Review Article

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CURRENT UPDATE OF AYURVEDIC DRUGS USED IN FEVER: A CRITICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are assuming greater importance in the primary health care of individuals and communities in many developing countries. Indian medicinal plants and their derivatives have been an invaluable source of therapeutic agents to treat various disorders. Today a substantial number of drugs are developed from plants which are active against a number of diseases. The majority of these involve the isolation of the active ingredient (chemical compound) found in a particular medicinal plant and its subsequent modification. Fever is encountered or experienced frequently by healthcare professionals and laypersons alike. Pyrexia or Fever is defined as an elevation of body temperature. Various medicinal plants like Neem, Arjuna, Aswagandha, Tulsi, etc. traditionally used for treating fever. This review is mainly focused on the concept of Jvara (Fever), different plant resources known to have anti-pyretic potential. A more scientific investigation on these herbal resources must be performed to develop a potent, safe and reliable therapy.

Keywords: Fever, Ayurvedic drugs, Formulations, natural remedies

INTRODUCTION

Pyrexia or fever is caused as a secondary impact of infection, malignancy or other diseased states. It is the body's natural defence to create an environment where infectious agent or damaged tissue cannot survive¹. Normally the infected or damaged tissue initiates the enhanced formation of pro-inflammatory mediator's (cytokines like interleukin 1 α , 1 β and TNF- α), which increase the synthesis of prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) near peptic hypothalamus area and thereby triggering the hypothalamus to elevate the body temperature². As the temperature regulatory system is governed by a nervous feedback mechanism, so when body temperature becomes very high, it dilate the blood vessels and increase sweating to reduce the temperature; but when the body temperature become very low hypothalamus protect the internal temperature by vasoconstriction. High fever often increases faster disease progression by increasing tissue catabolism, dehydration and existing complaints, as found in HIV³. Most of the antipyretic drugs inhibit COX-2 expression to reduce the elevated body temperature by inhibiting PGE-2 biosynthesis. Moreover, these synthetic agents irreversibly inhibit COX-2 with high selectivity but are toxic to the hepatic cells, golmeruli, cortex of brain and heart muscles, whereas natural COX-2 inhibitors have lower selectivity with fewer side effects⁴.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

According to studies conducted to date, the diseases taking part in fever etiology and their rates are as follows: infections (21–54%), noninfectious inflammatory causes (13–24%), neoplasms (6–31%) and other causes (4–6.5%).⁵⁻⁷ The incidence of various causes differ with geographical, age and sex difference and development level of countries and the experience of clinicians. Among noninfectious causes autoimmune disorders and neoplasm are fast becoming important differential diagnosis⁸.

JVARA

Jvara has been said to be the chief among the diseases (Rogānāma pradhānah). Its importance has been established by the statement that it attacks the living body at its both the times-the birth and the death. It is also said that there is no living body which is not attacked by it. The term *Jvara* is generally translated as fever, though it does not convey all the senses of the term. The term Jvara means that condition in which mind, sense organs and the body all are troubled (Dehendriya mana stāpiu). Jvara (Fever) is characterised by elevation of body temperature, loss of perspiration and varying degree of pain in the body. The Jvara as a disease has been clinically divided and subdivided under many groups viz. A. (i) Nija and (ii) Āgantuja. Nija Jvaras are seven in number, such as 1. Vātaja, 2. Pittaja, 3. Kaphaja, 4. Vāta-Pittaja, 5. Vāta Kaphaja, 6. Pitta-Kaphaja and 7. Sannipātaja. Similarly the Āgantujās are sub divided under four, such as 1. Abhīghātaja, 2. Abhishangaja, 3. Abhichāraja and 4. Abhishāpaja. According to Ayurveda, a patient suffering from fever should be given rest in bed and Langhana in the beginning. Hot or boiled water advised to give for drinking. Some Sveadana and Pāchana- Āma Pāchana prepared with Tikta Rasa such as Patola patra, Chiraita etc. should be given. If necessary Yavagū (gruel) may be given as diet⁹⁻¹¹.

