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REVIEW ARTICLE

Unraveling the Wound Management Potential of *Dravyas* in *Bhavaprakasa Nighantu*: A Review

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ABSTRACT

This review investigates the potential of *Vranya Dravyas* from the Bhavaprakasa Nighantu in wound management, combining traditional Ayurvedic knowledge with modern practices. Effective wound healing is vital for preventing infections and facilitating recovery, and Ayurvedic texts provide detailed descriptions of various medicinal plants with significant antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and regenerative properties. The review is based on comprehensive literature sources, including Bhavaprakasa Nighantu and various pharmacological texts, which detail the properties, uses, and actions of these plants in promoting wound healing. The findings indicate that these herbs, through their synergistic effects, align closely with modern wound care principles, showcasing their potential as effective adjuncts to synthetic treatments. However, further clinical trials and research are necessary to validate their efficacy, standardize formulations, and fully integrate these traditional remedies into contemporary medicine.

1. INTRODUCTION

A wound is a disruption in the integrity of the skin or underlying tissues, resulting from trauma, surgical procedures, or pathological conditions. Effective wound management is essential for preventing infections, speeding up healing, and reducing complications. *Bhavaprakasa Nighantu* plays a crucial role in understanding medicinal plants for wound care by providing detailed descriptions of various plants and their healing properties, specifically aimed at promoting wound cleansing and healing. *Vrana* is the Sanskrit term for wound. "*Vran gatravichurne" gatra*[1] means body part and *vichurne* means destruction or break. The *Vranya Dravyas* plants and substances used specifically for wound management were essential in both medical and surgical wound care. It is reported that chemical constituents of plants, i.e., tannins, flavonoids, sterols, polyphenols, saponins, and tri-terpanoids have specific roles in wound healing due to astringent, antimicrobial, antioxidant, free scavenging activities, and improvement in vascularity.[2] Wound healing is the normal phenomenon of the body that involves the sequential process of phagocytosis.[3] It mainly consists of three phases – Inflammatory, proliferative, and remodeling. Ayurveda involves two key processes for wound management: *Vranashodana* (wound cleansing) and *Vranaropana* (wound healing). *Ropana* is closely linked to *Shodhana* because a wound cannot heal unless it is purified. Thus, healing can only occur if the *Vrana* is clean.[4] The wound healing and cleansing properties of the herbs can be identified through their pharmacodynamics. The *rasa, guna, veerya,* and *vipaka* are considered as pharmacodynamics attributes of drugs. The pharmacodynamic attributes of the herbs which indicate *Katu and Tikta Rasa* are useful in *Vrana Shodhana, Madhura, Kashaya,* and *Tikta Rasa* for *Vrana Ropana* and *Tikta, Katu Rasa* for *Vrana-Shodhana-Ropana*.[5] There is a lack of clarity about how Ayurvedic medicinal plant's function, especially in wound healing. Although these plants are commonly used in traditional medicine, their specific healing actions and effects have not been extensively researched, making it challenging to understand their true benefits and mechanisms. This review aims to highlight the ancient knowledge from the Bhavaprakasha Nighantu for wound management and encourage further scientific exploration of the many Ayurvedic plants that have not yet been studied.

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1.1. Classification of Wounds[6]

Wound is a break in the continuity of body tissue. They are classified using various strategies based on factors such as their cause, location,

type of injury, symptoms, depth, extent of tissue damage, and clinical manifestations.

Open wounds: In open wounds, blood escapes outside the body, making the bleeding clearly visible. These wounds are further classified into incised wounds, lacerations or tear wounds, abrasions or superficial wounds, puncture wounds, penetration wounds, and discharge wounds.

Closed wounds: In closed wounds, blood escapes from the circulatory system but remains inside the body. This type includes contusions (bruises), hematomas (blood clots), and crush injuries.

Acute wounds: Acute wounds involve tissue damage that heals through an orderly and timely process, resulting in the restoration of anatomical and functional integrity. These wounds are typically caused by cuts or surgical incisions and heal within the expected timeframe.

Chronic wounds: Chronic wounds fail to progress through the normal stages of healing, often leading to prolonged inflammation. They require extended periods to heal and may frequently recur.

Wound-Healing Process: Wound healing is a complex process that results in the restoration of anatomic continuity and function by several processes which involve the following phases [Table 1].

