"*Doshaghna Guna Ganana*" (DGG) - A new arithmetic assessment of drugs' effect on *dosha* based on *Guna prbhava* (Effect of properties)

Research article

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Abstract

This is a first time effort to analyze the effects of drugs in a numerical way. Anything presented numerical is easily reproduced whenever and wherever is required. Drugs act by the virtue of their properties. It is called Guna Prabhava. Such effect usually influences the Doshas in the body. The action of the drug exhibited by the virtue of its nature is called Dravya Prabhava in Ayurveda. Here in this paper an effort is made to measure the Guna prabhava of Ayurveda drugs with a new method called **"DOSHAGHNA GUNA GANANA" (DGG).** The method is a humble effort to understand Ayurveda Pharmacology in a scientific manner.

Keywords: Dosha; Guna Ganana; Doshghnata; Dravya Prabhava; Guna Prabhava; Dravyaguna

Introduction

In Vedic literature Single drugs were just prayed and praised for their therapeutic uses. Subsequently, classification and therapeutic gradation of drugs have been dealt in Ayurveda Samhita texts. *AGRAUSHADHI* (Drug of choice) mentioned for many diseases is aimed at denoting the best drug or 'drug of choice' in a given indication. [1] For unknown reasons the gradation of drugs is not mentioned in *NIGHANTU* books. However, every Vaidya in his clinical practice is evolving his own gradation about the drugs he frequently uses. In other way the gradation helps us in

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understanding the modus operandi of the drugs a bit deeper and logical.

It is time to advance the science of *DRAVYAGUNA SASTRA* forward. Ayurveda herbs certainly need a definite method of gradation as several drugs are indicated in one disease and one drug is attributed with several pharmaceutical actions. Such descriptions are often reflecting vagueness. The efforts for the therapeutic gradation of drugs will provide a vertical vision and a deeper and explicate understanding of the subject. It is therefore, an effort is made in this study to grade plant drugs numerically on the basis of DOSHAGHNATA and apply it to the drugs indicated in JVARA.

The drugs' mode of action in Ayurveda:

The theory *Rasapanchaka* (Five Pharmacological principles of Ayurveda) is a peculiar theory and unseen in any other pharmacology. For every drug in Ayurveda five properties are explained. They are *Rasa* (Taste of the Drug), Guna

(Property of the drug identified by other than tongue), *Vipaka* (Post Digestive inferable Taste of the drug), *Virya* (Potency A transient property) and *Prabhava* (Specific Effect).

It is usually thought these five principles will explain the mode of action of the drug. But a consistent enquiry in to these concepts reveals that first four principles out of five i.e., can explain a drugs action to a limited extent. The explanation on the basis of these four properties is cumulatively named as *Guna Prabhava* (Effect of Properties). The fifth principle *Prabhava* (Specific Effect) explains the Drugs original action. That is called as *Dravya Prabhava*.

DRAVYANAHI DRAVYA PRABHAVAAT GUNA PRABHAVAT DRAVYA GUNA PRABHVAACCHA KAARMUKAANI BHAVANTI (2)

Drug action in Ayurveda is explained in two stages. 1. *Guna Prabhava* (Virtue of Properties) and 2. Dravya Prabhava. (Virtue of the Drug proper).

Drugs act both by the virtue of *GUNA* (*RASA*, *GUNA*, *VIPAKA* and *VIRYA*) and also by the virtue of *DRAVYA* proper. Sometimes they act by the virtue of both *GUNA* and PRABHAVA. Therefore, it is needed to understand the influence of *GUNA* specified at.

DRVYAGUNA VIGNYANA has elaborately dealt with the effect and interaction of *RASAPANCHAKA* with the human body. Mostly the *DRAVYA PRABHAVA* is in tune with the *GUNA* PRABHAVA. The drug exhibits several actions on the virtue of their properties. However, in a given situation the *DRAVYA* is able to act individually and independently. This particular aspect of *DRAVYA* is called as *PRABHAVA*. Some times such effect is not explainable on the basis of RASA *PANCHAKA*.

Though a drug exhibits its action by the virtue of *DRAVYA PRABHAVA* beyond the logic of *RASAPANCHAKA*, still the GUNA (properties) have a usual and separate impact on the human body.

Eg. *SRIGANDHA* (*Santalum album*) causes a pleasant and cooling effect by the virtue of its *DRAVYA PRABHAVA*. This particular action is due to its fragrance. It is its unique *SVABHAVA*. However *SRIGANDHA* (*Santalum album*) possessing *TIKTA RASA* and *SITA VIRYA* cause JVARAHARA, *PITTAHARA* and *MUTRA* DAHA *HARA* effects in the body.

Guna Prabhava (**Effect of Properties**):

The impact of *RASA* and *GUNA* is perceived by their effect on the *DOSHA* in the body. The direct influence of *SADRASA* on *TRIDOSHA* has been detailed while explaining the *RASAVIKALPA* in Charaka Samhita.
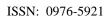
The *RASAVIKALPA* concept has less seen in later texts as it has been found that the drug acts by the virtue of *GUNA*, *VIPAKA* and *VIRYA* also at different times. Hence, a theory / mechanism explaining their effect on *DOSHA* and encompassing *RASA*, *GUNA*, *VIPKA* and *VIRYA* is to be postulated.

The *ROGA HARA* effect is exerted by the virtue of *DRAVYA PRABHAVA* proper while it may be concluded that the *DOSHAGHNA* effect is exerted by *RASA*, *GUNA*, *VIPAKA* and *VIRYA*. This demarcation helps us to apprehend the drug action more logically.

GUNA PRABHAVA → *DOSHA KARMA*

DRAVYA PRABHAVA → *ROGA HARA KARMA / SAMSTAHNIKA KARMA*

SAHSRENAPI HETUNAM NA AMBHASTAADIRVIRECHAYET (Susruta) (3)

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Susruta says the thousands of logics can not make the Drugs of *AMBASHTADI GHANA* (a group of drugs) to induce purgation. This saying hints at *Dravya Prabhava*. All the ingredients of the *AMBASHTADI GHANA* exert an action to stop diarrhea. It is the innate *SVABHAVA* (Nature) of the drugs possessing a particular action.

The theory of *RASA PANCHAKA* is evolved later to understand, manage and reproduce the activity of the drug on human body. An insight in to the physical properties of the natural drug in the terms of *RASAPANCHAKA* has helped us to explain the drug/food interaction with the human body. In other words *RASA PANCHAKA* theory is a driver software for the hardware i.e., the Drug.

KINCHID DOSHA PRASAMANAM KINCHID DHATU PRADUSHANAM SVASTAVRITTAU MATAM KNCHIT TRIVIDHAM DRAVYA MUCHYATE (4)

Drugs have been classified in to three groups in CHARAKA.
1) *DOSA PRASAMANAM* (Drugs Effective on Dosha)
2) *DHATU PRADUSHANAM* (Drugs Effective on tissues) and
3) *SWASTVRITTE HITAM.* (Drugs Maintain Health)
This is a premier pharmacological classification of drugs. It is to be assumed according to this classification assessment of the *DOSHAGHNATA* is essential to analyze a drug.

The drug's influence on *DOSHA* provides us an aid to select the drug. A patient of a given disease may possess different Doshic picture in a given time. Hence, it is needed to diagnose the "*dosha* predominance" of the patient and select an appropriate anti doshic drug in each situation. A qualified and successful Ayurveda doctor does this.

For example *KANTAKARI* (*Solanum xanthocarpum*) is anti Vata and Kapha. It is effective in *VATHA KAPHA* states of *cough*. *KANTAKARI* cannot effectively act on the cough caused by *PITTA*. In such *PITTA* predominant state the *VASA (Adathoda vasica)* which are Anti Pitta acts more effectively. *DOSHAGHNATA* analysis of the drug is arrived with the help of *GUNA*. It helps to select an apt drug based on Dosha in a given indication of a particular patient.

DOSHAGHNATA (Anti Doshic Effect)

There is one more reason to analyse the *DOSHAGHNATA* of the drugs. The *DOSHA* excited or aggravated can alone cause a disease in the human body. According to Dhyani, S.C, it is observed that majority of the diseases are caused by excited or increased aggravated state of *DOSHA* (5). He says increased *DOSHA* alone can circulate in the body to produce a disease. It is also said for the same reason:

KUPITAANAM HI DOSHANAAM SARIRE PARIDHAVATAM YATRA SANGHAH KHA VAIGUNYAT VYADHI STATROPA JAYATE

The physician need not worry for the name of the disease. If he can identify and quantify (*MAANA*) the excited *DOSA* will be able to provide treatment on the basis of *DOSHGHNA* principle alone. It is also said in *RASA VIMANA* of *CHARAKA*, (6) once a diagnosis is arrived based on *NIDANA PANCHAKA* (Five Steps of Diagnosis) it is necessary for a physician to analyse and measure the *DOSHA*.

Therefore it is essential for a physician to assess the *DOSHA* and 'Quantify' (*MAANA*) it in a given disease and pick up appropriate drug with corresponding *DOSHAGHNA* effect. *DOSHAGHNATA* of a drug is betokening

to select a drug in a particular state of a disease and/or a patient. Basing on the *DOSHAGHNATA* one can pick up appropriate drug from number of drugs having similar *ROGA HARA* action.

DRAVYA GUNA (Drug Properties) - Varied Effects

KINCHID RASENA KURUTE KARMA
VRYENA CHAPARAMA PARAM /
DRAVYAM GUNENA PAAKENA
PRABHAVENACHA KINCHANA // (7)

It is clearly stated that few drugs acts some times by the virtue of RASA, few by *GUNA*, some other by *VIRYA* etc. The action of the drug is some times explained by the virtue of *RASA* or *GUNA* or *VIPAKA* or *VIRYA*. In few instances the same drug acts in given situation by the virtue of *RASA* and it exhibits few actions by the virtue of *GUNA* and so on.

For e.g. *HARITHAKI* (*Terminalia chebula*) decoction if used to wash the wound heals the wound due to *RUKSHA GUNA*. If it is given internally causes purgation by the virtue of *USHANA VIRYA*. If it is given to *PITTA* persons, it causes undesired effects hence prohibited.

Hence, it is clear that the actions performed by the virtue of *GUNAs* are explainable on the basis of *RASA-GUNA SIDDHANTA*. However it is clearly seen that the effect of *RASA - GUNA* are mostly focused on the *DOSAS* and modify their status.

Every drug has certain other actions which are not easily explainable on the basis of *RASA - GUNA SIDDHANATA*. *DRAVYA* has a specific affinity towards *DUSHYA* / MALA or *DHATU* and either increase or decrease them. The specific affinity of drugs towards a particular *DATHU* / *AVAYAVA* is its *PRABHAVA*.

Eg.
ARJUNA (Terminalia arjuna) →

*HRIDAYA (*Cardiac Tonic),

KUMARI (Aloe barbadensis) → *GARBHASAYA Shodhaka (*Uterine Purifier)

Susruta also supports this view:
TAD DRAYATMANA KINCHAT
KINCHID VIRYENA SEVITAM /
KINCHIT RASA VIPAKABHYAM
DOSHAM HANTI KAROTIVA // (8)

DOSHAGHNA GUNA GANANA- A Cumulative numerical method to assess Anti Doshic effect / *Guna Prbhava* of the drug:

RASA / *GUNA* directly influence the body through *DOSHA*. It is easy to understand their impact on the body in the terms of *DOSHAGHNA* (Anti Dosha effect) effect. The cumulative Anti Dosha effect gives us an instant idea about the drug in relation to *Dosha*.

This has been achieved by a simple numerical method named as "*DOSHAGHNA GUNA GANANA*" (DGG). DGG provides a simpler way to calculate and analyze the effect of the drug on *DOSHAS* caused by the virtue of *GUNA PRABHAVA*. Details are given in the tables.

RASAM VIPAKASTAU VIRYAM
PRABHAVASTANYAPOHATI/
BALA SAMYE RASADINAM ITI
*NAISARGIKA BALAM // (*9*)*

Among RASA and other *GUNAS* (*GUNA*, *VIPAKA* and *VIRYA*) *RASA* is outdone by VIPAKA. It means the strength of *VIPAKA* would be double to *RASA*.

VIRYAM overtakes both RASA and *VIPAKA*. Hence VIRYA is Three times stronger than *RASA*. GUNA is not mentioned here. Therefore we may consider both *RASA* and GUNA have similar strength. Basing on this *NAISARGIKA BALA, RASA* and *GUNA*

has been accorded (*GANANA*) "One" Numerical value in the terms of *DOSHAGHNATA*. For Example *GURU GUNA* being *VATHA HARA* (Pacifier of *VATHA* Dosha) is accorded one numeric value as V1. The numeric values of *SADRASA* (Six Tastes) are shown in

Table-1: Numerical Values of DOSHAGHNATA of SADRASA

RASA (Taste of the drug)	**Doshaghnata** (Anti Doshic Effect)	**DOSHAGHNA SANKHYA** (Numerical Value of Anti Doshic Effect)	**CUUMULATIVE ANTI DOSHIC EFFECT OF** *SADRASA* (Six Tastes)
MADHURA (SWEET)	*VATHA & PITTA*	V1, P1	**V3, K3, P3**
AMLA (SOUR)	*VATHA*	V1	
LAVANA (SALT)	*VATA*	V1	
TIKTA (BITTER)	*PITTA* & KAPHA	P1, K1	
KATU (PUNGENT)	*KAPHA*	K1	
KASHAYA (ASTRINGENT)	*PITTA* & KAPHA	K1, P1	

Note: The table numerically shows that the intake of SADRASA AHARA maintains the TRIDOSHA in balance.

Table-2a: **DOSHA KARA GUNA - DOSHAGHNA GUNA GANANA SANKHYA (Numerical Value)**

DOSHA	*DOSA KARA GUNA* (Guna That Aggravates Dosha)	*VISHESHA GUNA-* (Opposite Property That Pacifies Dosha)	*DOSHAGHNA GUNA GANANA SANKHYA* (Numerical Value of Anti Doshic Effect)
VATHA	*RUKSHA* (Dry)	*SNIGDHA* (Unctuous)	**V1**
	LAGHU (Light)	*GURU* (Heavy)	**V1**
	SITA (Cold)	*USHNA* (Hot)	**V1**
	KHARA (Rough)	*SLAKSHANA* (Smooth)	**V1**
	SUKSHMA (Subtle)	*STHULA* (Gross)	**V1**
	CHALA (Mobile)	*STHIRA* (Stable)	**V1**
	VISHADA (Clearness)	*PICCHILA* (Viscid)	**V1**
	PARUSHA (Hard)	*MRIDU* (SOFT)	**V1**
PITTA	*USHNA* (Hot)	*SITA* (COLD)	**P1**
	EESHAT SNEHA (Unctuous)	*ISHAT RUKSHA* (Dry)	**P1**
	TIKSHANA (Sharp)	*MANDA* (Dull) / *MRIDU* (Soft)	**P1**
	DRAVA (Liquid)	*SANDRA* (Semi Solid)	**P1**
	SARA (Moving Downwards)	*STHIRA* (Stable)	**P1**
KAPHA:	*GURU* (Heavy)	*LAGHU* (Light)	**K1**
	SITA (Cold)	*USHNA* (Hot)	**K1**

SNIGDHA (Unctuous)	*RUKSHA* (Dry)	**K1**
STHIRA (Stable)	*CHALA* (Mobile)	**K1**
PICCHILA (Viscid)	*VISHADA* (Clearness)	**K1**
MRIDU (SOFT)	*TIKSHANA* (Sharp)	**K1**

RUKSHA SITO LAGHUH SUKSHMA CHALOATHA VISHADAH KHARAH/
VIPARITA GUNAI DRAVYAI MARUTAH SAMPRASAMYATI//

SASNEHA MUSHNAM TIKSHNAM CHA DRAVVA MAMLAM SARAM KATU/
VIPARITAGUNAIH PITTAM DRAVYAIRAASU PRASAAMYATI//

GURU SITA MRIDU SNIGDHA MADHURA STHIRA PICCHILA/
SLESHMANAH PRASAMAMYAANTI VIPARITA GUNAIRGUNAH // (10)

The DOSHGNATA of GUNA is decided on the basis of DOSHA GUNAs said by Charaka (Charaka Sutrasthana 1/ 59 -61). The Opposite property (VISESHA GUNA) of each Guna that aggrevates dosha is accorded with one numeric value of *DOSHAGHNATA*. Each GUNA is accredited with one numeric value of *DOSHAGHNATA* as shown in Tables 2a & 2b. Thus all the 20 Gunas has been accredited with one *Doshaghnata* numerically

Table 2b : **TWENTY GUNAS - GUNA –**
DOSHAGHNA GUNA GANANA SANKHYA

GUNA	DOSAGHNATA
GURU	**V1**
LAGHU	**K1**
ŚĪTA	**P1**
USHNA	**V1K1**
SNIGDHA	**V1**
RUKSHA	**K1P1**
MANDA	**P1**
TIKSHANA	**K1 V1**
VISHADA	**K1**
PICCHILA	**V1**
SLAKSHANA	**V1**
KHARA	**K1***
SANDRA	**P1**
DRAVA	**V1***
STHIRA	**V1P1**

SARA / CHALA	**K1**
SUKSHMA	**K1***
STHULA	**V1**
MRIDU	**P1***
KATHINA	**K1**

Note: Few GUNAs (indicated with*) namely KHARA, DRAVA, SUKSHMA and STHULA DOSHAGHNATA is decided on the basis of their KARMA said in other texts.

VIPAKA has accorded double numeric value to that of corresponding RASA. VIRYA is denoted with Triple numerical value of corresponding GUNA. The details are shown in tables – 3 & 4.

Tables – 3: **VIPAKA – DOSHAGHNATA**

VIPAKA	DOSHAGHNATA (Double to RASA)
MADHURA	**V2P2**
AMLA	**V2**
KATU	**K2**

Tables – 4: **VIRYA DOSHAGHNATA**

VIRYA	DOSHAGHNATA (Triple to GUNA)
USHNA	V3 K3
SITA	P3
ANUSHANA*	V1 P1 K1

*Drugs like Saindhava are said to possess Aushna Virya. This third variety of Virya is seen in Nighantus.

Sum total of the numerical values of RASA, GUNA, VIPAKA and VIRYA is considered as the Cumulative DOSHAGHNATA of the drug. This numerical effort is providing a clearer and unique insight on the DOSHAGHNATA of each drug. It has dispelled the vagueness in understanding the impact of RASA PANCHAKA at once.

DOSHAKARA PRABHAVA - Selection of drug

The Rasa's promotion effect on *DOSHA* should also be considered in a given disease. Though a drug having similar *SAMSTHANIKA KARMA* may promote or increase a *DOSHA* present in the pathogenesis by virtue of its *RASA* and *GUNA*. Such drug is considered as counter effective.

E.g. For example *ARJUNA* (*Terminalia arjuna* Roxb.) and *Pushkaramula (Innula recemosa* Hook.F) are two drugs indicated in Heart diseases. *Pushkaramula (Innula recemosa* Hook.F) is anti *Vata* and *Kapha*. It is effective in *VATHA KAPHA* states & types of *Heart disease*. *Pushkaramula (Innula recemosa* Hook.F) cannot effectively act on the

Heart disease caused by *PITTA*. In such *PITTA* predominant state the *ARJUNA* (*Terminalia arjuna* Roxb.) which is being Anti Pitta acts more effectively. Therefore the best drug in *PITTAJA HRIDROGA (Heart Disease)* would be *ARJUNA*. Similarly *PUSKARAMULA (Innula recemosa* Hook.F) would be best drug in *HRIDROGA (Heart Disease)* caused by predominant *VATA & KAPHA DOSHA*. This is how the selection of drug is to be made in Ayurveda.

ROGA BHEDA – DOSHA

All diseases in SAMHITA texts are simply classified on the basis of DOSHA. This is done to be selective in the treatment. In fact one has to assess the DOSHA and proceed for treatment. In other words the diagnosis by an Ayurveda physician is nothing but DOSHA analysis of the disease. E.g. VATHA JVARA, PITTAJA JVARA etc.

JVARA HARA DRAVYA – DOSHGNA GUNA GANANA

Drugs mentioned effective in JVARA by CARAKA & VAGBHATA are selected to examine the *DOSHAGHNA GUNAGANANA* (DGG) method. *DOSHAGHNATA* of certain JVARAHARA drugs is graded in to categories on the basis of their *GUNAS* connoted in Bhavaprakasha Nighantu. A numerical gradation of cumulative Doshic effect is evolved with the help of "DOSHAGHNAGUNA GANANA" procedure. The details are presented in the table – 5 and 6.

Table – 5:
***JVARAHARA DRAVYA* (Anti Pyretic Drugs) Mentioned in Texts of Ayurveda**

Sanskrit Name		Botanical Name
1. LATAKARANJA	:	*Caesalpinia bonduc* (L) Roxb.
2. DARUHARIDRA	:	*Bereberis aristata* DC
3. PATOLA	:	*Trichosanthes dioica* Roxb.
4. TRAYAMANA	:	*Gentiana kurroa* Royle.
5. VATSANABHI	:	*Aconitum ferox* Wall.
6. MUSTAKAM	:	*Cyperus rotundus* Linn.
7. ASWA KARNA	:	*Dipterocarpus turbinatus* Gaertn.
8. PARIBADRA	:	*Erythrina indica* Lamk.
9. SAHADEVI	:	*Veronia cinerea*
10. DRONA PUSPI	:	*Leucas cephalotus* Spring.
11. KIRATA TIKTA	:	*Swertia chirata* Buch. Ham.
12. PARPATAKA	:	*Fumaria parviflora* Lam.
13. KALAMEGHA	:	*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm. F.) Wall. Ex Nees
14. KAKAMACHI	:	*Solanam nigrum* Linn.

