

# INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is most ancient medical faculty which is brought from Brahma is not mere the myths of successful treatment, but a well experienced science of life. This science is standing on the shoulders of the three skandhas or pillars i.e. Hetu, Linga & Aushadha

The main aim of ayurveda to protect the health of a healthy person and to cure a diseased person's disease. Ayurveda believes in the theme that human is made of only tridosha, sapta dhatu & trimalas. In these three entities, Tridosha is considered as health & while disturbance in that balance called as ill-health. Here comes the importance of drug to cure the individual with ill-health.

The story of drug back to the prehistoric days, our many aushadhis so many years ago based partly on observation of effect on drug; partly on human trial & error method is also then is much more explanation in Rigveda & Atharvanaveda. On this long tradition & accumulated wisdom the ancient sage on concentrated efforts put forth the regional explanation of drugs. Its qualities, gustatory effects (rasa), potency(veerya) etc. Now the questions arise that now these herbs can cure the diseases of human body. Then this can be answered as the common between the animal kingdom, human being & plant kingdom is that the both are sendriya & pancha-bhautika in composition. And by the theory of samanya & vishesha siddhanta. As our scholars have told that this whole philosophy and science of Dravya Guna present in our literature; which is divided into the three points. Ancient period – Samhitas such as Caraka, Susruta, vedic nighantu vedant, intial form of Dhanvantari nighantu, Rasavaisheshik, the oldest extant of Dravya Guna are the gift of this period. Medieval period –In this period Ashtang nighantu, Paryaya-ratnamala last part of Dhanvantari nighantu etc works were completed. Modern period – This period gives the works like bhavprakash nighantu, raj nighantu, shaligram nighantu etc. After nighantus many modern scholars like P V Sharma, Y T Acharya had also done eminent work. In ayurveda it is told that, all dravyas in this whole world are Aushadhi. Now the drug which is the subject of mine is botanically identified as *Ferula Narthex* from family Umbellifereae. It is most important & effective Doshaghna drug indicated in krimi, aartava dosa, murcha, apasmara, shoola, gulma, agni-mandya etc. So, there is sufficient information of this drug available into the Samhita and nighantus and in modern books also. I have tried my level best to compile the most of the informations whatever it is available about this plant.

# Hingu in Samhitas

## CARAKA SAMHITA(1000 BC)

- P.V. Sharma - Caraka Samhita (English translation and seventeen classified appendices), Chaukhamba Orientalis -First edition 2008.

### Sutrasthaana

क्षारचित्रकहिग्वम्ल.....।

अभयापिप्पलीमूलविश्वैर्वातानुलोमनी ॥२/२९॥

Yavaksara, chitraka, hingu and amlavetas is mass-breaking. The one with haritaki, pippalimula and sunthi helps in carmination (passing of flatus) (Ca.S.Sut.2/29)

पिप्पलीपिप्पलीमूल.....हिगुं.....दीपनीयानि भवन्ति ॥४/९॥

Pippali, pippalimula, chavya, chitraka, sunthi, amlavetasa, maricha, ajamoda, bhallatakasthi and hinguniryasa these ten dravyas are known as appetizer. (Ca.S.Sut.4/9)

शटीपुष्कर.....हिगुं.....भवन्ति ॥४/१६॥

Sati, puskarmula, amlavetasa, ela, hingu, aguru, tulasi, tamalaki, jivanti, chanda these ten dravyas are known as anti-dyspneics. (Ca.S.Sut.4/16)

हिगुकैटर्यारि.....भवन्ति ॥४/१८॥

Hingu, kaitarya, arimed, vacha, choraka, vayastha, golomi, jatila, palankasa, asokarohini these ten dravyas are known as resuscitative. (Ca.S.Sut.4/18)

कुष्ठं गोमेदको हिगुं.....।.....चाश्मभेदक ॥२३/१५॥

Kustha, gomedaka (onyx), hingu, bone of karauncha (a bird), trikatu, vacha, vasa, ela, goksar, yavani and pasanbheda the powder of these drugs with butter-milk, curd-water, or sour jujube juice alleviates dysuria and prameha. (Ca.S.Sut.23/15)

हिगुं केबुकमूलानि.....।.....चुर्णयेत् ॥२३/२०॥

Hingu, root of kebuka, yavani, dhanyaka, chitraka, savarcha (salt), jiraka these should be powdered and added with oil, ghee and honey each in quantity equal to powder. All this is mixed up with sixteen times of roasted grain flour and a saturating drink (mantha) is prepared. By the use of this preparation disease caused by over saturation like prameha, disorder of flatus, piles, leprosy, anemia etc is cured (Ca.S.Sut.20/23)

हिगुंषणसमायुक्तं.....। लघुभिस्तमुपाचरेत् ॥२४/५०॥

The juice of matulung added with dry ginger sauvarcha (salt) combined with wine, sour juice or viegar should be administered for arousing consciousness (Ca.S.Sut.24/50)

हिगुनियासश्छेदनीय.....प्रशमनानाम् ॥२५/३९॥

Hingu (latex) is entitled prominent among expectorants, appetizers, carminatives and vatta-kapha alleviators. (Ca.S.Sut25/39).

वातश्लेष्माविवन्धनं.....।

हिगुं..... पाचनरोचनम् ॥२७/२९९॥

Hingu alleviates vatta , kapha and constipation, is pungent, hot, appetizer, light, intestinal, antispasmodic, digestive and relishing. (Ca.S.Sut.27/299)

Vimansthan

देवदावगुरु.....हिगुंनिर्यासाश्या॥८/१५९॥

Exudation or Resin of hingu helps in the elimination of dosas from the head. (Ca.S.Vi.8/151)

वचाकुष्ठक्षेमकहिगुं.....,तथैव च द्वयोर्द्वार पक्षयोः ॥८/४७॥

A cloth packet containing vacha kustha, choraka, hingu, mustard, linseed, garlic, kanakanika, and other drugs repelling evil spirits and well- tied should be kept at front door. The same should be worn bhy mother as well as the child in the neck, and also put in cooking vessels, water jars, cot and both the panels of the door. (Ca.S.V8/47)

धूपनानि.....हिगुं.....। घृतयुक्तानि स्युः ॥६९॥

For fumigation of clothing , cots, beddings and coverings barley, mustard, linseed, hingu, guggulu, vacha, coraka, vayastha ,golomi, jatial, palankasa, asokarohini and slough of serpent mixed with ghee should be used. (Ca.S.Sa

Chikitsasthan

कुट्टकं.....हिगुं.....कै ।

युक्तं.....पचेत् ॥१९॥

Pounded fish meat added with hingu ,rock salt and coriander should be mixed with wheat flour and cooked in ghee to make pupalikas. It is useful for bulk promoting, strengthening, providing exhilaration, charm and progeny and promoting semen profusely. (Ca.S.Chi.19/

मरिचं.....हिगुं.....।

.....तन्दर्माभमुपकल्पयेत् ॥२९॥

Black pepper, cumin, coriander, a little hingu and fresh ghee are ingredients of pupalika(Ca.S.Chi. 21/

मेघानां.....।

हिगुंतुल्या.....॥३०५/॥

Hingu mixed with tigress fat and saindhava lavan snuff should be given in intermittent fever. (Ca.S.Chi.305/

हिगुं.....कैः ।

पुष्कर.....कैः ॥६९॥

Ghee cooked with the paste of hingu , sauvarcala(salt), jirak, bida(salt), dhanyaka, vetasa, yavakshara, chitraka is useful in removing colic and hardness of bowels in patient of vatagulma. (Ca.S.Chi.69/

हिगुं.....।

.....म्लवेतसौ ॥७९॥

Hingu, trikatu, patha, hapusa, haritaki, sati, ajamoda, ajagandha, tintidika, amlavetasa are component of hingwadi churna and gutika which is useful in gulma. (Ca.S.Chi.79/

पादशेषे.....।

विडगां.....हिगुं.....॥१४४॥

Paste of pippali, sunthi, vacha, vidanga, saindhava(salt), hingu, yavaksara, bida(salt), sati are component of bhallatakadya ghrita . It alleviates spleen enlargement, anemia, asthma, disorders of grahani and cough. (Ca.S.Chi.144/

कासी.....हिगुं.....।

.....चैव ॥१०९॥

Kasisa , hingu, sigru, trikatu, devdaru, tumburu, vidanga, langali(root), kutaja(bark), katuka and rohini are component of Tikteksvakvadi taila .This otila by massage destroys itching and kustha and also overcomes vatta and kapha(Ca.S.Chi.109/

हिगुं.....।

.....दनाशनम्॥३४॥

Hingu, sauvarchala(salt) and trikatu each 80 gm, ghee 2.56 kg. cooked in four times cows urine is a tested destroyer of insanity. (Ca.S.Chi.34/

यवानी.....हिगुं.....।

.....पहम् ॥५५॥

Yavani , chavya, hingu and amlavetasa each 20 gm are component of lasunadya ghrita. This ghee by intake alleviates colic, gulma, piles, udara, inguinal hernia, anemia. (Ca.S.Chi.55/

घृतं.....हिगुं.....।

मत्रे.....॥२६॥

Old ghee cooked with rock salt and hingu in four times urine of bull or goat alleviates epilepsy, heart disease and disorder caused by graha. (Ca.S.Chi.26/

वचा.....हिगुं.....।

.....घृतम्॥१२७॥

Ghee cooked with vacha, aragvadhā, kaitarya, yavahstha, hingu and coraka along with palankasa is efficacious in epilepsy having predominance of vatta and kapha. (Ca.S.Chi.27/

पिप्पली.....हिंगु.....।  
.....चन्दने ॥३७॥

Pippali, lavana, citra, hingu, sivatika, kakoli, sarsapa, kaitarya, chandana is useful for anointing and incense. (Ca.S.Chi.37/

कलिंगं.....।  
सहिंगु.....॥४४॥

Indrayava, chitraka(root), patha, madhuyasti, ativisa each 40 gm, hingu 10 gm are component of ksara gudika. If used properly, it alleviates splenomegally, leucoderma, halimaka, piles, anemia, wasting, swelling. (Ca.S.Chi.44/

पिप्पली.....।  
.....हिंगु.....तथा॥१५॥

Pippali, pippalimula, maricha, gajapippali, sarala, devdaru ,hingu, bhrangi, tejovati with ,each of these drugs in half part mixed with one part of trivrit should be taken with cows urine. (Ca.S.Chi.15/

चूर्णित मोदकान्.....।  
हिंगु.....॥५३॥

The powder of hingu, sauvarcala(salt) ,trikatu, yavani, bida(salt), jiraka, are useful for those suffering from pain in sacral region, heart, pelvis, bowels. (Ca.S.Chi.53/

त्र्यूषणं.....हिंगु.....।  
.....चाम्लवेतसात् ॥६३॥

Trikatu, triphala and hingu each 10gm, trivrit 40gm, sauvarcala (salt), amalavetasa 20gm and sugar equal to all these is a tested remedy for gulma and chest pain. (Ca.S.Chi.63/

Siddhasthan.

हिंगु.....।  
.....गुदमद्वयोः ॥३१॥

The powder named as "hingu disrutara" mentioned in the treatment of disorders related to three vital parts destroys mutrodara, hardness of bowels and swelling of anus and penis. (Ca.S.Si.31/

## SUSRUTA SAMHITA (1000-1500 B.C.)

- Kunjalal Bhishagratna (Translator) - Susruta Samhita, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Third Edition 2005.

### Sutras thaana

प्रतीवापे यथालाभं.....हिगुंवचाटिविषाः समाः.....:प्रतिवापः।

स एव.....यथाव्याधिबलमुपयोगः । क्षीरबले.....॥११/१०॥

Similarly ,alkali prepared with addition of the powders of drugs known as Danti,Drawanti,Chitraka,Langalak ,Putika-Pravala ,Talpatri,Vida suvarchika,kanka-kshiri,Hingul,Vacha, and Visa or with as many of them as are aviable,each weighting four tolas is called strong Kshara.These alkaline preparation of different potencies,should be severally used in case where their administrations would be clearly indicated. As alkaline preparation,any way weakened,should be stregthened by adding to it alkaline water as before discribed.(Su.S.Sut.11/10)

ऊषकसैधव.....हिगुनि तुत्थकञ्चोति ॥३८/१८॥

The Usakadi group:The medical drugs and substances known as usaka(alkaline earth) saindhava salt,silajatu,the two kinds of Kasisa,Hingu and Totthaka enter in to the composition of the group known as the Usakadi Gana.(Su.S.Sut.18/38)

लघुष्णं पाचनं हिगुं.....कफवातजित्।

कटु स्निग्धं सरं तीक्ष्णं.....विबन्धनुत्।४६/२२६॥

Hingu is the light of digestion,heat making in its potency,acts as digestant,and is appetising.It subdues the vayu and kapha,has a pungent taste,is demulcent,laxative and sharp and relieves colic pain,indigestion and suppression of stool. (Su.S.Sut.226/46)

वित्प्रभे.....हिगुभिः॥२/१०॥

Similarly a medicated Ghrita,prepared with(a decoction and kalka of) Chitraka roots,Usira roots and Hingu,should be drunk in a case of the semen smelling like urine or kezal matter.(Su.S.Sut.2/10)

आनाहे हिगं.....सिद्धम्॥१०/५६॥

In the case of Anaha(retention of stool attended with distention of the abdomen),a potion consisting of milk boilded with Hingu,Sauvarchan salt ,Garlic and Vacha(mixed with honey and sugar) should be given.(Su.S.Sut.10/56)

### Chikitsasthaana

स्विन्नञ्च.....लवणानि च ।

वचाहिग्व.....सर्पिषा॥८/१५॥

In a case of the Sataponka type occuring in a person of the timid disposition or of delicate constitution.In this case after formation ,the patient should drink (a potion consisting of) Kusta,salts(the five official kinds of salt) Vacha,Hingu and Ajamoda taken

in equal parts and mixed with clarified butter,grape-wine,kanji,sura and sauviraka.(Su.S.Ch.8/15)

कटुत्रिकं वचाहिंगं..... दीप्यकम्।  
पयये..... सुरासौवीरकादिभिः॥८ / ३६॥

Treatment of the Tridoshaja Bhagandara: A portion of the drugs or the substances such as Trikatu,Vacha,Hingu,salt (five kinds of salts) and Dipyaka should be administered with wine,kanji,sauviraka and kulattha soup etc.(Su.S.Ch.8/36)

तद्यथा..... हिंगुं..... पायायेत्॥११ / ८॥

A kalka compound of Kusta,Kutsja,Patha,Hingu and Katu rohini should be taken with a decoction of guduchi and chitraka in case of sarpir-meha.(Su.S.Ch.11/8)

हिंगुसैन्धव..... रागैर्भोजयेत्॥११ / १०॥

Patient should take their meal with soups saturated with a compound of Hingu and Saindhava salt or with mustard preparations (Raga).(Su.S.Ch.11/10)

ज्योतिष्कफलतैलं..... हिंगुं..... पिबेत्॥१४ / ९॥

General Treatment:The oil of Jyotimati seed mixed with milk,suarjik and Hingu should be administered to the patient.(Su.S.Ch.14/9)

हिंगुं..... यवक्षारम्॥१४ / १७॥

Treatment of plihodara:Yava-kshara should be given to him with sauvarchika and Hingu or with filtered alkali (made with the ashes)of palasa wood.(Su.S.Ch.14/17)

कृष्णा..... हिंगुभार्गीः.....।

वचा..... पाययेत् ॥१५ / १८॥

After measures: Powder of Pipalli roots, Sunthi, Singu, Ela, Bhargi, Dipaka, Vacha, Ativasa, Rasna, and Chavaya should be given in sneha(clarified butter etc.) for the proper discharge (i.e.purification) of the Dosas and for the alleviation of pain.(Su.S.Ch.18/15)

शाकत्वग्घृग्वतिविषा.....।

तथा..... भिषक्॥१५ / २०॥

women should After measures: The parturient women should be asked to take Sake-bark, Hingu, Ativisha, Patha, Katu-rohini and Tejovati prepared and administrated in the preceding manner.(Su.S.Ch.15/20)

Kalpasthan

विडगंपाठत्रिफलाजमोदाहिंगुनि..... चैवा

सर्वश्च..... निधेयः॥५ / ६०॥

Ajitagada: A compound made of powdered Vidanga, Patha, Triphala, Ajamoda, Hingu, Vakra, Trikatu, the five kind of official salts and Chitraka pasted with honey, should be

kept for a fortnight inside a cows horn covered with a lid of the same material.(Su.S.Kal.5/60)

#### Uttarsthan

स्निग्धत्थहिगुत्रिफलामधुक.....:।

पिष्टै.....मधुकाञ्जनैर्वा॥११/५॥

Hingu, Triphala, Yasti-madhu, Saindhava, Prapaundarika, Anjana, Tuttha, and Copper pasted together with water and made into a stick(Varti) should be applied as an anjana to the affected eye.(Su.S.Utt.11/5)

हिगं व्योष.....कट्फलञ्च।

उग्रा.....कष्टं.....नित्यञ्चावपीडेकरञ्जम्॥

एतैर्द्रव्यैः.....पचेच्च॥१२/३॥

Hingu, Trikatu, Indrayava, Sivati, Laksha, Katphala, Vacha, Kustha, Sobhanjana, Vidanga, and Karanja should be used daily with benefit in the manner of avapida nasya. Mustard oil should be duly cooked with aforesaid drugs together with cows urine and be used as an errhine.(Su.S.Utt.12/3)

उत्सादनं वचाहिगुं युक्तं स्कन्दग्रहे हितम्॥२९/४॥

The body of the affected child should be rubbed(utsadana) with the paste of Vacha and Hinga taken together.(Su.S.Utt.29/4)

देवदारुवचाहिगं कुष्ठं.....:।

एला.....सदा॥३२/५॥

Devdaru, Vacha, Kusta, Hinga, Giri kadamba, Ela, and Heranu should be used in fumigating the body of the child.(Su.S.Utt.32/5)

सिद्धार्थकवचाहिगं.....सहा।

भल्लातक.....शिशोः॥३६/६॥

White mustard, vacha, hingu, kusta, parched rice, bhallataka and ajamoda should be used in fumigating the body of the child.(Su.S.Utt.36/6)

दुर्बलस्य.....दिहेत्।

चारुहैमवतीकुष्ठ शताह्वाहिगंसैन्धवैः॥

अम्लपिष्टैः.....तुर्ध्वमागते॥३९/१२५॥

A plaster compound of devdaru, vacha, kustha, satahva, hingu, and saindhava pasted together with kanji should be applied with lukeworm to abdomen in case of fever attended with painful tympanitis.(Su.S.Utt.39/125)

निष्क्वाशय.....क्षौद्राहिगुंसमन्वितम्।

पातव्यं.....गलग्रहे॥

हिक्कासु.....हृदयपार्श्वजे॥३९/१८३॥



Treatment of kapha vataj jwara: The administration of the decoction of nagara, dhanyaka, bhargi, abhaya, devdaru, vacha, parpataka, musta, bhutika, and katphala mixed with honey and hingu would be attained by almost instantaneous benefit in the present type of fever accompanied with bronchitis, cough, asthma, constriction of the throat, hi cough, swelling in the throat and aching pain at the chest and at the sides. (Su.S.Utt.39/183)