CLASSICAL DRUGS CLAIMED IN AYURVEDIC TEXTS

Traditional methods employed in treatment of Jvara (Fever) were given in Table. 1. In addition of these traditional methods, various Ayurvedic drugs mentioned in Ayurvedic texts are listed in the Table. 2 and 3. The main objective of these tables is to support the physician and researchers to utilize these traditional methods as well as herbal drugs for an effective Jvara treatment.

Table 1: Classical treatment protocol of Jvara in Ayurveda⁹⁻¹⁰

Sl. No.	Types of Jvara	Classical treatment procedures
1.	Nava Jvara	Godanti Bhasma in 125 to 250 mg. Dose taken three times a day with honey reduces the temperature.
2.	Vatika Jvara	Svarasa of fresh leaf of Parijata (<i>Nyctanthes arbour-tristis</i>) 14 to 18 ml is to be taken with 5 to 10 gm honey three times a day. Svarasa of root of Satavari (<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>) 6 ml. And juice of stem of Guduch (<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>) 6 ml. To be taken with 6gm. Of Guda (jiggery) three times a day.
3.	Paittika Jvara	Decoction prepared from whole plant of Parpata (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>) 14 to 28 ml is to be taken with 5 to 10 g. Sarkara (Raw sugar) three times a day. Phanta prepared from 50g. Of fruit Dhanyaka (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>) in 100 ml. Water is to be taken with Sarkara (Raw sugar) once a day in the morning. It is especially useful in Antaradaha of Pittaja Jvara.
4.	Kaphaja Jvara	Powdered fruit of Pippali (<i>Piper longum</i>) 1 g. Is to be taken with 5 to 10 g. Honey three times a day. Decoction of leaf of Nirgundi (<i>Vitex nirgundo</i>) 14 to 18 ml. Is to be taken with 1 g. Powdered Marica (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) three times a day.
5.	Vata- Pittaja Jvara	Dadima (<i>Punica granatum</i>), Amalaki (<i>Embllica officinalis</i>) and Mudga yusha is very favourable in this type jvara.
6.	Vata- Slesmika Jvara	Powdered fruit of Pippali (<i>Piper longum</i>) 1 g. Is to be taken with 5 to 10 g. Honey three times a day. Suddha Narasara (Ammonium chloride) 250 to 500 mg. Is to be taken with honey to make a paste three times a day.
7.	Pitta-Kaphaja Jvara	A decoction prepared with Bala (<i>Sida cordifolia</i>), Patola (<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>), Triphala (<i>Embllica officinale</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> & <i>Terminalia belerica</i>), Madhuyasti (<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>) and Vasa (<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>) is very efficacious to bring down the temperature in this type of Jvara.
8.	Sannipatik Jvara	Sadanga Paniya is to be given frequently in small quantity in place of water. Warm decoction of Brihat Panchmula 14 to 28 ml. To be taken three times a day.