1.2. Phases of Wound Healing

Wound healing is an intricate step-by-step process that involves the stages of hemostasis, inflammation, proliferation, and remodeling. Wound healing involves continuous cell–cell and cell–matrix interactions that allow the process to proceed in three overlapping phase's, namely inflammation (0–3 days), cellular proliferation (3–12 days), and remodeling (3–6 months).[7]

The TIME framework was developed as a practical tool for the management of wounds. TIME summarizes four main components of wound bed preparation.[8]

- T- Tissue Management
- I- Control of inflammation and infection
- M- Maintenance of moisture balance
- E- Advancement of the epithelial edge of the wound

The management of wounds is described in Sushruta samhita Chikitsasthana in a very detailed manner.[9] *Shashti Upakarma* provides a framework for various therapeutic procedures. Wound healing in animals is an essential process for the repair and restoration of function of tissue after injury.[10] It is particularly useful in wound management and promotes both prevention and restoration of health. It offers effective wound management by emphasizing the principles of *Shodhana* (cleansing) and *Ropana* (healing). There is no fundamental difference between the TIME framework and the principles of Shashti *Upakramas*; the only variation is in how they are applied. The principles of *Shodhana* focus on tissue management and controlling inflammation and infection, while the principles of *Ropana* emphasize maintaining moisture balance and advancing the epithelial edge of the wound.

1.3. Role of Bhavaprakasha Nighantu in Wound Management

The Bhavaprakasha Nighantu is a comprehensive reference book for studying all aspects of drugs, from their origins to their pharmacological actions. It focuses on *karmaoushadi* (action-based drugs) and serves as a drug index in Ayurveda. Authored by Bhavamishra in 16th century which is organized into 22 *vargas*. It offers a comprehensive guide to medicinal plants known for their wound-healing abilities and details various single drugs with *Vrana, Vranaropaka, and Vranashodaka*, providing detailed information on their properties, uses, and effects. This ancient text remains a crucial reference for selecting effective herbal treatments for wounds and plays a vital role in blending traditional knowledge with modern wound management practices in Ayurveda.

1.4. Phytoconstituents and Their Role in Wound Healing

Polyphenols and Saponin: Anti-microbial and antioxidant properties that encourage blood clotting, combat infections, and accelerate wound healing.

Phenolic compounds: Astringent and antimicrobial contribute to wound healing through their astringent properties and ability to fight infections.

Free Radical Scavenging: They also act as free radical scavengers, reducing oxidative stress and promoting cell viability.

Flavonoids: A subgroup of polyphenols, enhance wound healing by preventing lipid peroxidation, thus minimizing cell damage and improving collagen fibril viability.

Tannin and Tri-terpenoids: Promote wound healing due to their astringent and antimicrobial property and also act as free radical scavengers [Table 2].[11]

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The review of herbs was based on Bhavaprakasha Nighantu, while the pharmacodynamics and pharmacological attributes were sourced from various textbooks, including Dravyaguna vigyana by J.L.N. Shastri well as the Ayurveda Pharmacopoeia of India. The review on wound management drew from reputable journals and websites. The drugs in Bhavaprakasha Nighantu were evaluated for their individual *Vrana ropaka* and *Vrana shodana* properties. In addition, the botanical names, family names, and *Rasapanchaka* of all the *Dravyas* were documented, and their pharmacological and pharmacodynamic activities were tabulated [Table 3 and 4].[12-14]

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Wound-Healing Mechanisms of *Vranya Dravyas*

The primary modes of action identified among these *dravyas* are anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and antioxidant effects, which collectively aid in different phases of wound healing [Table 2]. For instance, tannins and flavonoids contribute to anti-inflammatory effects, and flavonoids are known to have good anti-inflammatory properties. The structure of flavonoids plays an important role in anti-inflammatory activity.[15] It plays a crucial in the initial inflammatory phase of wound healing. The ability of these compounds to scavenge free radicals further prevents cellular damage, which is especially vital in chronic wounds prone to prolonged inflammation. In addition, saponins, triterpenoids, and phenolic compounds, due to their astringent and antimicrobial properties, aid in infection control a critical factor in wound management, especially for open and contaminated wounds. The wound-healing properties of these drugs are often attributed to their ability to enhance collagen synthesis, reduce inflammation, and prevent infection. Wound-cleansing drugs focus on maintaining a sterile environment and preventing bacterial colonization, which is crucial for effective healing. Both categories of

drugs often contain overlapping phytochemicals, indicating a holistic approach in Ayurvedic medicine where one herb may serve multiple purposes.

