

Laxatives					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Aloe	<u><i>Aloe barbadensis</i></u> , Mill. <u><i>A. Indica</i></u> , Royle. <u><i>A. Littoralis</i></u> , Koenig <u><i>A. Vera</i></u> , Tourn. Ex Linn. (Liliaceae; Agavaceae)	Curacao Aloe, Barbados Aloe, Indian Aloe, Jaffarabad Aloe, Kummari	Juice	glyburide, anthraquinone glycosides – aloin, acemannan.	purgative (causes griping), gel—topically emollient, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial - used for wound healing, sunburn.
Rhubarb	<u><i>Rheum officinale</i></u> , Baill. <u><i>Rheum Palmatum</i></u> , Linn. (Polygonaceae)	Rhubarb	Rhizome, root	chrysophan, chrysophanic acid, emodin, aporetin, phæoretin, erythroretin, rheumatic acid, and rheotannic acid	purgative, astringent, aperient. used for constipation and atonic dyspepsia
Ispaghula	<u><i>Plantago ovata</i></u> , Forsk. (Plantaginaceae)	Blond Psyllium, Indian Plantago, Ispagol, Pale Psyllium, Spogel	Seed, husk	essential oils with alpha-pinene, dipentene, linalool, cineol, methyl salicylate, decyl aldehyde, eugenol, anisaldehyde, bergapten, indole, salicylic and benzoic acids as major constituents.	seed -astringent. seed coat -demulcent.
Senna	<u><i>Cassia senna</i></u> , Linn. <u><i>Cassia angustifolia</i></u> , Vahl. (Leguminosae)	Alexandrian Senna, <i>Cassia acutifolia</i> Delite, Khartoum Senna Indian Senna, Tinnevelly Senna	Fruit (pod), leaves	contains rhein, aloe-emodin, kaempferol, isormamnetin, both free and as glucosides, together with myricyl alcohol the purgative principles are largely attributed to anthraquinone derivatives and their glucosides.	purgative (free from astringent action of rhubarb type herbs, but causes gripe), used in compounds for treating biliousness, distention of stomach, vomiting and hiccups.

Cardiotonics					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Digitalis	<u><i>Digitalis lanata</i></u> , Ehrh. <u><i>Digitalis purpurea</i></u> , Ehrh. (Scrophulariaceae)	Grecian Foxglove	Leaves	cardiac glycosides found through entire plant	cardiac stimulant diuretic emetic
Adulsa	<u><i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i></u> , Medic. <u><i>Adhatoda vasica</i></u> , Nees. (Acanthaceae)	Malabarnut, Vasaka Adulsa	Leaves along with tender stem	quinazoline alkaloids - vasicoline, adhatodine, vasicolinone and anisotine . vasicinol, vasicinone, deoxyvasicinone, deoxyvasicine	cold. cough, whooping-cough and chronic bronchitis and asthma as sedative-expectorant
Carminatives and GI regulators					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Coriander	<u><i>Coriandrum sativum</i></u> , Linn. (Umbelliferae)	Dhaanyaka, Kustumburu, Dhaanyeyaka, Dhanika	Fruits	contains volatile oil, consisting mainly of delta-linalool, alpha-pinene and terpinine. it also contains flavonoids, coumarins, phthalides and phenolic acids (including caffeic and chlorogenic)	stimulant, stomachic, carminative, antispasmodic, diuretic; also hypoglycaemic and anti-inflammatory. oil—bactericidal and larvicidal.
Fennel	<u><i>Foeniculum vulgare</i></u> , Mill. (Umbelliferae)	Mishreyaa, Mishi, Madhurikaa, Madhuraa, Shatapushpaa	Fruits	fennel seed contain volatile oils anethole, among others fenchone and methylchavicol), flavonoids, coumarins (including bergapten) and sterols	carminative, stomachic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, galactagogue, anti-inflammatory, diuretic.
Ajowan	<u><i>Trachyspermum ammi</i></u> , Linn. <u><i>Carum copticum</i></u> , Benth. (Umbelliferae)	Ammi, Lovage, Carum,	Fruits Leaf juice Root	the seeds contain a phenolic glucoside, principal constituents of the	fruits—carminative, antispasmodic, anticholerin,