भार्गीवचापर्पटक धान्यहिग्वभयाघ्नैः।

काश्मर्यनागरैः क्वाथः सक्षौद्रः श्लेष्मापित्तजे ॥३९/१८६॥

Bhargi, vacha, parpataka, dhanayaka, hingu, abhaya, ghana, nagara, and kasmarya mixed with honey would prove efficacious in a case of fever due to the combined action of deranged pitta and slesma. (Su.S.Utt.39/186)

अभयाडतिविषा हिगुं.....तथा ।

चित्रकं.....वचा कटुकरोहिणी ॥४०/३५॥

Recipes for Amati sara: Abhaya, ativisha, hingu, vacha and saurvachana salt or of chitraka, pippali, mula, vacha, katuka rohani. (Su.S.Utt.40/35)

वचा वत्सकर्वाजानि.....कटुरोहिणी ।

हिगुं.....च ॥४०/४१॥

Recipes for Amati sara: vacha, vatsaka seed, saindhava and katu rohini or of hingu, vatsaka seeds and dried green bilva. (Su.S.Utt.40/41)

हिगुंसौवचलाजाजी.....: । पुष्करव्योष.....क्षारचित्रकैः  
॥४२/२५॥

Hinguadi ghrita clarified butter only cooked with hingu, sauvarcha salt, ajaji, vit salt, dadima, dipyaka, puskar, vyusa, dhanyaka, amla vetasa, yava kshara, chitraka are the components of ghrita. (Su.S.Utt.42/25)

विडदाडिमसिन्धुत्थ.....जीरकैः ।

हिगुंसौवर्चलक्षार.....अम्लवेतसैः ॥४२/२७॥

Dadhika ghrita clarified butter only cooked with vit salt, dadima, saindhava, chitraka, vyosa, jiraka, hingu, sauvarchana salt, yava kshara, kustha, sunthi, vrksamla (turmeric) and amla vetasa as kalka are the components of ahrita. (Su.S.Utt.42/27)

व्योषदाडिमवृक्षाम्ल.....सैन्धवैः ।

हिग्वंम्लवेतसाजाजी.....समाशिकैः ॥४२/३२॥

Rasona ghrita clarified butter duly cooked with the admixture of the expressed juice of rasona and with the decoction of vyosa, dadima, vrikshamla, yamani, chavya, saindhava, hingu, amlavetasa, ajaji and dipyaka taken in equal part included within the range of its curative efficacy such as disease of the body like gulma, grahani, piles and asthma. (Su.S.Utt.42/32)

उष्णाम्लकाञ्जिकक्षीर तोयैः श्लोकसमापनान् ।

इथाकमं विमिश्राश्च द्वन्द्वे सर्वाश्च सर्वाजे ॥४२/६९॥

These compounds viz pathya, the three kinds of salts (saindhava, saurvacha and vid) yava kshara, hingu, tumburu, puskar, yavani, haridra, vidanga and amla vetasa should be given in the vataja types of diseases. The medium through which these compounds should be given would be tepid amla kanji. (Su.S.Utt.42/69)

तत्र पुष्करमलानि हिंगुं.....विडम् ।

सैन्धवं.....पाययेत् ॥४२/१११॥

Treatment of prasava sula: A pulverised compound of puskar roots, hingu, sauvarchana, vid salt, saindhava, tumburu, and pathya should be taken with a decoction of barley in a case of colic pain. At the side region of the heart at the region of the bladder. The medicated ghrita mentioned in connection with abdominal dropsy due to enlarged spleen or clarified butter mixed with hingu should be well administered in the such cases. (Su.S.Utt.42/111)

नागरं दीप्यकं चव्यं हिंगुं.....विडम् । मतुलुगांस्य.....श्यामोरुबूकयोः ॥

बृहत्याः .....पिबेत् ॥४२/११७॥

वचा.....हिंगुं.....साचिविषा अभया ।

कुटजस्य च.....शुलहराणि तु ॥४२/११८॥

Acid and appetising drugs should be employed for the alleviation of the dosas (vayu and ama). A decoction of nagar, dipyaka, chavaya, hingu, sauvarcha, vit and the seeds of matulunga, syama, uruvuka, brihati and of kantakari should be taken for the relief of the pain.

Vacha, sauvarchana, hingu, kustha, ativisa, abhaya, and kutaja seeds taken together would instantaneously relieve sula (pain). (Su.S.Utt.42/117,118)

पिप्पल्येला वचा हिंगुं.....सैन्धवम् ।

सौवर्चलमभो.....चूर्णितम् ॥४३/११॥

After being purged he should made to take a pulverised compound consisting of pippali, ela, vacha, hingu, yava kshara, saindhava salt, sauvarcha, sunthi and ajamoda. (Su.S.Utt.43/11)

सौवाचलं हिंगुं.....सुखाम्बुना वा ।

मुर्वाहरिद्रामलकञ्च.....दिनानि मूत्रे ॥४४/२६॥

Pills of the kalaya weight of each of sauvarcha, hingu, and kiratatikta pasted together should be taken with tepid water. As an alternative, atambative compound of murva, haridra and amalaka pounded together and alternatively dried and soaked in cows urine for a week, should be given to be licked by the patient. (Su.S.Utt.44/26)

मद्यन्तु.....पवनस्य शान्त्यौ ।  
पृथ्वीकदीप्यक.....हिगुं.....सुखाया॥४७/२३॥

Treatment of vataj type: Wine saturated with the mixture of pulverised chukra, maricha, adaraka, yamani, kustha, and sauvarchan should be given for the relief of the vataja type of panatyaya or one mixed with prithvika, dipayaka, mahousadhi, and hingu or with sauvarchana should be taken for comfort.(Su.S.Utt.47/23)

पुराणसर्पिः पिप्पल्यः.....रसाः ।  
सुरा.....हिगुं.....मधु ॥  
द्राक्षामलकविल्वानि.....शवासिहिककानाम् ॥५१/४७॥

Matured clarified, butter, pippali, soups of kulattha or of the flesh of any jangala animal. Sura, souviraka, hingu the expressed juice of matulunga, honey, draksha, amalaki and bilva are recommended in the case of asthma and hiccough.(Su.S.Utt.51/47)

निदिग्धिकाञ्चामलकप्रमणां.....हिगुं.....संयुक्ताम् ।  
लिहन् नरः.....बलात् त्रयहेण ॥५१/५४॥

A lambative should be prepared with nidigdhika paste of the weight of and amalaka, mixed with half as much of powder hingu and with a copious quantity of honey.Duly taken it would per force conquer a paroxysm of asthama within three days.(Su.S.Utt.51/54)

पथ्यावचाहिगुं.....चूर्णम् ।  
सुखाम्बुपीतं.....सद्यः ॥५६/१३॥

A pulverised compound of pathya, vacha, hingu, kalinga, grinja(a variety of garlic) souvarcha and ativisha taken with tepid water instantaneously relieves an attack of indigestion, colic, visuchika, and an aversion to food.(Su.S.Utt.56/13)

क्षारागदं वा लवणं.....वा ।  
अम्लेन वा सैन्धवहिगंयक्तै.....त्रिवर्गौ ॥५६/१४॥

The medicine known as kshara gada or vit salt, or mustard seeds and a profuse quantity of treacle, should be taken(with tepid water), saindhava, hingu, bijapura(seeds of saka) clarified butter and the two Tri vargas.(Su.S.Utt.56/14)

हिगुंकुष्ठवचास्वर्जि.....द्विरुत्तरम् ।  
योगावेतावुदावर्तं.....हतः ॥५५/४७॥

The compound consisting of hingu, kustha, vacha, savarjika kshara and vidanga, each succeeding drug weighing double the one immediately preceding it in the order of enumeration. The compounds may be employed with advantages in relieving attacks of sula and udavarta.(Su.S.Utt.55/47)

## **ASTANGA SANGRAHA OF VĀGBHATA (6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY A.D.)**

- K.R.SrikanthaMurthy (Translator) - Astānga Sangraha of Vāgbhata Volume I, Chowkhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, 2007.

सरलदेव.....हिगुं.....॥१४/४॥

Sarala, de vdaru, hapusa, hingu, rasanjan, vyusa, padra, ela, amrtazo i, ya va, kola, kulattha, guda, la van ,mastu, dhanya amala, mutra, sheha, ksira and ksaudra are drugs for decotion of enema.(14/4)

अगरु.....हिगुं.....॥१४/५॥

Gum of agaru, suradaru, sarala, sallaki, jingini, asana, rasanjana, hingu and laksa are drugs for purgation for the head.

.....हिगुंजीवन्त्यम् ।

पुष्कर.....श्वासशमनाय ॥३४॥

Candan, amla vetasa, satis, amalaki, surasa, hingu, jivanti, puskarmula, etc and agru this group is svasa saman guna which relives difficult breathing.

कैडरे.....हिगुंजीवन्त्यम् ।

स्थापयति.....संज्ञदाः॥४४॥

Kaidarya, hingu, coraka, palankasa, asokarohini, vayastha, putyarimeda, jatita, gulomi and vaca these group is sumjnada gana which restores consciousness.

वत्सको.....।

.....हिगुं.....॥२५॥

Vatsaka, madhuras, trutivachan, dirghrinta, phala, vella, sarsapa , ruhini, sthapani, hingu, bhsrsngi the ten drugs and ghunapriya these are vataraktadi guna.

पिप्पली.....।

.....हिगुं.....॥३८॥

Pipali, pipalimula, cha vya, chitrak, sringawena, maricha, hastipipali, harena, ela, ajmoda, indraya wa, patha, jiraka, sarsapa, mahanimbha, phalgu, hingu, bwrangi, vacha, musta, madhuras, ativisa, vi danga and katurohini this group of drugs are known as pippalyadi gana.

.....हिगुं.....।

.....पञ्चकोल च ॥२३॥

Katukaskandha up of substances which are pungent includes maricha, hingu, tejaeati, hastipipali, vidanga, Bhallatakasathi, mulaka, sarssapa, lasuna, pulandu, ka sanja, manasita, de vdaru, kustha, Ela, Surasa, Coraka, harenuka, muta, pitta drugs of kutheradi harita varga and others.

शृगवेर.....हिंगु.....: ।  
तत्कफावृतसर्वो.....॥२०॥

Paste of one karsa each of sringavena kana and hingu the two ksarsa and the five lavans acts like nector in fevers with p'redominance of kapha and in that caused by all the three dosas.

क्षार.....हिंगु.....:।  
दिशर्णो:.....पचेत् ॥१॥

Two sana each of ksara rasna,vacha,patha,yasti and dhanyaka,one prastha of ghee and two sana of panchakola are cooked and medicated ghee prepared this cures cough,dysphnoea, pain of heart and flanks,disease of the duodenum and abdominal tumors.

हिंगु.....॥८॥

When there is distension of abdomen, upward movement of vata and tamaka the patient should be given food along with hingu,pilu and bida all mixed together this will acts as anuloman or even a virechana can be given along with juice of sour fruits and saindhava.

हिंगु.....॥३४॥

Hingu, savvarcala, kana, kola and mudga may be consumed with warm water or bharangi,sunthi ksara are maricha made into a paste with their own decoction and warmed in steam paste taken as drink.

.....हिंगुपौष्करैः ।  
पथ्यया.....घृतम् ॥३४॥

Medicated ghee prepared with decoction of sunthi, vayastha, lavana, kayastha, hingu, pauskara, and pathya and ghee cures pain in the flanks and heart and abdominal tumors.

हिंगु.....मेन ।  
लित्याद्वा.....लेन ।  
अश्व.....श्रीयात् ॥१०॥

Lick, the powder of hingu,dadima,mahausadha,and upakulya mixed with ghee,milk,hot water or wine or lick the powder of lodhara,bilvasalatu,guda,mixed with more of frikatu and oil.He should eat the mess of Sali rice boiled with decoction of asvatha and vatatopa mixed with ghee ,oil and honey with curd followed by well chruned dadhisaara(whey) as an alster drink.

### **Gulma chikisitam**

अभ.....पाययेत् ।  
अथवा.....त्रिपिक्वम् ।  
अनेनैव.....मूलक्वाथोपहितम् ।

राजयक्ष्मविहितं.....।

हिगुं.....दधिसंयुक्तम् ॥३॥

In that tumor with predominance of vata,if patient is having dryness,obstruction of the movement of flatus and faeces and other disease of vata,he should be made to drink one of the medicated oil described in the treatment of vatavyadhi disease caused by aggravated vata or the medicated ghee prepared from vidanga,panchakola,maricha,triphalā,dhanyaka,milk and ghee ot that prepared from the decoction of dasmula mixed with satpala ghrita described in the treatment of rajayksma(pulmonary tuberculosis) or that prepared from hingu, dhanyak, amlavetasa, ajagandha,ajamodaji, puskarmula,vacha, chitrak and surasa added with dadhi.

.....हिगुसैन्धवम् ।

सुरदारु.....: शिवः ॥६॥

The decoction of eranda along with honey paste of sadgrantha sathva, hingu, saindhava, suradaru and rasana forms a best dosahara a basti.

.....हिगुं.....।

सौवर्चला.....चाम्लवेतसात् ॥२६॥

One karsa each of tryusara, triphala, and hingu one pala of trivit half karsa of sauvarchala, half pala of amlavetas all powdered and mixed with equal quantity of sugar which cures successfully abdominal tumors and pain in flanks

अपि च.....शोधयेत् ।

प्रियगुं.....।

कषायानरस हिगुं.....घृतेन ।

फेनिलं.....हविषा च ।

सूप्यपर्णी.....फलैर्वा ॥१२॥

If the milk has bitter as secondary taste then it should be purified by administering the decoction of leaves or mudga and masan and the two kakoli or with that of priyangu,dhataki pus pa,padmalk and devdaru mixed with honey.if the milk has astringent as the second ary taste it should be purified by administering ghee mixed with hingu and saindhav that milk which is frothy broken floating on water should be purified by adminstring milk and ghee boiled with bilva and agnimantha or with supya parri kakoli brihati and avalgunjaphala.

गौरी.....द्वयैः ।

सकटफल.....हिगुरोहिषैः ॥११३॥

For this medicated oil prepared with gauri vacha sadapuspi,hayagandha,katutraya,katphala the two vartaka, hingu and rohisa for decoction and paste this is usedfor an ointing the body.

पाठा.....हिगुंदारुभिः ।

सगन्धिकैः .....हितम् ।

सर्वरोग.....बलवर्णदम् ॥१२॥

Medicated ghee prepared with patha,vidanga,madhuka,payagsya,hingu,daru, granthika,and indrayava. This ghee consumed daily is idel for children cures all disease due to seizure by evil sprits carminative and best strength and colors.

.....हिगुं.....प्रदेहः।

कपित्थ.....पत्रक्वाथः ।

सर्वगन्धोदकयुक्तः.....भद्रकैर्वा ॥४६॥

When seized by putana graha,the child should be smeared with a paste of hingu,vaca,grrikadamba, kustha,the two ela,and surahva. Bathing is done with decoction of kapittha sirisa,nyagrodha, bilva,eranda,bakula,dhava,leaves of vamsa and agnimantha togther with all fragrant drugs or with that of varana katvanga,asphota kaptvarka and paribhadra.

शुष्करेवत्या.....विधिः ।

वचा.....हिगुं.....।

सर्षपतैलं वचासिद्धं नेत्रपूरणम् ॥७१॥

When seized by suskarart all treatment except fumigation prescribed for skanda graha should be adopted vacra aswagandha,hingu,laja and siddharthak should be used for massage sarsapa taila processed with vacha should be used for filling the eye.

सिद्धार्थक.....हिगुं.....।

मञ्जिष्ठा.....कर्णिकाः ॥१३॥

Siddharthaka,vacha,hingu,priyangu,the two rajani manjistha,sweta katabhi,vasa,sweta adrikarrika are components of siddharthaka ghrita which is used for drinking and nasal medication it wards off all the evil sprits quicly insainty due to poison,fever,epilepsy.

## ASTĀNGA HRIDAYA SAMHITĀ (7TH CENTURY A.D.)

- K.R.SrikanthaMurthy (Translator) - Vāgbhata's Astānga Hridayam,  
Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 2012.