Table 2: List of herbs commonly used in Javra¹²

Sl. No.	Drug	Therapeutic administration
1.	Vāsā	The prepared swarasa or kashaya of Vāsā (<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>) leaves is administered internally with Sarkara (Sugar) and Madhu (Honey) in Sleshma Jvara.
2.	Sunthi	The prepared Peya of the Sunthi (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>), Amalaki (<i>Embllica officinale</i>) and Ghrita (Ghee) is administered internally with Sarkara (Sugar) to relieve complications of Nidra (Sleep) and trishna (Thirst) in Jvara.
3.	Aragwadha	The prepared microfine powder of Aragwadha (<i>Cassia fistula</i>) is administered internally with Ksheera (Milk). It purifies the dusta Mala in Jvara.
4.	Katukarohni	The prepared kalka of Katukarohni (<i>Picrorrhiza kurroa</i>) is administered internally with Sarkara (Sugar) and boiled water in Kapha and Pitta Jvara.
5.	Karpura	In the conditions of high fever the crystals of Karpura (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>) mixed with its powder and breast milk are applied to the fore head with a cotton swab.
6.	Karavellaka	The prepared vegetable of Karavellaka (<i>Momordica dioica</i>) is to be eaten as the foodstuff in Jvara.
7.	Kashmari	The prepared Seeta Kashaya of the Kasamari (<i>Gmelina arborea</i>) is administered internally with Sarkara (Sugar) in Pitta Jvara. It relieves Trishna (Thrust) and Daha (Burning).
8.	Guduchi	The prepared kashaya/Peya of the Guduchi (<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>) is administered internally in Vatika Jvara.
9.	Patola	The prepared Kashya of Patola (<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>) is administered with Yava (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and Madhu (Honey) in tivra Pitta Jvara. It relieves Trishna (Thirst) and Daha (Burning).
10.	Yava	The prepared Kalka/Microfined powder of Yava (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) is administered internally with Ksheera (Milk) in Jvara. It pacifies the doshic distribution by its shodhana therapy.
11.	Trivrut	The prepared microfine powder of Trivrut (<i>Operculina turpethum</i>) is administered internally with Draksha (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>) in Jvara which purifies the vitiated doshas.
12.	Devadar	The prepared Kashaya of Devadar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>) is administered internally in Jvara.
13.	Dhanyaka	The prepared Kashaya of Dhanyaka (<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>) and Patola (<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>) is administered internally with a Kapha and Pitta Jvara, it acts as Amapachana, Dipana and Vatanulomana by which it purifies the vitiated Doshas.
14.	Nimba	The prepared Kashaya of Nimba (<i>Azadirchta indica</i>) is administered internally in Sadharana and Vishama Jvara.
15.	Parpataka	The prepared Sruta Sita kashaya of Parpataka (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>) is administered internally in Pitta Jvara
16.	Pippali	The prepared avaleha of Pippali (<i>Piper longum</i>) and Madhu (Honey) is administered internally in Kaphaja Jvara. The prepared powder/kalka of Pippali (<i>Piper longum</i>) and Purana Guda (Old jaggery) is administered internally in Jirna Jvara.
17.	Maricha	The prepared Kashaya of Marica (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) is administered internally with Madhu (Honey) in purva rupa condition of Javara
18.	Mudga	The prepared peya of Mudga (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>) is administered in the conditions of Ajeerna in Jvara.
19.	Yava	The prepared and cooled peya of Yava (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) is administered internally with Madhu (Honey) in Pitta Jvara.

20.	Vibhitaki	The prepared Kalka of Vibhitaki (<i>Terminalia belerica</i>) is applied as lepa on fore head reduces Pitta Jvara
21.	Satavari	The prepared swarasa of Satavari (<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>) and Guduchi (<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>) is administered with Gudam (Jaggery) in Vatika Jvara.
22.	Simshapa	The prepared Ksheera paka of Shimshapa (<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>) is administered internally in all types of Jvara.
23.	Nirgundi	The prepared Kashaya of Nirgundi (<i>Vitex negundo</i>) is administered internally with Marica (<i>Piper nigrum</i>) in Kaphaja Jvara.

