as <i>Priyangu</i> : 1. <i>Prunus mahaleb/</i> Rosaceae 2. <i>Aglaia roxburghiana</i> Meliaceae
42	Renuka	<i>Vitex agnuscatus</i> Linn. Verbenaceae	<i>Rajaputri</i> <i>Kapila</i> <i>Bhasmaganda</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu</i> <i>Laghu</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Ushna</i>	<i>Kandu</i> <i>Visha</i> <i>Daha</i>	<i>Piper aurantiacum</i> Substitute- Seeds of <i>Vitex negundo</i>
43	Granthiparna	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> Polygonaceae	<i>Granthika</i> <i>Neelapushpa</i> <i>Sugandha</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu</i> <i>Laghu, Tikshna</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Ushna</i>	<i>Swasa</i> <i>Visha</i> <i>Kandu</i>	Types <i>Shouneyaka</i> <i>Choraka</i>
44	Shouneyaka	<i>Clerodendrum infortunatum</i> Verbenaceae	<i>Shukapushpa</i> <i>Kakkura</i> <i>Sheerna roma</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta</i> <i>Snigdha</i>	<i>Kushta</i> <i>Daha</i> <i>Tilakalaka</i>	Mentioned in <i>Charaka</i> : <i>Agarvaadi taila</i> <i>Mrutsanjeevana agada</i>
45	Choraka	<i>Angelica glauca</i> Umbelliferae	<i>Nishachara</i> <i>Ghanahara</i> <i>Chanda</i>	<i>Madhura,</i> <i>Tikta, Katu</i> <i>Laghu, Tikshna</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Medaroga</i> <i>Kushta</i> <i>Jwara</i>	Charaka- <i>Sanjnastapana</i> <i>Mahapaishachika gritha- Unmada</i>
46	Talisapatra	<i>Abies webbiana</i> Pinaceae	<i>Patradya</i> <i>Dhatripatra</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigda</i> <i>Ushna</i>	<i>Aruchi</i> <i>Gulma</i> <i>Kshaya roga</i>	Different sources : 1. <i>Flacourtia cataphracta</i> 2. <i>Taxus baccata</i>



3. *Rhododendron anthopogan*

47	Kankola	<i>Piper cubeba</i> Piperaceae	<i>Kolaka</i> <i>Koshaphala</i>	<i>Tikta</i> <i>Laghu, Tikshna</i> <i>Ushna</i>	<i>Hrdroga</i> <i>Mukha</i> <i>dourgandya</i>	Test <i>P.cubeba</i> powder should be kept on white paper, add Sulpur the colour changes to purple
48	Gandhakokila	<i>Luvunga scandens</i> Rutaceae	<i>Gandhamalathi</i>	<i>Snigdha</i> <i>Ushna</i>		P.V.Sharma <i>Lavali</i> has <i>Gandhakokila</i>
49	Lammajaka	<i>Andropogon jwarancusa</i> Gramineae	<i>Sunaalam</i> <i>Amrunaalam</i>	<i>Tikta</i> <i>Laghu</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Mutrakrcchra</i> <i>Twak roga</i>	<i>Usheera</i> can be used instead of Lamajaka
50	Elavaluka	<i>Prunus cerasus</i> Rosaceae	<i>Sugandhi</i> <i>Eleya</i> <i>Harivaluka</i>	<i>Kashaya</i> <i>Laghu</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Hrdroga</i> <i>Aruchi</i> <i>Mutraroga</i>	Charaka: <i>Shukrashodana</i> <i>Vedanasthapana</i>
51	Kaivarthi Musta	<i>Cyperus platystilis/</i> <i>C.amabilis</i>	<i>Kuttanatta</i> <i>Baleya</i> <i>Gopura</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta,</i> <i>Kashaya</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Visarpa</i> <i>Kushta</i> <i>Visha</i>	Other sources: <i>Zannichellia palustris</i> <i>Celosia argentea</i>
52	Sprukka	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i> Labiatae	<i>Devi</i> <i>Samudradranta</i>	<i>Madhura, Tikta</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Daha</i> <i>Jwara</i> <i>Visha</i>	Other sources: <i>Marsilia quadrifoliata</i> <i>Trifolium officinale</i>
53	Parpati	<i>Pogostemon patchouli</i> Labiatae	<i>Agnisamsparsha</i> <i>Jatuka</i>	<i>Kashaya, Tikta</i> <i>Laghu</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Kushta</i> <i>Vrana</i>	
54	Nalika	<i>Litsea</i>	<i>Vidrumalatha</i> <i>Kapotha</i>	<i>Laghu</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Mutrakrrchra</i> <i>Jwara</i> <i>Kushta</i>	1.Litsea 2. <i>Manakanda</i> is used instead of Nalika Controversial drug
55	Prapoundarika	<i>Saussurea obvallata</i>	<i>Poundarya</i> <i>Chakushya</i>	<i>Madhura, Tikta</i> <i>, Kashaya</i> <i>Madhura</i> <i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Netraroga</i> <i>Shukrala</i>	Resembles 1. <i>Kamala</i> 2. <i>Madhuka bheda</i> Controversial sources – 1. <i>Hedychium flavescens</i> 2. <i>Saussurea obvallata</i>