		Ajowan, Yavaani		ajowan oil are the phenols, mainly thymol and some carvacrol.	antidiarrhoeal, bechic, stimulant. leaf juice— anthelmintic. root— carminative, diuretic, febrifuge.
Cardamom	<u><i>Elettaria cardamomum</i></u> , Maton (Zingiberaceae)	Lesser Cardamom , Elaa, Sukshmailaa.	Seed	seeds yield an essential oil the major constituents are, 1,8-cineole and alpha- terpinylacetate, with limonene, alpha-terpineol, sabinene and linalool.	seed - carminative antiemetic, stomachic, orexigenic, anti-gripe, antiasthmatic, bechic, oil - antispasmodic, antiseptic.
Ginger	<u><i>Zingiber officinale</i></u> , Roscoe. (Zingiberaceae)	Fresh rhizome— Aardraka, Aadrikaa, Shrngibera. Dried rhizome— Shunthi, Naagara.	Rhizome	contains an essential oil containing monoterpenes, mainly geranial and neral; sesquiterpenes mainly beta-sesquiphellandrene, betabisabolene; aromatic curcumene and alphazingiberene; pungent principles, consisting of gingerols, shogaols and related phenolic ketone derivatives.	antiemetic, antiflatulent, hypocholesterolaemic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic, expectorant, circulatory stimulant, diaphoretic, increases bioavailability of prescription drugs.
Black pepper	<u><i>Piper nigrum</i></u> , Linn. (Piperaceae)	Black Pepper , Maricha, Vellaja	Fruits	the fruit yielded piperine, piperatine and piperidine; amides, piperyline, piperoleins a and b, and n-isobutyl- cicoso- trans-2-trans-4-dienamide.	stimulant, carminative, diuretic, anticholerin, sialagogue, bechic, antiasthmatic. used in fevers, dyspepsia, flatulence, indigestion, and as mucous

					membrane and gastro-intestinal stimulant.
Asafoetida	<u><i>Ferula assafoetida</i></u> Linn. <u><i>Ferula rubricaulis</i></u> Boiss. <u><i>Ferula foetida</i></u> Bunge. (Apiaceae / Umbelliferae)	Asafetida, Asant, Devil's Dung, Gum Asafetida	Oleo gum resin obtained by incising the living rhizomes and roots.	ferula foetida contains: resins consisting of asaresionotannols and their esters; farnesiferols, ferulic acid and other acids; gum; volatile oil, major constituent being sec-propenylisobutyl disulphide; sulphated terpenes, pinene, cadinene and vanillin; sesquiterpenoid coumarins.	olea-gum-resin—stimulates the intestinal and respiratory tracts and the nervous system.
Nutmeg	<u><i>Myristica fragrans</i></u> Houtt. (Myristicaceae)	Nutmeg, Mace, Jaatiphala, Jaatishasya.	Dried seed and Aril	contains anti-inflammatory principle, and licarin-b and dehydro diisoeugenol, eugenol and isoeugenol, myristicin.	nutmeg is used in flatulency, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting. mace is used in rheumatism, chronic bowel complaints and asthma.
Cinnamon	<u><i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i></u> Bl. <u><i>Cinnamomum loureirii</i></u> Nees. <u><i>Cinnamomum burmanii</i></u> (Nees) Bl. (Lauraceae)	Ceylon Cinnamon, Cinnamomum verum J.S. Presl., True Cinnamon Cinnamomum obtusifolium Nees var.loureirii Perr. & Eb., Saigon Cassia, Saigon Cinnamon	Inner bark	cinnamaldehyde, alpha- and beta-pinene, pcymene and limonene, linalool	leaf—carminative, antidiarrhoeal, spasmolytic, antirheumatic, hypoglycaemic. essential oil—fungicidal.

