CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF JWARGHNA MAHAKASHAYA FOR JWARA CHIKITSA

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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. Ayurvedic medicine is composed of herbal, mineral, and animal products that are typically used to treat a variety of illnesses. Jwara unavoidable at time of birth and death and can be occur life threatening. Acharya charak had described jwara in Shadvirechanshatashriya adhyay in sutrasathan. He collected groups of 10 drugs on basis of their pharmacological action. This abstract aims at antipyretic action of drugs included in jwara Kashay.

KEYWORDS: Antipyretic, jwara, analgesic effect.

INTRODUCTION: -
Fever is a generalized body reaction to a variety of infections and non-infectious causes. Jwara is the first & most serious of all diseases. According to mythology Jwara was originated from the hot & destructive breath of Lord Shiva. The vitiation of Vata, Pitta, & Kapha Doshas leads pain & inflammations. An imbalance State of Pachak pitta leads Jwara which affect physiology of body & produces Amavisha which ultimately triggers disease. Various modern treatments have been used to suppress fever. Due to hazards of antipyretic, analgesic drug importance of herbal drug has increased.

In Charak Samhita Jwarghna Mahakashay is described in Shadvirechanshatashriya Adhyay in Sutrasathan. total 10 drugs act as Agnideepak, Tikta rasatmak. These ten drugs mentioned in Charak Samhita have antipyretic & analgesic properties.

AYURVEDIC REVIEW: -
According to Acharya Charaka, the abnormal functioning of Jatharagni causes Ama formation which vitiates Rasagni. This generates Samavastha and vitiates Rasavaha Srotas and Svedavaha Srotas, blocks the Srotas (structural or functional channels) giving rise up to body temperature (¹).

In jwar vyadhi Rasavaha and Svedavaha strotas are affected .it is mainly affect body and mental state i.e santapo dehananasah .

According to Acharya Madhava (²), Mithya Ahara-Vihara causes aggravation of Doshas (regulatory functional factors of the body) in the Amashaya which contains partially digested and the hypo- functioning of Agni results in the formation of immature Anna Rasa known as Ama (undigested material). These increased Doshas also displace the Kosthagni from its Swathana then they combine with Ama along with Rasa Dhatu and circulate all over the body and produce Jwara

Jwar cause due to various type of hetu. But according to wagbhat Samhita Ushma cannot occur without pitta and jwar cannot occur without ushma.

Hence pitta virudha chikitsa can be done in jwara. Some drug in jwarghana mahakashay is santaphar, some are aamapachar, some are dahaprashaman so combination of all this drug are gives best result in fever.
MATERIALS AND METHOD:  
A critical review of ayurvedic literature from a charaksanhita, on a jwarhar gana for their antipyretic action was done.  
Scientific evidence that they drug have antipyretic action have collected here.  

Jwarahar Kashay includes

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<td>3. Patha</td>
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1. SARIVA – Hemidesmus Indicus R.br. – Asclepiadaceae  
It has madhur, tikta rasa, guru, snigdha guna, madhura vipaka and sheeta veerya.  
According to Bhavprakash Nighantu, it is used in agnimandya, aruchi, aamodsh and jwara, atisaar and vishadosha.  
It acts as agnimandyahar and aamodshhar by tikta rasya. By snigdha guna it can used in vatajwara.  
It has analgesic, bacteriostatic, antiviral, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial activity.[3]  

2. SHARKARA (Saccharum Officinarum. Linn.) – Graminae  
It has Madhu rasa, Madhum vipak, sheeta veerya, snigdh and guru guna. It also has propertybalya, mutral.  
So, it can be used in raktipittaj jwar. It helps to recovering Dhatukshaya.  