### Suttrasthaana

हिगुं.....पित्तकोपनम् ।

कटुपाकरसं.....लघु॥६/१५२॥

Hingu mitigates vatta, kappha, cures distension of the abdomen and colic, aggravates pitta, pungent in taste and at the end of digestion, enhances taste, hunger, digestion and is easily digestible.(Ah.S.Sut.6/152)

कटुको हिगुंमरिचं.....।

कुठैराद्या.....मूत्रमरुकरम् ॥६/३०॥

Hingu, maricha, krimijit, panchakola, leafy vegetables such as kuteraka and others, pitta(bile), mutra, aruskara etc from the pungent group. (Ah.S.Sut.6/30)

व्योषकटी.....विषास्थिराः ।

हिगुं.....चित्रकाः॥१४/२५॥

Powder of vayosa(trikatu)katvi , vara, sigru, vidanga, ativisa, sthira, sauvarcala(salt), ajaji, yavani, dhanya, cures sever obesity and all other disease such as heart disease, jaundice, leucoderma, dyspnoea, cough, obstruction in throat. (Ah.S.Sut.14/25)

ऊषकस्तुत्यकं हिगुं.....।

सशिलाजतु.....कफापहम् ॥१५/२३॥

Usaka, tutthaka, hingu, the two kasisa, saindhava(salt), and shilajatu cures dysuria, urinary calculus, abdominal tumors, obesity, and subjugates kappha. (Ah.S.Sut.15/23)

क्षालयित्वा.....च।

गुग्गुलव.....हिगुं.....सान्वितै ॥२९/२५॥

The wound should be fumigated with smoke of guggulu, aguru, siddhartha, hing sarjarasain post-operative procedures. (Ah.S.Sut.29/25)

तथा.....वचाः ।

रुवर्जिका.....हिगुंपूतीकफल्लवाः॥३०/२१॥

For preparing tikshana kshara(alkali of strong potency) the admixture should be similar to that of previous (alkali of medium potency) and also the paste of langalika, danti, chitraka, ativisa, vachha, swarjika, kanaka ksiri, hing, sprouts of putika, talapatri and bida(salt) used after a lapse of seven days. (Ah.S.Sut.30/21)



## Sarirsthan

संशुद्धो विट्प्रभे सर्पिर्हिगुं.....।

पिबेत्.....जलम्॥१/१५॥

Semen having the features of faeces be given a drink of medicated ghee processed with hingu, sevyā etc. after purificatory therapies. (Ah.S.Sa.1/15)

शता.....चित्रकैः ।

सहिगुं.....सार्षपम्॥१/८८॥

In obstructed labour medicated oil prepared with decoction and paste of satahva, sarsapa, ajaji, sigru, tiksnaka, chitraka, hingu, kustha, and madana added with coes urine, milk of sarsapa should be given as anuvasna through rectum or vagina. (Ah.S.Sa.1/88)

दीप्यकातिविषारास्नाहिगुं.....कात्।

चूर्ण.....पाययेत्ततः॥२/४१॥

कटुकातिविषा.....त्वग्धिगुंतजिनीः।

चद्वच्च.....चा॥२/४२॥

Dipyaka, ativisa, rasna, hingu, ela and panchakola made into powder should be licked along with ghee or their wet bolus or decoction may be consumed in extracting the placenta. Similarly katuka, ativisa, patha, sakatwaka, hingu and tejani may be used for draining out the doshas and relief of pain. (Ah.S.Sa.2/41,42)

## Chikitsasthan

पथ्या.....पर्पटम्।

सकटफल.....हिगुंमत्॥१/६२॥

Decoction of pathya, kustumburu, musta, sunthi, kattrna, parpata, kataphala, vacha, bharngi devahvam, mixed with madhu(honey) and hingu cures fever of kapphavatta origin. (Ah.S.Ch.1/62)

मनोह्वा सैन्धवं.....नयनाञ्जनम्।

योज्यं हिगुंसमा.....ससैन्धवम् ॥१/१६१॥

Manohva, saindhava(salt) and krishna are made into a collyrium and applied hingu and vyaghrivasa(muscle fat of a tigress) equal in quantity, added with saindhava(salt) is administered as nasal drops in treatment of fever caused by all the doshas. (Ah.S.Ch.1/161)

क्षाररास्नावचाहिगुंपाठायण्टयाह्वधान्यकैः॥३/४॥

Medicated ghee is prepared from two sana each of kshara, rasna, vacha, hingu, patha, yastimadhu, dhanyaka and panchakola is used in treatment of cough. (Ah.S.Ch.3/4)

विडगं.....हिगुं सैन्धवम् ।

भार्गी.....घृतमात्रया॥३/१२॥

सकफेऽनिलजे.....हताग्निषु ।

Ghee prepared with vidanga, nagar, rasna, pippali, hingu, saindhava(salt), bhrangi and kshara(yavakshara) and the powder of these drugs should be consumed in the dose prescribed

for drinking ghee in cough caused by vatta associated with kapha, in dyspnoea, hiccup, and loss of digestive power. (Ah.S.Ch.3/12)

दशमूलढके.....पचेत्।  
पुष्करा.....हिंगुभिः॥३/५६॥

Medicated ghee prepared from one adhaka of dashmula, one prastha of ghee, one aksha each of punarnava, sathi, bilva, surasa, vyosa and hingu all made in paste cures all diseases arising from vatta and slesma increased together. (Ah.S.Ch.3/56)

हिंगुं.....लोमनम् ।  
ससैन्धवं.....रेचनम्॥४/७॥

Hingu, pilu and bida(salt) should be consumed, this acts as anuloman(laxative).Next, a purgative drug mixed with saindhava(salt) and any sour fruit followed by warm should be administered to produce purgations. (Ah.S.Ch.4/7)

अन्ने च योजयेत् क्षारहिंगुग्वज्यविडदाडिमान्॥४/२७॥

Kshara(alkalies) hingu, ghee, bida(salt), dadima should be included in the diet. (Ah.S.Ch.4/27)

एला.....हिंगुं.....वा॥५/५१॥

Treatment of anorexia- Ela, bhrangi, yavakshara and hingu added with hingu should be licked followed by prasanna(scum of varuni wine). (Ah.S.Ch.5/51)

शुण्ठी.....हिंगुपौष्करैः॥६/२८॥

Medicated ghee prepared with the decoction of sunthi, vayastha, lavana, kayastha, hingu, pauskara, cures the pain of the flanks and heart and tumors of the abdomen. (Ah.S.Ch.6/28)

पीलुमलेन.....हिंगुं.....।  
कुष्ठ.....सैन्धवं गुडः॥८/२४॥

Root of pilu, and bilva, hingu, kustha, seed of sirish, pippali saindhava(salt), guda should be applied on piles. (Ah.S.Ch.8/24)

हिंगुं.....हरीतकीम्  
तकेण.....कुटजत्वचः॥८/३३॥  
कालिंगं.....वार्धितान्।  
कोष्णामबुना.....हिंगुवाम्लवेतसम् ॥८/३४॥

Who has swelling and pain in the rectum, poor digestion and abdominal tumor should drink buttermilk with hingvadi churna or consume guda and haritaki or powder of kalinga, magadha, jyoti and surana each succeeding one increased by one part than its preceding should be consumed with buttermilk or powder of the three patu(salts) vyosa, hingu, amlavetasa (Ah.S.Ch.8/33,34)

विड.....वा॥

शुण्ठी.....हिंगुं वा॥९/७॥

Bida(salt), patha, vacha, pathya, krimijit and nagara or of sunthi, ghana, vacha, madri, bilva, vatsaka and hingu are used in treatment of diarrhoea. (Ah.S.Ch.9/7)

५१. बाल.....हिंगुंवृक्षाम्लदाडिमैः।

प्लाशह.....सन्धवैः॥९/१२॥

Next, food processed with processing grahi, dipana and pachana properties such as tender fruits of bilva, sathi, dhanya, hingu, vriksha amla and dadima or of palasa, hapusa, ajaji, yavani, bida(salt) and saindhava. (Ah.S.Ch.9/12)

कटिंहिंगुं.....भयम्।

छर्दिहृद्रोगशुलेषू.....वारिणा॥१०/११॥

If there is vomiting, heart disorders(pain) and abdominal pain, then the powder of kalinga, hingu, ativisa, vacha, sauvarcala(salt) and abhaya should be consumed along with hot water. (Ah.S.Ch.10/11)

दीप्यकं हिंगुं.....कृता ॥

कोलदाडिमतोये.....पाचजदीपनी॥१०/१५॥

Dipayaka and hingu using the juice of bijapura or juice of kola or dadima are best digestive and carminative. (Ah.S.Ch.10/15)

हिंगुं.....दीप्यकैः।

पुष्कराज.....चित्रकैः॥१४/९॥

Medicated ghee prepared with hingu, sauvarcala(salt) vyosa, bida(salt) dadima, dipyaka, puskara, ajaji, dhanya, amlavetasa, kshara(yavakshara), chitraka. This ghee cures colic and distention of abdomen in patients of vatta gulma. (Ah.S.Ch.14/9)

अजाजीहिंगुं.....कोषकैः।

निकुम्भ.....दाडिमैः॥१४/१८॥

Ajaji, hingu, hapusa, karavi, vrisaka, tisaka, nikumbha, kumbha, murva, ibhappali, vella, dadima are also component of dadhikadya ghrita which habitually cures all the disease enumerated earlier however difficulty they are so also epilepsy, insanity, retention of urine and disease caused by anila(vatta). (Ah.S.Ch.14/18)

धान्याम्लदधि.....कान्।

त्र्यूष्णत्रिफलाहिंगुं.....कान् ॥१४/२४॥

Dhanya amala(fermented water in which corns have washed) dadhi all together forming half the quantity of the decoction; paste of half pala each of tryushana, triphala, hingu, yavani, chavya, dipyaka, are components of lasunadi ghrita. It is best to relieve all the abnormalities arising from vatta gulma. (Ah.S.Ch.14/24)

हिंगुं.....पाठाः।  
पुष्करमल.....त्रिकटुनि ॥१४/३१॥

Nice powder is prepared with equal quantities each of hingu, vacha, vijaya, pasugandha, dadima, dipyaka, dhanyaka, patha, puskarmula, sathi, hapusa, agni, the two kshara,tripatu,trikatu are components of hingvadi churna which cures pain of the region of the heart, flanks, urinary bladder, upper back, vagina and rectum arising from aggravation of vatta, aama and kappha. (Ah.S.Ch.14/31)

.....हिंगंभागः।  
प्रथमकवल.....निहन्ति॥१४/३५॥

Nice powder of equal quantities of trikatu, ajamoda, saindhava(salt) and the two jiraka and hingu one eight part, consumed with the first morsel of food, added with ghee generates the gastric fire(digestive activity) and cures vattagulma(abdominal tumor) of vatta origin. (Ah.S.Ch.14/35)

हिंगुं.....मैरडम् ।  
तत्.....शूलघन्म्॥१४/३९॥

Hingu(one part), saindhava(salt) three parts,eranda taila three parts of saindhava, juice of rasona three parts of eranda taila all are cooked together. This oil cures abdominal tumour,enlargement of scrotum and colic(Ah.S.Ch.14/39)

मातुलुगंसो हिंगुं.....सैन्धवम् ।  
सुरामण्डेन.....जापहम्॥१४/४०॥

Juice of matulunga, hingu, dadima, bida(salt) and saindhava(salt), consumed along with sura manda (scum of beer) relieves the pain of vattagulma(Ah.S.Ch.14/40)

हिंगुं.....निशाद्वयम्।  
भल्लातकं.....वचाम् ॥१५/७०॥

Hingu, upakulya, triphala, devdaru, the two nisa, bhallataka, sigruphala, katuka, trikatu, vacha cures enlargement of the abdomen, abdominal tumor, enlargement of prostate, the two kinds of pain of the bladder, dropsy, disease of the spleen. (Ah.S.Ch.15/70)

हिंगुं.....साम्लवेतसम् ।  
पिबेद्वा.....शस्यते ॥२१/३७॥

Powder of hingu, sauvarcala, sunthi, dadima and amlavetas(may be consumed with decoction of yava). so also the medicines mentioned in the treatment of hridaya roga caused by kappha and vatta together(Ah.S.Ch.21/37)

.....हिंगुं पौष्करं लवणप्रथम् ।  
यवष्काभाम्बुना.....तन्त्रके॥२१/३६॥

Tumburu, abhaya, hingu, pauskara bija, the three lavana should be powdered and consumed with the decoction of yava when there is pain in the region of the heart and flanks in apatantraka. (Ah.S.Ch.21/36)

## KALPASIDDHI STHAN

.....हिंगुं.....वेतासान् ।

स.....वा ॥३/१५॥

Powder of pippali, dadima, kshara, hingu, sunthi, amalavetasa and saindhava (salt) should be consumed along with either madya (wine) sarpis (ghee) or warm water for the cure of dysentery, slimy discharge from the rectum and cutting pain in rectum. (Ah.S.Ka.3/15)

स.....हिंगुसैन्धवम् ।४॥

Decoction of root of eranda along with madhu (honey), sadgrantha, satahva, hingu, saindhava (salt) are used as enema which mitigates the doshas and confers good. (Ah.S.Ka.4)

## Uttarsthan

.....हिंगुंदारुभिः।

सगन्धिकैः.....हितम् ॥३/५२॥

Medicated ghee is prepared with decoction of patha, vidanga, madhuka, payasya, hingu, daru, granthika and indrayava this ghee consumed continuously by the child cures all the disease caused by evil spirits, is carminative and bestows strength and color and complexion (Ah.S.Utt.3/52)

हिंगुं.....जटाः ।

अजलोमी.....लता ॥५/२॥

Medicated ghee or oil prepared with hingu, vayosa, ela, lasuna, root of arka, root of jata, ajamoda, golomi, bhutakesi, vacha, lata. It cures the seizures by evil spirits, insanity and epilepsy. (Ah.S.Utt.5/2)

.....हिंगुं.....।

मञ्जिष्ठा.....कर्णिका ॥५/१०॥

Medicated ghee prepared with decoction of siddharthaka, vacha, hingu, priyangu, the two rajani, manjistha, swetakatabhi, vara, swet-adrikarnika are also components of siddharthaka ghrita used for drinking and nasal medication dispels all the evil spirits especially all the asura grahas quickly. (Ah.S.Utt.5/10)

.....हिंगुंपलाण्डुकन्दः।

बीजं.....कपित्थवृक्षात् ॥५/१५॥

Siddharthaka, vyosa, vacha, aswagandha, the two nisa, hingu, palandukanda, seeds of karanja, flowers of sirisa, fruit and bark of kapittha tree all these are macerated with goats urine and cows bile and rolled into pills and used as eye salve, nasal medication and application on the body which cures foul ulcers, epilepsy, blindness, night blindness, sufferings of persons who are strangulated, drowned in water, burnt by fire and bitten by angry serpent. (Ah.S.Utt.5/15)

.....हिंगुं.....कृतं घृतनां

स्कन्दो.....परम् ॥५/१८॥

Fumigation done with the powder of equal quantities of tusk of elephant, cows horn, hingu and maricha is best to cure the seizures of skanda, pisacha, rakshasa, sura(deva), grahas, epilepsy and fever. (Ah.S.Utt.5/18)

.....हिंगु.....।  
सनिम्ब.....सर्पिषः ॥५/३९॥

In the decoction half pala each of tryusna, triphala, hingu, sadgrantha, misi, sarsapa, leaves of nimba and lasuna seven kudava of ghee, three times the quantity of cows urine are added to medicated ghee prepared which is beneficial when used for drinking, nasal drops and massaging the body. (Ah.S.Utt.5/39)

हिंगु.....ताढकाम् ॥६/२२॥

Medicated ghee prepared with two pala each of hingu, sauvarcala(salt) and vyosa two adhaka of ghee with addition of cows urine is best to cure insanity, seizure by evil spirits and epilepsy. (Ah.S.Utt.6/22)

.....हिंगु.....मुराम् ॥६/३८॥

Brahmi, aindri, vidanga, vyosa, hingu, jata, mura used as application into the eye, nasal drops, topical application and fumigation, it cures insanity. (Ah.S.Utt.6/38)

.....हिंगु.....: ॥१८/१६॥

Purified sarsapa taila boiled with hingu, tumburu and nagara is good for filling the ears in kapphaja karnasula chikitsa. (Ah.S.Utt.18/16)

पक्वं.....हिंगु.....।

ससुक्तैः.....दनुत् ॥१८/२५॥

Oil cooked with prativisa, hingu, misi, twaka, swarjika and usna added with sukta filled into the ears cures pain, exudation and ringing in the ears. (Ah.S.Utt.18/25)

कफ.....: क्रिया ।

लाक्षा.....हिंगुंकणागजैः ॥२०/२१॥

The treatment of putinasa is the same as prescribed for pinasa of kappha origin. laksha, karanja, maricha, vella, hingu, kana, and gudda are mixed with sheep urine and drops of it put into the nose after the patient has been given emesis therapy. (Ah.S.Utt.20/21)

हिंगु.....वेल्लजम् ।

रजो.....घृतम् ॥२२/२१॥

Powder of hingu, kattaphala, kasisa, swarajika, kustha are vellatied in cloth and held together by the teeth relieves the pain quickly. (Ah.S.Utt.22/21)

.....हिंगु.....।

कटु.....पृथक् पृथक् ॥२४/१६॥

Katu taila, nimba taila, ingdi taila or pilu taila each seperately boiled with vidanga, swarjika, danti hingu and gomutra should be used for nasal medication(Ah.S.Utt.24/16)

## KASHYAPA SAMHITĀ/VRIDDHA JIVAKA TANTRA (12-13TH CENTURY)

- Hemrāj Sharma, Chowkhambha Sanskrit Sansthana, Banarasi, Fourth edition, 2044 B.S.

पिप्पल्यो ..... हिङ्गु ..... ।

..... हिक्काश्वासनिवर्हणः ॥ गर्भिणीचिकित्साध्याय

Pippali, Geru, Bhrangi, Hingu, and Karkatshringhi churna of all these dravya with honey is useful in Hiccups and swash diseases. Page: 96.

हिङ्गु ..... ।

..... सर्वशः ॥ ३३, गुल्मचिकित्साध्याय

Hingu , Dadim, Jivanti, Brikshamala, Amlabetas, Puskarmula, Danti, five kinds of salts , churna of these dravya are useful in vatagulma udabarth. Page: 114.

वचा हिङ्गु ..... ।

धूतं ..... च ॥ धूपकल्पाध्याय

Bacha, hingu, smoke cures Apasmar, Graha roga. Page:170.

सपिर्वा ..... हिङ्गु ..... ।

..... केवलम् ॥ ८८, विषमज्वरनिर्देशीयाध्याय

Buffaloes ghee with little amount of Hingu should be drink to cure bisam jwor. Page:234.

मधुक ..... हिङ्गु ..... ।

पाठा ..... ॥ ६९, विषमज्वरनिर्देशीयाध्याय

Yastimadhu, Pippalimula, Bidanga, Hingu, Saindhav salt, Patha, Ajagandha, atish, Hanad, Nagarmotha, Trikatu, are known as saman sodhan dravya. Page:239.

श्यामां ..... हिङ्गु ..... चा ४०, शूलचिकित्साध्याय

Tribrita, Sontha, Saindhav salt, Dhaniya, ahaing, Sarjik kshar, Bida salt are useful in vattikSula. Page:346.

अम्लवेतस ..... ।

हिङ्गु ..... च । २३, शूलचिकित्साध्याय

Amlabetas, Brikshamala, Ajwain, Sarjik Kshar, chitraka, hingu, chavya, tankan kshar, kapur, kachari, jivanti, trikatu are useful in gulma, mutra krichha, hridayaroga. Page:347.

# BHELA SAMHITA

- Girijā Dayalu Shukla (Samskartā ) - Bhela Samhitā, Chowkhamba  
Vidhyabhavan, Varanasi-1959.

## Suttrasthaana

मस्तं हिगुं.....हरीतकी ।

चर्ण.....चित्रकश्चामनाशनः॥१९॥ अथामप्रदोषीयाध्यायो

Musta, Hingu, Trikatu, Parabatsa haritaki, Pratibisha, Chitraka churna cures Aam. Page: 19.

नातिश्लेष्कमकरं हिगुं.....च ।

सर्वाक्तिमवृण्यसं.....लकात्॥६॥ अथान्नपानविधियाध्याय

Hingu, Sandyam, chaar doesn't produce Kapha. Page: 48.

## Chikitsasthaana

विडगं.....हिगं.....त्रिवृतामपि ।

द्राक्षिकां.....पाषाणभेदकम्॥२६॥ चिकित्सास्थान

Bidanga, Dadim, Hingu, Nilkan, Tribrit, Drakshak, Ajamoda, Patha , Pakhan bheda, are component of Dadhighrita which is used in treatment of Gulma. Page: 145.

क्षीर.....हिगंसंयक्तम्।

घृतं.....प्रसुच्यते ॥ प्रमेहचिकित्साध्याय

Medicated milk with Hingu and ghee is used as medicine in Prithak prameha. Page:155.

एला.....हिगुं.....भवेत्।

मध्य.....जयेत्॥ प्रमेहचिकित्साध्याय

Aela, Prabal, Hingu, salt all are in equal quantity is also used as medicine in Prithak prameha. Page:155.

हरितकीं.....हिगं.....वचाम्।

शक्ला.....वारिणा॥ अतिसारचिकित्सा

Haritaki, Trikatu, Hingu, saubarchala, bacha, sukla, atibisha are used as medicine in Aamshleshma atisar. Page:162.

शटी.....हिगं हरीतकी ।

सौवर्चलं.....पेषयेत् ॥ अतिसारचिकित्सा

Sati, Puskarmu, Hingu, Haritaki, Saubarcala, Sringibaer, cows urine are used as medicine in Aamshlesmaatigar. Page:162.



