

An Analysis of a Herbal Antipyretic Medicine

Aditya Dadasaheb Funde*, Sonaji Balu Frande¹, Saurabh Jalindar Makhare², Akshata A. Gosavi

Sahakar Maharshi Kisanrao Varal Patil College of Pharmacy, Nighoj

fundeaditya29@gmail.com, sonajifarande123@gmail.com, saurabhmakhare2892004@gmail.com

Abstract: Medicines and herbs have been used in India for centuries to treat many illnesses, including fever. Fever (pyrexia) is a common health problem where body temperature rises, often with symptoms like shivering, loss of appetite, and tiredness. While modern medicines help control fever, increasing antibiotic resistance has created a need for safer alternatives. Herbal remedies made from natural ingredients show great promise in treating fever. This review focuses on plants such as nirgundi, ginger, baheda, amla, tulsi, and neem, which have properties that reduce fever, fight infections, and strengthen immunity. Their active compounds like flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids, and polyphenols help by reducing inflammation, blocking prostaglandins (fever-causing chemicals), and regulating the immune system. Studies have shown that these herbs can work effectively and may be safer and more affordable than synthetic medicines. However, issues like correct dosage, possible interactions with other drugs, and long-term safety still need more research. Future studies should explore exactly how these herbs work, improve their formulations, and combine them with modern treatments. This review highlights the importance of traditional herbal medicine in managing fever today and its potential to provide safe and effective long-term treatment options.

In Siddha system of medicine, there are many polyherbal formulations used as antipyretics. This review article looks into the details of few commonly used herbs and elucidates scientifically as anti-pyretics, analgesic, anti-microbial & anti-inflammatory potential. Also Siddha compound herbal and herbo-mineral preparations in treating fever are included. anti-malarial activity of *Andrographis paniculata*, *Cedrus deodara* are also of great significance.

Keywords: Antipyretic, Fever-reducing herbs, Loss of appetite, Medicinal plants, Blocking fever-causing chemicals, Ginger, phytochemicals, pharmacological activity, Siddha medicine

