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### **Synonyms and Therapeutic Review of *Piper longum* Linn. ( Pippali ) From Kosha and Nighantus**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Pippali is a widely used slender climber in folk and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. In this review we have taken Pippali (*Piper longum* Linn.). This plant belongs to the family Piperaceae. Present review discusses Pippali (*Piper longum* Linn.) in various Nighantu in chronological order. This review presents a detailed survey of the literature on medicinal properties of Pippali (*Piper longum* Linn.). Pippali has great therapeutic value when it is used adequately. The notable medicinal properties are Kasahara, Shvasahara, Hikka-nigrahana, Dipana, Vatanulomana, Shulaprashamana, Krimighna, Shrovi-recana, Yakriduttejaka, Plihavridhdihara, Vishamajvara, Vrishya, Balya, Garbhashyasamkocaka, Rasayana.

**KEYWORDS:** *Piper longum* Linn., Nighantu, Medicinal properties, Ayurveda

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## INTRODUCTION-

Plant of *Piper longum* Linn. ( Pippali ) is a slender, aromatic climber with perennial woody roots, distributed in the hotter parts of India, from the central Himalayas to Assam, the Khasi & the Mikir hills, the lower hills of Bengal & the evergreen forests of the Western Ghats from Konkan to Travancore. Flowers are unisexual, minute, sessile bracteate without perianth very densely packed in spike inflorescences. The male & female spikes are on separate plants. Fruit is Ovoid, yellowish orange, sunk in fleshy spike. Leaves are Ovate, cordate, subacute, entire, glabrous. This is the only piper species which does not show typical climbing habit. Stems numerous, 0.6 -0.9m, ascending or prostrate (not climbing) much branched, stout, cylindrical, thickened above nodes, finely pubescent. Root stock erect, thick, jointed, and branched<sup>1</sup>.

## MATERIAL & METHOD

### PIPPALI IN NIGHANTU

#### 1. *Saushruta Nighantu* (6<sup>th</sup> Cent.)

In this Nighantu, Pippali has been described in Pippalyadigana. Magadhi, Krishna, Capala, Kola, Shaundi, Katvaranaphala, Kana, and Tikshanatandula are the synonym of it<sup>2</sup>.

(Sa.Ni. Pippalyadi, 147)

#### 2. *Ashtanga Nighantu* (8<sup>th</sup> Cent.)

In Ashtanga Nighantu, Pippali has been described in Pippalyadi gana. Its synonym are described as follows - Magadhi, Krishna, Vaidehi, Capala, Kana, Upakulya, Kolanama, Shaundi, and Tikshnatandula<sup>3</sup>.

(A.Ni. Pippalyadigana, 31)

#### 3. *Dhanvantari Nighantu* (10<sup>th</sup> Cent.)

Pippali has been placed in Shatapuṅgadi Varga and Magadhi, Krishna, Capala, Tikshnatandula, Upakulya, Shyama, Kola, Shaundi and Ushna have been given as its synonym. Regarding its properties, it has been said as Katu in rasa; Snigdha in guna; Shita in virya; Madhura in vipaka and Tridosahara. It is indicated in Trishna, Jvara, Udararoga, Krimi, Amadosha and said as Rasayana<sup>4</sup>.

(D.N. Shatapuṅgadi Varga, 73-74).

#### **4. Sadrasa Nighantu(11<sup>th</sup> Cent.)**

Pippali has been placed in “Katudravayaskandha” and Magadhi, Krishna, Vaidehi, Capala, Kana, Upakulya, Kolanama, Shaundi, and Tikshnatandula, as its synonyms<sup>5</sup>.

(S.N. Katudravayaskandha, 10).

#### **5. SodhalaNighantu(12<sup>th</sup> Cent.)**

The following synonyms are seen in Shodhala Nighantu of Pippali i.e. Magadhi, Krishna, Capala, Tikshnatandula, Upakulya, Kana, Shyama, Kola, Ushna, Shaundi, Karni, Krisnaphala, Vriyaya, Katuka, Vaidehi, Bahubija, Kali and Kritamangala. It is mentioned in the “Shatapuòpadi varga”<sup>6</sup>.

(S.Ni. ShatapuòpadiVarga, 339-334).

#### **6. Hridayadipaka Nighantu(13<sup>th</sup> Cent.)**

Nighantukara has placed this drug in CatuòpadaVarga. The following synonyms are given in this Nighantu – Krishna, Kana, Upakulya, Vaidehi, Capala<sup>7</sup>.

(Hr. Ni. Catuòpada Varga, 6).

#### **7. Madanapala Nighantu(14<sup>th</sup> Cent.)**

Pippali has been placed in ShunthyadiVarga. Following are the synonym of Pippali - Capala, Krishna, Magadhi, Kana, Vishvaupakulya, Vaidehi, Shaundi, Tikshnatandula are found in the nighantu. Regarding its properties it has been said as Ushna in virya. Dipana, Vrisya and Rasayana are its karma. It is indicated in Shvasa, Kasa, Jvara, Kuòtha, Prameha, Gulma, Arsha, PlihaShula and Kapha-vatavikara<sup>8</sup>.

(M.N. ShunthyadiVarga 2/11-13).