4.2. Synergy with Modern Wound Care

The TIME framework in contemporary wound care, which emphasizes tissue management, infection control, moisture balance, and edge advancement, aligns closely with the Ayurvedic principles of *Vranashodana* (cleansing) and *Vranaropana* (healing). Herbs with *Katu and Tikta Rasa* are useful for *Vranashodana,* while those with *Madhura and Kashaya Rasa* are ideal for *Vranaropana,* showing how Ayurvedic pharmacodynamics can integrate into clinical practice. This alignment suggests that Ayurvedic herbs could be valuable in preparing wound bed conditions favorable for healing, thus serving as adjuncts to conventional treatments.

4.3. Pharmacodynamics and Clinical Implications

The pharmacodynamics of *Vranya Dravyas*, involving the properties of *Rasa, Veerya, and Vipaka,* indicate that these herbs act not only on wound sites but also systemically, potentially promoting overall immune health and resilience. Herbs with *Tikta and Katu Rasa* show strong potential for tissue debridement and infection prevention, as seen in their widespread use in Ayurvedic surgery for wound cleansing. Meanwhile, herbs with *Madhura* (sweet) and *Kashaya Rasa* have shown wound-healing benefits, with *Raktastambhaka* properties contributing to hemostasis, a crucial step in acute wound management.

4.4. Challenges

Despite the promising properties of these *dravyas,* there is limited scientific data on their exact mechanisms of action and clinical efficacy in wound healing. Most observations in traditional texts have yet to be validated by rigorous experimental studies, which presents a challenge for the systematic integration of Ayurvedic practices into mainstream medicine. Moreover, while Ayurvedic herbs are highly effective in managing wounds through natural means, standardizing dosages and formulations remains a challenge due to the inherent variability in plant sources and preparation methods. These gaps underscore the need for more clinical trials and experimental studies to substantiate the observed therapeutic effects of *Vranya Dravyas.*

5. CONCLUSION

The findings affirm that the application of Ayurvedic medicinal plants provides a promising alternative to synthetic treatments, particularly due to their antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and wound-healing properties. The aim of this review is to illuminate the wound management potential of *Vranya Dravyas* from the Bhavaprakasa Nighantu and to bridge the divide between traditional Ayurvedic knowledge and contemporary medical practices. By showcasing the pharmacodynamics of these herbs, the review advocates for their integration into modern wound care strategies. However, the current lack of extensive scientific validation necessitates further research, including clinical trials, to establish their true efficacy and safety. Ultimately, this endeavor seeks to enrich modern wound management practices with the time-tested wisdom of Ayurveda, fostering a more holistic approach to healthcare.

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None.

7. AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All the authors contributed equally in design and execution of the article.

8. FUNDING

Nil.

9. ETHICAL APPROVALS

This study is not required ethical clearance as it is review study.

10. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Nil.

11. DATA AVAILABILITY

This is an original manuscript and all data are available for only review purposes from principal investigators.

12. PUBLISHERS NOTE

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Table 1: Wound-healing process

Hemostasis
Vascular constriction,
Platelet aggregation, degranulation, and fibrin formation (thrombus)
Inflammatory Phase
Neutrophil infiltration
Monocyte infiltration and differentiation to macrophage
Lymphocyte infiltration
Proliferative Phase
Re-epithelialization
Angiogenesis
Collagen synthesis
ECM formation
Remodeling Phase
Collagen remodeling
Vascular maturation and regression

Table 2: Pharmacological activities of herbs supporting wound healing

1.	Anti-inflammatory activity
2.	Antioxidant activity
3.	Antimicrobial activity
4.	Analgesic activity

Table 3: List of *Vranya Dravyas* with Pharmacodynamics in Bhavaprakasha Nighantu