Table 3: List of medicinal plants commonly used in Jvara (Fever)¹³⁻²⁰

Sl. No.	Plant Name	Latin Name	Family	Useful part
1.	Ativisa	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i>	Ranunculaceae	Root
2.	Bakuci	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i>	Leguminosae	Fruit
3.	Dhanyaka	<i>Coriandum sativum</i>	Umbelliferae	Fruit
4.	Gambhari	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Verbenaceae	Root
5.	Guduci	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	menispermaceae	Stem
6.	Kantkari	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Solanaceae	Whole plant
7.	Kanyasara	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Liliaceae	Leaf
8.	Karvir	<i>Nerium indicum</i>	Apocynaceae	Leaf
9.	Karkatasrangi	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Ranunculaceae	Gall
10.	Kiratatiktika	<i>Swertia chirata</i>	Gentianaceae	Whole Plant
11.	Patha	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i>	Menispermaceae	Root
12.	Saptaparna	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	Apocynaceae	Stem bark
13.	Sveta sariva	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Root
14.	Aparajita	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	Leaf
15.	Dadima	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Punicaceae	Fresh fruit, leaf
16.	Devadaru	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Pinaceae	Heart wood
17.	Dhattura	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae	Whole plant
18.	Durva	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Graminae	Whole plant
19.	Karcura	<i>Curcuma zedoaria</i>	Ziziberaceae	rhizome
20.	Kharjura	<i>Phoenix dactylofera</i>	Palmae	Dried fruit
21.	Kunduru	<i>Coccinia indica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Exudate
22.	Madayanti	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Lythraceae	Leaf
23.	Mandukaparni	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Umbelliferae	Whole plant
24.	Mudgaparni	<i>Vigna tribolata</i>	Leguminosae	Whole plant
25.	Nirgundi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Verbenaceae	Root
26.	Parpata	<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>	Fumariaceae	Whole plant
27.	Pippali	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae	Fruit
28.	Priyala	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i>	Anacardiaceae	Stem bark
29.	Priyangu	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i>	Verbenaceae	Fruit
30.	Prisnaparni	<i>Uraria picta</i>	Leguminosae	Whole plant
31.	Puskara	<i>Inula recemosa</i>	Compositae	Root
32.	Varsabhu	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Aizoaceae	Root
33.	Vasa	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>	Acanthaceae	Root
34.	Brahmi	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Umbelliferae	Whole plant
35.	Brihati	<i>Solanum indicum</i>	Solanaceae	Dry root
36.	Jayapala	<i>Croton tiglium</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Seed
37.	Kakamaci	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Solanaceae	Whole plant
38.	Karavellak	<i>Momordia charantia</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Fresh fruit
39.	Katuka	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Scrophulariaceae	Rhizome
40.	Methi	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Leguminosae	Seed
41.	Mulaka	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Brassicaceae	Root
42.	Murva	<i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Root
43.	Nili	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Leguminosae	Leaf
44.	Nimb	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Leaf, stem bark
45.	Satahva	<i>Anethum sowa</i>	Apiaceae	Fruit
46.	Yavashak	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant
47.	Adari	<i>Acacia pennata</i>	Mimosaceae	Leaf
48.	Bhutakesi	<i>Selinum vaginatum</i>	Apiaceae	Fruit, rhizome
49.	Bijapatra	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Adiantaceae	Whole plant
50.	Canaka	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Fabaceae	Whole plant
51.	Daruharidra	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	Berberidaceae	Fruit
52.	Gandhasipha	<i>Pavonia odorata</i>	Malvaceae	Whole plant
53.	Grismachatraka	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i>	Aizoaceae	Whole plant
54.	Goksura	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Whole plant
55.	Hastitundi	<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Boraginaceae	Ariel root
56.	Jalakumbhi	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Araceae	Whole plant
57.	Jivanti	<i>Ledradenia reticulata</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Root
58.	Katugulma	<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>	Rutaceae	Whole plant
59.	Ketaki	<i>Pandanus tectoricus</i>	Pandanaceae	Stilt root
60.	Kumarivetra	<i>Calamus thwaitesii</i>	Arecaceae	Rhizome