समरीचं.....वचा।

यमान्यः.....हिगं.....म्लवेतसः॥३२॥ उदरचिकित्सा

Marich, Sringhabair, both Kshar, Triphala, Bacha, Ymanya, Kunchika, Hingu, Tindika, Amlabetash are used as medicine in Sarbodare chikitsa. Page:175.

पिप्पल्यः .....हिगंम्लवेतसौ।

कल्केनानेन.....ससाधयेत्॥ विसर्पवातशोणित चिकित्सा

Pippali, Sringabair, Danti, Amlabetas, Kulkenane, are component of Duippchmillyadi oil. Page:180.

सौवर्चलं श्रृगंबेरं.....म्लवेतरम् ।

श्वास.....पञ्चमम् ॥ हृद्दोगचिकित्सा

Saubarchala, Sringabair, Dadim, Amlabetas, are component of Hinngu panchakam which is used in Swas Hridaya Roga. Page:200.

यवक्षारं.....हिगं.....महौषधम् ।

सैन्धवं.....चर्णयेत् ॥३१॥ कासचिकित्सा

Yawakshar, Bidanga, Hingu, Bhrangi, Maha ausadham, Saindhawa, Pippali, Rasna, Tulyanyetani are used in kasa Chikitsa. Page:204.

सौवर्चलं.....हिगंम्लवेतसम् ।

.....नाशयन्त्यपतन्त्रकम्॥१२॥ अपतन्त्रकचिकित्सा

Saubarchala, Dadim, Hingu, Amlabetas, Mahaausadham are the component of Apatantrake saubarchaladi churna. Page:223.

हिगं पष्करंमलं.....हरीतकी।

यवस्वाद.....॥१३॥

Hingu, Puskarmula, Tumburuni, Haritaki, Yavaswadu, Dakenaiitad, Datavyam, salts are component of Hingvadi yoga. Page:223.

सारसौवर्चलं हिगं.....।

.....पाययेत्॥६९॥ पानात्ययचिकित्सा

Saubarchala, Hingu, Matlunga, Mahaausadham, Ajamodachurna, are used with alcohol, cures Vatapantayay. Page:233.

## **Hingu in Chikitsa Granthas**

### **CHAKRA DATTA (11TH CENTURY)**

- Shree Jagadisvarprasad Tripāthi (Hindi Commentary) - Chakra Datta,  
Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Benaras, 1939.

भार्गी ..... हिङ्गु .....

..... गणः ॥ ६८, पिप्पल्यादिगण क्वाथ, कफज्वरचिकित्सा

Bhrangi, fruit of mahanimba, Hingu, Kutki, white mustard, Byabidanga, Atish and Murba these dravyas come under as pippaliyadi gana. These gana are useful in Pratisyaya, jwar, gulma, pain, and aamdosha. Page:11.

दारु ..... फले ।

..... हिङ्गुमधूत्कटः । १४१, दारुपर्पटादीकषाय, पित्तश्लेष्मज्वरचिकित्सा

Devdaru, Pittapappda, Bhrangi, Nagarmotha, Bacha, Dhaniya, Kataphala, Harad, Sonth, and Karanja, by making decoction of these dravya and drink this decoction with Hingu and honey which cures Hiccups, Galagraha, Kash, Swash. Page: 16.

व्याघ्री ..... हिङ्गु .....

Fat of tigress with equal quantity of Hingu or Saindhav salts snuffs cures Bisham Jwor. Page:23

त्र्यषणा ..... हिङ्गु ..... भयाः ।

..... मुद्गतम् ॥ २५, त्र्यूषणादि चूर्ण, अतिसारचिकित्सा

Churna of Trikatu, Atish, Hingu, root of Bata, Saubarchala salt and harad in equal quantity is known as Tryusnadi churna which cures very severe Aamatishar. Page:37.

अभवा पिप्पली ..... ।

सावर्च ..... हिङ्गु ..... भया ।

पिबेत् ..... ॥ २७ ॥ पिप्पलयादि चूर्ण, अतिसारचिकित्सा

Pippalimul, pippali, Gajapippali, and Chitraka root churna or saubarchala salt, Bacha, Sonth, black pepper, pippali, hingu, Atish, and Haradi churna is known as Pippalyadi churna which is useful in Sleshma atishar when taken with hot water. Page:37.

चित्रकं ..... ।

व्योषहिंश्व ..... ॥ ८ ॥ चित्रकगुडिका, ग्रहणीचिकित्सा

Root of Chitraka, Pippalimula, Yawa Kshar, in ghee, Ajwain, and Chabya are component of chitragudika which is useful for indigestion, pain and anorexia. Page:46.

हिङ्गु ..... ।

..... वचमा सह ॥ ४८ ॥ मरीचयादम घृत, ग्रहणीचिकित्सा

Hingu, Saubarchala salt, Bida salt, Saindhawa salt, Chavya, Yawa Kshar, sea salt, Chavya, Yawa kshar , root of Chitraka and bacha are also component of marichadyam ghrita which is useful in mandagni, grahani, constipation, weakness, aamdosha. Page:50

त्रिक ..... हिङ्गु .....।

..... च ॥ ६८ ॥ विजयचूर्ण, अर्शचिकित्सा

Trikatraya(harro, barro, Amala, black pepper, pippali , small allichi, tejpatta), bacha, fried Hingu, root of Patha, Yawa Ksahr, turmeric, Daruhaldi, chabya, Kutki, indraxu, root of Chitraka, seed of soya, five types of salt are component of Bijayachurna which cures cough, hiccups, diabetes, dyspnea, jaundice. Page:62.

सर्जिक ..... ।

वचा ..... हिङ्गु ..... ॥ १३८ ॥ क्षारसाधनम्

For sodhan of Kshar sarjik kshar, Yawa Kshar, sonth, Black pepper, Pippali, Bacha, Atish, Hingu, and Chitraka root is needed. Page:70.

त्रिकटु ..... हिङ्गुभागः ।

प्रथम ..... हन्यात् ॥ २ ॥ हिङ्गुवास्तक चूर्ण, अग्निमान्थ चिकित्सा

Churna of trikatu, Ajamoda, Saindhawa salt, white jira , black jira and fried Hingu in cow's ghee is known as Hingbastak churna. It gives strength to jatharagni, cures different types of vata roga. Page:75.

अन्नमाण्डं ..... हिङ्गु ..... ।

विषमो ..... पावकः ॥ ४॥ अन्नमनड प्रयोग

Fried Hingu in fresh cow's ghee and Saubarchala salt churna in proper quantity with Annamanda cures Bisham Jatharagni and gives power to munda Jatharagni. Page:75

हरीतकी ..... हिङ्गुयुक्ता ।

..... क्षुधाञ्च ॥ ७५, हरीतकीप्रयोग, विदग्धाजीर्णचिकित्सा

Harro and Pippali should be cooked in dhanyaturodaka and should be taken with salt and hing cures Dhumyoudgar indigestion. Page:82.

आलिण्य ..... हिङ्गु ..... वै ।

दिवा ..... ॥ ७८ ॥ दिवस्वप प्रयोग, विष्टब्धाजीर्णचिकित्सा

Good and knowlegable doctor uses hingu, trikatu, and saindhava salt paste on stomach of patient and let them sleep during day time. This remedy cures all types of indigestion. Page:82.

सस्क् ..... ।

..... हिङ्गसैन्धवै ॥ ९२ ॥ तक्रवपेशकर्म, अलसकचिकित्सा

If in ulcer there is pain and apana in stomach then the patient should apply the paste of devdaru, bacaa, kusta, seed of soya, hingu and saindhav salt made in Kaanji. Page:84.

मधुहिङ्गु ..... ।

..... च ॥ २५१, कट्फलादिः कषाय, कासचिकित्सा

Kataphaladi kasaya taken with honey and hingu cures Vatakaphawane Kash, Kantha Roga, Kshaya, dyspnea, jwar. Page:117.

वान्तो ..... चूर्णम् ।

..... हिङ्गु ..... ॥ २ ॥ कृष्णादि चूर्ण, अथारोचकचिकित्सा

First of all in Arochak vomiting should be done with Bacha then after churna of Pippali, Bayabidanga, Yawakshar, renuka, Brangi, Rasna, Alich, fried Hingu in ghee, Saindhav salt and Sonth is known Krishnadi churna. Page:128.

चव्यं ..... हिङ्गु ..... ।

..... पहम् ॥ १२ ॥ चव्यदिचूर्ण, मदात्यचिकित्सा

Churna of chavya, black salt, fried hingu in ghee, bark of Bijaura, lemon fruit, Sonth, Ajamoda, is known as chavyadichurna which cures Pannatyan Roga. Page:128.

## GADA NIGRAHA (12TH CENTURY)

- Indradeva Tripathi- Gada Nigraha of Sri Vaidhya Sodhala with the Vidyotini Hindi commentary Edited by Sri Ganga Sahaya Pandey, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Series Office Varanasi -1969

### Volume-1

नागर.....।

हिग्ने.....प्रसाधयेत्॥७॥

Nagar, Atish, Kutki, Hingu, all are in one –one in quantity are constituent of Dwitya Manjistha, ghrita which cures Hiccups, Swash, Jwar, grahani dosha etc. Page:5.

वयः स्था पिच.....हिगंना सहा

.....ट्यधपलोन्मितौ॥१८॥

Baya( Guduchi), Nimba, Kataphala, Hingu, all are in equal quantity (i.e 2 aksha), both Kshar are component of Jirna jwara haritakatukam ghreet which cures jirna jwara, heart dise ases, enlargement of spleen, Aarsha. Page:7.

हिगं.....चा

द्वौ.....लोन्मितम्॥२३॥

Hingu, Chabya, Ajamoda, five types of salt, two types of Kshar, Haubair, half make paste of all these dravya with Mastu are the component of Aganimandhya again ghrita which cures Madagani, Arsha, Jalodar. Page:7.

हिगं.....सैः।

बीज.....चतर्गणम्॥३६॥

Hingu, Saubarchala, salt , Yawa Kshar , Kutha, Brikshamala, Amlabetas, all are in equal quantity all in paste for, with Bijaura lemon juice with 4 times curd is component of gulme dadhikam ghrita which cures Gulma, philasul. Page:9

साधये.....दीप्यकैः।

.....हिगं.....पलार्धकैः॥५२॥

Triphala, Devdaru, Saindhav, salt, Trikatu, Ajwain, Ajamoda, Chabya, Hingu, Amlabetas, are component of Gulma Haritalatashun ghrita which cures Aarsha, Udar Rog, a, Pliha briddhi. Page:11.

अजमोदा.....हिगं.....।

.....पलार्धतः॥६९॥

Ajamoda, Yavakhshar, Hingu, Jira, Aaudwid salt , Marich, Jaran (i.e black Jira), puti karanja seed all in 2 pala are component of Haritad Gulma mahasatapala ghrita which is useful in Krimi, Plihador, Ajirna, Jwar, Gulma, prameha, soth. Page:14.

मञ्जिष्ठा ..... वचा ।

अजमोदा ..... हिङ्ग ..... ॥ १४२ ॥

Manjistha, Mulethi, Kutha, Triphala, Sukla, Bacha, ajamoda, Aamhaldi, Daaruharidra, Hingu, Kutki, are component which is used in Bajikaran, Garva Sthapana. Page:24.

हिङ्ग.....।

चतुर्गणं.....भिषक्॥२७३॥

Hingu half Kansha, ghrita-1 prastha by missing all these dravya in 4 prastha water and cooked in mild fire are component of Hicca sware sathyadham ghrita which is useful for grahani dosha, Arsha, Kash, Hicca, Prasabshula. Page:44

रास्ना.....चा।

.....हिङ्ग.....माणैः॥३००॥

Rasna, Bida salt, Saindhav salt, Yawa Kshar, Bidanga, Pippar( Marich), Mulethi, Bacha, soth, Kapur, Kachani, Chitrak, Hingu all are in 2 aksha are component of grahanya Bhallatak kudhya ghrita which is used in kaphajanya bikar, yakshma, Vataroga, swash. Page:48.

दश.....पचेत्।

.....हिङ्गभिः॥३३८॥

Dashmula, 4 prastha, water 4 prastha and make kwath of Dasmul and mix ghrita -1 prastha, puskarmool, kapurkachari, Bel, Tulari, Trikatu, Hingu, all are in 2 Aksha are component of ase Dasmuladhyam ghrita which is used in bata kapha janya and kapha batajanya swash. Page:54.

पिप्पली.....हिङ्ग.....शण्ठिका ।

कुष्ठ.....चा॥४३९॥

Pippali , Marich, Hingu, Sontha, Bijaura Nimbu, dry fruit of bell, Kutha, Dhanya, Amlabetas, both Kshar (sarjik and yawa), Tankan Kshar, Pancha lavan are component of pippalyadi ghrita which is useful in Arsha. Page:68.

हिङ्ग.....कैः।

पष्करां.....कैः॥४६६॥

Hingu, Saubarchala ghrita, Trikatu, Bida salt, Syaha jira, Dhaniya, Anar, Ajwain, Puskarmula, Amlabetas, Yawakshar, chitrak are component of Hingwadi ghrita which is useful in vata gulma. Page:72.

कासीसहिगं.....चा।

लागंलकी.....चैव॥२॥

Kasis, Hingu, Trikatu, Devdaru, Tumberu, Bidanga, Lungalaki, Kutaj, Twak, Kutaki, are component of Katukalabu tail which is useful in kushtharoga. Page:72.

देवदारु.....हिगं.....।

मस्ता.....भागशः॥१३९॥

Devdaru, Sopha, Trikatu, Bcha, Motha, Tagan, Kutha are component of sabadrabum stradhya oil which is useful in Sarbangu Vatavyadhi. Page:90.

हिंगं.....शटीम्।  
अजमोदा.....म्लवेतसम्॥१॥

Hingu, Trikat, Hubair, Harro, Kbukachari, Ajamoda, Brikshamala, Amlabetas, are component of Hingbadhya churna which is useful in Gulma Roga. Page:147.

हिंगं.....वर्धितैः।  
पीतं.....निव॥१०॥

Hingu, Bacha, Bida salt, Sonth, Syaha jira, purified bhanga, Bala, Kutha, Nisotha, Dantimul, are component of Sandul churna which is useful in Gulma Roga. Page:150.

हिंगं.....चा।  
शतपष्पा.....चित्रकौ॥२८६॥

Hingu, Trikatu, Sarjik Kshar, Yawa Kshar, Yaw Kshar, five kinds of salts, sauph, bachha, kutha, Pipali mul, chitraka are component of Rasonpinda which is useful in all types of Vatavyadhi. Page:262.

पिप्पली.....नागरैः।  
पाठा.....हिंगवचान्वितैः॥३२६॥

Pippali, Pippalimula, Chabbya, Chitraka, Sontha, Patha, Bidanga, Bhangra, Indrayab, Hingu, Bacha, are component of Yogaraj guggulu which is useful in Aarsha Roga. Page:326.

जीरकं.....चा।  
शताह्वा.....हिंगपत्रिका.....॥४७॥

Syaha jira, Hawabair, Dhaniya, Ajwain, Bir, Sauph, Methi, Hingu, Patrika, KKaambriksha, are component of Pancha jirakableha which is useful in yoniroga. Page:305.

## Volume-2

पतीकं.....समम्।

.....पिबोद्विदगमधयक्तं.....॥३४५॥ वागश्लेष्मज्वरे दावादिक्षाय, ज्वराधिकार

Putikaranja, Ktaphala, Bhrangi, Dhaniya, and Bacha in equal quantity then making decoction of these dravyas by adding Hingu and Honey which is useful in Vatakapha janya Kash, Kustharoga and Gatagraha and vatakapahajwar. Page:93.

भार्गी.....हिंग्व.....नैः।

.....श्लेष्मपित्तजे ॥३७॥ कफपित्त ज्वर त्रित्रय भार्ग्यादि क्वाथ

Decoction of Bhrangi, Bacha, Pittapapda, Dhaniya, Hingu, Harro, Motha, Gambhari,, Sonthwith which is useful in Kaphapittajanya jwar. Page:98

चूर्णं.....हिंगं.....तम्।  
.....हितम्॥५०२॥ हरीतकी चर्ण

Churna of purified Hingu, Pippali and Sonth with Bijaura nimbu is useful in Sannipataj Jwar. Page:121.

त्तयष्ण.....हिगं.....भयाः।  
.....मृद्धतम्॥७॥ अतिसाराधिकार

Churna of Sonth, Pippali, Marich( Trayusna), Atish, purified Hingu, Bacha, Saubarchala salt, Harro all are in equal quantity is known as tryayusnadi churna which is useful in Aamatishar. Page:171.

सहरी.....हिगं.....।  
इति.....लहरम्॥८२॥

Formulation of Harro, Atish, Saubarchala salt, Baccha, purified Hingu, and indrayusta is known as Kalinyusta satak which is useful in Raktaatisar and Aarshajanya sula. Page:173.

शुष्ठी.....हिगंभिः।  
आरनालेन.....परिप्लता॥४५॥

Formulation of Sonth, Motha, Bacha, aamhaldi, Aparijita, Indrayawa and Hingu is known as Haritakiyoga which is useful in diarrhea and grahani when taken with honey. Page:194.

नागर.....पाचनः।  
चर्णं हिग्वंष्टकं.....शभम्॥४९॥

Decoction of Sonth, Atish, Montha, is useful in digestion of Aamdosha or Hingavastak churna is also useful in Vattik grahani. Page:194.

त्रयषणं.....हिगुं.....।  
सौवर्चलं.....॥९२॥

Churna of sonth, Mrich, Pippali, Pippalimul, Patha, Purified Hingu, Chitraka, Saubarachala salt, jouskarmul, jira, bark of Bela are component of tryayusnadhya churna which is useful in Aarshagrahani dosha, Anaha. Page:222.

कुलीर ..... ।  
हिङ्ग ..... च ॥ १०७ ॥ कुलीरशृङ्गायादि लेप

Paste of Karkatshringhi, bone of elephant, bacha, Karihani, Hingu, Phitkiri, kustha, Tuttiya, Bela and Bhallatak is known as Kulirshringyadi lepa which is used in Aarsha. Page:225.

सुतण्डुलानां ..... तक्रम् ।  
..... हिङ्गु ..... मण्डः ॥ ३६ ॥ मग्निमन्द्य मन्दयोग

The best variety of rice-16 totamunga-8 tota, takra-16 tota, Dhaniya, Saindhav salt, Hingu and oil make manda of all these dravya which is useful in Aganimandhya. Page:249.

सिन्धुत्थ हिङ्गु ..... प्रकुर्यात् ।  
..... प्रभुतम् ॥ ४४ ॥ मन्दाग्नि सैन्धवलवणवटिका



Batika of saindhav salt, purified hingu, Triphala, Ajwain, Trikatu, make churna or all of these dravya and mix them in sugar and make tablet which is useful in Mandaagni. Page:250.

मुस्ता ..... च ।

शिशुः ..... सहिङ्गु ॥ २५ ॥ मुस्ताधयम चूर्ण

Churna of Nagarmotha, musakari, Devdaru, Pippali, indrayun, sinduwar, mudra root, Aamhaldi, Daruhaldi, Sigru, seed of parash, Kasanjun, bayubidanga agnimantha and Saubarchala salt all in equal quantity is known as Mustyadhum churna which is useful in Krimiroga when taken with Purified Hingu. Page:265.

