

**A critical review of *Jaya Vati*.****Snehal Dhondu Mestry<sup>\*1</sup>, Sheela Pargunde<sup>2</sup>**

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**\*Corresponding author:** [snehal.mestry94@gmail.com](mailto:snehal.mestry94@gmail.com)**Abstract-**

*Jaya vati* is the herbal formulation mentioned in *Vishopvishavidnyaniya Taranga* of *Rasatarangini* which is indicated as *Yogavahi* i.e. can be given in different diseases with appropriate *anupana* (vehicle). References of *jaya vati* are found in *Rasatarangini*, *Rasendra Chintamani*, *Rasendra Sara Sangraha*, *Rasa Ratna Samuchhaya* and *Ayurveda Prakasha*. Among these all, the *Jaya vati* prescribed in *Rasatarangini* is used in clinical practice. This formulation has total nine herbal ingredients including one *visha dravya* (toxic ingredient). Indications of *Jaya vati* are *Prameha*, *Pandu*, *Kasa*, *Shwasa*, *Jwara*, *Raktapitta*, *Grahani*, *Panchami nadigata shoola* (Trigeminal neuralgia). It is multifunctional medicine that can be used in day to day practice. So an attempt has been made to review various formulations of *jaya vati* from different classics.

**Keywords-** *Jaya vati*, herbal formulation, *Vatsanabh*, *Kharaliya rasayana*

**Introduction**

*Jaya Vati* is the herbal formulation, which contains herbal and *visha dravya* (toxic ingredient) i.e. *Vatsanabh* (*Aconitum ferox*). It can be categorized into *visha kalpa*, also it is *Kharaliya rasayana* as it requires *kharal* (mortar and pestle) to prepare by the act of trituration. References of *Jaya vati* are found in *Rasatarangini*, *Rasendra Chintamani*, *Rasendra Sara Sangraha*, *Rasa Ratna Samuchhaya* and *Ayurveda Prakasha*. There are total four different formulations mentioned with same name. Fourth formulation is indicated in *Prameha*, *Pandu*, *Kasa*, *Shwasa*, *Jwara*, *Raktapitta*, *Grahani*, *Panchami nadigata shoola* (Trigeminal neuralgia) and is described with various *anupana* (vehicle). For example, *Jaya vati* with *anupana* of *Raktachandan kwath* (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) is mentioned for treatment of *raktapitta*, similarly

*balamoola kwath (Sida cordifolia)* in treatment of *Panchami nadigata shoola* and *parpatak kwath (Fumaria indica)* in treatment of critical condition of *Jvara* (fever) etc. So this formulation can be used in treatment of various disease with different *anupana* (vehicle). This makes *Jaya vati* very useful in day to day practices.

Hence it is very important to compile and present all the related information, so that related professionals can gain knowledge from it. No data is yet available in context with review of *Jaya vati*. So the aim of present research article is to compile and review all the data available in Classical text of *Ayurveda*; to review the formula, ingredients and to understand the probable mode of action as per indications mentioned in text.

### Materials and Methods-

Classical text including *Bruhatrayi*, *Laghutrayi*, *Chikitsa grantha*, *Sangraha grantha*, and textbook of *Ayurveda* and *Rasashastra* were reviewed. All information was collected and reviewed on the basis of ingredients, *anupana* and indications.

There are four formulations described in the *Ras Shastra* text with the name of *Jaya vati* or similar to it (Table no 1). In *Ras Ratna Samuchhaya*, a book of 13<sup>th</sup> century, the formulation *Jaya vati* was

mentioned. In this book there are three formulations mentioned as *Jaya vati* ref 1[1], *Jaya vati* or *Jayanti vati* Ref 2[2], and *Jaya vati* ref 3 [3].

In first formulation of *Jaya vati*, there are only 2 ingredients mentioned viz. *Shudhha Vatsnabha* (purified *Aconitum ferox*) and *Parad Bhasma* (Oxide of Mercury) and it is indicated in *Jara vyaadhi* (Geriatric diseases) with *anupana* of *Guda*, *Madhu* and *Ghrita*. [1]

Only this formulation has *parad bhasma* as mineral compound.

Second formulation of *Jaya vati* is also from *Ras Ratna Samuchhaya*, mentioned in *Kshaya kushtha rogaadhikar* with ingredients mentioned in table no 1. This is named as *Jayanti vati*. [2]

Third formulation of *Jaya vati* is reference 3 from *Ras Ratna Samuchhaya* [3] mentioned in *Kshaya kushtha rogaadhikar* with ingredients mentioned in table no 1. This same formulation is described in book *Rasendra Sara Sangraha* [4], except *musta* (*Cyperus rotundus*) and it is indicated as *yogavahi*.

