



AQER QERHA (*ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM* DC.) A NOBEL DRUG OF UNANI MEDICINE – A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

In the Himalayas, Jammu and Kashmir, and North India the perennial procumbent herb known as *Aqer Qerha* (*ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM* DC.) is native to North Africa and the Arab world. It is a potent cure for a number of ailments in the Unani System of Medicine. The plant roots for *muhallil – e – awaram* (anti-inflammatory) and *muqawwi – e-bath* have been recorded (anabolic & aphrodisiac) *Moqawwi* and *moharrik-e-aasab* are tonic and nerve stimulants used for *laqwa* (facial paralysis), *fali* (hemiplegia), *Sara* (epilepsy), tooth loosening, *isterkha-e-luhat* (flaccidity of uvula) and *luknat-e-zuban* (stammering), in both single and compound formulations such as gargles, decoction. The roots include *Pellitorine* (pyrethrin), a colorless crystalline acid-amide with a highly pungent flavour and a sialagogue action. *N-isobutyldienedynamide*, polysaccharides hydrocarolin, inulin, traces of volatile oil and sesamin are among the additional phytoconstituents identified in the plant.

KEY WORDS : *Aqer Qerha*, Aphrodisiac activity, Epilepsy, Medicine, Nootropic activity, Unani System of Medicine.

INTRODUCTION

The essential Medicinal herb *Aqer Qerha* (*ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM* DC.) also known as **Akarakarbhā** in Sanskrit, it is used in both Unani and Ayurvedic medicine. It is indigenous to North Africa and is grown in Mediterranean and Arabian nations. It is also grown on a small scale in a few Himalayan regions of North India, where it has been grown at 900 m elevations at Katra.





With the start of the rainy season, the little shoots begin to sprout. The root is harvested in the fall and dried ;this is the part referred to as Aqer Qerha, pellitory, or pellitory of Spain. It has a strong flavour, makes one feel hot when chewed, and causes a burning sensation on the tongue. It is a component in several unorthodox formulas used to treat a range of pathological disorders.

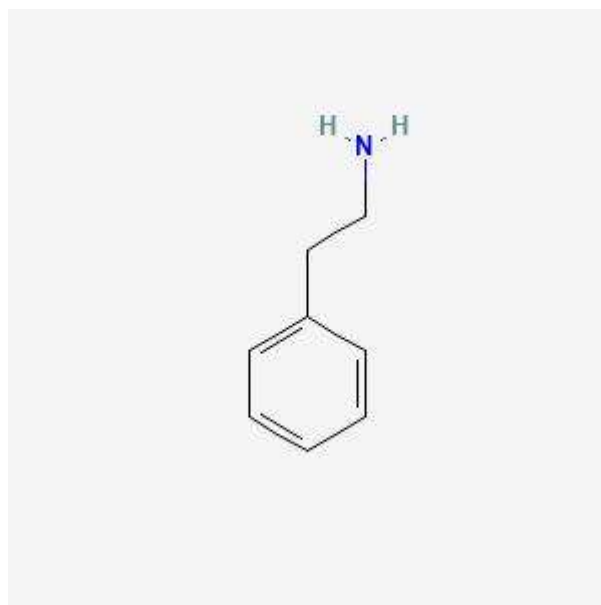
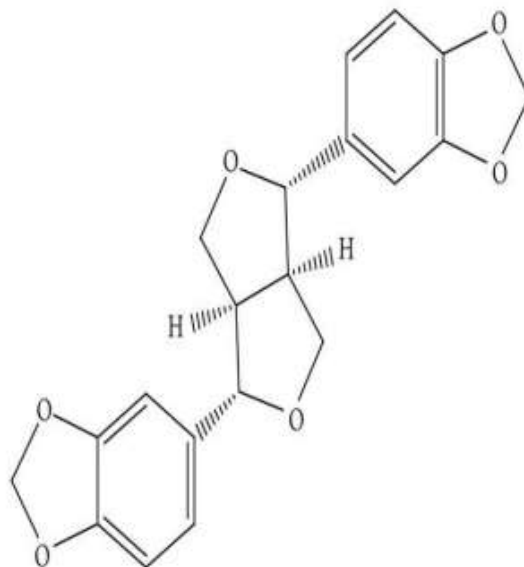
Scientific Classification :