		Batavia Cassia, Batavia Cinnamon, Padang-Cassia, Panang Cinnamon			
Clove	<u><i>Syzygium aromaticum</i></u> (Linn.) Merr. & Perry. <u><i>Caryophyllus aromaticus</i></u> Linn., <u><i>Eugenia aromatica</i></u> (Linn.) Baill., <u><i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i></u> Thunb., (Myrtaceae)	Lavanga, Devakusum, Devapushpa, Shrisangya, Shriprasuunaka	Clove (dried flowerbud)	eugenin, triterpene acids, crategolic acid, steroid glucosides. Eugenol a major component of the oil, is antibacterial.	carminative, antiinflammatory, antibacterial. Flower buds— antiemetic, stimulant, carminative, used in dyspepsia, gastric irritation. oil— employed as a local analgesic for hypersensitive dentlines and carious cavities; internally as a carminative and antispasmodic
Astringent					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Catechu	<u><i>Uncaria gambier.</i></u> Roxb. (Rubiaceae)	Pale Catechu, Gambier, Khadira	extract of the leaves and shoots	contains tannins – mainly catechins and catechu tannic acid, indole alkaloids –including gambirine, gambiridine; flavonoids – quercetin; pigments and gambirfluorescin.	demulcent, emollient, expectorant, diuretic, intestinal astringent.

Drugs acting on Nervous System					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Hyoscymus	<u><i>Hyoscyamus niger</i></u> , Linn. (Solanaceae)	Indian Henbane, Black Henbane, Paarsika-yavaani, Ajwaayin.	Leaves and flowering tops	tropane alkaloids – hyoscyamine, and hyoscine.	Sedative. Narcotic drug. Used for convulsions. Action similar to Belladonna
Belladonna	<u><i>Atropa belladonna</i></u> , Auct. (Solanaceae)	Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade, Suuchi	fruits, leaves	atropine, (dl-hyoscyamine), l- scopolomine (tropane alkaloid) (atropine is converted to l- hyoscyamine by an enzyme when the plant is dry, therefore the plant is more active when dry) starch, sugar, mucilage	antispasmodic, parasympathetic, depressant, vasoconstrictor, smooth muscle inhibitor, bronchodilator.
Aconite	<u><i>Aconitum ferox</i></u> Wall. ex Ser. <u><i>Aconitum napellus</i></u> Linn. (Ranunculaceae)	Aconitum, Indian aconite, Monkshood	tuber	aconitia, aconitine or nepalline	narcotic, sedative, antileprotic, anti-inflammatory. extremely poisonous. (roots possess depressant activity, but after mitigation in cow's milk for 2–3 days, they exhibit stimulant activity.)
Ashwa- gandha	<u><i>Withania ashwagandha</i></u> , Kaul. (cultivated variety) <u><i>W. somnifera</i></u> Linn.	Winter Cherry, Ashwagandhaa, Hayagandhaa,	root	alkaloids – withanine, withananine, withananine,	root—used as an antiinflammatory drug for swellings,