Name	Botanical Name	Family name	Rasa	Virya	Vipaka
Harithaki	*Terminalia chebula Reatz.*	*Combretaceae*	*Lavana varjitha pancha rasa*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Ardraka	*Zingiber officinale Roscoe.*	*Zingiberaceae*	*Katu, Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Shathapuspha	*Anethum Sowa Kurz.*	*Umbelliferae*	*Katu , Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Vamsalochana	*Bambusa arundinaceae Willd.*	*Poaceae*	*Kashaya Madhura,*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Yashtimadhu	*Glycrrhiza glabra Linn.*	*Leguminosae*	*Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Kampillaka	*Mallotus Philippensis Muell.Arg*	*Euphorbiaceae*	*Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Kiratatiktaka	*Andrographis paniculata Nees.*	*Acanthaceae*	*Tikta katu*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Madana	*Randia dumetorum Lam.*	*Rubiaceae*	*Madhura, tikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Pashanabheda	*Aerva lanata Juss.*	*Amaranthaceae*	*Tikta , Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Nakuli	*Aristolochia indica Linn.*	*Aristolochiaceae*	*Katu Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Manjishta	*Rubia cordifolia Lam.*	*Rubiaceae*	*Madhura, Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Haridra	*Curcuma longa Linn.*	*Zingiberaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Daruharidra	*Berberis aristata*	*Berberidaceae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Bhallataka	*Semecarpus anacardium Linn.f.*	*Anacardiaceae*	*Katu, tiktha*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Laksha	*Laccifer lacca (Kerr).*	*Lacciferidae*	*Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Raktachandana	*Pterocarpus santalinus Linn.f.*	*Fabaceae*	*Tikta, Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Pathanga	*Caesalpinia sappan Linn.*	*Caesalpiniaceae*	*Kashaya, Tikta*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Sarala	*Pinus longifolia Roxb.*	*Pinaceae*	*Tikta, Madhura*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Sarala Niryasa	*Oleo-resin of pinus longifolia*		*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Padmaka	*Prunus cerasoides Roxb.ex wall*	*Rosaceae*	*Kashaya, Tikta*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Rala	*Resin of Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.*	*Dipterocarpaceae*	*Kashaya, Tikta*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Kumkum	*Crocus sativus Linn.*	*Iridaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*

(Contd...)

Table 3: *(Continued)*

Name	Botanical Name	Family name	Rasa	Virya	Vipaka
Nakha	*Helix aspera*		*Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Veerana	*Andropogon muricatusRetz.*	*Gramineae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Shaileyam	*Parmelia perlata Ach.*	*Parmeliaceae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Kachura	*Curcuma zeodoria Rosc.*	*Zingiberaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Kapoora kachari	*Hedychium spicatum Ham.ex Smith*	*Zingiberaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Granthiparna bheda	*Angelica glauca Edgw.*	*Umbelliferae*	*Tikta, Madhura*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Elavaluka	*Prunus avium L.*	*Rosaceae*	*Kashaya*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Parpati	*Pogostemon patchouli var.sauvis Hook.f.*	*Laniaceae*	*Katu, Tikta, Kashaya*	*Usna*	*Katu*
Swetha Arka	*Calotropis gigantea (Linn.) R.Br.ex Ait.*	*Asclepiadaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Usna*	*Katu*
Raktha Arka	*Calotropis procera (Ait.) R.Br*	*Asclepiadaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Usna*	*Katu*
Sehund	*Euphorbia Neriifolia Linn.*	*Euphorbiaceae*	*Katu*	*Usna*	*Katu*
Kalihari	*Gloriosa superba Linn.*	*Liliaceae*	*Katu, Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Karavira	*Nerium odorum Soland*	*Apocyanaceae*	*Katu, Ttikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Dhattura	*Datura metel Linn.*	*Solanaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Kanchanara	*Bauhinia variegata Linn.*	*Fabaceae*	*Kashaya, Tikta*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Shigru	*Moringa pterygosperma Gaertn.*	*Moringaceae*	*Katu, Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Aparajitha	*Clitoria ternatea Linn.*	*Fabaceae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Karanja	*Pongamia pinnata*	*Leguminosae*	*Katu, Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Gunja	*Abrus precatorius Linn.*	*Fabaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Vamsa	*Bambusa arundinaceae*	*Graminae*	*Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Patha	*Cissampelos paeira Linn.*	*Menispermaceae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Indravaruni	*Citrullus colocynthis Schrad.*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Sarapunkha	*Tephrosia purpurea Linn.*	*Fabaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Kakajanga	*Perstrope bicalyculata*	*Acanthaceae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Meshashringi	*Dolichandrone falculata Seem.*	*Bignonaceae*	*Tikta, Madhura*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Hamsapadi	*Adiantum lunulatum Burm.*	*Adiantaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Vandha	*Loranthus Longiflorus Desr.*	*Loranthaceae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Vandhyakarkotaki	*Momordica dioica Roxb.*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Jalapippali	*Lippia nodiflora Mich.*	*Cucurbitaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Nagadhamani	*Pupalia lappacae Moq.*	*Amaranthaceae*	*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Sarpakshi	*Ophiorrhiza mungos Linn.*	*Rubiaceae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Yuthika	*Jasminum auriculum Vahl.*	*Oleceae*	*Tikta, Madhura*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Malllika	*Jasminum sambac*	*Oleaceae*	*Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Karnikara	*Abroma augusta*	*Sterculiaceae*	*Madhura, Tikta*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Pippala	*Ficus religiosa*	*Moraceae*	*Madhura*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Udumbara	*Ficus glomerata Roxb.*	*Moraceae*	*Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Kako udumbara	*Ficus hispida Linn.*	*Moraceae*	*Kashaya, Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Plaksha	*Ficus infectoria Roxb.*	*Moraceae*	*Madhura, Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Sirisha	*Albizzia lebbeck Benth.*	*Moraceae*	*Tikta, Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Shala	*Shorea robusta Gaertn.f.*	*Dipterocarpaceae*	*Kashaya, Tikta*	*Sheeta*	*Madhura*
Shallaki	*Boswellia serrata Roxb.*	*Burseraceae*	*Kashaya*	*Sheeta*	*Katu*
Irimeda	*Acacia farnesiana Willd.*	*Mimosaceae*	*Madhura*	*Sheeta*	*Madhura*
Ingudi	*Balanites roxburghii Planch.*	*Simaroubaceae*	*Kashaya*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Jingini	*Odina woodier Roxb.*	*Anacardiaceae*	*Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Palasa	*Butea frondisa Koen.ex Roxb.*	*Fabaceae*	*kasaya*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Karira	*Capparis aphylla Roth.*	*Capparidaceae*	*Katu Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*