- ❖ **Kingdom** : Plantae
- ❖ **Division** : Spermatophyta
- ❖ **Subdivision** :Angiosperm
- ❖ **Class** :Dicotyledons
- ❖ **Subclass** :Metachlamydae
- ❖ **Order** :Asterales
- ❖ **Family** :Asteraceae
- ❖ **Tribes.** :Anthemideae
- ❖ **Genus.** :Anacyclus
- ❖ **Species.** :Pyrethrum

- **Botanical Name** :Anacyclus Pyrethrum
- **Synonym** : Anthemis Pyrethrum, Anacyclus depressus Mairs, Pyrethrum radix
- **Vernacular Names:**
 1. **Arabic** : Aqer Qerha
 2. **Bengali** : Akarkara
 3. **Berber** : Igendest, Gendass
 4. **English** : Pellitory
 5. **French** : Anacycle, Pyrethre
 6. **Gujrati** : Akarkara, Akarkaro
 7. **Greek** : Forusoon, Forsoon, Qoos
 8. **Hindi** : Akarkara
 9. **Kannada** : Akkalakari, Akkalkara
 10. **Urdu** : Aqer Qerha, Aqerqerha
 11. **Marathi** : Akkirakaram
 12. **Sanskrit** : Agragrahi, Akarakarabha
 13. **Tamil** : Akkirakaram
 14. **Polish** : Bertram
 15. **Persian** : Kakra, Kalu, Kazdam
- **Habit and Habitat** : The root of this perennial procumbent herb is brown, rough, shrivelled on the surface, and closely adheres to the wood. It has alternate, pinnate leaves with linear segments and ray florets that are white on the outside and purplish on the inside. They have a lingering strong smell and a mildly fragrant scent. The plant was grown experimentally from seeds imported from Algeria at elevations of 900 m in Katra (Jammu and Kashmir) and the Himalaya region. The plant is native to North Africa and is found throughout the Mediterranean region. India has traditionally imported the plant's roots for use in traditional medicine.

Chemical Constituents

The *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* variety contains phytochemicals including tannins, alkaloids, coumarin, flavonoids. Free fatty acids, sterols, and unsaturated amides are all present in the root extract. Pellitorine, Anacyclin, Phenylalanine, Inulin, Polyacetylenic Amidates and Seasamin are among examples.



Phenylethylamine.

Sesamin

Botanical Description

This is the *Anthemis Pyrethrum* of Willdenow, whose name was modified by De Candolle, who also reclassified the plant due to a variation in the seed architecture. It is a perennial herb with numerous spreading, prostrate or ascending branches that are more or less hairy in the top half and nearly smooth in the lower half. The crown of the plant is formed by a long, tapering, vertical, brown, slightly branched root.

CULTIVATION, COLLECTION AND PROPAGATION OF AKARKARA

Anacyclus pyrethrum var. *depressus*, also known as mat daisy or Mount Atlas daisy, is cultivated as a spring – blooming, low – water ornamental. *Anacyclus depressus* is occasionally considered to be a separate species. It produces single white flowers that resemble daisies and mats of ferny, grey – green leaves. It can flourish in a rock garden or an alpine environment. It received the Award of Garden Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society.



The preparation of Land

In the months of May and June, the ground must be readied.

- Proper soil treatment, such as better drying and pulverisation of the soil.
- Manure from cow dung should be blended.
- Prepare beds or a simple pan (as per planning of plantation).
- Irrigation systems determine how far apart the beds are.
- Before planting the planting material, the ground should be thoroughly watered.

Sowing of Akarkara

The sowing of Akarkara starts in the month of August.

Maintenance

- The necessary element must be provided
- Deficiencies of any kind should be found and treated right away.
- Crop weeds must be removed in order to free it from weeds, which should be done manually by workers.
- A few unique techniques are practised and can be seen via training or regular visits.
- The crucial first three to four months after sowing require special attention.

Maturing of the Crop

- Flower – Flowering begins two to three months after sowing, and mature flowers are collected.
- Root – In the month of February-March.

