iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** VI **Month of publication:** June 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.83489

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue VI June 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Ayurveda Drug Review - Shaliparni

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Abstract: Shalparni is an important medicinal herb mentioned in texts of Ayurveda. The botanical source of Shalparni has been recognized as Desmodium gangeticum Linn. of family Fabaceae. It is one of the constituent drugs of Laghu Panchmoola, Dashmoola and many other formulations and used as a single drug in various health conditions. In Charak Samhita it is classified in Snehopag, Shothhar and Angamarda Prashamana Mahakashay. It is also included in Agraya Dravya. Shalparni is used in many health conditions like cardiac pain, Rakta Pitta, Vaatrakta, Netraroga and paediatric conditions. It has also been screened for its pharmacological activities in various pharmacological studies and has been demonstrated to possess a wide range of biological activities like cardioprotective, anti-inflammatory, anti- diabetic, anti-amnesic among others.
Keywords: Desmodium gangeticum, Shalparni, Ayurveda, Laghupancamool, Laghutrayi

I. INTRODUCTION

Perfect Ayurveda is expressed in the three quantitative sutras of Ayurveda. These are "Hetu Sutra," inclining characteristics that contribute to the development of the diseases. The "Linga Sutra," which includes sickness indicators and symbols, comes next. The third is *"Aushadhagyana Sutra,"* which is the finished medication that will cure the illness. *Ayurvedic Samhitas*, *Nighantus*, and other writings provide precise, methodical, and dependable information regarding medicinal plant life in the early era. whereby medicinal plants are frequently mentioned. *Charaka* is the principal individual who could categorize the current plants, into pharmacological groupings and given fifty programmes which are acknowledged as *Dashemani*.

1) Aim Ayurveda Drug Review – *Shaliparni*
2) Objectives – Focus on conceptual study *Shaliparni* and *Ayurveda* view of *Shaliparni*

II. MATERIALS

A. Source of Information

Dhallan Commentary
Sharangadhara Samhita;
Madhava Nidana;
Sushruta Samhita;
Charaka Samhita;
Vagbhata Samhita

B. Methods

- To compile available literature on *Shaliparni*.
- To compile the literature of *Shaliparni* appearance of Conceptual. This is literary research study. In this articles all the references from Ayurveda Samhita and respective commentaries regarding Ayurveda drug review – *Shaliparni*

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Chemical Composition

This herb contains phytochemical substances that provide a number of health benefits, including N-dimethyltryltryptamine, Hypaphorine, Hordenine, Caudicine, Gangetin-3H, Gangetinin, and Desmodin.

B. Classification

- Kingdom - Plantae
- Sub kingdom - Tracheobionta
- Superdivision - Spermatophyta

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- Division - Magnoliophyta
- Class - Magnoliopsida
- Subclass – Rosidae
- Order - Fabales
- Family - Fabaceae
- Genus - Desmodium
- Species – gangeticum

C. Forenames

Latin: Desmodium gangeticum;
Hindi: Sarivan, Salaparni;
Sanskrit: Vidarigandha, Anshumati, Shalaparni;
Bengali: Shalapani;
Marathi: Salavan;
Gujarati: Shalavan;
Telugu: Gitanaram, Kolakuponna, Nakkatokaponna;
Tamil: Pulladi, Moovilai;
Malayalam: Pullati, Moovila
Kannada: Murele Honne, Nariyalavona

IV. HISTORY

Antiquity transactions with the historical. Its goal is to relate the system of insightful thinking on community hitches still unexplained by earnings of sightings from the past. History compacts together with the distinctive and historical improvements. The previous knowledge about medications is of pronounced assistance with favours to their value, eccentricity, exclusivity etc. thus construction it further successful for upcoming groups.

1) Vedic Time

The vedas are reflected to be the eldest scriptures, the greatest significant and uppermost inscribed expert. In Vedic nonfiction there is no account or orientation concerning the medicine “Shaliparni” but there are many situation of “Anshumai”.

2) Samhita Time [1-4]

Samhita time is the period in which the drugs are confidential into numerous Ganas affording to their properties and activities. Also, this the discussion of many drugs are create in several Yogas for the action of infections. Allusions of Shaliparni establish in Brihatrayi, Laghutrayi.

3) Nighantu Time [5-6]

That was the platinum era for the progress of the Dravya guna. The period of Nighantu has so long as the suggestion of organized & systematic understanding of the drug. In this retro the drugs were elucidated with their synonyms, Rasa Panchaka & their efficacy in changed infection.

4) Dhanvantari Nighantu7

It is one of the most ancient Nighantu available now days. Here the drug Shaliparni has been mentioned under Guduchyadi Varga. The author has been described synonyme, Guna, Karma etc.