Fourth formulation of *Jaya vati* is mentioned in *Rasendra Chintamani* [5], *Rasendra Sara Sangraha* [6], *Ayurved Prakash* [7], and *Rasatarangini* [8]. The ingredients in first three reference are same but in *Rasatarangini* root of *Jayanti* (*Sesbania sesban*) is added in the formulation. (Table no 1)

**Table no. 1 showing the formulation with the name of *Jaya vati* and their ingredients.**

Formulation	Ingredients	Reference Book
<i>Jaya vati/ Guti</i> 1 <sup>st</sup>	<i>Parad Bhasma</i> and <i>Vatsanabh</i>	<i>Rasa ratna samuchhaya</i> ref 1

<i>Jayanti vati / Jaya vati 2<sup>nd</sup></i>	<i>Vaasa, Amruta, Nimba, Khadir, Vidanga, pathya, Vatsanabh, Trikatu, chitrak, loha bhasma, Kutaki</i>	<i>Rasa ratna samuchhaya ref 2</i>
<i>Jaya vati 3<sup>rd</sup></i>	<i>Vatsanabha, Patha, Ashvagandha, Vacha, Talishpatra, Marich, Pippali, Nimbapatra, Musta</i>	<i>Rasa ratna samuchhaya ref 3, Rasendra sara sangraha</i>
<i>Jaya vati 4<sup>th</sup></i>	<i>Vatsanabh, Haridra, Trikatu, Musta, Nimba, Vidanga, Jayanti</i>	<i>Rasendra chintamani, Rasendra sara sangraha, Ayurveda Prakasha, Rasatarangini</i>

**Table no. 2 showing details of the *Jaya vati* from various books**

Ingredients	Ra. ta.	Ra. Sa. Sa.		Ra. ra. sa.			Ra. ch.	Ayu. Pr.
		Ref 1	Ref 2	Ref 1	Ref 2	Ref 3		
<i>Parad bhasma</i>				√				
<i>Shu.Vatsana bh</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<i>Haridra</i>	√	√					√	√
<i>Shunthi</i>	√	√			√		√	√
<i>Marich</i>	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
<i>Pippali</i>	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
<i>Vidanag</i>	√	√			√		√	√
<i>Nimbapatra</i>	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
<i>Musta</i>	√	√				√	√	√
<i>Jayanti</i>	√							
<i>Patha</i>			√			√		
<i>Ashvagandha</i>			√			√		
<i>Vacha</i>			√			√		
<i>Talishpatra</i>			√			√		

Vasa					√			
Amruta					√			
Khadir					√			
Haritaki					√			
Chitrak					√			
Loha bhasma					√			
Kutaki					√			
<b>Bhavana dravya</b>	Jala (Water)	Aja mutra (goat urine)	Chhag mutra (goat urine)				Chhag mutra (goat urine)	Chhag mutra (goat urine)
<b>Vati pramana/ shape</b>	2 gunja (250 mg)		Chanak a praman a		Masha praman a		Chanak a praman a	Chanak a praman a
<b>Rogadhikar/ adhyay</b>	Visha	Jvar	Jvar	Jara	Kshaya , kushtha	Kshaya, kushtha	Yogava hi	Yogava hi
<b>Indication</b>	Prameh a, kasa, pandu, navajva r. raktapit ta	yogva hi	yogvah i	Jara	Kshaya , kushtha	Kshaya, kushtha	yogvahi	yogvahi
<b>Anupana</b>	Table no. 3	Table no. 3	Table no. 3	guda, madh u and ghrit a	honey		As per disease	As per disease

**Ra. Ta** - Ras tarangini, **Ra. sa. sa.** - Rasendra Sar Sangraha, **Ra. ra. sa.** - Rasa Ratna Samuchhaya, **Ra. ch.** - Rasendra chintamani, **Ayu. Pr.** - Ayurveda Prakash

**Table no. 3 Anupana according to disease**

Sr. no	Grantha (book)	Disease	Anupana
1	Ras tarangini	Raktachandan Kashaya	Raktapitta with Jwara
		Balamoola Kashaya	pain caused due to trigeminal nerve