Table – 6:
***JVARAHARA DRAVYA* (Anti Pyretic Drugs) Mentioned in Texts of Ayurveda –**
DOSHAGHNA GUNA GANANA Calculated on the *DOSHGHNATA* Values Given to RASA, GUNA, VIPAKA & VIRYA As Mentioned in Table No. 1 to Table No. 5

DRAVYA	DOSHAGNATA +				
	RASA	GUNA	VIPAKA	VIRYA	CUMULATIVE SANKHYA
1. LATAKARANJA	TIKTA, KASHAYA	LAGHU, RUKSHA	KATU	USHNA	K9,P3,V3
	P1 K1, K1 P1+	K1, K1 P1+	K2+	V3 K3=	
2. DARUHARIDRA	TIKTA, KASHAYA	LAGHU, RUKSHA	KATU	USHNA	K9,P3,V3

	P1 K1, K1 P1+	*K1, K1 P1+*	*K2+*	*V3 K3=*	
3. PATOLA	*TIKTA, KATU*	*LAGHU, RUKSHA*	*KATU*	*USHNA*	*K9, V3,P2*
	P1 K1, K1+	*K1, K1 P1+*	*K2+*	*V3 K3=*	
4. TRAYAMANA	*TIKTA; KASHAYA*	*LAGHU; RUKSHA*	*KATU*	*USHNA*	*K9,V3, P3*
	P1 K1; K1 P1+	*K1; K1 P1+*	*K2+*	*V3 K3=*	
5. VATSANABHI	*MADHURA*	*LAGHU, RUKSHA, TIKSHNA, VYAVAYI*	*KATU*	*USHNA*	*K8,V5,P2*
	V1 P1+	*K1, K1 P1, K1V1, 0+*	*K2+*	*V3 K3=*	
6. MUSTAKAM	*TIKTA, KATU, KASHAYA*	*LAGHU, RUKSHA*	*KATU*	*SITA*	*K7,P6*
	P1 K1, K1, K1 P1+	*K1, K1 P1+*	*K2+*	*P3=*	
7. ASWA KARNA	*KATU, TIKTA*	*LAGHU; SNIGDHA*	*KATU*	*USHNA*	*K9,V4, P1*
	K1, P1 K1+	*K1; V1+*	*K2+*	*V3 K3=*	
8. PARIBADRA	*KATU, TIKTA*	*LAGHU*	*KATU*	*USHNA*	*K8, V3,P1*
	K1, P1 K1+	*K1+*	*K2+*	*V3 K3=*	
9. SAHADEVI	*TIKTA*	*LAGHU; RUKSHA*	*KATU*	*USHNA*	*K8, V3,P2*
	P1 K1+	*K1; K1 P1+*	*K2+*	*V3 K3=*	
10. DRONA PUSPI	*KATU*	*GURU, RUKSHA*	*KATU*	*USHNA*	*K7,V4, P1*
	K1+	*V1, K1 P1+*	*K2+*	*V3 K3=*	
11. KIRATA TIKTA	*T IKTA*	*LAGHU, RUKSHA*	*KATU*	*SITA*	*K5,P5*
	P1 K1+	*K1, K1 P1 +*	*K2+*	*P3=*	
12. PARPATAKA	*TIKTA*	*LAGHU*	*KATU*	*SITA*	*K5, P4*
	P1 K1+	*K1+*	*K2+*	*P3=*	
13. KALAMEGHA	*TIKTA*	*LAGHU; RUKSHA*	*KATU*	*ANUSHNA*	*K6, P3, V1*
	P1 K1	*K1; K1 P1*	*K2+*	*V1 K1 P1=*	
14. KAKAMACHI	*TIKTA*	*LAGHU; SNIGDHA*	*KATU*	*ANUSHNA*	*K5,V3, P2*
	P1 K1+	*K1; V1+*	*K2+*	*V1 K1 P1=*	

Conclusion:

The study shows that all the drugs can be comfortably graded in to various categories basing on their intensity of *DOSHAGHNATA*. The grading method gives us an instant picture of the drug with reference to *DOSHA*. The physician can be very selective in selecting a drug apt for the given situation in a patient of *JVARA* or for that matter in any disease. However, the purpose of grading the drugs is fruitful only when the physician assesses the level of *DOSHA* in the body. The quantification of *DOSHA* in the patient is the need of the hour to succeed and explore newer treatments.

This method can also be applied to the ingredients of a drug and estimate the cumulative anti doshic effect of the compound. Further studies can be planned in this direction

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