56	Chakshusa	<i>Cassia absus</i> Leguminosae	<i>Aranyakulathi</i> ka	<i>Netraroga-</i> <i>Abisyandha</i>
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Karpuradi varga can be classified into:

Animal products-

Kasturi (*Moschus moschiferus*),

Gandhamarjaraviryā (*Viverra zibetha*),

Gorochana (*Extractum fellis bovini*),

Nakha (*Helix aspera*)

Based on part used-

Niryasa: **Karpoora** (*Cinnamomum camphora*),

Guggulu (*Commiphora mukul*),

Sarala (*Oleo resin of Pinus longifolia*),

Raala (*Resin of Shorea robusta*),

Kundurū (*Gum resin of Boswellia serrata*),

Lohbana (*Styrax benzoin*)

- **Saara- Chandana** (*Santalum album*),

- **Peetachandana** (*Jateorhiza palmate*),

- **Raktachandana** (*Pterocarpus santalinus*),

- **Pattanga** (*Caesalpinia sappan*),

- **Keshara- Nagakeshara** (*Mesua ferrea*),

- **Kumkuma** (*Crocus sativus*)

- **Patra- Twak** (*Cinnamomum cassia*),

- **Darushita** (*Cinnamomum zeylanica*),

- **Tejapatra** (*Cinnamomum tamala*)

- **Fungi infestation** – **Agaru** (*Aquilaria agallocha*)

- **Mula/ Kanda- Usheera** (*Vetiveria zizanioides*),

- **Jatamamsi** (*Nardostachys jatamansi*),

- **Musta** (*Cyperus rotundus*),

- **Nagaramusta** (*Cyperus scariosus*),

- **Kacchura** (*Curcuma zedoaria*),

- **Shati** (*Hedychium spicatum*)

Based on Mishraka varga-

Trijataka- Twak (*Cinnamomum zeylanica*),

Ela (*Elettaria cardamomum*),

Patra (*Cinnamomum tamala*)

Chaturjataka- Trijataka with

Nagakeshara (*Mesua ferrea*)

Based on Controversy-

- **Mura:** *Helicteres isora*, *Erythrina stricta*, *Selinum tenuifolium*

- **Priyangu:** *Callicarpa macrophylla*, *Prunus mahaleb*, *Aglaia roxburghiana*

- **Talisapatra:** *Flacourtia cataphracta*, *Cinnamomum tamala*, *Taxus baccata*, *Abies webbiana*, *Rhodendron anthopogan*

- **Elavaluka:** *Prunus cerasus*, *Gisekia pharnaceoides*

Addition of a drug has been done by commentator to the list of 55 at the end, with the total drugs being mentioned 56.

The *Varga* is been named *Karpuradi* because of the drug mentioned first i.e.



Karpoora, the author has followed similar pattern while naming all the *Vargas* e.g. *Haritakyadi* being named because of first drug *Haritaki*. Most of the drugs are aromatic and has got great commercial value in the market. These drugs are used in many *Ayurvedic* formulations and have greater affinity towards diseases due to its high medicinal property with used parts such as Heart wood, Resin, Pathological growths, Bark(Stem and root).

CONCLUSION

Karpooraadi Varga is named because the drugs mentioned in the *varga* have aromatic properties and have medicinal values. Drugs mentioned under *Karpooradi Varga* has got both commercial and medicinal value. Hence one has to give more prominence in understanding its medicinal importance to utilise judiciously in various disease conditions which alters the normal being of an individual.



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