61.	Salaparni	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i>	Leguminosae	Whole plant
62.	Saurabhaniimba	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Rutaceae	Leaf
63.	Sitivaraka	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Seed
64.	Slesmataka	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	Boraginaceae	Fruit
65.	Sphitakitari	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Dryopteridaceae	Rhizome
66.	Sukanasa	<i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Rhizome
67.	Sveta vetas	<i>Salix alba</i>	Salicaceae	Leaf
69.	Trayamana	<i>Gentiana kurroo</i>	Gentianaceae	Rhizome
70.	Tuvaraka	<i>Hydnocarpus pentandra</i>	Flacourtiaceae	Seed
71.	Usandi	<i>Glinus lotoides</i>	Aizoaceae	Whole plant
72.	Vetra	<i>Calamus rotang</i>	Arecaceae	Rhizome
73.	Vrscikakanda	<i>Doronicum hookeri</i>	Asteraceae	Rhizome
74.	Gandhapura	<i>Gaultheria fragrantissima</i>	Ericaceae	Oil
75.	Tailaparna	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Myrtaceae	Oil
76.	Apamarga	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Root
77.	Aralu	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	Simaroubaceae	Stem bark
78.	Bharangi	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i>	Verbenaceae	Root
79.	Bimbi	<i>Coccinia indica</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Whole plant
80.	Draksa	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	Fruit
81.	Gojihva	<i>Onosma bracteatum</i>	Boraginaceae	Stem
82.	Indrayava	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i>	Apocynaceae	Seed
83.	Isvari	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Aristolochiaceae	Fruit
84.	Kakajangha	<i>Peristrophe bicalyculata</i>	Acanthaceae	Root
85.	Kakoli	<i>Lilium polyphyllum</i>	Liliaceae	Tuberous root
86.	Kamala	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Nymphaeaceae	Rhizome
87.	Katphala	<i>Myrica esculenta</i>	Myricaceae	Fruit, stem bark
88.	Lasuna	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Liliaceae	Bulb
89.	Masaparni	<i>Teramnus labialis</i>	Leguminosae	Whole plant
90.	Masura	<i>Lens culinaris</i>	Fabaceae	Seed
91.	Mudga	<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>	Fabaceae	Seed
92.	Musta	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Cyperaceae	Rhizome
93.	Nagavalli	<i>Piper betle</i>	Piperaceae	Leaf
94.	Nirgundi	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Verbenaceae	Leaf
95.	Rasna	<i>Pluchea lanceolata</i>	Asteraceae	Leaf
96.	Sahdevi	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Compositae	Whole plant
97.	Saileya	<i>Parmelia perlata</i>	Parmeliaceae	Lichen
98.	Sali	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Poaceae	Fruit
99.	Sana	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>	Leguminosae	Seed
100.	Simsapa	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Leguminosae	Heart wood
101.	Trivrt	<i>Operculina turpethum</i>	Convolvulaceae	Root
102.	Tumbini	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Fresh fruit
103.	Usira	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>	Graminae	Root
104.	Utpal	<i>Nymphaea stellata</i>	Nymphaeaceae	Flower
105.	Amra haridra	<i>Curcuma amada</i>	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome
106.	Ankola	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>	Alangiaceae	Leaf
107.	Aragvadha	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Leguminosae	Stem bark
108.	Coraka	<i>Angelica glauca</i>	Umbelliferae	Root & root stock
109.	Darbha	<i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	Gramineae	Root
110.	Dhanvayasa	<i>Fagonia cretica</i>	Zygophyllaceae	Whole plant
111.	Dravanti	<i>Jatropha glandulifera</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Seed
112.	Karkasa	<i>Momordica dioica</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Root
113.	Kebuka	<i>Costus speciosus</i>	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome
114.	Khubakalan	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Cruciferae	Seed
115.	Pilu	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Salvadoraceae	Fruit, leaf, root bark
116.	Pudina	<i>Mentha viridis</i>	Labiatae	Aerial part
117.	Rohisa	<i>Cymbopogon martinii</i>	Gramineae	Whole plant
118.	Sarpgandha	<i>Rouwolfia serpentina</i>	Apocynaceae	Root
119.	Vanyajiraka	<i>Centratherum anthelminticum</i>	Compositae	Fruit
120.	Visala	<i>Tricosanthes bracteata</i>		Root
121.	Vyaghranakhya	<i>Capparis horrida</i>	Capparidaceae	Fruits

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF AYURVEDIC ANTIPYRETIC DRUGS

Ayurvedic formulation consisting of multiple drugs each possessing tremendous potential for *Jvara* (Fever) cure are commonly used in Ayurveda. These formulations are reported to work on multiple biochemical pathways and are capable of influencing several organ systems simultaneously. The various formulations used in *Jvara* are as follows²¹⁻²².

Table 4: List of Ayurvedic formulations

Sl. No.	Ayurvedic formulations	References
1.	Amrtarist	AFI-Part-1, 1:2
2.	Mrgamadasava	AFI-Part-1, 1:27
3.	Kusmandaka Rasayan	AFI-Part-1, 3:7
4.	Dasamula haritaki	AFI-Part-1, 3:14
5.	Puga khanda	AFI-Part-1, 3:17
6.	Brahma Rasayan	AFI-Part-1, 3:20
7.	Vasavaleha	AFI-Part-1, 3:26
8.	Saubhagya sunthi	AFI-Part-1, 3:30
9.	Hrdyavirechan leha	AFI-Part-1, 3:32
10.	Amrtottara kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:1
11.	Chinnodbhavadi kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:7
12.	Trayantyadi kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:8
13.	Dasamula kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:10
14.	Darunagaradi kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:12
15.	Draksadi kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:13
16.	Nimbadi kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:15
17.	Patoladi kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:17
18.	Patolmuladi kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:18
19.	Pancatikta kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:19
20.	Pancanmrta kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:20
21.	Bharngyadi kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:25
22.	Sadanga kvath curna	AFI-Part-1, 4:32
23.	Saptavinsatika guggulu	AFI-Part-1, 5:11
24.	Amrtaprasa ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:2
25.	Kalyanka ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:7
26.	Dasamulasatpalaka ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:17
27.	Pancagavya ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:25
28.	Patoladi ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:28
29.	Pippalyadi ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:29
30.	Maha kalyanaka ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:33
31.	Maha pancagavya ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:36
32.	Vajraka ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:39
33.	Satpala ghrta	AFI-Part-1, 6:42
34.	Amalakyadi curna	AFI-Part-1, 7:3
35.	Candanadi curna	AFI-Part-1, 7:9
36.	Talisadya curna	AFI-Part-1, 7:13
37.	Triphala curna	AFI-Part-1, 7:15
38.	Narayana curna	AFI-Part-1, 7:19
39.	Balacaturbhadra curna	AFI-Part-1, 7:24
40.	Rajanyadi curna	AFI-Part-1, 7:29
41.	Srngyadi curna	AFI-Part-1, 7:31
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AFI- The Ayurvedic Formulary of India

Both large population use Ayurvedic medicine both in single and compound form worldwide, there is an urgent need for additional, carefully conducted, high quality intensive research to evaluate its efficacy and to develop this discipline to meet ever new challenges of modern medicine in the field of Jvara (Fever). Attention should be given not only to the evaluation of safety and examination of effectiveness in treatment strategy, but also to the consideration of community practice settings, patient expectations, compliance and cost effectiveness²³.

CONCLUSION

This review discussed selective medicinal plant species and compound formulations from Ayurveda treat for Jvara. From this study, it is clear that the medicinal plants play a vital role against various diseases. Our review result shows that above-mentioned medicinal plants could prevent from Fever with the principle on dose-dependent. However, an overall ranking of the anti-pyretic strength of these species cannot be determined because of the different experimental methods used in various studies. It requires biological testing of plant extracts, isolation of bioactive components, as well as toxicological, pharmacodynamical and, ultimately, clinical studies. To make

Ayurvedic therapies more effective, it is pertinent to isolate anti-pyretic molecules, define their targets for understanding their modes of action, and establish structure and function relationship for better efficacy.

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