Harvesting of the Crop

- Gently remove mature flower buds once the Akarkara plant has begun to flower, which usually takes two to three months. Fresh flower buds have a crimson tip and a yellowish body. After the plant begins to bloom, many blooms are produced ; harvest them as needed. After that, dry it properly using the right techniques.
- The root should be pulled up and dried when the crop cycle is finished.

Available Akarkara Content

- Indian Akarkara seeds
- Indian Akarkara Plant
- Indian Akarkara Flowers
- Indian Akarkara Dry Roots
- Irani Akarkara Seeds
- Irani Akarkara Flowers
- Irani Akarkara Dry Roots

Specification

Characters	<i>Spilanthes acmellasyn. S. paniculata</i>	<i>Spilanthes calva</i>
Plant	Annual erect or ascending stout herbs, 20-50 cm high.	Annual erect or ascending herbs, 15-40 cm high.
Leaves	Opposite, petiolate, broadly ovate, narrowed at base, acute or obtuse at apex.	Opposite, petioled, ovate, acute, subcrenate at margins.
Heads	In axillary and terminal panicles; Involucral bracts 2-seriate; Ray florets few, in conspicuous; Disc florets companulate, Achenes dorsally compressed, black.	Ovoid, usually solitary; Involucral bracts ovate, acute; Ray florets absent; Disc-florets yellow; Achenes dark brown.
Flowering and Fruits	March-April.	November to December.



EXPENDITURE

Distance (in acre)	Seeds kit in acre	Cost of seeds kit	Fertilizer	Cost of cultivation
2*1 ft	3 kg	7500/-	5000 /-	12,500 /-
Total Expenses: 12,500 /-				

INCOME & YIELD

Income of month	Total yellow flowers	Company buy-back of yellow flowers	Total	Total Dry roots	Company buy-back of dry roots	Total
In 6th month	200 kg	80 rs. kg	200*80 = 16,000 /-	300 kg	50 rs. kg	300*50 = 15,000 /-
Total income: 16,000 + 15,000 = 31,000/-						

MONOGRAPH OF AKARKARA

Drug Description in Shanakht and Mahiyt (Unani identification) : Ibn Baitar asserts that it is a plant root. The stems and flowers of the plant are yellow, but according to Hakeem Momim Khan, they are actually pinkish white in colour. All parts of the plant resemble the white flowering chamomile. The root is almost cylindrical, 1-2 inches thick, and 2-4 inches long. On the outside, it is brown, wrinkled, tapering, and occasionally crowned with a tuft of white hairs. It is also easy to break, with a distinctive smell and pungent taste.

Two different types of Aqer Qerha are mentioned in Unani literature ; one of them is referred to as **Ud-el Qarah – Jabli**, by **Dioscorides** and has the Greek name “**Qoriyoon**” or “**foriyoon**” ; the other is a drug that morphologically resembles **Souf (Foeniculum Vulgaris)** and **Soya (Anethum sowa)** plants. This large plant which is around the height of a person and has yellow umbelliferous flowers, also bears fruits. The root is almost one balish in length and one finger wide.

This plant, which is known as *Ud el Qarah Jabli* in Damask and is widely distributed in Sham, shares some traits with the original Aqer Qerha, but it is not the same plant. The plant called Aqer Qerha also known in Berber as Taghendast, Indesit, Gendass, and Igneous, is the source of the wild variation known as *Ud el Qarha maghrabi*.

Part Used : Roots

Choice : The ideal pellitory to use for up to seven years is bitter, irritating to the tongue, thick as a finger, and inwardly white – looking.

Temperature : It is hot and dry in the 3rd degree. But Ibn Rushd and Damashki considered in Har in 4th degree.

Dosage (Miqdar Khurak) : The dosage of Medicine prescribed by various Unani doctors is 1 gm and 2.5 – 3.5 gm.

MORPHOLOGY

A perennial plant that creeps, has many branches, is brown in colour, and tastes unpleasant.

- **Root** – Root length ranges from 7 to 10 cm. It’s interesting to note that the root’s potency is preserved for a period of a seven years.
- **Leaves** – Tiny, like Icapittha leaves.
- **Flowers** – Flowers have a rounded form and bloom in the summer.
Petals – White, pink, yellowish on the upper side.
- **Fruits** – Oval – shaped, Shallow.

The perennial plant *A. Pyrethrum* is a member of the Asteraceae family. It is a plant that grows from the ground to a height of 40 to 60 cm and is distinguished by its numerous small, simple branching stems that bear pubescent, finely cut leaves. White Ray florets on the inside and purple petals make up its yellow – heart flowers. The roots are long, thick, and fibrous, with a brown outside and a white interior. Every fruit, or achene, is bald or has a weak crown [4,9,10]. A species blooming period is from May through August.

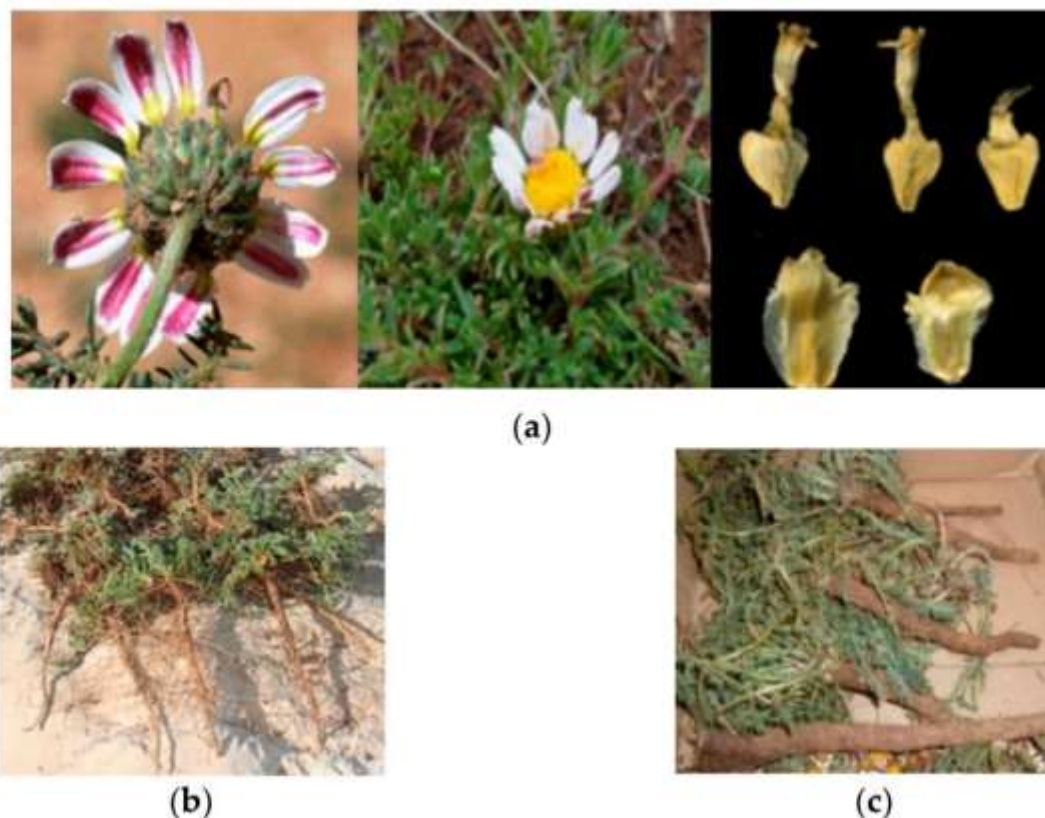


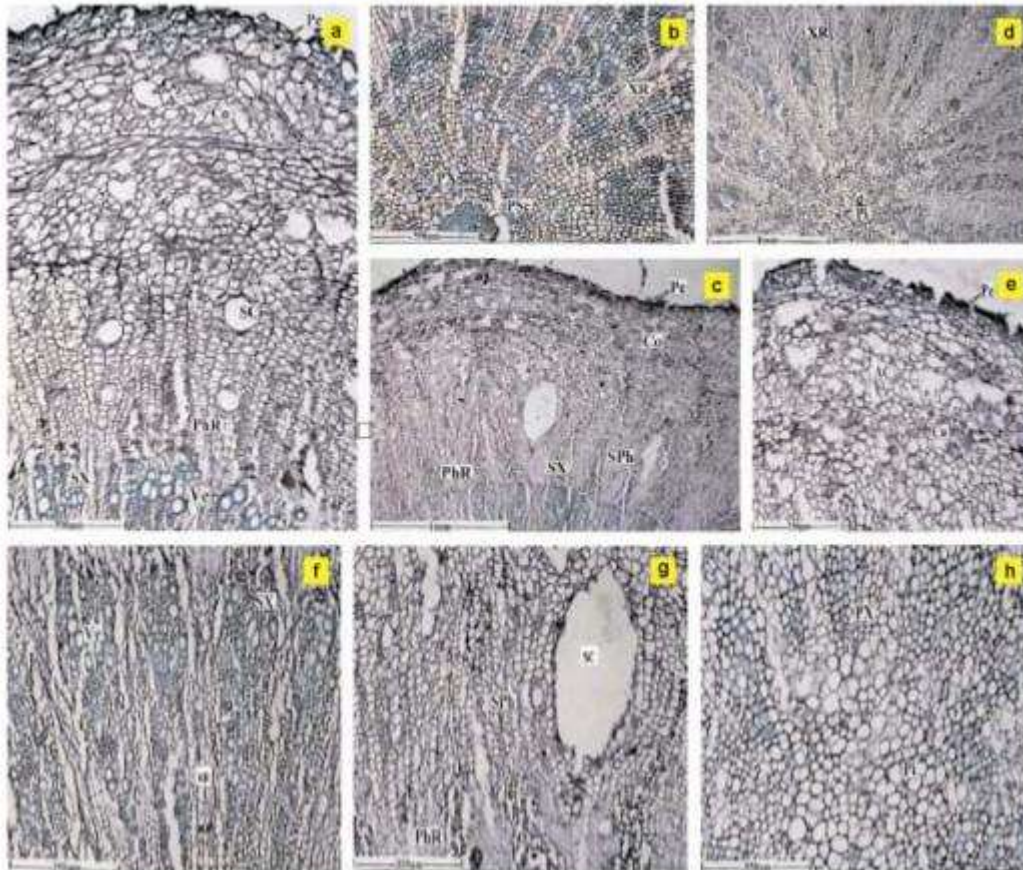
Figure 1. Morphological appearance: Flowers, ray florets and achene of *A. pyrethrum* (a), *A. pyrethrum* var. *depressus* 'Tigendast' roots (b) and *A. Pyrethrum* var. *Pyrethrum* 'Igendas' roots (c).

MICROSCOPY

Transverse section of root

The transverse section, magnified, shows a beautiful radiate structure with many yellow or brown oleoresin glands scattered, several layers of tangentially slatted Cork cells composed of thick sub-sized walls and devoid of any cell contents, and some stone cells are also found in outer bark. Microscopically, the cortical portion of the root is remarkable due to its suberous layer, which is partly made up of sclerenchyma (thick walled cells,) The inner side of the cork cambium produced a few layers of parenchyma cells that make up the secondary cortex, followed by a single layer of endodermis, which is how the periderm develops exogenously. The majority of parenchymatous cells are packed with inulin in the form of spherical granules or irregular masses that range in diameter from 0.01 to 0.1 mm and are unaffected by the presence of iodine. The majority of the stellar region is now occupied by radiating secondary xylem in distinct strands, with a few layers of secondary phloem covering the outside. About 25-30 strands of secondary xylem are visible in older roots. The majority of the vessels are in tangential bands, and the fibres are located in small groups near the vessels. The parenchyma cell of the phloem xylem ray and pith area is filled with crystals of all shapes and sizes.