3. PATHA- Cissampelos Pariera Linn.  
MenispermeacelT has tikta rasa, ushna veerya, katu vipak.  
According to Bhavprakash Nighantu, It acts as vatkapahahar. It can be used in fever, vomiting and diarrhoea. Due to its tikta rasya and ushn veerya, it acts as aamodshhar and jwaraghna. (4)  

It has Madhur, tikta, kashay rasa and katu vipak and ushna veerya. It is blood purifying herbs, It cools and detoxifies the blood.  
It can be used in treatment of urinary infections, diarrhoea and chronic fever.  
Because of blood purifying property, it helps to relieve fever. (5)  

5. DRAKSHA – Vitis vinifera Linn. – Vitaceae.  
According to Bhavprakash Nighantu, it has tikta, Madhur rasa and katu vipak and ushna veerya.  
It acts as tridoshhar and can be useful in vatkapahaj jwara.  
It has great antiplaque, antipyretic, hepatoprotective, antiulcer and antioxidant Activity. [7]  

6. PEELU - Salvadora Persica - Salvadoraceae.  
According to Bhavprakash Nighantu, it has tikta, Madhur rasa and katu vipak and ushna veerya.  
It acts as tridoshhar and can be useful in vatkapahaj jwara.  
It has great antiplaque, antipyretic, hepatoprotective, antiulcer and antioxidant Activity. [7]  

According to Bhavprakash Nighantu, It has kashay amla rasa, Madhur vipak and sheeta veerya. it acts as vatpittashamak. Due to its madhur vipak and sheeta veerya it reduces dhatukshaya in jwar and helps to relieve jwara.  
Grewia asiatica fruit extract have analgesic, antipyretic and antinflammatory Activities. [8]  

8. HARITAKI - Terminalia Chebula – Combreatace  
It has amla varjit kashay rasya, Madhum vipak and ushna veerya. It is tridoshhar and used in jwara, Kushth. (9)  

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1. Kushth. It has amla varjit kashay rasa, Madhur vipak and sheeta veerya. It is tridoshhar and used in jwar, Kushth. (9)
   According to Bhavprakash Nighantu, it has kashay rasa, Madhur vipak and ushna veerya but himasparsh.
   Due to Madhur vipaka and Kashay rasa, it can be used kaphpittaj jwara.
   It can be used in ras, maansa, medogat vyadhi. Hence it can be used in Dhatugat jwara. It has analgesic, antimalarial activity, antimicrobial activity, antipyretic activity.\(^\text{10}\)
   Bibhitak has analgesic, antimalarial activity, antimicrobial activity, antipyretic activity.\(^\text{11}\)

   It has rasayana property. It means it increases dhatubal and can be used in chronic fever.\(^\text{12}\)
   It has antipyretic and analgesic activity. This is due to presence of tannin alkaloids, phenolic compounds, carbohydrates and amino acids.\(^\text{13}\)
   Aamalaki exhibits strong antioxidant activity. It has immunomodulatory Action and anti-inflammatory action.\(^\text{14}\)

**DISCUSSION:**

For the treatment of jwara in charak samhita explains jwaraghna mahakashay. In this mahakashay ten out of six drugs are Madhur rasatmak and sheeta viryatmak, hence it is work on vitiated pitta and decrease temperature. Some drugs are tridoshshamak so it is use in sannipataj jwar, visham jwar chikitsa. some drugs are katu tikta rasatmak and ushana viryatmak, hence it is use in pain management during fever and also help in agnimandya .it is help to increase deepan, pachan property and increase jatharagni.

**CONCLUSION:**

Elevations in body temp is higher than normal temperature is fever. Drugs indicated in such condition act as antipyretics.

Aacharya Charak mentioned jwarghna gana for reducing fever. With dravyes mentioned in jwaraghna Gana, we can also use drugs from angamardaprasushman, vedanasthapan in Fever. Thus, ten drugs mentioned in charokt jwarahar mahakashay have antipyretic and analgesic properties. Various experiments have done on this group of ten drugs and study has proven that they have significant efficacy in various types of pyrexia. It can comparable in strength to some existing chemical antipyretics such as asperin. But as compare to NSAIDs, this polyherbal drugs can be given in long term treatment. This polyherbal drugs doesnot exhibit ulcerogenicity or toxicity even in High doses.

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