वातात्मकं ..... युषः ।

..... सहिङ्गु ..... ॥ ३२ ॥ वातशूलकुलत्यादियूष

Saindhav salt, Trikatu, paddy lawa, purified hingu, Saubarchala salt, Anar make churna of all these dravya and mix with ghee and make yusha of Kulaath which is useful in Vattik Sula. Page:561.

### Volume-3

कुष्ठ ..... हिङ्गुसैन्धवैः ।

..... श्रवणार्तिनुत् ॥ ४१ ॥ कर्णरोगादिकार

Kustha, Sonth, Bacch, Devdaru, seed of soya, Hingu, and Saindhav salt make Kalka of all these dravya dardith goats urine cook according to tail paka biddhi which is useful in pain of ear. Page:53.

हिङ्गु ..... ।

..... हितमुच्यते ॥ ४३ ॥ कर्णरोगादिकार

Hingu, Dhanya, and sonth mixed in cooked mustard oil is useful in ear pain and many other disease of ear. Page:53.

स्त्रीपयो ..... हीङ्गु ..... ।

..... यथाऽनलः ॥ ४५ ॥ कफजनेत्ररोगे सैन्धवाद्य

Women's milk, Yawakshar, Hingi, all these applied on eyes pain of eye. Page:162.

कलिङ्गहिङ्गु ..... ।

..... प्रशस्यते ॥ ५३ ॥ कालीङ्गयवपीडस तैल ।

Kaalinga, hingu, Marich, Laksha, Tulshi, kataphala, Kustha, Bacha, seed of sigru, and bayu Bidanga all in equal quantity Avapida nasya of these dravya is useful in pinas roga. Page:192.

हिङ्गु ..... सोरसैः ।

..... हितम् ॥ ५५ ॥ हिङ्गवादि तैल

Hingu, trikatu, Bayubidanga, katuphala, bacha, Kustha, Tikshnagandha, tilak brikshya juice, laksha, Satyanaas, kulingak, yawa are in equal quantity and make paste with cows urine and mix with mustard oil which is useful in Jasikaroga. Page:192.

उदुम्बर ..... कारसेन ।

..... रोगम ॥ १६ ॥ ग्रन्थ्यादिकार

Gudamanjari, which contains milk of gular with Kevanch root and Hingu taking nasya of these dravya cures Avabahuk diseases in human. Page:271.

हिङ्गु ..... न्मितैः । २५ ॥ देवग्रहणीगवदी घृत

Hingu, Mustard, Bacha, Trikatu, all in half paal are component of Devgrahaihingvadi ghrita which is useful in terroid from gods unmad. Page:402.

नस्याञ्जनं ..... हिङ्गु ।

दैत्ये ..... पलः ॥ २७ ॥ दैव्यग्रहचिकित्सा

.Bacha, Hingu, and garlic all these are dravya mix them in goats urine are useful in Unmad which in terroroid form monsters Unmad. Page:403.

सहिङ्गु ..... हितः ॥ २४ ॥ उन्मादाधिकार

Hingu in tikshna smoke cures vatashleshmatmak Unmad. Page:424

पिप्पल्यो ..... षयोः ।

क्षवको हिङ्गु ..... भवेत् ॥ ४४ ॥ पिप्पल्यादिप्राधामन

Pippali, Marich, Apamaarga, and seed of Sirish, black mustard , Hingu and Chabya are component of Pippalyadipradhaman which cures Unmad, Apasmar. Page:427.

सिद्धार्थको ..... हिङ्गु ..... च ।

मञ्जिष्ठा ..... ॥ ४७ ॥ सिद्धार्थकाद्ययोगद

Mustard, Bacha, Hingu, Kalinga, Devdaru, Manjistha, Triphala, white mulkangani, Dalchini, Trikatu are component of Siddharthakadhyoagud which is useful in Apasmar, Bisajanya Unmad and fever. Page:428.

हिङ्गु ..... ।

..... नाशनम् ॥ ५३ ॥ हिङ्गुवाद्ययम घृत

Hingu, Saubarchala, Trikatu, are component of Hingbadhyam ghrita which is useful in Unmad. Page:429.

कृष्णा ..... हिङ्गु ..... ॥ १३ ॥ कृष्णादियोग

Pippali, Pippalimula, sonth, Big Daalchini, hingu, Bhangra, Ajwain, are component of Krishnadiyoga which is useful is Mudagarvajanya roga.

## **SĀRANGADHAR SAMHITA (13<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY)**

- K.R. Srikantha Murthy (Translator) - Sarangadhara Samhita, A treatise of Ayurveda, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Seventh Edition 2007.
- ❖ Jirak, guggul, kshaara, lavana, shilaa ajatu, hingu or trikatu are to be added in porpotion of one shaana each for the prepration of decoctions.(Ma.Kha:2.5,Page: 57)
- ❖ Hingu along with pippali, arkamuula, brhatsimhi, shreyasi, dura labha and other mentioned draavayas are taken to prepare Asta vimshaka gana qwatha for the treatment of all kinds of fevers including thirteen types of sannipata jwaras(toxic fevers) ( Ma.Kha:2.37, Page:60)
- ❖ Qwatha of renuka and pippali taken with hingu relives all the five kinds of hikka immediately.(Ma.Kha: ,Page:66)
- ❖ For the preparation of churana fried hingu should be added in a quantity which shall not cause nausea.(Ma.Kha:6.2,Page:84)
- ❖ Churna of shuthi prativisaa, hingu, musta, kutaj and chitraka taken with warm water relives aamaatisaara.(Ma.Kha:6.45,Page:89)
- ❖ Churna of haritaki, prativisa, saindhava, hingu and other mentioned dravyas taken with warm water relives amatisara is grahi and agniprabodhana(carminative). (Ma.Kha:6.46,Page:89)
- ❖ Six shanas each of hingu eight shanas each of the two ksharas the five lavanas and trivit along with other mentionred dravayas in specified quantity are used in prepration of kankayana gutika which relives all gulmas hrdroga grahani shula krmi and arsas.(Ma.Kha:7.51,Page:106)
- ❖ Fried hingu, ajmoda, sarsapa, two jirakas renuka indrayava and other mentioned dravyas in specified quantity is used in preparation of yogaraja guggulu which elevates all the three doshas acts as rasayan effective in kustha arsas prameha bhaganadara, gulma aruchi etc.(Ma.Kha:7.57,Page:107)
- ❖ Shatapuspa, hingu, rasna, chandana, rakta chandana, jati puspa, kamala along with other mentioned drugs in specified quantity are used to prepared phalaghrita which is effective in infertility.(Ma.Kha.9.81,Page:123).
- ❖ Salts hingu sigru, mahousadha, devadaru, vacha, kustha and other mentionrd dravyas in specified quantity are used in preparing kasra taila which when instilled into the ears cures puyasraava, karna nada, sula, baadhirata, krmi and other disease of ear.(Ma..Kha.9.175,Page:175)
- ❖ Dhumas can be prepared with substances such as leaves of nimbha, fruits of brhati, maricha, hingu and other dravays with prevent all linds of diseases.(Utt.Kha.9.22,Page:232)
- ❖ Svarjika dried mustaka, hingu, krshna and satapuspa used in preparing a medicated oil that relieves tinnitus pain in ears, deafness, discharge from the ear.(Utt.Kha.11.143,251)

## HARIHAR SAMHITA

- Hariharnath Sankhyacharya- Harihar Samhita, Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, Sanatan Darma Press, 1939

शुण्ठी ..... मिषिम् ॥  
..... हिङ्गु ..... समम् ॥ ३ ॥ विषमअग्निचिकित्सा  
Tablet made of sonthi , Atish, Rasna, Saindhava salt, Pippali, sonph, Kachar Hingu, in equal quantity, this tablet cures pain , indigestion, cholera. Page:187

चव्यञ्च ..... ।  
..... रामठम् ॥ जीरकाधयामचूर्ण  
Chabya, tejpaat, sonth, black pepper, small Pippali, Pippalimul, Hingu, are component of jirakdhyaam, churna which cures pain occurs from bayagotu, Sungrahani, and aam and also give power to Jatharagni.  
Page:190

त्रिकटु ..... द्वे ।  
..... हिङ्गुभागः ॥ हिङ्गुवाष्टक चूर्ण  
Churna of Month, Marich, Pippali, Ajamoda, Saindhav salt, white cumin, black cumin, hingu fried in ghee is known as Hingbastak churna which is useful for digestion power and vattadi diseases. Page:190

चतुः पलं ..... रामठम् ।  
..... यत्नतः ॥ ५७ ॥ क्षुदासागर चूर्ण  
Aak flower, fried Hingu, tattari are component of chudhasagar churna which is useful in Mandagni, anorexia, aam, pain. Page:195

निशानागपुष्पे ..... ।  
..... हिंशीश्च ..... वेधमुख्या ॥  
..... शिश्ववस्थानुरूपम् ।  
..... सुकृच्छ्रम् ॥ ८४ ॥ विशादि वटी  
Turmeric, Nagakeshar, Bayabidanga, Daalchini, fried Hingu, Kasturi, are component of nisadivati which cures black cough and curable with difficult cough. Page:387

रस ..... ।  
..... रामठं ..... ॥ २८ ॥ शूलवर्जीणी वटी  
Purified mercury, sulphur powder, fried Suhag, fried Hingu in Cow's ghee, black pepper, Pippali, sonthi, Trphala are component of sulbarjini batti , it is useful in kaphasula, vattasula, pittasula. Page:396

हीराहिङ्गु ..... ।  
..... देयस्त्रिवार्षिकः ॥ १०१ ॥ हिङ्गुवटीका  
Fried Hingumin cow's ghee, tibarsha guund are component of Hingbattika , it is useful in gulmaroga. Page:409

रामठं ..... च ।  
..... स्मृतम् ॥ ११८ ॥ कुमार्यासव  
Hingu, Hingupatri, tattari, goats are milk of Kumaryusab which is useful in Udar roga, gives strength to body. Page:411

## **BHAISAJYA RATNĀVALI (18TH CENTURY)**

- Govindadasji- Bhaishajya Ratnavali, Commented upon by Shastri Datta, English Translation By Dr Kanjiv Lochan, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Bhawan, Varanasi-2006 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition)

### **Volume-1**

सामाक्षिकं हिगुं.....त्रिकम् ।

व्याधिघातफलं.....समभागिकम् ॥५ / ८६५॥

Purified svarnamaksika(bhasma), purified hingu(fried) kustha( root powder), trivrit(root powder), danti(root powder), trikatu, aragvadhha(fruit pulpa), vanga(bhasma) are components of slesma kalanalorasa.(Bhai.Ra./5865)

वराण्योषे.....द्विजीराग्नियमानिकाः।

सहिगुं.....सुचूर्णिता ॥६ / ६०॥

Haritaki, vibhitaka, amalaki, dried ginger, maricha, pippali, indrayava, sweta jiraka, krisna jiraka, chitraka, yavani, hingu(fried with ghee), vidanga(bijasara) and satapuspa(aniseeds) are also components of siddhapraneswara rasa. It is used in jwaraatisara, severe diarrhea, diarrhea with or without fever, severe fever caused by tridosa, sula and parinamsula, raktavikara. .(Bhai.Ra.6/60)

कलिगातिविषाहिगुं.....वचा ।

शूल.....दीपपाचनः॥७ / २९॥

Kalinga, ativisa, hingu, pathya, sauvarcala(salt), and vacha are ingredients of kaligadi kwatha which cures severe colic pain, constipation, it also promotes digestive power and aamdosa.(Bhai.Ra7./29)

त्र्युषणातिविषाहिगुं.....भयाः।

पीत्वोष्णेनाम्भसां.....द्वतम् ॥७ / ३३॥

Powders of the triyusna herbs, ativisa, hingu, vacha, sauvarcala(salt) and abhaya are components of tryusnadi churna which cures serious type of diarrhea associated with aama. .(Bhai.Ra.7/33)

चित्रकपिप्पलीमूलं.....द्वौ क्षारौ.....चा।

व्योषं हिग्वजमोदाञ्च.....चूर्णयेत् ॥७ / २६॥

Chitraka, root of pippali, both types of kshara, five varieties of lavana, vyosa, hingu, ajamoda, chavya and juice of matulunga or dadima are the ingredients of chitrakaadi gutika which helps in proper functioning of digestive system and in promoting the power of digestion. .(Bhai.Ra.7/26)

सौवर्चलं हिगुं.....प्रमाणम् ।

इमानि.....पेच्च॥७/५४९॥

Sauvarcala(salt), hingu, sivatika, chavya, krisna, ajaji, upakunchika, asuri, karavi and chitrakra are ingredients of ayam kanjika which promotes strength, complexion, physique and longevity. .(Bhai.Ra.7/549)

हिगुं.....च ।

सामुन्द्रं.....सह ॥७/५६३॥

Hingu, sauvarcala(salt), vida(salt), chavya, rock salt, samudra(salt), yavakshara, chitrakra and vacha are ingredients of marichadya ghrita which is used in suppressed power of digestion. It cures spure syndrome, vistambha, ailments caused by aama, & weakness, spleen disorder, cough. .(Bhai.Ra.7/563)

सौवर्चलं.....विडम् ।

अजमोदा.....हिगुंजीरकमौद्धिदम् ॥७/५६७॥

sauvarcala(salt), panchakola, rock salt, hapusa, vacha, ajamoda, yavakshara, hingu, jiraka, audbhida are also ingredients of mahasat palaka ghrita which cures krimi, spleen disorder, udara bikara, kustha, dysentery, colic-pain, anorexia. .(Bhai.Ra.7/567)

त्रिकत्रयवचाहिगुं.....द्वयम् ।

चव्य.....च॥९/४०॥

Triphala, trikatu, trijata, vacha, hingu, patha, kshara, haridra, daruharidra, chavya, tikta, kalinga, agni, aniseeds, five varieties of lavan(salt), are ingredients of vijaya churna which cures asthma, constipation, piles, fistula in ano, pain in cardiac region, vattik type of gulma, hiccup. .(Bhai.Ra.9/40)

त्रिकटु.....हिगुंभागः।

प्रथम.....हन्ति ॥१०/५९॥

Trikatu, ajamoda, rock salt, both the varieties of jiraka and hingu are the ingredients of hingavastaka churna, which produces digestive power and cures diseases caused by vatta. .(Bhai.Ra.10/59)

हिगुं.....भवेत् ।

पिप्पली.....चतुर्गुणम् ॥१०/६१॥

Hingu, vacha, pippali, sringa bera, yavani, haritaki, chitrakra, kustha, are ingredients of agnimukha churna which allivates vayu. It also cures udavarta roga , indigestion, spleen disorders. It also useful incase of poisoning. .(Bhai.Ra.10/61)

हिंगु.....च ।

द्वौ क्षारौ.....दधार्द्धपलोन्मितान् ॥१०/२११॥

Hingu, chavya, ajamoda, five varieties of salt, two types of kshara, havusa are also components of brihat agni ghrita which is useful in person having low power of digestion. It also cures piles, gas, gulma caused by vatta and kapha. .(Bhai.Ra.10/211)

## Volume-2

यण्टिहिंगु.....मयैः।

साजा.....नाब्नाञ्जने ॥२५/६॥

Yasti, hingu, vacha, vakra, sirisa, garlic, kustha and goats urine are ingredients of yastadivasayaman janam, which cures apasmara and unmada. .(Bhai.Ra.25/6)

माषां.....पिबेत् ।

हिंगु.....निवारणम् ॥२६/३१॥

Masa, atmagupta, eramda, vatyalaka, hingu and rock salt are ingredients of masatmaguptadi kwatha which cures pakshyaghata. .(Bhai.Ra.26/31)

पिप्पली.....सुखाम्बुनां ।

पिबेद्वा.....क्षाराहिंगं वा ॥२६/३४॥

For the cure of tuni and pratituni, the powder of pippali should be taken along with lukewarm water. Such patient may also take salt mixed with ghritam or kshara and hingu mixed with ghritam. .(Bhai.Ra.26/34)

दशमूलस्य.....हिंगुपौष्करसंयतः ।

शमयेत्.....भिञ्जिनिसंज्ञितम् ॥२६/५२॥

The vattika disease known as jhinjhin is cured by the intake of dasmula decoction mixed with the powder and puskara. .(Bhai.Ra.26/52)

पल.....सुकुट्टितम् ।

हिंगु.....कटुत्रिकैः ॥२६/९३॥

Rasona, hingu, jiraka, sindhuttha, sauvarcala and trikatu are ingredients of rasonpinda. it cures facial paralysis, gridhrasi(sciatica), parasitic infection, disease of lumber region, back and jathara. .(Bhai.Ra.26/93)

एरण्डतैल.....पीतः ॥२७/१८॥

Eranda oil ,hingu, and power of rock salt are also one of the ingredients of sinhasyadi kwatha by drinking this medicine one is relieved from such disease such as vatta rakta, amavatta, katisula, improper flow of excretions. .(Bhai.Ra.27/18)

पातालनृपतिश्चैव बन्धिमूलं सरामठम् ।

त्रिकटु.....यमानिका ॥२७/५५॥

Naga bhasma, root of chitraka, hingu treated with ghrita, trikatu, bark of sobhanjana, ajamoda, caraway seed are also component of davadasayasa , which is helpful in curing vatta rakta, mahakustha ,galitakustha, disorders of dosas, sotha, kandu, lost power of digestion. .(Bhai.Ra.27/55)

सतर्कारीफलं हिंगुं.....पेषितम् ।

आमवातहर .....हितम् ॥२९/१२॥

Fruit of jyanti and hingu along wiyh sukta are also ingredients of satapuspadi lepa which is helpful in aambata and lukewarm lepa is pleasant for body. .(Bhai.Ra.29/12)

हिंगुं.....पौष्करम् ।

भगौ.....भवेत् ॥२९/४०॥

Hingu, vida(salt), sunthi, krisna, ajaji and puskaramula are component of hingvadya churan, which cures aamavatta. .(Bhai.Ra.29/40)

रसोनस्य.....तथा ।

हिंगुं.....च ॥२९/१३५॥

Rasona, tila, hingu, trikatu, both kshara, five varieties of lavana, are ingredients of rasona pinda, which is useful in aamvatta, vattika diseases prevailing the whole body or a part of the body, epilepsy, asthma, bronchitis. .(Bhai.Ra.29/135)

त्रिकटु.....रजनीद्वयम् ।

अजमोदा.....हिंगुं.....हस्तिपिप्पली ॥२९/१६२॥

Fine powder of trikatu, triphala, patha, aniseeds, haridra, daruharidra, caraway seed, vacha, hingu fried in ghrita, hapusa, gajapippali, are components of yogarajguggulu which cures sciatica, kustha, 40 types of pitta disease, 80 types of vatta disease, 20 types of kapha disease. .(Bhai.Ra.29/162)

हिंगुत्रिकटु.....वच ॥२९/२०४॥

Murcchita ghrita, hingu, trikatu, chavya, aganimantha and aranala are ingredients of kanjika sat palaka ghrita which cures jathara, colic pain, constipation, distension of abdomen. .(Bhai.Ra.29/204)

वातात्मकं.....कुलत्थभूषः ।

ससैन्धवव्योषयूतः.....सहिंगुंसौवचलदाडिमद्वयः॥३०/७॥

The soup prepared of kulatha, meat of lava by adding into it the ghrita, rock salt, sunthi, pippali, maricha,sauvarcala(salt), hingu and sufficient quantity of the juice of dadima, instantaneously cures vattik type of colic pain. .(Bhai.Ra.30/7)



शूली.....पीवेत् ।  
हिंगुप्रतिविषा.....भयाः॥३०/९॥

Powders of hingu, ativisa, sunthi, pippali, maricha, vacha, sauvarcala(salt) and abhaya are ingredients of hingvadi churna which helps in colic pain associated with constipation. .(Bhai.Ra.30/9)

तुम्बुरुण्यभयाहिंगुपौष्करं लवणत्रयम् ।  
पिवेदुष्णाम्बुना.....पतन्त्रकी॥३०/१०॥

Powders of tumburu, abhaya, puskaramula, rock salt , sauvarcala(salt) and the sea salt are ingredients of tumbuvadi churna. It cures vattik type of colic pain, gulma and apatantra(titanic convulsion). .(Bhai.Ra.30/10)

यमानिहिंगु.....भयाः।  
सुरामण्डेन.....वातशूलनिषुदनाः॥३०/११॥

Powder of yavani, hingu, rock salt, yavakshara, sauvarcala salt and abhaya are ingredients of yamanyadi churna which cures vattik type of the colic pain. .(Bhai.Ra.30/11)

विश्वमेरणुजं.....पिवेत् ।  
हिंगुसौवर्चलोपेतं.....शूलनिवारणम् ॥३०/१२॥  
हिंगु.....च ।  
विश्वै.....शूलनिवारणः ॥३०/१३॥

The decoction of sunthi and root of eranda if taken with hingu and sauvarcal(salt) instantaneously cures colic pain. .(Bhai.Ra.30/12,13)

हिंग्व.....त्रिकैः ।  
बीजपूरर.....वातशूलनुत्॥३०/१९॥

Hingu , amlavetasa, sunthi, pippali, maricha, yavani, rock salt, sauvarcala(salt), sea salt and juice of bijapuraka lemon are ingredients of hingvadi gutika which cures vattik type of colic pain. .(Bhai.Ra.30/19)

### Volume-3

शकरा.....धनीयकम् ।  
.....हिंगु.....च ॥५२/६१॥

Sugar, coriander, clove, black cumin seed, hingu, coriander seed and white cumin seeds are also components of rasaguggulu, which helps in alleviating kustha, upadamsa, vattadi varna, provides longevity and makes a man as beautiful as kamadev(God of lust). .(Bhai.Ra.52/61)

## **SIDDHA BHESAJA SAMGRAHA (1953 A.D.)**

- Yugal Kishore Gupta, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Banaras, 1953.

### **Sunthyadi churna( Aamatishar)**

Ingredients:- sonth, Atish, purified Hingu, Nagarmontha, bark of Kundhe, root of Chitraka all in equal amount . it is useful in Aamatishar. (Page:37)

### **Sunthyadi churna( swashadau)**

Ingredients:- Sunthi, black salt, purified Hingu, Anarduna, Amlabetas, all in equal quantity, it is useful in Swash and heart disease. (Page:37)

### **Hingbastak churna( Agnimandhyakar)**

Ingredients:- sonth, black pepper, small pippali, Ajwain, Saindhav salt, white cumin, purified Hingu, all in equal quantity.it is useful in agandipak,and vatta anulomak and also cures vatta roga. (Page:41)

### **Hingvadi churna(Gulmadhikar)**

Ingredients:- purified Hingu, black pepper, small pippali,haubair, harad, kachar, Ajwain with Tulasi, vishuhbill, Amlabetas, Anardana, puskarmool, Dhaniya, cumin, root of chitraka, vachha, chavya, Yawakshar, sarjik kshar, Saindhav/ namak all in equal quantity. It is useful in Vattaj gulma, Kapphaja Gulma, pursaab suta, Hridaya suta, vastisula.rasonadi vati. (Page:41)

### **Rasonadi vati**

Ingredients:- lahsun, white cumin, purified sulphur, saindhav namak, sonth, black pepper, small pippali, purified Hingu, all in equal quantity. It is used in pinash, swash, kash, swarveda, pratisyaya. (Page:59)

## **AYURVEDA CHINTAMANI(1959 A.D)**

- Baldevprasad Mishra, Ayurveda Chintamani, published by Ganga Vishnu shreekrishnadās, 1959, Mumbai. Pg 16

**Sanskrit Name:** Sushrabedhi, Jatuk, Bahlik, Ramath, are synonym of Hingu. It is known as Hing in Marathi. Hingu is known as lemu in karnatak language.

**Latin name :-** *Fenutal alliceae*

### **Properties and uses:-**

Hot, digestive, appetizer and tikshna vatta and kapha pain, gulma, udder , annaha and kills krimmi. It increases pitta.

**Dose :-** 1-5 rati

## **RASENDRA SARA SANGRAHA OF SRI GOPAL KRISHNA BHATT**

- Dr. parini suresh, Dr. Vinayu Kumari Dhunnapuneni, Published by chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan,2007,1<sup>st</sup> edition.

### **Marak varga**

The ingredients like Gokantak, akhuparni, kutaki, kunda, parnu luta, and maharastri(jalapippali) all come under manak vanga , it is used in reducing or swooning the rasa(mercury). (Page:35)

### **Praneswara rasa**

Ajaji, jirak, hingu, sarjik kshar, tankun, Guggulu, Panchalawan, Yawakshar, Yawani, are component of praneshwara rasa. It is useful in Naavajwara, Sannipata jwara, sita jwara(hypothermia), hyperpyrexia, phantom tumor, colicky pain. (Page:174)

**Dose:-** 125-500mg

### **Siddhapraneshwara rasa**

Vasa, trikatu, seeds of Kutaja, Swetu, and Krishna Jira, Chitrak, Ywanai, Hingu, Bidanaga, Satapuspa, are components of siddha praaneswara rasa. It is indicated in Jwara atisara, uncontrolled diarrhea with or without fever, severe enteriv fever. (Page:267)

### **Praneshwara rasa**

Yawakshara, Hingu, Panchalavan, Vidanga, Indrayava, Sanjaras, Rasak, are component of Praneshwara Rasa, which is indicated in pyrexia and Diarrhoea as complication to pyrexia. (Page:279.)

### **Brihannipavallabha Rasa**

Mercury, sulphur, iron, biotite, chitrak, trivrit, Tankan, Jatiphala, Hingu, Tvak, Eta, Abdu, Lavanga, are component of brihannipavallabha rasa which is indicated in loss of appetite, dyspnea, piles, sprute syndrome, and abdominal disorders. (Page:344)

### **Brihat Agnikarma rasa**

Saindhav, Bida lavan rasa, Hingu, sulphur,silver, iron, biotite, Jambira, are component of Brihat agnikarma rasa which is indicated in dyspnea, Sprue syndrome, sprue, colic, cholera. (Page:380)

### **Paasuputo rasa**

Harro, yawa kshar, sarjik kshar, Hingu, Jira, Tunkun, suta, Amla are component of Pasupato Rasa which is indicated in appetizer, digestive, cardiac disorders, cholera. (Page:386)

### **Bahktapaaka batti**

Sringi, Trikatu, Yawani, Chitraka, Julad, swet jira, Krishna Jira, Tejpatta, Lwanga, Hingu, Katuki, Jatiphala, saindhava lavan are component of Bhaktapaakavaati which is indicated in constipation, phlegmatic disorders and diseases originated from the imbalance of the imbalance of three humors, dyspnea, loss of appetite, malarial fever. (Page:398)

Mercury, sulphur, iron, copper, vasata, Tuttha, Hingu, Triphala, are component of pranavalbha Rasa, which is indicated in jaundice, anaemia, elephantitis, Grave's diseases cervical lymphadenitis.(Page:436)

### **Madatyaya bhanjan Rasa**

Chavya, Dhanyak, Hingu, Viswa, Dipyak, Rasasindura, Lavan are component of Madatyaya bhanjan rasa which is indicated in excessive drinking. (Page:578)

# **HINGU IN KOSHA AND NIGHANTUS**

## **AMARKOSHA (5th Century )**

- Pandit Kulachandra Sharma Gautam (commentator)- Amar Kosha, Nepal Rajakiya Pragyā pratisthan- Kathmandu, Nepal, 2026. Page:170

सहस्रवेदि जतुकं बाहलकं हिङ्गु रामठम् ।

Shastravedhi jatuk bahalik, hingu and ramatha are synonyms of Hingu

## **DHANWANTARI NIGHANTU (10-13TH CENTURY) AND RĀJA NIGHANTU (15TH CENTURY)**

- Vināyak Ganes Āpte; Ānandāsrāma Mudranālaya; 2nd Edition 1925 A.D.

Page: 77

Synonym:- hingu, Ramath, Atuyugram, jantughna, Bhutanasa, Agudhagandha, Bahalik, Jrun, Sunganda- dhup.

Properties and uses:- Ushna, kattu, hridaya, Sara, vattakappa nashak, useful in Gulma, Udarroga, pain, Hridaya, Adhyaman.

## **MADANPĀL NIGHANTU (14TH CENTURY)**

- Pandit Hari Prasad Tripathi (Editor) - Madanpal Nighantu, Chowkhamba Krishnadās Academy ,2009. Page: 85.

हिङ्गु ..... ।

..... सूषभृषणम् ॥ ४९ ॥

Synonyms: Bahalik, Atayugra, Ramath, Bhutnasahan, Agudhagandha, janan, juntughana and supbhusan are synonym of hingu.

हिङ्गुष्णं ..... ।

..... वर्द्धनम् ॥ ५० ॥

Properties and Uses: Ushna, digestive, anorexia, and tikshna are properties of Hingu, it cures pain that occurs from vata, gulma, Udarroga, flatulence, and also cures krimi and produces Pitta.

## **RĀJA NIGHANTU (15TH CENTURY)**

- Pandit Narahari, elaborated by I.D. Tripathi, Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, Fifth edition 2010. Page:149

Sanskrit Names: हिङ्गुं, रामठम्, जन्तुघ्न, भूतनाशक, अगूढगन्ध, बाल्हिक, जरण, सूषधूपन, उग्रगन्ध ।

Guna: Usna, katu, hridya, sara, vatakaphasamak, krimigna.

Uses: Useful in gulma, udarroga, aadhmaana, shula and good for eyes.

## **KAIYADEVA NIGHANTU (15th Century)**

- P.V. Sharma and G.P. Sharma - Kaiyadeva Nighantu, Chowkhamba Orientalia, 2009.

Page: 223

हिगुं रामाठयत्युग्रं बाह्लीकं भूततानाशनम् ।

.....  
हिगंगूष्णं तिक्तकटुकं रसे पाके च दीपनम् ।

.....  
**पर्याय :** रामठ, अत्युग, बाह्लीक, भूतनाशन, अगूढगन्ध, जरण, जन्तुघ्न, सूपधूपन ।

### **Guna karma:**

Rasa:Katu,tikta

Virya:usna

Vipak:Katu

Laghu,dipan pachan effective in vatakapha,anaha, shula, gulma agnimandhya,  
krimirrdroga kaas, swas. udarroga.

## **BHAVAPRAKAASH NIGHANTU (16TH CENTURY)**

- K.C. Chunekar, G.S. Pandey (Commentators) - Bhavprakāsh Nighantu, Chaukhambha  
Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 1986.Page: 41.

Sanskrit Name:- हिङ्ग

**Latin Name . :-** *Ferula narthex*, Boiss

*Ferula alliacea*, Boiss

*Ferula foetida* Reget

### **Description:-**

Hingu is famous all over the world which is niryash of a plant. Chokhi hingu , Hira hingu, Talba hingu, is best Hingu. Its tre is shrub upto 5-9 feet tall. Leaves are distributed in different part of tree. It's leaf is like Ajamoda leaves in 1-2 ft in length at the end of branch flower appears or glooms.

Fruit:-3-4 inch in length, oval.

### **Distribution:-**

Found in Kabul, hirath, Khurusas, farash and Afghanistan , Punjab, Kashmir.

### **General examination:-**

When dissolved in water it gives yellow milk likecolour and when mixed in Kshar it ives greenish yellow color.

Adulteration:-stone, sand, mud, godanti, gum,

### **Chemical composition:-**

Sulphur, volatile oil found in garlic, terpenes, disulphides, Asaresino tannol, Asaresinol ferulic acid, umbelliiferone.

### **Properties and uses:-**

Appetizer, digestive, vata anulomak, udweshar nirodhi, uttejak, kappha durgandhi has, kapha nisab.

Dose:- 2-8 rati

## **ABHINAVA NIGHANTU (1850 A.D)**

- Datta Ram Chaube (Compiled and Translated)- Abhinava Nigantu/Hindu System of Medicine, Sanskrit Books on Medicine, Chemistry & c.,1850. Page: 261

**Sanskrit Name:-** हिङ्ग

**Appearance:** Smoky white

**Taste:** Pungent, Aromatic

**Harmfuleffects:**

- due to its pungent nature not good for liver and brain.
- Remedy to harmful effect: katira,Dadim, Banaphsha.

**Substitue:** Javashir(Galbanum)

**Dose:**2 masha

**Guna,karma / use:**

- Useful in brain and neurological disorders.
- Beneficial in eyes diseases.
- Effective in sotha
- Increases appetite
- Useful in liver,stomach and spleen disorders
- Brings warmth in the body.
- Good for speech.
- Used in lepa with ghee in cause of injury.
- Beneficial in ear related disorders.
- Acts as antidote for poisons.

## **NIGHANTU ĀDARSHA(1928 A.D)**

- Bāpālāl G. Vaidya- Nighantu Ādarsa (Purvārdha), Chowkhamba Vidyabhawan,  
Varanasi, 1968. Page: 694

### **निरुक्ति**

#### **सहस्रवेधि**

सहस्रं बहुगुणसमुहं वधितुं कर्तुं शीलमस्य इति ।

विध् विधाने ।

- अनेक गुणको समुदाय उत्पन्न गर्ने स्वभाव भएकोले ।

### **जतुक**

जायते प्रादुर्भवति वृक्षस्य रसरूपेण इति जतु जतुकं वा ।

- रस लाक्षाको समान भएकोले ।

### **हिगुं**

हिनोति शीघ्रं गच्छति नासां वर्धते च स्वगणै , हिगं कफं वा हन्तुं गच्छति इति वा । हि गतौ वृद्धो वा । हिगुं,  
रामठय्, बाल्हीकम्

- (नाकमा शीघ्र प्रवेश गर्ने भएकोले , (आफ्नो गुणद्वारा वृद्धि प्राप्त हुने भएकोले , कफ तथा शैत्य नाश गर्ने भएकोले

### **रामठम्**

रमठे उदीच्य देशविशेषे भवम् इति ।

रमते वा जनाः अनेन रुचिजनकोत्तम वेषनारत्वात् इति ।

- रमठ देशमा उत्पन्न भएकोले , उत्कृष्ट मसालाको आहारमा रुचि उत्पन्न गराई मानिसलाई आनन्दित गर्नाले ।

### **बाल्हिक**

बाल्हिके उदीच्य देशे भवतीति ।

- बाल्हिक देशमा उत्पन्न भएकोले ।

**Distribution** : Iran,Afganisthan

**Parts used:**Niryaaas

### **Properties**

Rasa:Katu Virya:Usna

Vipak: Katu Doskarma:Vatakapha samak

### **Uses**

Dipan,swashara,sangyasthapan,shirobirechan

Hingu is an important constituent of hingukarpurvati,hingvastak churna

Hingu contains 40-64% resin 25% niryas 10-17% volatile oil.



## **SHANKAR NIGHANTU (1935 A.D.)**

- Shankardatta Gaud Rajavaidhya- Shankar Nighantu, Banaushadhi Bhandar Jabalpur 1935, pg. No 293

Sanskrit name :- हिंगु

Marathi name :- हिंग

Pharasi name :- अंगजा

Arabi name :- हिलसीत

Gujrati name :- वधारणी

Tatse :- pungent

Harmful:-brain, liver and person with the high temperature

Remedy to harmful effects:-Ktira, Dadim

### **Properties**

Pittajanak, hot , beneficial for heart, bitter, sarak, charpari, light, tikshna, appetizer, digestive, promotes production of digestive enzymes, snighdha, mustastambhak, swash, cough, flatulence, adhyaman, gulma, pain, beneficial in heart disease, baadi indigestion , Krimi and Udar Roga.

### **Purification method**

First pot Hingu and ghee in iron utensil and cook for some time after sometime it becomes it becomes red then cool it and use it as medicine

### **Description**

Hingu is niryash of plant, which is good for heath where black is harmful when dissolved in water it appears as milk.

## **NEPALI NIGANTU ( नेपालीनिघण्टुः ) (2025 B.S)**

- Koshnath Devkota- Nepali Nighantu Anek Bhasa Sangrahasahit, Nepal Rajakiya Pragma Pratisthan -Kathmandu, Nepal, 2025, Page: 204

### **Sanskrit Names :**

हिंगुं, उग्रगन्ध, भूतारि, बाल्हीक, जन्तुनाशक, शुलगुल्मारि, रक्षोघ्न, उग्रवीर्य, रामठ, अगूढगन्ध, जरण, भेदन, सूपधूपन, दीप्त, सहस्रवर्धी,

### **Characteristics:**

Usna,tikshna,Sarak,effective in krimi,vata,kapha,vivandha,adhman,Shula,gulma beneficial for eye and heart Dipan,Pachan increase to some extent.

## **HINGU IN DRAVYAGUNA TEXT**

- Gyanendra Pandey- Dravyaguna Vijnāna (Materia Medica- Vegetable Drugs); Part- II, Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 2005. Page:773-776

### **Botanical names**

*Ferula narthex* Boiss

*Ferula foetida* Regel

*Narthex asafoetida* Fule

**Family** :Apiaceae

**Classical Name** :Hingu

**Sanskrit Names** :

Hingu ,Jatuka , Bahlika , Ramatha, Sahasravedi.

### **Description**

A tall perennial plant , having carrot - shaped rhizome stems 1.5-2.4m

Leaves pubescent , at least when young ; lower leaves 30-60 cm . , ovate ,cauline sheaths large, from which spring or simple or scarcely compound umbles.

Secondary and tertiary primosedecurrent , entire, or very irregularly crenate- serrate .

Terminal united ,large, compound leaflets . Ovary glabrous .Fruit 8 by 5mm .

### **Kinds and Varieties**

*Ferula jaeschkena* Vatke .Occuring in Kashmir and HimanchalPardesh in India.

### **Flowering and fruiting Time**

Autumn/Spring and other seasons

### **Distribution**

Persia and Afghanistan . It is found in Kashmir and Himanchal Pradesh in India. Gum-resin collected during summers.

### **Chemical Composition**

Gum-resin contains an essential oil ,ferulic acid , sulphur compound . The essential oil contains kinene , organic disulphide and umbelliferone . The oelo-resin gum yeilds oil 6-17 percentage which contains allylpersulphide ; its oil is responsible for specific intense odour .

Gum contains asareinsotannol 65 percent gum resin substance 25 percent , alkaline and salts 3-4 percent ; and acetic acid malic acid etc.

### **Pharmacodynamics**

Rasa :katu

Guna :laghu , snigda , tiksna , sara

Virya :usna

Vipaka :katu

Dosakarma: kaphavatasamaka ,pittavardaka

## Action and properties

### Karma :

Sanjnasthapana

Vedanasthapana -uttejaka

Aksepahara

Dipana-pachana-rocghana, Anulomana-sulaprasamama, Krimigna

Hrdya

Jantugna -Kaphanisaraka-svasahara

Mutranjana, Bajikarana

Artavanana, Katupaustika-Balya

Jvaraghna - Sitaprasamana, Caksusya

Kaphanihsaraka (chedana)-svasahara

### Roga:

Udaravikara-sula -adhmana-anaha

Agnimandya-gulma-vibandha

Udabarta.Krimiroga

Vatajanyahdroga-hrddrava-hrcchula, kasa-jirnakasa-kukkurakasa

Svasa-phuphusasotha

Vatavyadhi - paksaghata-ardita

Sanjnanasa-murcha

Vatavyadhi-grdhrasi

Aksepa-apatatraka

Vatikamutraghata-bastisula

Rajahkrcchra-garbhasyasuddhi

Klaibya-kandu ,Visamajvara-sitajvara-sannipatajvara, Krimidanta kamala

## Therapeutic uses

- ❖ The gum is bitter , hot , and pungent ; it is digestible , stomachic , laxative , analgesic , anthelmintic and crminative.
- ❖ It increase appetizezer ; and it checks vitiation or increment of kapha and Vata. It is prescribed to cure dyspepsia and good remedy in diseases of the heart; it is used in abdominal tumors , ascites , jaundice, carries of the teeth .It may increase biliousness ( in excess use )due to nature of properties.
- ❖ The gum-resin is a strong antispasmodic , expectorant and anthelmintic ,it is nervine stimulant and a feeble laxative. It is useful in hysteria , it is variously used in spasmodic affections , such as asthma , whooping cough , angina pectoris , flatulent colic etc. It is effective in pneumonia and bronchitis in children.
- ❖ The Gum-resin is used as a condiment being a common aromatic spice of resinous category . It is quite efficacious in flatuent colic. The Gum-resin is locally applied to ringworm as a paste.
- ❖ It is prescribed in treatment of snake - bite . The gum-resin is boiled in coconut milk and applied to snake -bite lesion . Edible -frying condiments culinary-spice.

**Parts used:** Oleo-resin .

**Dose:** 2-8 grains Edible -spice

**Formulations(Yoga) :**

HingvadiVati ,Hingavastakacurna , HingukarpuraVatika , RajahpravartiniVati.

**Groups :**

Sanjnasthapana ,Dipaniya , Katukaskandha ( CharakaSamhita) , Pippalyadi , Usakadi ( SusrutaSamhita)

## **DRAVYA GUNA VIJNANA**

- Acharya Priyavarta Sharma, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Volume II, Second Edition  
2012, Baranasi. Page:350

**Latin name:** *Ferula narthex*.

**Family:** Umbelliferae.

**Sanskrit name:** Hingu, shastravedi, jatuk, valik, ramath.

**English name:** Asafoetida.

**Plant Description:** perennial, aromatic shrub, 5-8 ft in height.

**Leaf:** Multipinnate, decomposed, margin- dentate, upper leaf smell, lower leaf- ovate, big.

**Flower:** Small, yellowish in umbel.

**Fruit:** Flat, thin, 1/3 inch long.

**Root:** Thick and much branched.

**Fruit:** Fruit is called as 'Anjudona' which is used by hakim.

**Exudate:** from stem is called as 'Hingu' which is strong aromatic.

**Distribution :** Not found in Nepa.

Ferula jaeschkeana and Ferula thomsoni mainly found in Kashmir.

Ferula Foetida Regel mainly found in Afghanistan and Persia.

**Types:**

1. Hira hingu: Aromatic, white as diamond and glittering and it is best among all hingu.
2. Hingda: Black, having bad smell.

In market there is 3 types of Hingu.

1. Kana hingu: Brown or yellowish in colour in crystal form, it is found in pure form, round or flat.
2. Pinda hingu: It is formed by collecting kaan hingu, mud and vegetative parts are found as adulteration.
3. Lepa hingu: In this type many outer substances are mixed as adulteration.

**Chemical composition:** Resin 40-60%, Gum 25%, volatile oil 10-17%, Pottash 1.5-10%, Asaresinotannol, Disulphide.

### **Chemical Composition**

Gum-resin contains an essential oil, ferulic acid, sulphur compound. The essential oil contains kinene, organic disulphide and umbelliferone. The oil-resin gum yields oil 6-17 percentage which contains allyl persulphide; its oil is responsible for specific intense odour. Gum contains asaresinotannol 65 percent, gum resin substance 25 percent, alkaline and salts 3-4 percent; and acetic acid, malic acid etc.

### **Pharmacodynamics**

Rasa :katu

Guna :laghu, snigda, tiksna, sara

Virya :usna

Vipaka :katu

Dosakarma: kaphavatasamaka, pittavardaka

### **Action and properties**

Karma :

- ❖ Sanjnasthapana

- ❖ Vedanasthapana –uttejaka
- ❖ Aksepahara
- ❖ Dipana-pachana-rocghana, Anulomana-sulaprasamama, Krimigna
- ❖ Hrdya
- ❖ Jantugna -Kaphanisaraka-svasahara
- ❖ Mutrajanana, Bajikarana
- ❖ Artavjanana, Katupaustika-Balya
- ❖ Jvaraghna - Sitaprasamana, Caksusya
- ❖ Kaphanihsaraka (chedana)-svasahara

Roga:

- ❖ Udaravikara-sula -adhmana-anaha
- ❖ Agnimandya-gulma-vibandha
- ❖ Udabarta.Krimiroga
- ❖ Vatajanyahrdroga-hrddrava-hrcchula, kasa-jirnakasa-kukkurakasa
- ❖ Svasa-phuphusasotha
- ❖ Vatavyadhi - paksaghata-ardita
- ❖ Sanjnanasa-murcha
- ❖ Vatavyadhi-grdhrasi
- ❖ Aksepaka-apatatraka
- ❖ Vatikamutraghata-bastisula
- ❖ Rajahkrchra-garbhasyasuddhi
- ❖ Klaihya-kandu ,Visamajvara-sitajvara-sannipatajvara, Krimidanta kamala

**Therapeutic uses**

- The gum is bitter , hot , and pungent ; it is digestible , stomachic , laxative , analgesic , anthelmintic and crminative.
- It increase appetizezer ; and it checks vitiation or increment of kapha and Vata. It is prescribed to cure dyspepsia and good remedy in diseases of the heart; it is used in abdominal tumors , ascites , jaundice, carries of the teeth .It may increase biliousness ( in excess use )due to nature of properties.
- The gum-resin is a strong antispasmodic , expectorant and anthelmintic ,it is nervine stimulant and a feeble laxative. It is useful in hysteria , it is variously used in spasmodic affections , such as asthma , whooping cough , angina pectoris , flatulent colic etc. It is effective in pneumonia and bronchitis in children.
- The Gum-resin is used as a condiment being a common aromatic spice of resinous category . It is quite efficacious in flatuent colic. The Gum-resin is locally applied to ringworm as a paste.
- It is prescribed in treatment of snake - bite . The gum-resin is boiled in coconut milk and applied to snake -bite lesion . Edible -frying condiments culinary-spice.

**Parts used:** Oleo-resin .

**Dose:** 2-8 grains Edible -spice

**Formulations(Yoga) :**

HingvadiVati ,Hingavastakacurna , HingukarpuraVatika , RajahpravartiniVati.

**Groups :** Sanjnasthapana ,Dipaniya , Katukaskandha ( CharakaSamhita) , Pippalyadi , Usakadi ( SusrutaSamhita)

## **VIEWS OF MODERN AUTHORS**

### **THE MACDONALD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICINAL PLANTS**

- Robert Chieg, 1984 Macdonald and co Ltd. London, Serial no.131

***Ferula asafoetida* Regel.**

**Family** - Umbelliferae.

**Description-** A native herbaceous plant of Afghanistan and Iran found only in cultivation in Europe. It grows to a height of about 40 inches(1m) and has a thick taproot. The stem is hollowed and branched. The leaves are compound-pinnate with lobed segments. The flowers are arranged in compound apical umbels bearing up to 50 ray florets each flower having entire, ovate petals with acute, retroflexed lips; sometimes involucre of bracts or bracteoles are present. the fruit is flat and almost circular or ellipsoidal with a membranous, winged margin. It is gathered in summer.

**Parts used-** The gummy oleoresin content is obtained by cutting the roots.

**Chemical compounds-** Asaresinotanol, ferulic acid, essence of exenile, exenile disulphide, vanilin.

**Properties-** Antispasmodic, cardiotoxic.

**Forms of use-** Tincture, fluid extract, enema.

**Notes-** Asafoetida, as its name implies, has an unpleasant garlicky smell; it is so nauseating that it used to be called Stercus diabuli(dung of the devil). Nevertheless, it is used locally as a seasoning for food. Drugs with which it has synergic effect are: camphor, valerian and Nux vomica .It is contra-indicated with acids. Nowadays it is used in tincture form as a mild cardiotoxic.

### **TREASE AND EVANS' PHARMACOGNOSY 14TH EDITION**

- W C Evans, W B Saunders Company Limited 1997.page:503

**Parts used-** Seeds, Fruit

**Chemical composition-** Sulphur-containing volatile oil, sesquiterpenes.

**Properties-** Flatulence, indigestion, chest infections.

## **AYURVEDIC PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTIC USES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.**

- Vaidya V.M. Gogte- Ayurveda Pharmacology and Therapeutical Uses of Medicinal Plants, Translation by The Academic Team of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavana; Chaukhambha Publication , New Dehli, Page: 219-221.

**Gana-** Sangnyasthapan, Deepaniya, Katukaskandha(C.) Pippalyadi, Ushakadi(S.)

**Kula-** Mandukparni kula.

**Family-** Umbellifereae, Umbel= bearing flowers with stalks nearly equal in length, spring from common centre.

**Latin name-** Ferula= Giant funnel (Pliny named this plant); foetida= foul smell

**English name-** Asafoetida.

**Sanskrit name-** Hingu, Sahastravedhi (thousand actions), Jatuk(Jatu=gum), Balhik.

**Botanical Description-** A small perinneal shurb, 2-3 meter high. leaves delicate, ciliated with 2-4 wings, stalk bears a single leaf with broken margin at the tip. Fruit 1cm× 1cm; the latex is called hingu.

**Varieties-** Two(1) white and (2) black. White variety oozes a latex which is scented like diamond and crystal clear. This is called hirahing and is used in medicine. Black variety is foul smelling. Many varieties are available in the market, which are attributed to habitat, tree and mode of preservation.

**Collection is done by two methods:** In summer the bark of a tree is scraped by a sharp knife just above the roots. Latex from this is collected after 1-2 days. Latex can be collected from the same site after first collection. This process is repeated several times. Once the latex is exhausted, further latex is not obtained from the same plant. This latex is preserved carefully. In the second method the trunk is cut horizontally and the latex is collected after accumulation. The same process is repeated till all latex from the tree gets exhausted. Hingu is useful in deciding the purity of kasturi.

**Impure hingu-** Wheat and gravel are mixed with it to increase the weight so it contains less hing. If dissolved in water, it settles at the bottom. Does not burn completely on fire. Also differs in smell and taste. it should not be used in medicine.

**Pure hingu-** When dropped in water, it slowly dissolves with a white edge and water turns milky white without a residue at the bottom. It should burn completely in fire . It should be white in colour with sharp smell.

**Pure hingu-** There are two methods of purification viz. (1) abharjit (2) bharjit.

1. In the first process, 1 part of hingu is dissolved in 8 parts of water and then dried on low flame in ghee layered iron pot.

2. In the second process, hing is roasted in cow-ghee till it become dry and rough.

**Habitat-** Iran, Afghanistan, Punjab, Peshawar.

### **Chemical composition**

6 to 17% volatile oil. This contains rason oil and allyl persulphide which emits a special smell. 65% resin, wax etc.

### **Properties:**

**Guna-** laghu, snigdha, tikshana, sara.

**Rasa-** katu.

**Vipaka-** katu.

**Veerya-** ushana.

**Dosha-** Ushna, kaphavatashamak, pittavardhak by tikshana ushana and useful in vatakapha disease. But harmful in pitta.

### **External uses**

Analgesic, vata alleviating and stimulant properties help in flatulence by topical application. Castor oil + hing douche(matrabasti) is also effective. 15 gunja hing +10 tola water in douche is given in helminthiasis. Hing is applied locally on the genitalia in impotency. Its topical application is useful in cough and breathlessness. Hingu water is applied to reduce swelling and painof guinea worm.

### **Internal uses:**

- ❖ **Nervous system-** Stimulant, analgesic, sangyasthapak and anticonvulsant by its ushna veerya. It is useful in paralysis, facial palsy, torticollis, sciatica and epilepsy.
- ❖ **Digestive system-** Stimulates appetite, digestive and improves taste because of pungent and ushna property. Snigdha and tikshana guna helps to improve peristalsis, relieves colicky pain and intestinal worms. It is useful in loss of appetite, flatulence, tumor, pain, constipation and intestinal parasites. Roasted hingu should be used for treating digestive disorders. It is given at beginning of meal in hypogastric pain and at the middle of the meal in epigastric(saman vayu) conditions. Thin paste of hing is applied on abdomen in flatulence in infants andmiddle aged patients.
- ❖ **Circulatory system-** Cardiac stimulant, in vataj cardiac disorders, pericardial effusion, cardiac pain - karpurhingu vati is very useful in such conditions.
- ❖ **Respiratory system-** Being tikshna, antibacterial and kaphavatahar, it is useful in asthma, cough, pneumonia,chronic cough, whooping sough; kapurhinguvati or raw hingu is used in respiratory conditions.
- ❖ **Urinary system-** In kaphavataj dysuria, it acts as diuretic. Hingu is excreted through urine, therefore useful in vataj dysuria and urinary bladder pain.



- ❖ **Reproductive system-** It is an aphrodisiac by its ushna and tikshana property. Therefore it is useful in impotency. Helps ovulation. It helps to clean the uterus in postpartum conditions.
- ❖ **Satmikaran-** It is a bitter tonic and increase strength. In general debility it increases appetite and reduces weakness by this property.
- ❖ **Skin-** It vitates blood. It is a stimulant to the skin since it contains sulphur. It is used in itching. Hingu is excreted through skin.
- ❖ **Temperature-** Febrifuge, sheetaprashaman, preventive in typhoid and useful in malarial fever.
- ❖ **Excretion-** Through bronchi, skin and kidney.

**Parts used-** Latex.

**Dose-** 0.25 to 0.5 gm.

**Formulations-** Hingwashtak churna, Hingwadivati, Hingkapurvati, Rajapravartinivati.

**Note-** Hingu roasted in ghee is used in gastrointestinal conditions because unprocessed hingu causes irritation and inflammation. But the same hingu is effective in lung disorders by tikshna guna.

**Contraindications-** Liver and brain disorders and person having pitta prakriti.

**Antidote-** Pomegranate, apple and sandal wood. Property of thousand actions make hingu an important ingredients of panchapal. Its best action is seen in srotodushti caused by vatakapha derangement. It improves appetite, taste and digestion of food.

**Srotogamitva:**

**Dosha-** Vatakapaghna, pittavardhak.

**Dhatu-** Rasa(menstruation),rakta, majja(fainting, epilepsy).

**Mala-** Anthelminthic.

**Organ-** Heart, eye, bronchi, skin, and urinary tract.

Hingu is very useful in guinea worm infestation. 1 tola of hingu is inserted in one coconut, wrapped with cotton and processed by putpak. Contents are consumed in a day followed by bath and dinner of curd and rice before sleep. All guinea worms die at first exposure; pain and inflammatory swelling also disappears.

## **INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS (A Compendium Of 500 Species)**

- Indian Medicinal Plants (a compendium of 500 species) Volume 3, Arya Vaidya sala, Orient Longman, 2007, Chennai.

**English name:** Asafoetida

**Hindi name:** Him᳚g

**Sanskrit name:** Hingu

**Distribution:** Wild in Punjab, Kashmir, Iran and Afghanistan.

**Plant Description:** A herbaceous perennial with fleshy, massive carrot-shaped root with one or more forks, stem 1.8-3 m high. Solid, clothed with membranous leaf sheaths: leaves radical, 45 cm long, shiny, coriaceous with pinnatifid segments and channelled petiole: flowers 10-20 in the main and 5-6 in the partial umbels: fruits flat, thin, reddish brown.

In March-April just before flowering the upper part of the root of 4-5 year old plant is laid bare and the stem cut off. The exposed surface is covered over by earth and dry twigs. A milky juice which exudes from the cut surface is scraped off after some days. Then a fresh slice of the root is cut off. The resin which exudes from this cut is also collected after some days. This process is repeated until no more resin comes out. This dried resin is the commercial form of asafoetida.

**Parts used :** Resinous exudate of the root.

**Properties and uses:** The oleo resin is bitter, acrid, carminative, antispasmodic, expectorant, anthelmintic, diuretic, laxative, nervine tonic, digestive, sedative and emmenagogue. It is used in flatulent colic, dyspepsia, asthma and vitiated conditions of kapha and vata.

## **THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE HINDUS.**

- U.C. Dutt- The Materia Medica of the Hindus, Mittal Publications, 1989, Delhi. Page: - 175-176.

**Sanskrit:** Hingu.

**Latin name:** Ferula assafoetida, Linn.

Sanskrit writers describe assafoetida as an exudation from the root of the assafoetida plant which is indigenous to Persia, Khorasan and MUultan. Assafoetida is regarded as a stimulant and carminative and is much used in dyspepsia, flatulence, colic and disease of the nervous system. It is fried before being used internally. Raw or unfried assafoetida is said to cause vomiting.

**Hingvastaka churna:** Take of fried assafoetida, ginger, long pepper, black pepper, ajwain, cumin seeds, nigella seeds and rock salt, equal parts; reduce them to powder and mix. Dose- 10 - 20 grains, to be taken with the first morsel of rice and butter taken at breakfast. Thus administered, it is said to increase the appetite and digestive powers and to cure flatulence. Some writers recommend the above powder to be made into pills with lemon juice.

In the flatulence of infants a powder composed of assafoetida, rock salt, cardamoms, ginger, and the root of coleodendron siphonanthus, in equal parts, is prescribed by several writers. In flatulent colic with costiveness, a suppository made of assafoetida, rock salt and honey, and smeared over with clarified butter, is introduced into the rectum.