V. SYNONYMS

¬ Vidarigandha,
¬ Anshumati
¬ Shalaparni
¬ Shaliparni

A. Panchamahabhuta Constutution

1) *Rasa*
2) *Madhur - Prithvi + Jala*
   Tikta - Vayu + Aakasha
3) *Guna*
   Guru - Prithvi + Jala
   Ushna - Vayu + Agni
   Snigdh - Prithvi + Jala
4) *Virya*
   Ushna- Vayu + Agni
5) D. *Vipaka* –
   Madhur Prithvi + Jala

VI. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Although *Dasmoola* has been widely utilised since ancient times, it is presently exceedingly difficult to obtain the necessary quantity due to increased demand and decreased cultivation.Commercialisation may raise suspicions of adulteratioResult & DiscussionDasmoola was broadly used from theancient time, but now a days as demand is more and cultivation is less , it is very difficult to get Dasmoola as much quantity as required.Adulteration may be suspected due to commercialization. Now a day it is observed that the stem barks is used instead of root of Brihatpanchmoola, while whole plant is usedinstead of root of Laghupanchmoola.n. These days, it is seen that the whole plant is used in place of the root of Laghupanchmoola, and the stem bark is utilised in place of the root of Brihatpanchmoola.

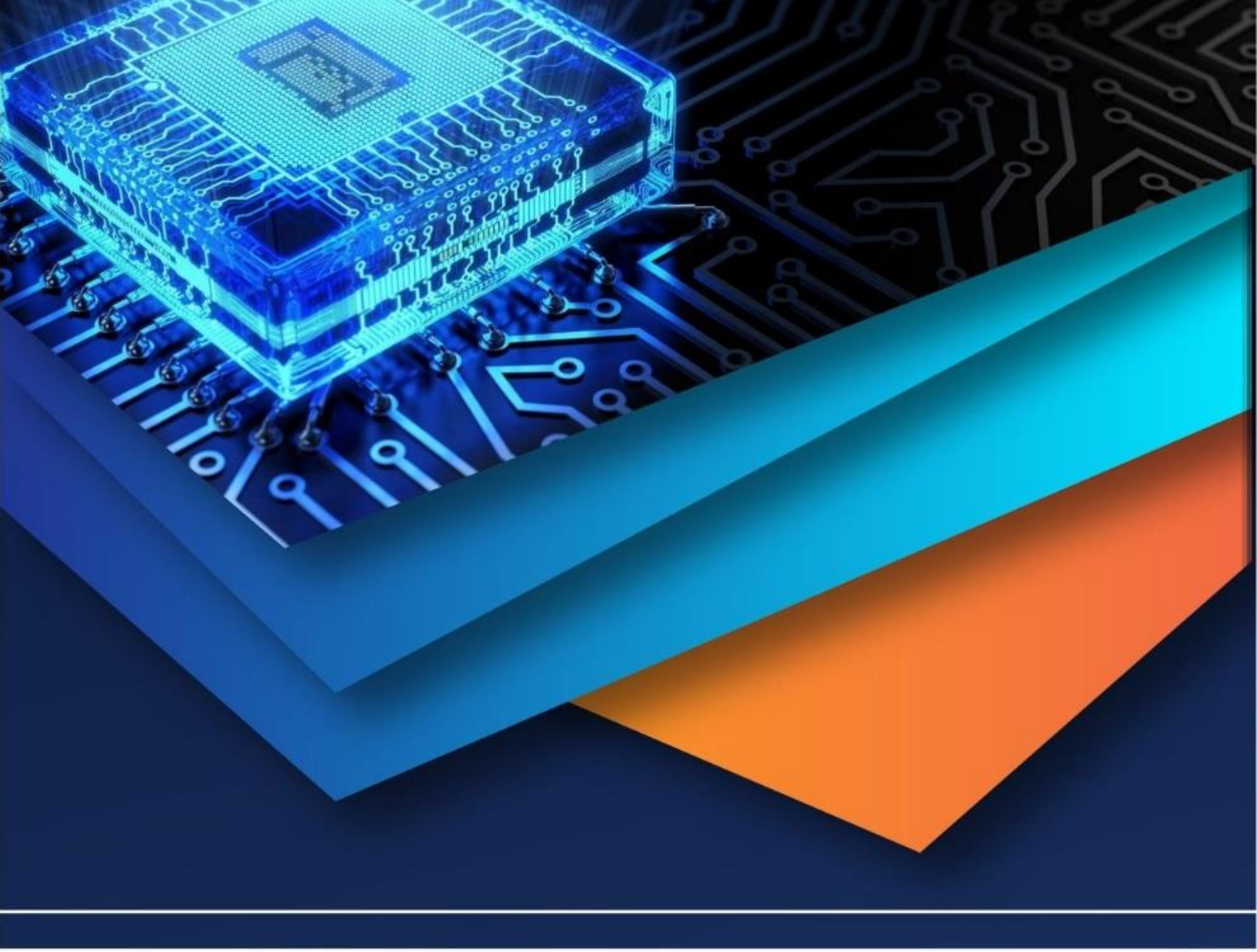
VII. CONCLUSION

Conclude the fallowing one the points derived from the above data, The proper knowledge of the *Shaliparni* helps in understanding the process of manifestation of Action of Drug also knowledge of *Shaliparni* is helpful for getting the knowledge of drug of action in Disease.

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10.22214/IJRASET

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