(Contd...)

Table 3: *(Continued)*

Name	Botanical Name	Family name	Rasa	Virya	Vipaka
Simsapa	*Dalbergia sisso Roxb.*	*Fabaceae*	*Kashaya*	*Sheeta*	*Madhura*
Thuni	*Cederala toona Roxb.*	*Meliaceaea*	*Tikta, Madhura*	*Sheeta*	*Katu*
Dhanwanka	*Grewia tilifoelia*	*Tiliceae*	*Kasaya*	*Sita*	*Katu*
Katabi	*Albizzia procera*	*Lecythidaceae*	*Tikta*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Panasa	*Artocarpus heretophyllus Lam*	*Moraceae*	*Kashaya Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Sapthaparna	*Alstonia scholaris R.Br.*	*Apocyanaceae*	*Tikta Kashaya*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Kosamra	*Schleichera trijuga Willd.*	*Sapindaceae*	*Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Bahuvara	*Cordia myxa Roxb.*	*Boraginaceae*			
Sindoora	*Red oxide of Lead*		*Kashaya*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Gandhaka	*Sulfur*		*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Haritala	*Yellow Arscenic*		*Tikta, Katu*	*Ushna*	*Katu*
Raktha sali	*Oryza sativa*	*Graminae*	*Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Godhuma	*Triticum aestivum*	*Poaceae*	*Madhura*	*Sita*	*Madhura*
Tila	*Sesamum indicum Linn.*	*Pedaliacaeae*	*Madhura*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Loni	*Portulaca quadrifolia Linn.*	*Portulacaceae*	*Amla*	*Ushna*	*Madhura*
Sarjarasa thailam	*Vateria indica*	*Diptercarpaceae*	*Kashaya*	*Sita*	*Katu*

Table 4: List of Dravyas with bioactive compounds and their pharmacoclogical activities[15]

Dravya	Bioactive Compounds	Pharmacological Action
Harithaki	Tannins, chebulic acid, ellagic acid	Laxative, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Ardraka	Gingerols, shogaols, paradols	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antimicrobial
Shathapuspha	Anethole, carvone, limonene	Antispasmodic, carminative, antimicrobial
Vamsalochana	Silica, benzoic acid	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Nakuli	Tannins, glycosides, flavonoids	Antioxidant, antimicrobial, hepatoprotective
Yashtimadhu	Glycyrrhizin, flavonoids, saponins	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, demulcent
Kampillaka	Kampillin, isorhamnetin, tannins	Laxative, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Kiratatiktaka	Swertiamarin, sweroside, mangiferin	Anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, antipyretic
Madana	Fatty acids, flavonoids, phenolic compounds	Laxative, emetic, antioxidant
Pashanabheda	Bergenin, beta-sitosterol	Anti-urolithiatic, diuretic, anti-inflammatory
Manjishta	Rubiadin, anthraquinones, flavonoids	Blood purifier, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Haridra (Turmeric)	Curcuminoids, volatile oils	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial
Daruharidra	Berberine, flavonoids, tannins	Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antipyretic
Bhallataka	Phenolic compounds, anacardic acid	Analgesic, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory
Laksha	Tannins, resin acids	Anti-inflammatory, astringent, wound healing
Raktachandana	Santalin, santalic acid, terpenes	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Pathanga	Anthraquinones, flavonoids, saponins	Antimicrobial, antioxidant
Sarala	Resin, oleoresin, pinene	Analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial
Sarala Niryasa	Resins, diterpenes	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic
Padmaka	Tannins, flavonoids, glycosides	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Rala	Gum resins, essential oils	Antiseptic, anti-inflammatory
Kumkum	Crocin, safranal, carotenoids	Antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Nakha	Terpenes, sesquiterpenes	Antiseptic, aromatic, antimicrobial
Veerana	Essential oils, flavonoids	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Kachura	Terpinene, cineole, zingiberene	Antiseptic, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Kapoora Kachari	Camphene, terpinene, cineole	Analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial
Granthiparni	Tannins, alkaloids, phenols	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant

(Contd...)

Table 4: *(Continued)*

Dravya	**Bioactive Compounds**	**Pharmacological Action**
Parpati	Alkaloids, resins	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Swetha Arka	Alkaloids, flavonoids	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antimicrobial
Raktha Arka	Saponins, alkaloids	Antiseptic, anti-inflammatory
Kalihari	Saponins, glycosides	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic
Karavira	Cardiac glycosides, alkaloids	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Dhattura	Atropine, scopolamine, hyoscyamine	Analgesic, antispasmodic
Kanchanara	Flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Shigru (Moringa)	Quercetin, beta-sitosterol, chlorogenic acid	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial
Aparajitha	Triterpenes, flavonoids, anthocyanins	Antioxidant, antimicrobial, immunomodulatory
Karanja	Pongamol, karanjin, flavonoids	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant
Gunja	Abrin, glycosides	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic
Vamsa	Silica, flavonoids, saponins	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Patha	Alkaloids, tannins	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic
Indravaruni	Cucurbitacins, flavonoids	Anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective
Sarapunkha	Flavonoids, glycosides, tannins	Hepatoprotective, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Kakajanga	Tannins, phenols, saponins	Analgesic, anti-inflammatory
Meshashringi	Gymnemic acids, saponins, flavonoids	Anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant
Hamsapadi	Flavonoids, saponins	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Bandha	Tannins, alkaloids	Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial
Vandhyakarkotaki	Saponins, glycosides	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic
Jalapippali	Alkaloids, glycosides	Analgesic, antimicrobial
Nagadhamani	Alkaloids, phenols, glycosides	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Sarpakshi	Flavonoids, saponins	Antioxidant, antimicrobial
Yuthika	Essential oils, flavonoids	Antiseptic, antimicrobial
Malllika	Terpenes, flavonoids, alkaloids	Antimicrobial, antioxidant
Karnikara	Flavonoids, tannins, saponins	Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant
Pippala	Piperine, alkaloids, lignans	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Udumbara	Tannins, glycosides, saponins	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Kako udumbara	Tannins, flavonoids, saponins	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Plaksha	Flavonoids, tannins, resins	Antioxidant, antimicrobial
Sirisha	Flavonoids, tannins, saponins	Antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Shala	Tannins, resin, triterpenes	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Khadira	Catechins, flavonoids, tannins	Antimicrobial, antioxidant
Irimeda	Saponins, tannins	Antioxidant, antimicrobial
Ingudi	Tannins, saponins	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Jingini	Flavonoids, alkaloids	Antioxidant, antimicrobial
Karira	Alkaloids, glycosides	Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial
Simsapa	Tannins, flavonoids	Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial
Thuni	Tannins, flavonoids	Antioxidant, antimicrobial
Katabi	Tannins, alkaloids	Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial
Sapthaparna	Alkaloids, terpenoids, flavonoids	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Kosamra	Alkaloids, tannins	Antioxidant, antimicrobial
Sindoora	Sulfur compounds	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Gandhaka	Sulfur compounds	Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory
Haritala	Arsenic compounds, alkaloids	Antiseptic, antimicrobial
Raktha sali	Flavonoids, anthocyanins	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Godhuma	Carotenoids, vitamin E, polyphenols	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory

(Contd...)

Table 4: *(Continued)*

Dravya	**Bioactive Compounds**	**Pharmacological Action**
Tila	Sesamin, sesamol, lignans	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Loni	Tannins, saponins	Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory
Nalasakha	Flavonoids, tannins	Analgesic, antimicrobial
Sarjarasa thailam	Resins, essential oils, terpenes	Anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial