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**A critical review on *Bharangi* [*clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.) Moon] with special reference to *Ayurvedic Nighantus* (lexicons).**

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### Abstract

*Nighantus* are described as *Ayurvedic* texts, in which various drugs have been described and mentioned on the basis of their identifying characters, properties, uses, actions and synonyms. Though we consider *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu* as a main source for *Ayurvedic* dravyas descriptions (also called as *ayurvedic materia medica*), various other *Nighantus* had also mentioned *ayurvedic* drugs in various context.

*Bharangi* botanically identified as *Clerodendrum Serratum* (Linn) Moon is a medicinal plant well known for its numerous medicinal properties. *Bharangi* has been mentioned with a number of synonyms depicting its identifying morphological characters and pharmacological actions. Description of the drug can be traced in various *Nighantus*, under different chapters. However, a single hand, comprehensive information regarding *Bharangi*, its synonyms, pharmacological actions properties is not available. Twenty 23

*Nighantus* available in the library and online source of E-nighantu has been scrutinized. The present paper highlights the collective evidences of *Bharangi* from available 23 *Nighantus*.

The study reveals that, about 80 synonyms were attributed to describe *Bharangi* botanically and pharmacologically. The leaves of the plant are called as *kharapatra*, and *angarvalli*, *kasaghni*, *brahmanyashti*, *vadari*, *gadarbhashaka* are the synonyms which are identifying characteristics features for *Bharangi*. It is attributed with 40 *chikitsa uupayogi* (useful in treatment) properties like *deepana*, *marutahara*, *shwasa*, *kasa*, *pinasa*, *gandamala* etc. This review may enrich the documentary research of *Bharangi* and can be refer as detailed information regarding its usages in *Ayurvedic Nighantus* (Lexicon).

**Keywords:** *Bharangi*, *Clerodendrum Serratum* (Linn) Moon, *Dravyaguna*, *Nighantu*, Lexicon.

### Introduction:

The term “*Nighantu*” is derived from the word *nigama*, which means to bring out the concealed meaning of the terms denoting different synonyms of the vegetable kingdom.<sup>1</sup> According to the author of the text book of *dravyaguna vigyan*, Dr JLN Shastry, *Nighantu* throws light on the secret/ various meanings of the terms denoting different synonyms of a plant. <sup>2</sup>In initial *Nighantus* are focused mostly on *pariyayas* (synonyms) whereas later on properties and actions of a plant are well described. *Bharangi*, botanically identified as *Clerodendrum serratum* (Linn.) Moon ; belongs to *verbenaceae* family.<sup>3</sup> Etymological derivations of the drug reflects synonyms like *Angarwalli* (plant will appear like red hot coal in colour when fully blossomed), *Kasaghni* i.e. it destroys cough (symptomatic) etc.<sup>4</sup> It is a perennial herbs or shrubs, 0.9-2.4 m high. Leaves sessile or nearly so, opposite or sometimes ternate, passing upwards into bracts, narrowly obovate-oblong or sub-elliptic, acute usually coarsely and sharply serrate. Flowers many, blue-purple or white, arranged in dichotomous cymes, the whole forming a lax, *subpyramidal* panicle. Drupes 6 mm long, broadly *obovoid*, rather succulent, dark- purple when ripe. More or less distributed throughout India, in forests up to 1500 m altitude. Reported to be rare and endangered in Gujarat. Root and leaf are the parts used for medicinal purposes. The roots are bitter, acrid, *thermogenic*, anti-inflammatory, digestive, carminative, stomachic, anthelmintic, depurative, expectorant, *sudorific*, antispasmodic, stimulant and febrifuge and are useful in inflammations, dyspepsia, anorexia, colic, flatulence, *helminthiasis*, cough, asthma, bronchitis, hiccough, tumours, tubercular

glands, dropsy, consumption, chronic nasal inflammation, skin diseases, leucoderma, leprosy and fever. Leaves are useful as an external application for *cephalagia* and ophthalmia. The root increases appetite, lessens expectoration. Seeds bruised and boiled in butter milk are used as aperient and in dropsy. It is a well known drug distributed throughout India having vernacular names like *Bharangi* (Hindi), *Bharungi* (Gujarati), *Gantabarangi* (Kannada), *Cerutekku* (Malyalam), *Angaravalli*, *Sirutekku*, (Tamil), *Barangi*, *Bharangi*, *Bhramaramari*, *Chiruteka*, *Gantubarangi*, *Panja*( Telugu), *Chinda*, *penjura*( Oriya). *Bharangi* has been explored for its phytochemical characters by various researchers and found to possess number of chemical constituents like *Serratagenic acid*, *queretaroic acid*, some phytosterols, saponins, two *iridiod glycosides*, *ferulic acid*, *arabinose*, *hispidulin*, 7-0-glucuronides, *uncinatone*, *pectolarigenin*, *scutellarein*, *baicalein* are some important chemical constituents reported .<sup>[5]</sup>

*Nighantus* attributed *Bharangi* with various *pariyayas* ( synonyms), *guna karmas* (properties and actions) , *prayoga* (indications), etc but a single handed exclusive information pertaining to delineations regarding *Bharangi*, its synonyms, properties and its actions on various ailments with special reference to *Nighantus* (lexicons) is not available. Hence an attempt has been made in this article to compile a comprehensive information on various aspects of classical drug *Bharangi* from available *Nighantus* ( lexicons).

Twenty 23 *Nighantus* available in the library and online source of E-*nighantu* namely *Saushruta Nighantu* (S.N.)<sup>6,7,8,9,10</sup>;

*Amarakosha (A.K.)*<sup>11</sup>; *Ashtanga Nighantu (A.N.)*<sup>12,13,14,15</sup>; *Paryayaratnamala (P.R.)*<sup>16</sup>; *Siddhasaramantra Nighantu (S.S.N.)*<sup>17</sup>; *Madanadi Nighantu (M.D.N.)*<sup>18,19,20</sup>; *Dhanavantari Nighantu (D.N.)*<sup>21</sup>; *Shabdachandrika (S.C.)*<sup>22</sup>; *Shodhala Nighantu (S.N.)*<sup>23</sup>; *Nighantushesha (N.S.)*<sup>24</sup>; *Abhidhana Ratnamala (A.R.)*<sup>25</sup>; *Siddhamantra Nighantu (S.M.N.)*<sup>26</sup>; *Hridyadeepaka Nighantu (H.D.N.)*<sup>27</sup>; *Madanapala Nighantu (M.N.)*<sup>28</sup>; *Kaiyadeva Nighantu (K.D.N.)*<sup>29</sup>; *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu (B.N.)*<sup>30</sup>; *Raja Nighantu (R.N.)*<sup>31</sup>; *Shivakosha Nighantu (S.K.)*<sup>32,33</sup>; *Rajavallabha Nighantu (R.V.N.)*<sup>34</sup>; *Laghu Nighantu (L.N.)*<sup>35</sup>; *Shaligram Nighantu (S.L.N.)*<sup>36</sup>; *Nighantu Adarsha (N.A.)*<sup>37</sup>; and *Mahoushadha Nighantu (Maho. N.)*<sup>38</sup> has been scrutinized. The delineations pertaining to *Bharangi*, its synonyms, properties, actions and indications on various diseases has been compiled and information collected is presented in a precise tabular format in systemic manner. Standard dictionaries were referred for the interpretation of classical *Ayurvedic* terminologies for the probable English equivalent terms.<sup>40,41</sup> The probable English equivalent of technical

terminologies were noted referring (*Ayurvedic Formulary of India*).<sup>42</sup>

### **Paryaya (Synonyms)**

In Ayurveda, various names known as *paryaya* (synonyms) have been attributed to a single plant to describe its morphological as well as pharmacological characters and these can be traced out in various texts known as *Nighantu* (lexicon), *Kosha* (dictionary) and *Samhitas* (classical texts).<sup>43</sup> It is observed that total 80 synonyms have been depicted to describe the properties of *Bharangi*. (Table 1) On critical analysis of synonyms attributed to *Bharangi*, it can be summarized that the plant, appear like red hot coal in colour when fully blossomed (*Angarwalli*), leaves are rough in texture (*Kharashaka*), flowers are red in colour like lotus (*Padma*), having straight fibrous growth of the stem (*Yashti*), destroys the diseases (*Bharangi*), destroys symptomatic cough (*Kasaghni*), useful in intellectual disorders (*Matibhranshaniwarini*), enemy of *Vataroga/Vatadosha (Vatari)*, stem is used by villagers as a brush to clean teeth (*Mukhadhouta*), eaten by donkeys (*Gadarbhishaka*). The detailed list of interpretation of different synonyms of *Bharangi* is given in Table 2.

**Table 1: Synonyms attributed to Bharangi**

Sr. No.	Paryaya	Reference
1.	<i>Angarvalli</i>	7,8, 16, 19, 21, 22, 25, 30, 32,33, 35.
2.	<i>Angarvallika</i>	24
3.	<i>Ambuyashtika</i>	16
4.	<i>Angarparni</i>	29.
5.	<i>Angarvallari</i>	31.
6.	<i>Bramhanyashtika</i>	11,12, 17, 19,21,22,25,28,29, 30,32,35.
7.	<i>Bramhani</i>	11, 16, 22, 24,30,37.
8.	<i>Barbari</i>	31.
9.	<i>Bharangi</i>	12,13, 16, 19, 25,27,28,30,31, 34, 35.
10.	<i>Brugubhawa</i>	28, 30, 32.

11.	<i>Bramhi</i>	16.
12.	<i>Bramhacharini</i>	16.
13.	<i>Baleyashaka</i>	22.
14.	<i>Barbaraka</i>	22, 24, 25, 32, 35.
15.	<i>Bhangura</i>	29.
16.	<i>Bhanji</i>	25,28.
17.	<i>Bhargawa</i>	21, 35.
18.	<i>Bhargawi</i>	36, 38.
19.	<i>Bhargi</i>	8, 11, 17, 21, 22, 24,29, 33,37.
20.	<i>Bhramara</i>	35.
21.	<i>Bhramareshta</i>	31.
22.	<i>Bhramara-priya</i>	36.
23.	<i>Brahman-yashti</i>	31, 37.
24.	<i>Brahmi</i>	25.
25.	<i>Bramha-danda</i>	22.
26.	<i>Brahma-suvarchala</i>	21.
27.	<i>Bhruguja</i>	29.
28.	<i>Bhrungaja</i>	21, 31,35.
29.	<i>Durva</i>	23.
30.	<i>Dhwankshawalli</i>	7
31.	<i>Dwijayashti</i>	7, 17
32.	<i>Gandhaparvani</i>	28.
33.	<i>Gadarbha-shaka</i>	8, 12, 19, 21, 24, 25,31, 35.
34.	<i>Gandharvashaka</i>	16.
35.	<i>Gandhanama</i>	16.
36.	<i>Hansi</i>	29.
37.	<i>Hanjika</i>	11, 22, 24,30.
38.	<i>Jalaja</i>	9.
39.	<i>Jwalamukheshu</i>	33.
40.	<i>Kalankvalli</i>	35.
41.	<i>Kalingvalli</i>	36.
42.	<i>Kasaghni</i>	21, 28, 35.
43.	<i>Kasajit</i>	31.
44.	<i>Khara-pushpa</i>	36.
45.	<i>Khara-shaka</i>	28,29,30,
46.	<i>Kakatikta</i>	7.
47.	<i>Katuka</i>	7.
48.	<i>Mahagadarbhika</i>	29.
49.	<i>Mahabarbaraka</i>	8, 19.
50.	<i>Marga-parvani</i>	28,29.
51.	<i>Manjiri</i>	14.
52.	<i>Matibhranshnivarini</i>	36.
53.	<i>Mukhdhousta</i>	23.
54.	<i>Nadikarna</i>	9.
55.	<i>Nadikamuka</i>	9.
56.	<i>Padma</i>	8,11, 12, 16, 17, 21,22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29,30,31, 32,35, 37.
57.	<i>Palindi</i>	13, 19,29.
58.	<i>Phajji</i>	36.
59.	<i>Phanji</i>	8,9,13, 16, 17,19,21, 27,29, 30, 31,32, 35.

60.	<i>Prachivala</i>	9.
61.	<i>Phannijaka</i>	14,16.
62.	<i>Putrini</i>	22.
63.	<i>Raktamanjiri</i>	9.
64.	<i>Samdevsuta</i>	38.
65.	<i>Shakramata</i>	21, 31, 35.
66.	<i>Shakramatruka</i>	38.
67.	<i>Shukramata</i>	29, 28
68.	<i>Shukranama</i>	36.
69.	<i>Shwasari</i>	22.
70.	<i>Suvandaka</i>	25.
71.	<i>Surupa</i>	31, 35
72.	<i>Sugandhika</i>	7,14,16
73.	<i>Tikshnagandha</i>	14,16
74.	<i>Varvarak</i>	36.
75.	<i>Varvari</i>	31.
76.	<i>Vatari</i>	31.
77.	<i>Varsha</i>	31.
78.	<i>Vayasushandrika</i>	7.
79.	<i>Yashti</i>	31.
80.	<i>Yagyanga</i>	22.

**Table 2 : Important synonyms with their interpretation.**

Sr. No.	Synonym of bharangi	Nirukti and interpretation	References
<b>Pharmacognostical characters</b>			
1.	<i>Angarwalli</i>	Plant will appear like red hot coal in colour when fully blossomed.	7,8,16,19,21,22,24,25,30,31,33,35,36,37,
2.	<i>Kharashaka</i>	Its leaves are rough in texture.	28,29,30,
3.	<i>Padma</i>	Its flowers are red in colour like lotus.	8,11, 12, 16, 17, 21,22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29,30,31, 32,35, 37.
4.	<i>Brahmanayashti</i>	The long stem is having resemblance with the stick of Brahma or Brahamana.	11,12, 17, 19,21,22,25,28,29, 30,32,35,37,39.
5.	<i>Yashti</i>	Having straight fibrous growth of the stem.	31,39.
6.	<i>Kalankwalli</i>	The spreaded stem is marked by spots (lenticels).	35, 39.
7.	<i>Angarparni/ Angarvallari</i>	The soft foliage is having resemblance with the wings of young ones of the goose.	7,8, 16, 19, 21, 22,24, 25,29, 30, 32,33, 35,39.
8.	<i>Barbarak/ Barbari/ Varvaraka</i>	The leaves of the plants looks like Barbar-Ber plant (with serrate margin). It destroys diseases, cover diseases.	22, 24, 25, 31,32, 35, 36, 39.
9.	<i>Surupa</i>	Good looking plant.	31,35,39.
10.	<i>Mahagadarbhag andhika</i>	The fresh roots have odour of donkeys body.	29,39.
<b>Based on pharmacological activity.</b>			

1.	<i>Barbari</i>	It surrounds the disease from all directions and destroy.	22, 24, 25, 31,32, 35, 36, 39.
2.	<i>Bharangi</i> <i>Bhargi</i>	It destroys the diseases. It is filled with Sun's Brightness (tej).	12,13, 16, 19, 25,27,28,30,31, 34, 35,39.  8, 11, 17, 21, 22, 24,29, 33,37,39.
3.	<i>Hanjika</i>	It cures many diseases like shwasa, kasa .	11, 22, 24,30.
4.	<i>Panji</i>	It destroys the disease progression process.	8,9,13, 16, 17,19,21, 27,29, 30, 31,32, 35,36,39.
5.	<i>Phanijhaka</i>	It will not allow snakes in its vicinity	14,16,39.
6.	<i>Kasaghni</i>	It destroys Cough (symptomatic).	21, 28, 35,39.
7.	<i>Kasajit</i>	It alleviates Cough (Holistic relief).	31,39.
8.	<i>Vatari</i>	Enemy of Vataroga/Vatadosha.	31,39.
9.	<i>Matibhranshaniwari</i>	It is useful in intellectual disorders.	36, 39.
10.	<i>Mukhdhouta</i>	Stem is used by villagers as a brush to clean teeth.	23,39.
11.	<i>Durva</i>	Its destroys diseases or evil forces in the world.	23, 39.
12.	<i>Shakramata/</i> <i>Shakramatruka</i>	It destroys devil forces (bacterial infections).	28, 29, 38,39.
13.	<i>Margaparvani</i>	Marga is the channels of the body. It clears them especially Pranavaha Strotasa (Respiratory tract).	28, 29,39.
<b>According to Mythological relation</b>			
1.	<i>Brahmani/ Dwija</i>	Beloved by Brahman, it is holy, so called Brahamani or Dwija.	11, 16, 22, 24,30,37. 7,17,39.
2.	<i>Bhargawa/</i> <i>Bhargawi/</i> <i>Bhrugubhawa/</i> <i>Bhruguja</i>	It implies a relation of the plant with the great sage Bhruhu. The plant might be first discovered or used by the sage Bhruhu.	21,28,29, 30, 32,35, 36,38,39.
3.	<i>Bhramhasuwarch</i> <i>alla</i>	The flowers are glorious like Brahma.	21,39.
<b>According to relation with Animals</b>			
1.	<i>Gadarbhashaka</i>	Beloved by donkeys	8, 12, 19, 21, 24, 25,31, 35,39.
2.	<i>Gadarbhishaka</i>	Eaten by donkeys	39.
3.	<i>Bhramara/</i> <i>Bhramareshta/</i> <i>Bhramarapriya</i>	It is beloved by black bees.	31,35,36,39.
4.	<i>Bhrungaja</i>	Nectar of the flowers of this plant is created in nature for bees.	21, 31,35, 39.
5.	<i>Margaparvani</i>	Deers are fond of soft foliage of the plant.	28,29,39.
<b>According to Habitat and season</b>			
1.	<i>Kalingawalli</i>	Abundantly available in <i>Kalingadesh</i> (patina).	36, 39.
2.	<i>Varsha</i>	It grows in the beginning of rainy	31, 39.

		season.	
3.	<i>Margani</i>	It is available in the footway region of the forest.	39.
<b>Others</b>			
1.	<i>Baleya shaka, Gadarbhashaka</i>	Mainly eaten by donkeys	8, 12, 19, 21,22, 24, 25,31, 35.
2.	<i>Bharangi</i>	It is filled with power equivalent to sun.	12,13, 16, 19, 25,27,28,30,31, 34, 35,39.

### Classifications

Plants have been classified into various groups/ sections by *nighantus* based on their morphological, pharmacological and therapeutic properties. Proper scientific approach has been followed behind this classification. Out of 23 *Nighantus*, *Abhidhanratnamala* has mentioned

*Bharangi* in *Tiktaskandha*, whereas *Siddhasaramantra Nighantu* has categorized it under *Kaphavataghna Varga*. The other criteria for classification are based on first drug, based on number, habitat, therapeutic use and others. The detail of classifications has been enumerated in Table 3.

**Table 3: Classification of Bharangi under different groups (vargas) in nighantus based on various factors.**

Sr. No.	Varga(Classifications/Groups/Sections)	References
<b>Based on first drug</b>		
1.	<i>Abhayadi varga</i>	28.
2.	<i>Aragwadhadi gana</i>	7.
3.	<i>Arkadi gana</i>	8,13,36.
4.	<i>Guduchyadi varga</i>	21.
5.	<i>Haritakyadi Varga</i>	30.
6.	<i>Mustadi gana</i>	10.
7.	<i>Nirgundyadi varga</i>	37.
8.	<i>Pippalayadi Varga</i>	6, 12, 31.
9.	<i>Surasadi gana</i>	9, 14.
10.	<i>Vatsakadi gana</i>	15.
<b>Based on Dosha Karma</b>		
11.	<i>Kaphavataghna varga</i>	17.
<b>Based on Rasa ( Taste)</b>		
12.	<i>Tikta skandha</i>	25.
<b>Based on numbers</b>		
13.	<i>Ashta Varga</i>	36.
14.	<i>Dwavisha gana</i>	19.
15.	<i>Panchavisha gana</i>	20.
16.	<i>Shodasha gana</i>	18.
<b>Based on Habitat</b>		
17.	<i>Ekpada varga</i>	27.
18.	<i>Gulma kanda</i>	24.
19.	<i>Vrukshakadi varga</i>	22.
<b>Based on use</b>		
20.	<i>Oushadhashraya paricheda</i>	34.

21.	<i>Oushadhi Varga</i>	29.
22.	<i>Vana oushadhi Varga</i>	11.

**Rasadipanchaka of Bharangi (Ayurvedic Pharmacodynamic properties)**

It has been stated in various *nighantus* that *Bharangi* is *Katu, Tikta, Kashaya* in

rasa along with *Laghu, Ruksha, Ushana gunas*. It is *Kaphavatashamak* in nature. The details are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4: Rasadipanchaka of Bharangi as reported in various Nighantus ( Lexicons).**

Sr. No.	Nighantu	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Doshaghnata
1.	<i>Bhavaprakasha Nighantu</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	----	<i>KV↓</i>
2.	<i>Dhanvantari Nighantu</i>	<i>Tikta</i>	----	<i>Ushna</i>	----	<i>KV↓</i>
3.	<i>Kaiyadeva Nighantu</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	----	<i>K↓</i>
4.	<i>Madanpala Nighantu</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta</i>	<i>Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	----	<i>KV↓</i>
5.	<i>Madanadi Nighantu</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Laghu</i>	----	----	<i>K↓</i>
6.	<i>Nighantu Adarsha</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta</i>	----	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>KV↓</i>
7.	<i>Raja Nighantu</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta</i>	----	<i>Ushna</i>	----	----
8.	<i>Saushruta Nighantu</i>	----	----	----	----	<i>KV↓</i>
9.	<i>Shaligram Nighantu</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	----	<i>KV↓</i>

[ *KV↓*- *Kapha Vata shamaka*, *K↓*- *Kapha shamaka*, '- ' *No information available*.]

**Karma ( Actions/ Indications)**

Various properties attributed to *Bharangi* has been mentioned in Table 5. *Bharangi* has been indicated in the management of 40 different disease condition. It has been used as an ingredient in 263 formulations described in the *Ayurvedic texts* .<sup>43</sup>

**Table 5: Ayurvedic karmas (pharmacodynamics) of bharangi mentioned in nighantus.**

Sr. No.	Actions/ indications	References
1.	<i>Deepana (stimulate digestive fire)</i>	29,30,35.
2.	<i>Gulma ( abdominal pain)</i>	15, 20, 23, 29, 30,36.
3.	<i>Raktadoshahara</i>	21, 29, 30, 36.
4.	<i>Shotha (anti-inflammatory)</i>	28, 30 , 36.
5.	<i>Kasa</i>	9, 14, 19, 28,29,30,31, 34, 35,6, 37.
6.	<i>Kapha</i>	6,7,9,10, 12,13,14,15,18,19,20,,21,28,29,30,36.
7.	<i>Shwasa</i>	9,14,19,21,28,29,30,31,34,35,36,37.
8.	<i>Pinasa</i>	15, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30,36.
9.	<i>Jwara ( fever)</i>	7, 15, 20, 21, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31,35 ,36.
10.	<i>Marutahara</i>	10, 15, 20, 21, 23, 28,30,36.
11.	<i>Shopha</i>	23,29,31.
12.	<i>Vranaghana</i>	7,8,9,13,14,19,22,31.
13.	<i>Krimaghana</i>	31, 8,9,13,14,18,19.



14.	<i>Dahaniwaraka</i>	31.
15.	<i>Pachani</i>	29, 10, 19, 28.
16.	<i>Aruchi</i>	29, 23, 9, 14.
17.	<i>Yakshmaghna</i>	29, 21.
18.	<i>Pratishyaya</i>	23, 9, 14.
19.	<i>Ardit</i>	6, 23.
20.	<i>Shulaghna (pain relieving)</i>	6.
21.	<i>Ampachaka</i>	6.
22.	<i>Vishapaha</i>	7, 8, 13, 19.
23.	<i>Prameha</i>	7, 18.
24.	<i>Kushtha</i>	7, 8, 13, 18, 19.
25.	<i>Vamihara</i>	7.
26.	<i>Kandughna</i>	7.
27.	<i>Medodoshahara (obesity)</i>	8,13,14,15, 18, 19 ,20.
28.	<i>Yonodoshahara</i>	10.
29.	<i>Stanyashodhana</i>	10.
30.	<i>Shvitra</i>	18.
31.	<i>Pandurog</i>	18.
32.	<i>Hikkahara</i>	19.
33.	<i>Deepaniya</i>	19,36.
34.	<i>Vatarakta</i>	6.
35.	<i>Arsha ( piles)</i>	6.
36.	<i>Unmad ( psychosis)</i>	6.
37.	<i>Shosha</i>	6.
38.	<i>Vepathu</i>	6.
39.	<i>Apasmara</i>	3,7.
40.	<i>Gamdama</i>	3,7.

## CONCLUSION

*Bharangi* is one of the potent and useful drug mentioned in *Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia*. Based on the synonyms depicted in *nighantus* (lexicons), it can be proclaimed that the plant which appear like red hot coal in colour when fully blossomed (*Angarwalli*), leaves are rough in texture (*Kharashaka*), flowers are red in colour like lotus (*Padma*), having straight fibrous growth of the stem (*Yashti*), destroys the diseases (*Bharangi*), destroys symptomatic cough (*Kasaghi*), useful in intellectual disorders (*Matibhranshaniwarini*), enemy of *Vataroga/Vatadosha (Vatari)*, stem is used by villagers as a brush to clean teeth (*Mukhadhauta*), eaten by donkeys (*Gadarbhishaka*) etc can be used as

identifying characteristic features for *Bharangi*. Ayurvedic *pharmacodynamics* reveals that *Bharangi* is *Katu, Tikta, Kashaya* in rasa along with *Laghu, Ruksha, Ushana gunas* along with *Kaphavatashamana* property. *Bharangi* has been indicated in the management of 40 different disease condition. This study reveals that *Bharangi* has been attributed with 40 *chikitsa upayogi* (useful in treatment) properties like *Deepana, Gulmahara, Raktadoshahara, Shotha, Kasa, Kapha, Shwasa, Pinasa, Jwara, Marutahara, Shophahara, Vranaghna, Krimaghna, Dahaniwaraka, Pachani, Aruchi, Yakshmaghna, Pratishyaya, Ardit, Shulaghna, Ampachaka, Vishapachana, Prameha, Kushta, Vamihara, Kandughna, Medodoshahara,*

*Yonidoshahara, Stanyashodhana, Shivtra, Pandurog, Hikkahara, Deepaniya, Vatarakta, Arsha, Unmad, Shosha, Vepathu, Apasmara and Gandamala.* It has been used as an ingredient in 263 formulations described in the *Ayurvedic* texts . Hence , this review may steer as a direction for further research to explore all the pharmacological properties of Bharangi delineated in different Nighantus ( lexicons) and may be referred as a document based research for further researches.

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