In hemiplegia, stiff-neck, facial palsy, sciatica and other diseases of the nervous system, fried assafoetida is given along with a compound decoction called Mashabaladi. A bit of warm assafoetida, placed in the cavity of tooth, is said to relieve pain.

## A COMPARATIVE HINDU MATERIA MEDICA

- C. Chakraberty - A Comparative Hindu Materia Medica, Low Price Publications, 1993, Delhi. Page: 194-195.

**Hingu:** *Ferula*, an umbelliferous genus of about 50 species, distributed from the Mediterranean region to central and southern Asia and to tropical Africa, and very nearly allied to *Peucedanum*. They are generally tall, coarse plants with dissected and deeply divided leaves, compound umbels of yellow flowers and membranous winged fruit with three thread like ridges. They yield various medicinal gum-resins as galbanum asafetida.

**F.alliacea** (Sanskrit. hingu; Hindi. himg) a species found in Persia, China and northern India, whose root yields a sort of asafetida (Sanskrit. Hingu). The gum resin extracted from the root, when fresh is white but gradually becomes yellow and at last dark-brown. It occurs in commerce in the form of gum like masses streaked with white, having an extremely disagreeable alliaceous odor and a sharp biting. It dissolves readily in alcohol, and forms a milky mixture with water. It contains about 65% of resin, 19.4% of soluble gum, 11.2% of bassorin, 3.6% of volatile oil, and 0.3% of calcium malate. It is used as a condiment, carminative, antispasmodic, aphrodisiac and hypotonic.

**F.narthex:** A species indigenous to Persia and Afghanistan, yielding asafetida. The young plant is said to be edible.

**F. suaveolens:** A species found in Afghanistan, whose scented root is used medicinally as a substitute of asafetida, which contains a gum- resin.

## AYURVEDIC MEDICINAL PLANTS AND GENERAL TREATMENT.

- Mana Bajra Bajracharya, First Edition 1979, pg-87.

**Latin name:** *Ferula narthex* Boiss.

**English name:** Asaphoetida.

**Sanskrit name:** Hingu.

A tropical perennial plant with aromatic milky gum grows especially in the desert of north India.

**Leaves:** 10-15 cm long.

**Gum:** Bitter in taste.

**Uses:** carminative in gas and colic.

## **THE USE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE.**

- World Health Organization, AITBS Publisher, 1st Edition, 1992 Page:42-43

**Synonyms:** Hindi- Hing.

**Sanskrit-** Hingu, Bahlika and Ramatha.

**Parts used:** Latex(gum exudate).

**Habitat:** Grows in the mediterranean climate and in central Asia.

**Description:** It is a tree 2-2.5 m. high. The exudate is collected by incising the bark near the root of the tree. It has a peculiar odour. When the gum is added to water, the water becomes white. In the market, the gum is available in the form of coarse powder or lumps.

**Therapeutic uses:** Asafoetida is used in the treatment of indigestion, colic pain and toothache.

**Mode of administration:** It is generally used in the form of powder. Powder is prepared by cleaning the gum of assfoetida from extraneous material like pieces of wood, leaf, stem bark and sand particles. Then it is slightly fried together with small quantity of ghee in a frying pan. When cool, it is pounded into powder and stored in an air-tight glass jar.

For toothache, the powder is applied over the affected teeth and surrounding gums. A small quantity of this powder is applied over the painful tooth repeatedly till the pain subsides.

**Dose:** 1/2 gm., two to three times per day . for better results, a cup of warm water is taken after intake of this powder.

For colic 1 gm, powder is taken orally along with warm water half an hour , 5 to 6 times a day.

**Preparations:** Hingvastaka churna, Hingvadi vati, Hingu karpina vatika.

## **PHARMACOGNOSY (VOLUME 1 AND 2)**

- **Dr. C.K. Kokate, Nirali Publication, 46th Edition, Serial no.1.116.**

**Synonyms:** Asafoetida, gum asafoetida, Devil's dung.

**Biological source:** Asafoetida is the oleo-gum resin obtained by incision from the rhizomes and roots of *Ferula foetida* Regel, *Ferula rubricaulis* Regel and other species of *ferula*, belonging to family *umbelliferae*.

**Geographical source:** It is a genus of perennial herbs distributed from mediterranean region to Central Asia. Specially in Iran and Afghanistan. Three species of *Ferula* are found in India. *Ferula narthex* occurs in Kashmir.

**Collection and Preparation for the Market:** In Afghanistan, the resin is obtained from carrot shaped massive roots and rhizomes of the plants which are about 4 to 5 years of age and 12 to 15 cm in diameter. In the month of March- April, just before the flowering season of the plant, the upper part of the roots, very close to the crown, is cut off. The milky juice oozes out of the cut surface and starts coagulating. This cut surface is covered by the dome-shaped device made up of leaves and the branches to avoid the contamination with sand and foreign organic matter. After few days, the coagulated matter is scrapped off and the fresh cuts are given to collect more exudate. This is continued for about three months or until the plants ceasa to produce latex. On average, plant yields about 1 kg of the oleo-gum resin. After collection it is dried thoroughly and packed in suitable containers.

### **Description:**

**Colour:** Yellowish-white changing to reddish-brown.

**Odour:** Intense, persistent, penetrating and alliaceous.

**Taste:** Bitter, alliaceous and acid.

**Size:** The tears are 0.5 to 3 cm in diameter.

**Shape:** It occurs in 2 different forms i.e. tears and masses. Tears are rounded or flattened.

**Extra features:** Fresh tears are tough but when dried they become hard and brittle. Tears are internally milky whitish-yellow, translucent or opaque. Mass of asafoetida is agglutinated and mixed with not fragment, foreign material other impurities.

**Chemical composition:** Ferullic acid, Umbellic acid, Umbelliferone.

**Identification:** 1. Fractured surface of the drug, if treated with sulphuric acid forms red or reddish-brown colour.

2. When treated with 50% nitric acid, the drugs give green colour.

3. When triturated with water, it forms the yellowish-orange emulsion.

4. Triturate about 0.5 gm of the drug with sand and 5 ml of hydrochloric acid. To it, add little quantity of water, filter and to the filtrate add equal volume of ammonia. A blue fluorescence is produced due to presence of umbelliferone.

**Glabanum**, an oleo-gum resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua*, is an allied drug to asafoetida. Galbanum contains free umbelliferone.

**Uses:** It is used as carminative, nervine stimulant, or in intestinal flatulence, as flavouring agent for curries, sauces and pickles and in veterinary medicine.

**Adulterants:** Asafoetida is adulterated wiyh gum arsbic, rosin, gypsum, red clay, chalk and barely or wheat flour.

## **SOME RESEARCH WORK CONDUCTED**

### **Ferula asafoetida: traditional uses and pharmacological activity**

- Poonam Mahendra and Shradha Bisth

#### **Abstract**

*Ferula asafoetida* is herbaceous plant of the umbelliferae family. It is oleo gum resin obtained from the rhizome and root of plant. This spice is used as a digestive aid, in food as a condiment and in pickles. It is used in modern herbalism in the treatment of hysteria, some nervous conditions, bronchitis, asthma and whooping cough. It was at one time employed in the treatment of infantile pneumonia and flatulent colic. The gum resin is antispasmodic, carminative, expectorant, laxative, and sedative. The volatile oil in the gum is eliminated through the lungs, making this an excellent treatment for asthma. The odor of *asafoetida* is imparted to the breath, secretions, flatus, and gastric eructations. Its properties are antispasmodic, expectorant, stimulant, emmenagogue and vermifuge. *Asafoetida* has also been used as a sedative. It also thins the blood and lowers blood pressure. It is widely used in India in food and as a medicine in Indian systems of medicine like ayurveda. *Asafoetida* has been held in great esteem among indigenous medicines, particularly in Unani system from the earliest.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Plants have been a constant source of drugs and recently, much emphasis has been placed on finding novel therapeutic agents from medicinal plants. Today many people prefer to use medicinal plants rather than chemical drugs. *Ferula asafoetida* Linn: *Asafoetida*, the gum resin prized as a condiment in India and Iran, is obtained chiefly from plant *Ferula asafoetida*. The Latin name *ferula* means “carrier” or “vehicle”. *Asa* is a latinized form of Farsi *asa* “resin”, and Latin *foetidus* means “smelling, fetid”. In ancient Rome, *asafoetida* was stored in jars together with pine nuts, which were alone used to flavor delicate dishes. Another method is dissolving *asafoetida* in hot oil and adding the oil drop by drop to the food. If used with sufficient moderation, *asafoetida* enhances mushroom and vegetable dishes, but can also be used to give fried or barbecued meat a unique flavor. Ancient texts describe it as hingu and several centuries of its constant use have bestowed upon it the peculiarity of a tempting spice and trusted medicine. Hing is bitter and pungent in taste and light, sharp, unctuous and hot in effect. Ayurvedic texts have categorized hing as *deepniya* and *sanjna-sthapaka* (an appetiser and a restorer of consciousness). It is popular household remedies and its components are used for many prescriptions in traditional healing. *Asafoetida* is used as a flavoring agent and forms a constituent of many spice mixtures. It is used to flavor, curries, meatballs, dal and pickles. The whole plant is used as a fresh vegetable. The herb is also used as an antidote of opium. Given in the same quantity as opium ingested by the patient, it will counteract the effect of the drug.

Dried extract with *Brassica alba* and rock salt is diluted with vinegar and taken orally as an abortifacient. Dried gum resin exudates are eaten to prevent guinea worm disease. Gum resin with salt and the bark juice of *Moringa pterygosperma* is used externally for stomachaches.

## CONCLUSIONS

Asafoetida is an oleo-gum-resin obtained from the exudates of the roots of the Iranian endemic medicinal plant, *F. asafoetida*. It is used widely all over the world as a flavoring spice in a variety of foods. Traditionally it is used for the treatment of various diseases, such as asthma, epilepsy, stomach-ache, flatulence, intestinal parasites, weak digestion and influenza. Recent studies including pharmacological and biological have also shown that asafoetida possess several activities, such as antioxidant, antiviral, antifungal, cancer chemopreventive, antidiabetic, antispasmodic, hypotensive and molluscicidal. Asafoetida has great medicinal importance, detailed studies of asafoetida is required prior to clinical trial.

### **Evaluation of the effect of *Ferula asafoetida* Linn. gum extract on learning and memory in Wistar rats.**

- Vijayalakshmi, Shalini Adiga, Priyanka Bhat, Abhishek Chaturvedi, K. L. Bairy, and Shobha Kamath

#### **Abstract**

##### **Objective:**

Memory loss is universal and is the first symptom to manifest in majority of the patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease. This study is designed to investigate the effect of *Ferula asafoetida* linn. (*F. foetida*) extract on learning and memory in rats.

##### **Materials and Methods:**

Learning and memory were evaluated using elevated plus maze and passive avoidance paradigm after the oral administration of two doses (200 mg/kg and 400 mg/kg) of *F. foetida* aqueous extract with rivastigmine as positive control. Brain cholinesterase activity, serum thiols and cholesterol were also estimated.

##### **Results:**

Extract produced significant improvement in memory score i.e. step through latency at 400 mg/kg dose in passive avoidance model ( $P < 0.05$ ) and dose-dependent improvement of transfer latency in elevated plus maze model ( $P < 0.001$ ). Dose-dependent inhibition of brain cholinesterase ( $P < 0.001$ ) and significant improvement in antioxidant levels ( $P < 0.05$ ) were also noted.

##### **Conclusions:**

Memory enhancing potential of *F. foetida* can be attributed to acetylcholinesterase inhibiting and antioxidant properties. Hence, dietary usage of *F. foetida* is beneficial and can also be employed as an adjuvant to existing anti-dementia therapies.

## **TAXONOMY AND BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF UMBELLIFERAE**

### **MODERN PLANT TAXONOMY**

- N.S. Subrahmanyam, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. First Edition, 1995.  
Page:322-324

This is a fairly large family consisting of about 200 genera and 2900 species; cosmopolitan distribution; extensively distributed in the north temperate region.

**Habitat:** Annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubs.

#### **Vegetative characters:**

- Leaves are alternate (opposite in *Apiastrum*), exstipulate pinnately compound (simple in *Centella*, *Bupleurum*) with sheathing leaf bases; in *Eryngium* of S. America and *Aciphylla* of Australia leaves show parallel venation.
- In the stem internodes are hollow. Inflorescence is terminal, a simple or compound umbel. Inflorescence is surrounded at the base by an involucre of bracts, ultimate part surrounded by bracts that form involucre.
- Flowers small, bisexual, regular and epigynous. Sepals 5, usually minute, connate in a 5-toothed calyx, (calyx-teeth absent in *Foeniculum*) calyx entire, lobes absent, persistent, valvate. Petals 5, free, unequal with median folds, margins curved, valvate or imbricate; outer flowers of the umbel may have zygomorphic corolla.
- Androecium consists of 5 stamens alternating with the petals and arising from an epigynous disc. Anthers introrse, 2-celled, dehiscing longitudinally; stamens inflexed in bud.
- Gynoecium consists of two carpels, syncarpous, ovary inferior, bilocular with axile placentation, having a single ovule in each loculus; ovules are anatropous and pendulous.
- Fruit is a schizocarp composed of 2 mericarps (cremocarp) or nut-like; fruit is traversed by longitudinal ridges and furrows; schizogenous oil ducts are located between the ridges and furrows of the fruit; these are known as 'vittae'.
- Seeds endospermic with small embryo in oily endosperm. The chief anatomical feature of the family is the presence of etherial and often scented oils in all the organs of plants except roots. Pollination is through the agency of insects. The large number of flowers being grouped together into umbels or head make the inflorescence very attractive; it is further enhanced by zygomorphism of flowers towards the margins. Nectar secreted in disc at the top of ovary (stylopodium) is available to a large variety of insects.



**Important characteristics:**

1. Herbs with hollow internodes.
2. Aromatic leaves with sheathing bases and dissected lamina.
3. Umbel inflorescence.
4. Epigynous flower.
5. Bilocular ovary with pendent solitary ovule in each chamber.
6. Schizocarpic fruit.

**Economic importance:** Fruits of *Coriandrum sativum* (coriander, dhaniya) *Carum copticum* (Bishop's weed, ajwain), *Foeniculum vulgare* (fennel, saunf) are cultivated in winter months and fruits are used as spices or flavouring materials. The leaves and roots of *Apium graveolens* (celery), *Pimpinella*, *Angelica* are also used as flavouring materials. A gum-resin, asafoetida, is obtained from the roots of *Ferula assafoetida*. The roots of *Daucus carota* (carrot) are of vegetable value.

**Affinities:** Apiaceae is regarded as a highly advanced family because the members show greater economy of material, coupled with great biological efficiency. These are herbaceous annuals; flowers small and aggregated; floral parts are reduced, whorled arrangement, reduced and united carpels, solitary ovule in each chamber, efficient mechanism of pollination and dispersal of fruits are some features by which the family is considered advanced.

## **TAXONOMY OF HINGU**

Family: Umbellifereae

Genus: *Ferula*

Species: *narthex*

### **Botanical Description**

#### **Key Characters**

**Flower:** Complete, Incomplete, Perfect, Imperfect .

**Floral Symmetry:** Radial or rarely Bilateral.

**Perianth:** +, Differentiated.

**Tepals (T):** .

**Calyx (K):** (0)5, Distinct, usually small or absent, Epigynous.

**Corolla (C):** (0)5(-15), Distinct or rarely basally Coalescent, Epigynous.

**Androecium (A):** 5(-15), Distinct, Epigynous.

**Gynoecium (G):** Syncarpous, Pistil=1, Carpels/pistil=2, Locules/pistil=2, Ovules/locule=1.

**Ovary:** Inferior.

**Placentation:** Axile-Apical.

**Inflorescence:** Umbel, Head, Raceme, Spike.

**Fruit:** Drupe, Schizocarp.

**Phyllotaxy:** Alternate (rarely Opposite or whorled).

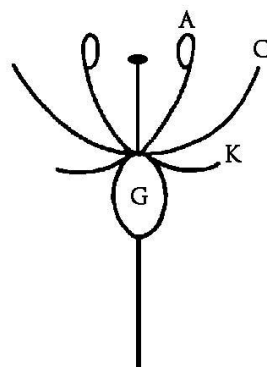
**Leaves:** Simple or more often Pinnate or Palmate.

**Stipules:** ±.

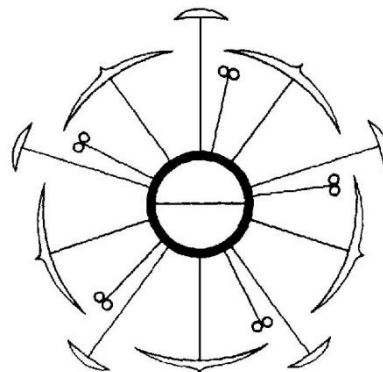
**Other distinctive features:** Epigynous Disk (Stylopodium) commonly covering top of Ovary; Leaf Bases often Sheathing; Internodes often Hollow; Herbage often Aromatic.

**Floral Formula:**  $*$ , K<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>, A<sub>5</sub>, G<sub>(2)</sub>: drupe, schizocarp

**Profile Diagram of Flower**



**Transverse Diagram of Flower**



<http://www.herbarium.hawaii.edu/bot461/query/details.php?family=Apiaceae&field=family>

## Conclusion

Dravyaguna is the science which deals with the Guna (principle) and Karma (action) of a drug. Dravyaguna can be considered both as a basic and an applied science and is interpreted as clinical pharmacology. It forms the backbone of rational therapeutics. Correct and skillful application of drugs is impossible without a proper understanding of their basic pharmacology. Practice of medicine is transforming from experience (impression) based to evidence based. Keeping this in mind, the most relevant information from Ayurvedic classics and Nighantus as well as Dravyaguna texts and other modern texts with regard to Hingu has been compiled along with precise botanical description as far as possible.

Charaka quoted Hingu as best among Chhedaniya as well as Deepaniya drugs. He has quoted Hingu under Dipaniya, Swasahara, Sangyasthapana & Katu skandha vargas. Sushruta has considered Hingu under Pippalyadi & Usakadi vargas. Vagbhatta has considered Hingu under Pippalyadi varga. The nighantus have given different synonyms for Hingu along with its properties, parts used, doses and indications as well as harmful effects. The dravyaguna texts have described classification, synonyms, botanical characters along with internal and external uses with doses and specific preparations and so have been done by modern texts. In fact, *F. narthex* is indigeneous to the plains of Kandahar, Eastern Persia & Western Afghanistan. Hingu is obtained as an exudate of the decapitated rhizome or root of a plant about 4 years old. The stems are cut close to the root & asafoetida exudes in blobs or drops from the part left in the ground. The accumulated exudation is scrapped off at intervals. Of the two kinds of asafoetida known in commerce, one turns red & then brownish; when a fresh surface is exposed to air & the other remains white or pale buff. To sum up, Hingu is an important medicinal plant occupying significant place in treatment of gulma, aadhman, vivanda, hridvikaar, aanaha, agnimandhya, svasa, kaasa, udarroga, shoola and krimi.

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