#### **8. Raja Nighantu(14<sup>th</sup> Cent.)**

Pippali is included in Pippalyadivargain thisNighantu. Krikara, Shaundi, Capala, Magadhi, Kana, Katubija, Korangi, Vaidehi, Tilatandula, Shyama, Dantaphala, Krishna, Kola, Ushna, Upakulya, Tikshnatandula are the synonyms of Pippali are found in this Nighantu,

Its Rasa has been mentioned as Katu&Tikta; Ushna in virya and indicated in Vatavikara, Shvasa-Kasa, and Kaphavikara<sup>9</sup>.

(R.N. Pippalyadi varga,11-13)

**9. *Sarasvati Nighantu*(14<sup>th</sup> Cent)**

Pippali has been placed in KshupadiVarga and Magadhi, Krishna, Vaidehi, Capala, Kana, Kola, Upakulya, Magadha, Vishva, Ushnaphala, and Ushna are the synonym given to it<sup>10</sup>.

(S.N. Candanadivargah,50).

**10. *Kaiyadeva Nighantu*(15<sup>th</sup> Cent.)**

In this Nighantu, Pippali is described in AushadhiVarga with following synonym; Magadhi, Shaundi, Vaidehi, Capala, Kana, Krishna, Upakulya, Magadhi, Shyamahava, Tikshnatandula. Regarding its properties; it has been said as Katu in rasa; Madhura in vipaka; ishadaushna in virya; Laghu and Snigdha in Guna. Dipana, Pacana and Hridya are its karma. It is indicated in Shvasa, Kasa, Kaphagulma, Arsha, Kaphavatavikara, Pliha, Jvara, Udararoga and Vatanulomana<sup>11</sup>.

(K.N. Aushadhi Varga, 1165-1169)

**11. *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*(16<sup>th</sup> Cent.)**

Pippali has been ascribed in Haritakyadi Varga and the following synonyms are found in this Nighantu-Magadhi, Krishna, Capala, Cancala, Kana, Upakulya, Kolya, Vaidehi, Tikshnatandula. Its Rasa has been mentioned as Katu. Laghu, Snigdha in Guna, Ushna in virya and Madhura in vipaka. It has following karma of Dipana, Vrisya and Rasayana; and it is indicated in Shvasa, Kasa, Jvara, Kushtha, Prameha, Gulma, Arsha, Pliha and Shula<sup>12</sup>.

(B.P.N. Haritakyadi Varga, 37-39).

**12. *Shaligrama Nighantu* (19<sup>th</sup> Cent.)**

Pippali has been placed in Haritakyadi Varga and Magadhi, Krishna, Capala, Cancala, Kana, Upakulya, Kolya, Vaidehi, and Tiktanadula are said as its synonym. Its Rasa has been mentioned as Katu; Laghu, Snigdha in Guna; Ushna in Virya and Madhura in Vipaka. It has following karma Dipana, Vrisya, Rasayana, and it is indicated in Kaphavatavikara, Shvasa, Kasa, Jvara, Kushtha, Prameha, Gulma, Arsha, Pliha and Shula<sup>13</sup>.

(Sh.N. Haritakyadi Varga).

### **13. Priya Nighantu(20<sup>th</sup> Cent.):-**

In this Nighantu, Pippali has following synonym; Kagtuvalli, Kana, Vaidehi and Magadhi. Regarding its properties, it has been said as Katu in rasa; Madhura in vipaka & Ishadaushna in virya. It is indicated in Shula, Kasa and Vatakapha vikara<sup>14</sup>.

(P. N. Haritakyadi varga, 1-3)

## **DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

According to WHO about 80% percent of the world population is reliant on the traditional system of medicine, it is important to strengthen the study of medicinal plants. Traditional systems of medicine such as Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) have been in practice in a great account.

Pippali is a prevalent slender, aromatic climber, which is used by traditional practitioner to treat a lot of problem. The fruit of pippali is the most prevalent herbal drug which is a highly valuable, common and widely used as medicine in Indian systems of medicine. Pippali is one such drug which is usually used as spice and also having great therapeutic value but when used imperfectly it aggravates kaphadosha by its guru and kleda property, aggravates pitta due to its and kleda property, aggravates pitta due to its ushnaguna, aggravates vatadosha due to its yogavahi property. Present study revealed that by the help of literature i.e. Kosha and Nighantus we will reach to medicine very easily and take the benefit by the traditional medicines. Pippali has tremendous effect on various diseases viz. Kasahara, Shvasahara, Hikkani-grahana, , Vatahara Mutrala, Dipana, Vatanulomana, Shulaprasamana, Mridurecana, Krimighna, Raktokleshaka, Shrovi-recana, Yakriduttejaka, Plihavrid-dhihara, Vishamajvara, Vrishya, Balya, Garbhashyasamkocaka, Rasayana, Medhya. Further, two different Nighantus are seen having groups with same name but have kept different substances under them. This has happened due to the various rationale used in grouping of the substances. This offers a incredible scope for research in order to explore the therapeutic uses. Though this Indian traditional system of medicine is recognized by world health organization as one of the traditional systems of medicine of the world, the scientific medical world need more and more scientific data to utilize this information for the sufferings as desired by World Health Organization.

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