	(Solanaceae)	Ashwakanda, Gandharvagandhaa.		pseudo-withanine, sommnine, sommniferine, sommniferinine. steroidal lactones – withanolide,	tumours, scrofula and rheumatism; and as a sedative and hypnotic in anxiety neurosis.
Ephedra	<u>Ephedra sinica</u> , Stapf. <u>E. Equisetina</u> , Bunge. <u>E. Intermedia</u> , Shrenk. ex Meyer. <u>E. Gerardiana</u> , Wallich. ex Meyer. (Ephedraceae)	Cao Ma Huang, E. Mahuang Liu, Ephedra (and some other herbs) has also been referred to as 'herbal ecstasy		arial: alkaloids ephedrine, phytosterols. root: ephedrine, tannin, saponin, flavone, oil	arial parts: diaphoretic stimulant astringent decongestant expectorant diuretic root: diaphoretic
Opium	<u>Papaver somniferum</u> , Linn. (Papaveraceae)	Opium Poppy, Ahiphena, Aaphuuka, Afyum.	dried poppy juice	isoquinoline alkaloids – morphine, narcotine, codeine, papaverine and thebaine.	opium is obsolete as a drug. narcotic, sedative, hypnotic, analgesic, sudorific, anodyne, antispasmodic.
Cannabis	<u>Cannabis sativa</u> , Linn. (Cannabinaceae)	Hemp, Indian Hemp, Vijayaa, Bhangaa, Maadani, Maatulaani, Indraasana.	dried leaves or juice	cannabis yields 421 chemicals of various classes—cannabinoids, cannabispirans, and many alkaloids, of which δ -9- tetrahydrocannabinol (thc) is important.	hallucinogenic, hypnotic, sedative, analgesic, antiinflammatory, hemp derivatives are suggested for treating glaucoma and as an antiemetic in cancer chemotherapy.
Nux vomica	<u>Strychnos Nux-vomica</u> , Linn. (Loganiaceae)	Semina Strychni	seeds	strychnine, brucine, caffetannic acid, igasuric acid, loganin	bitter stomachic and tonic

Antihypertensive

Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Rauvolfia	<u>Rauvolfia serpentina</u> , Benth. (Apocynaceae)	Snake root, Sarp Gandha	root	indole alkaloids (more than 50 alkaloids identified, reserpine - best known) anti-hypertensive alkaloids (alseroxyllone, corganthine, voxinil, rescinamine) anti-arrhythmic alkaloids – ajmaline	anti-arrhythmic anti-hypertensive
Antitussive					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) used	Constituents	Indications / use
Vasaka	<u>Adhatoda zeylanica</u> , Medic <u>Adhatoda vasica</u> , Nees. (Acanthaceae)	Malabarnut, Vasaka Adulsa	leaves along with tender stem	quinazoline alkaloids - vasicoline, adhatodine, vasicolinone and anisotine . vasicinol, vasicinone, deoxyvasicinone, deoxyvasicine	cold. cough, whooping-cough and chronic bronchitis and asthma as sedative-expectorant
Tolu Balsam	<u>Toluiifera Balsamum</u> , Linn. (Leguminosae)	Balsamum Tolutanum	balsam of the plant	toluene, benzylic benzoate, benzylic cinnamate, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, resins	expectorant
Tulsi	<u>Ocimum Sanctum</u> , Linn. (Labiatae)	Holy Basil, Sacred Basil, Tulsi, Surasa	seed, leaves	Major components of the essential oil are eugenol, carvacrol, nerol and eugenolmethylether. Leaves have been reported to contain ursolic acid, apigenin, luteolin, apigenin-7-O-glucuronide, luteolin-7-O-glucuronide, orientin and molludistin.	leaf— expectorant, carminative, stomachic, antispasmodic, antiasthmatic, antirheumatic, stimulant, hepatoprotective, antipyretic and diaphoretic. seed— used in

					genitourinary diseases.
Antirhumatics					
Plant Name	Biological name	Synonym(s)	part(s) used	constituents	indications / use
Guggul	<i>Commiphora mukul</i> , Hooker. (Burseraceae)	Indian Bdellium, Guggulu	gum – resin exudes	guggolestrones E, Z.	anti-cholesterol, antirhumatic
Colchicum	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> , Linn. (Liliaceae)		seed and the corn of colchicum	colchicine	antirhumatic, as emetic in poisoning
Antitumour					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Vinca	<i>Vinca major</i> , Linn. (Apocynaceae)	Periwinkle, amaranth	whole plant extract	indole alkaloids (vincamine, cinblastine) tannins	anticancer, circulatory stimulant (increases blood flow to the brain) hypotensive
Antileprotics					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Chaulmoogra oil / Oleum Chaulmoograe	<i>Taraktogenos Kurzii</i> , King. (Hydnocarpus)	Taraktogenos. Chaulmoogra. Chaulmoogra.	Seed oil	fixed oil, 25-50 % contains palmitin, linolein, but chiefly glycerides of two fatty acids—chaulmoogric, cho, and hydnocarpic, cho, starch, proteins, tannin, coloring matter	leprosy
Antidiabetics					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Pterocarpous	<i>Pterocarpus Marsupium</i> , Rozburgh. (Papilionaceae; Fabaceae)	Gummi (Resina) Kino, Vengay, Bastard	bark juice	kino-tannic acid, kino-red, kinoin, pyrocatechin (pyrocatechuic acid, catechol),	diabetes, diarrhea, pyrosis, menorrhagia, dysentery, leucorrhoea, ulcers,

Gymnema sylvestre	<u>Gymnema sylvestre</u> B. Br. (Asclepiadaceae)	Australian Cow Plant, Ipecacuanha (Indian). Meshashringi, Meshavishaanikaa,	leaves or whole plant	gymnemagenin, gymnemic acids	leaf—antidiabetic. stimulates the heart and circulatory system, activates the uterus. used in parageusia and furunculosis. whole plant—diuretic, antibilious. root—emetic, expectorant, astringent, stomachic.
Diuretics					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Gokhru	<u>Tribulus terrestris</u> , Linn. (Zygophyllaceae)	Gokshura, Gokshuraka, Kshudra (Laghu) Gokharu, Shvadamshtaa, Swaadu-kantaka	fruit, leaves, root.	plant contains saponins, which on hydrolysis yield sapogenins—diosgenin, gitogenin, chlorogenin, ruscogenin, 25d-spirosta-3, 5-diene, among others. flavonoids—rutin, quercetin, kaempferol, kaempferol-3-glucoside and-rutinoside, and tribuloside have been isolated from the leaves and fruits. theseeds contain carboline alkaloids—harmine and harmine.	fruits—diuretic, demulcent, anti-inflammatory, anabolic, spasmolytic, muscle relaxant, hypotensive, hypoglycaemic. leaf—diuretic, haemostatic. root—stomachic, diuretic.

				harmol is also reported from the herb.	
Punarnava	<u>Boerhavia diffusa</u> , Linn. (Nyctaginaceae)	Horse-purslane, Hogweed, Rakta-punarnavaa, Punarnavaa, Katthilla, Shophaghni.	whole plant	xanthone, beta-ecdysone. flavonoid, arbinofuranoside	diuretic, anti-inflammatory, antiarthritic, spasmolytic, antibacterial (used for inflammatory renal diseases, nephrotic syndrome, in cases of ascites resulting from early cirrhosis of liver and chronic peritonitis, dropsy associated with chronic bright's diseases

Antidysenterics

Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Ipecacuanha	<u>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</u> , A. Richard (Rubiaceae)	Ipecacuanha. Ipecac	dried root	emetine, cephaeline, cephaelic acid, epecacuanhic acid, tannic acid, volatile oil, starch, gum	antidysenterics, emetic

Antiseptic and disinfectant

Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Benzoin	<u>Styrax benzoin</u> , Dryander. (Styraceae)	Sumatra benzoin	resinous exudates obtained by injury to the tree	benzaldehyde, vanillin (1 %), phenylpropyl cinnamate, styrol, and styracin, cinnamic acid, benzoic acid	antiseptic and disinfectant
Myrrh	<u>Commiphora myrrha</u> Nees.	African Myrrh,	oleo-gum-resin	the gum contains acidic	antiseptic and

	(Burseraceae)	Arabian Myrrh, Balsamodendron Myrrha, Bitter Myrrh, Commiphora,		polysaccharides, volatile oil including other constituents, eugenol, heerabolene, monoterpenes and furanosequiterpenes.	disinfectant
Neem	<u>Melia Azadirachta</u> , Linn. (Meliaceae)	Neem, Limb, Nila	leaves, bark, seed oil.	amorphous resin, a crystalline, bitter alkaloid (margosine), margosia acid, a crystalline substance and tannin	insect repellent, bitter tonic, antiseptic and disinfectant
Curcuma	<u>Curcuma Longa</u> , Roxb (Zingiberaceae)	Turmeric, haridra, haldi, halad.	the dried rhizome	contains volatile oil 5-10%, turmerones which are sesquiterpene, ketones, Curcumin, Curcuminoids, bitter principles, sugars, starch, resin.	antiseptic and disinfectant, stomachic, aromatic, stimulant; dyspepsia, flatulence

Antimalarial

Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Cinchona	<u>Calisaya Weddell</u> , Linn. <u>Cinchona officinalis</u> , Linn. (Rubiaceae)	Cinchona bark, Jesuit bark.	Quills or in curved pieces of bark	quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, quinamine, quinic acid, quinovic acid	malaria

Oxytocics

Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Ergot	<u>Claviceps purpurea</u> , (Clavicitaceae)	Rye ergot	dried sclerotium	alkaloids (ergotamine) ergotic/ergotinic acid, sclerotic	oxytocic, hemostatic, motor excitant

Vitamins

Amla	<u>Emblica officinalis</u> , Gaertn. (Euphorbiaceae)	Phyllanthus emblica, Aamalaki, Aamalaka	Fruit pericarp	vitamin C (ascorbic acid), zeatin, phyllembin,	antianaemic, anabolic, antiemetic, bechic,
------	---	--	----------------	---	---

				minerals and amino acids	astringent, antihæmorrhagic.
Enzymes					
Papaya	<u><i>Carica Papaya</i></u> , Linn. (Caricaceae)	Papain or Papayotin	papain enzyme	plant enzyme	digestive in dyspepsia stomachic, carminative, diuretic, galactagogue. useful in bleeding piles, hæmoptysis, dysentery and chronic diarrhoea.
Perfumes and Flavoring Agents					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Peppermint oil	<u><i>Mentha piperata</i></u> , Linn. (Labiatae; Lamiaceae)	Pudinaa, Peppermint, Brandy Mint	steam distilled volatile oil of the plant	menthol, menthone, pulegone, enthofuran, 1,8- cineole, menthyl acetate, isomenthone, the leaves contain flavonoid glycosides, eriocitrin, luteolin 7-O-rutinoside, hesperidin, isorhoifolin, diosmin, eriodictyol 7-O- glucoside and narirutin, besides rosmarinic acid, azulenes, cholene, carotenes.	digestive, carminative, chloretic, antispasmodic, diuretic, antiemetic, mild sedative, diaphoretic, antiseptic, antiviral, used in many mixtures of indigestion and colic and cough and cold remedies.
Lemon oil	<u><i>Citrus limon</i></u> , Linn. (Rutaceae)	Jambira, Jambh, Jambhir, Jaamphal, Nimbu, Nimbuka, neebu	peel oil	volatile oil (about 2.5% of the peel) consists of about 75% limonene, alpha-and beta-pinenes, alpha-terpinene, citral, hesperidin, rutin.	antiscorbutic, carminative, stomachic, antihistaminic, antibacterial. used during coughs, colds, influenza and