			<i>Musta, Indrayava, and Shunthi Kashaya</i>	<i>Grahani</i>
			<i>Parpat Kashaya</i>	<i>Pittottha Jwara</i>
2	Rasendra Sar Sangraha		<i>Ksheera(milk)</i>	<i>Pittottha Jwara</i>
			<i>Marich and Madhu (honey)</i>	<i>Sannipataj jwara</i>
			<i>Ghrita (clarified butter)</i>	<i>Vishama Jwara (Malarial fever)</i>
			<i>Trikatu with Madhu (honey)</i>	<i>Sarva Jwara</i>
			<i>Gomutra (cow's urine)</i>	<i>Sheeta Jwara</i>
			<i>Raktachandan Kashaya</i>	<i>Raktapitta with Jwara</i>
			<i>Madhu (honey)</i>	<i>Kasa</i>
			<i>Milk</i>	<i>Pandu, Shotha</i>
			<i>Rice water</i>	<i>Ashmari (calculus), Mutrakruchhra (Dysuria)</i>
		Ref 1	<i>Gomutra (cow's urine)</i>	<i>Kaakan kushtha</i>
		Ref 2	<i>Ketaki moola</i>	<i>Sura meha</i>
			<i>Lodhra, Musta, Abhaya Kashaya with honey</i>	<i>Sarva meha</i>
			<i>Guda(Jaggery)</i>	<i>Tridoshaja Gulma</i>
			<i>Shunthi churn</i>	<i>Bhagandara</i>
			<i>Takra (Butter milk)</i>	<i>Grahani</i>
			<i>Cold water</i>	<i>Tridoshaja Raktapitaa</i>
			<i>Bhringaraaj swaras</i>	<i>Nishiyandhaa (Night blindness)</i>
			<i>Breast milk</i>	<i>Eye Discharge</i>
3	<i>Rasa Ratna Samuchhaya</i>	Ref 1	<i>Guda, Madhu, Ghrita</i>	<i>Rejuvenation</i>
		Ref 2	<i>Madhu</i>	<i>Kshaya, Kushta</i>
		Ref 3	<i>As per Disease</i>	
4	Ayurveda Prakash		<i>As per Disease</i>	

From above mentioned references, for current study *jaya vati* mentioned in *Rastarangini* is selected and attempt is made to review it. Following are the details of *Jaya vati* mentioned in *Rastarangini*.

**Table no. 4 Details of formulation mentioned in *Rastarangini***

Sr. no	Ingredients	Botanical Name	Part used	Form used	Proportion
1.	<i>Shuddha</i>	<i>Aconitum ferox</i>	Root	<i>churna</i>	1

	<i>vatsanabha</i> [9]				
2.	<i>Haridra</i> [10]	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Rhizome	<i>churna</i>	1
3.	<i>Shunthi</i> [11]	<i>Zinziber officinale</i>	Rhizome	<i>churna</i>	1
4.	<i>Maricha</i> [12]	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Seed	<i>churna</i>	1
5.	<i>Pippali</i> [13]	<i>Piper longum</i>	Fruit	<i>churna</i>	1
6.	<i>Vidanga</i> [14]	<i>Embllica ribes</i>	Fruit	<i>churna</i>	1
7.	<i>Nimba</i> [15]	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Leaf	<i>churna</i>	1
8.	<i>Musta</i> [16]	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Root	<i>churna</i>	1
9.	<i>Jayanti</i> [17]	<i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Root	<i>churna</i>	1
10.	<i>Water</i>				q.s.

**Table no. 5 Properties of individual drug mentioned in formulation**

Dr ug	vatsanab h	Haridra	Shunthi	Maric h	Pippali	Vidang	Nimba	Musta	Jayanti
<b>Ras a</b>	Katu, tikta	Katu , tikta	Katu	Katu	Katu	Katu	Tikta, kashay	Katu, tikta, kashay	Katu, tikta
<b>Vee rya</b>	ushna	ushna	Ushna	Ushna	Anushna sheeta	Uhna	Sheeta	sheeta	ushna
<b>Vip ak</b>	kashaya	katu	Madhu r	Katu	madhur	katu	Katu	katu	Katu
<b>Gu na</b>	<i>Vika si, Vyav ayi,L aghu , Ruks ha, Ushn a, Tiks hna, Yoga vahi</i>	ruk sha	La ghu sni gdh a	La gh u, tik sh na	Lagh u, snig dha, tiksh na	La gh u,r uks ha, tik shn a	Ru ksh a,la ghu	L a g h u, ru k s h a	L a g h u , r u k s h a

<b>Dosha Karma</b>		Kapha pittaghn	Kapha, vataghn	Kapha , vataghn	Vataghn a, pitta avirodhi	Kaphagh na, vata vibandhn ut	Kaphagh na, pittaghn na	Kapgha ghn, pittaghn a	pittaka phagh na
<b>Pra dha n Karma</b>	<i>Rasayan a, Tridosah ara, Svedala, Pittasant apkarak a</i>	<i>Anulom ana, Dipana , Hridya, Pacana , Vataka phapah a, usmado shahar a</i>	<i>Anulom ana, Dipana , Hridya, Pacana , Vataka phapah a, usmado shahar a</i>	<i>Shlesh mahar a, Dipan a, Medoh ara, Pittak ara, Ruchy a, Kapha vatajit, Vatah ara, Cheda n, Jantun ashan a, chedi, Hridro ga, Vataro ga.</i>	<i>Dipana, Hrudy a, Kaphaha ra, Ruchya, Tidosh a, Vatahar a, Vrushya, Rasayan a, Rechana</i>	<i>Anuloma na, Dipana, Kriminas ana, Vatakaph apaha</i>	<i>Grahi, Vatala, Pittanasa ka</i>	<i>Shothah ara, Dipana, Grahai, Krimig hna, Pachan a, Vishagh na, Pittaka phahar a, Sthouly ahara, Trushn ahara, Tvakad oshahar a, Jvaragh na</i>	<i>Prbhav - vishag hna, jvarag hna</i>

## Discussion

The formulation has been selected for present study for review is described by *Rasatarangini*. The same formula is mentioned in *Rasendra chintamani*, *Rasendra sara sangraha*, *Ayurveda Prakash* except one ingredient *Jayanti*, other 8 ingredients are same in all for references.

It is observed that *Vatsanabh* is added in all formulations and hence it is mentioned as *Vishakalpa*. *Vatsanabh* acts on *jvara* (anti pyretic) hence in *Rasendra*

*sara Sangraha* it is mentioned in *jvara rogaadhikara* where as in *Ras ratna samuchhaya* it is indicated in *Kshaya* and *kushtha* due to impact of all ingredients. Addition of *trikatu* also common in all formulation, as *trikatu* is well known bio-availability enhancer []. Addition of large amount of *Shunthi* and *Marich* can be justified on these grounds. Only in one formulation there is addition of mineral that is *Parad bhasma*, other formulations are herbal.

According to *Rasatarangini*, *bhavana* given to the formulation is of water so



that appropriate anupana can be used as per disease. Hence formulation becomes yogavahi. But in *Rasendra Sar Sangraha*, *Rasa ratna samuchhaya*, *Ayurveda Prakash* and *Rasendra chintamani bhavana dravya* selected is *chhag mutra* (goat urine). This makes formulation more potent and *yogvahi* (catalytic property). (Table no. 2)

According to *Rasatarangini*, *vati pramana* is 2 *gunja*, *Rasendra Sar Sangraha*, *Ayurveda Prakash* and *Rasendra chintamani in Chanak pramana* and according to *Ras ratna samuchhaya* is *masha pramana*. The variation in *pramana* is due to the ingredients and *bhavana dravya*. (Table no. 2)

Various *anupana dravya* mentioned in *Rasendra sara sangraha* and *rasa tarangini* which makes this formulation multifunctional. (Table no. 3)

The formulation is indicated in *Prameha*, *kasa*, *pandu*, *navajvar*, *raktapitta*. (Table no. 2) Root cause of all above disease is *mandagni*. *Aamavstha* is caused due to *mandagni* and *Dosha* gets vitiated and caused disease of concerned *srotasa* (channels).

By reviewing the ingredients in the formulation (table no 5) it is found that 8 ingredients having *Katu rasa* and one having *Tikta Kashaya rasa*. In *Guna*, 7 are *Laghu gunatmaka*, 2 of *Ruksha gunatmaka*. *vatsanabh* is having *vyavayi* and *vikasi guna* also. 6 drugs are of *Ushna veerya*, 2 of *sheeta veerya* and 1 *anushnasheeta*.

*Katu*, *tikta rasa* and *Ushna veerya* improves *jatharagni* by their *Deepana*, *pachana* and *rochana karma*. Improved condition of *agni* corrects *dosha* vitiation

by means of *dosha pachana* and maintains health of *dhatu* and *srotasa* by *dhatusamya*.

Each and every ingredient of *Jaya Vati* can be supported with actions on different organs/ systems and carrying out particular work.

*Shuddha Vatsanbha* acts on nervous system. It is also a potent *Jwaraghna*, *Ama Pachaka*. It also acts on *Rasavaha Srotas*. *Vatsanabha* is attributed to exhibit severe infection control properties.

Being a bioavailability enhancer, *Trikatu* also is *Deepana*, *Pachana* with its *Tikta Rasa* and *Ushna Veerya*. *Nimba* is *Sheeta* in *Veerya* and works on various skin related conditions due to its antimicrobial properties. Inclusion of *Haridra* also imparts its antimicrobial properties. That's how *Jaya vati* corrects disease condition.

## Conclusion

*Jaya vati* is *Yogavahi* and effective formulation. By reviewing the formula it can be said that it is multifunctional formulation and can be used in various disease condition with appropriate *anupana*. It can be concluded after reviewing the properties of the ingredients that it should be effective medicine to treat *jvara*, *raktapitta*, *grahani*, *shoola* and abnormalities caused due to *mandagni* and *amavastha*.

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