					onset of fever
Sandalwood	<u><i>Santalum album</i></u> , Linn. (Santalaceae)	Chandan, Sandal, Sandalwood	Heartwood of the plant	phenols - santalol, borneol, alcohols - α -norisoborneol	aromatic therapy, perfumary
Miscellaneous					
Plant Name	Biological name/ Synonym(s)	Other names	Part(s) Used	Constituents	Indications / Use
Liquorice	<u><i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i></u> , Linn. (Papilionaceae, Fabaceae)	Gan Cao (root/rhizome), Glycyrrhiza glabra L. Var. Glabra, G.glabra L. Subsp. Glandulifera (Waldst. & Kit.) Ponert, Licorice	root, stolon	glycyrrhizin 2-8%, triterpene saponin, glycyrrhetic acid, isoflavonoids, chalcones, coumarins, triterpenoids and sterols, lignans, amino acids, amines, gums and volatile oils	demulcent, expectorant, antiallergic, anti- inflammatory, spasmolytic, mild laxative, antistress, antidepressive
Garlic	<u><i>Allium sativum</i></u> , Linn. (Liliaceae, Alliaceae)	Ajo, Allium, Lashuna, Rasona, Yavaneshta, Uragandha	bulb (clove)	disulphide compounds allicin (via allinase) alliin, diallyl disulphide, lipids, mucilage, albumin vitamins A, B, C, E.	anti-microbial hypotensive hypolipidemic
Picrorhiza	<u><i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i></u> , Royle ex Benth (Scrophulariaceae)	Katukaa, Katurhini, Kutki.	root	glycosidal bitter principle, kutkin found to be a mixture of two iridoid glycosides, picroside i and kutkoside also obtained were D-mannitol, kutkiol, kutkisterol and a ketone (identical with apocynin).	in jaundice, intermittent fever, dyspnoea and skin diseases
Dioscorea	<u><i>Dioscorea anguina</i></u> , Roxb. <u><i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i></u> , Linn. (Dioscoreaceae)	Wild yam, Colic-root, Dioscorea villosa	tubers	dioscorine , furanoid norditerpenes, contain nearly 83% starch	tubers—used for ulcer, to kill worms in wounds. plant parts— used in whitlow, sores, boils.

Linseed	<u><i>Linum usitatissimum</i></u> , Linn. (Linaceae)	Flaxseed, Flax, Lint-bells, Winter lien	ripe seed	fixed oil 35-40%, tannin, amygdalin, mucilage, oleic acid, linoleic acid	inflammation of mucous membranes of respiratory, digestive, and urinary organs, renal and vesical irritation, catarrh, dysentery,
Shatavari	<u><i>Asparagus racemosus</i></u> Willd. (Asparagaceae)	Indian asparagus , Shataavari, Shatmuuli, Atirasaa, Bahusutaa, Shatpadi, Shatvirya	dried root	saponins— shatavarins I–IV. shatavarin IV is a glycoside of sarsasapogenin, sitosterol etc.	as galactagogue, for disorders of female genitourinary tract, ulcer-healing agent, intestinal disinfectant and astringent in diarrhea, nervine tonic and in sexual debility for spermatogenesis
Shankh-pushpi	<u><i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i></u> , Linn. (Convolvulaceae)	E. Angustifolius Roxb. Convolvulus alsinoides L. Shankhphuli, Shivakrandi	aqueous extract of whole plant	evolvine, beta-sitosterol, stearic, oleic, linoleic acids, pentatriacontane and triacontane	brain tonic, an aid in conception, astringent, antidiysenteric.
Pyrethrum	<u><i>Anacyclus Pyrethrum</i></u> , Linn. (Compositae)	Pellitory, Officinarum Hayne, Aakallaka, Aakulakrit, Agragraahi	root	an acrid, brown resin, inulin, anacycline, isobutylamide, inulin and a trace of essential oil.	sialogogue, stimulant, cordial, rubefacient, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
Tobacco	<u><i>Nicotiana tabacum</i></u> , Linn. (Solanaceae)	Indian tobacco, Taamraparna, Dhuumrapatraa	herb	nicotine	muscle relaxation in dislocation, strangulated hernia and orchitis arthralgia, lumbago, rheumatism and gout