The root's surface is rough and it is thick. It gradually becomes thinner at the base after being thicker at the top. The thin, less defined superficial periderm with three to four layers of rectangular suberised cells makes up the tapering basal section. A large area of parenchymatous cortex, which is located inside the periderm, contains cells of varying sizes, shapes, and orientations. The cortex slowly changes into a broad secondary phloem. Phloem elements are squeezed and collapsed at the outer region of the phloem, resulting in thin, black tangential streaks. Wide, circular lysigenous secretory channels are widely dispersed throughout the phloem tissue, and the phloem components are intact and arranged in radial files in the inner section. The canals have a diameter of up to 100 metres. The phloem and xylem zones are wider in the thicker top part. Both the lower and higher sections of the root-stalk have identical phloem tissues. Secondary xylem is distinctive and distinctive. These are a number of long, thin-radiating, parenchymatous ray-like segments of xylem that are spaced apart from one another. The xylem radii are constrictive near the cube and gradually enlarge away from it.

Plate1-

T. S. of *Anacyclus pyrethrum* root: **a**-T.S. of root – showing periderm and secondary phloem, **b**-T.S of root–through upper thick part: periderm and secondary phloem, **c**-T.S of root – pith and secondary xylem, **d**-T.S. of root – secondary xylem and central sclerotic pith, **e**-T.S of Periderm and Cortex – Enlarged, **f**-T.S of Secondary Phloem - Enlarged, **g**-T.S of Segments Secondary Xylem – Enlarged, **h**-T.S of Pith and Primary Xylem – Enlarged.

Powder Microscopy

The following components are visible upon microscopic examination of the root material preparations in powder and macerates :

- (i) Vessel elements : Bundles of vessels or single vessel components can both be viewed. Scalariform lateral wall thickenings are present in the vessels. Several vessel components are long, slender, and have pronounced tails. The vessel components are 40 metres broad and 190 metres long. The elements of the tailed vessel are 260 m long and 20 m wide.
- (ii) Secretory canals : The powder contains several long, thin, unbranched, non – separate secretory channels. They are either whole or divided into little units and are heavily pigmented. The canals are five metres thick and several metres long.
- (iii) Periderm tissue : The powder frequently contains large fragments of periderm. The thin layer of parenchyma cells that make up the tissue pieces are arranged in uniform, parallel rows.

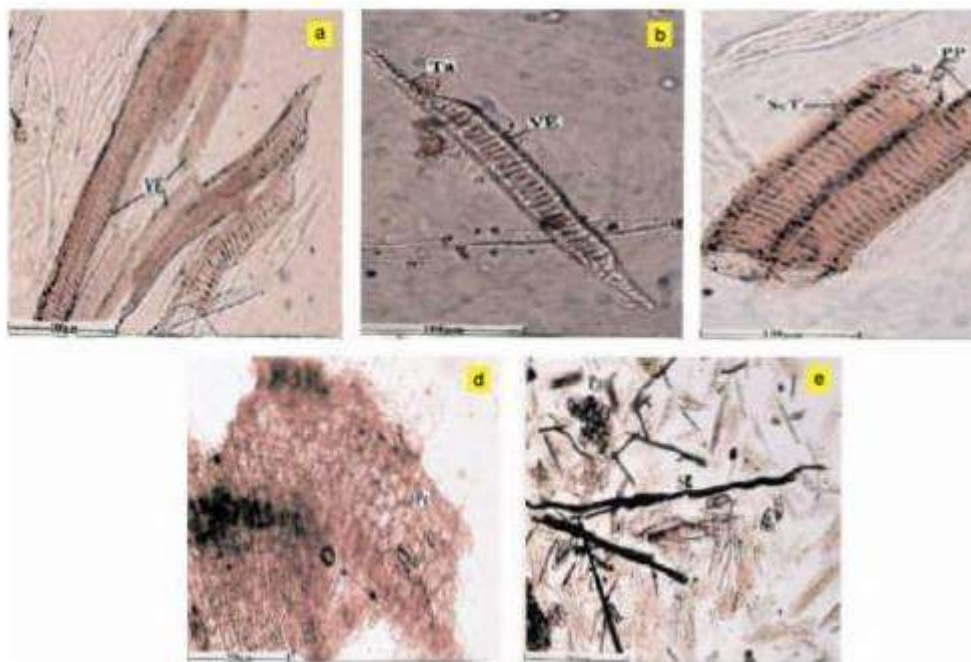
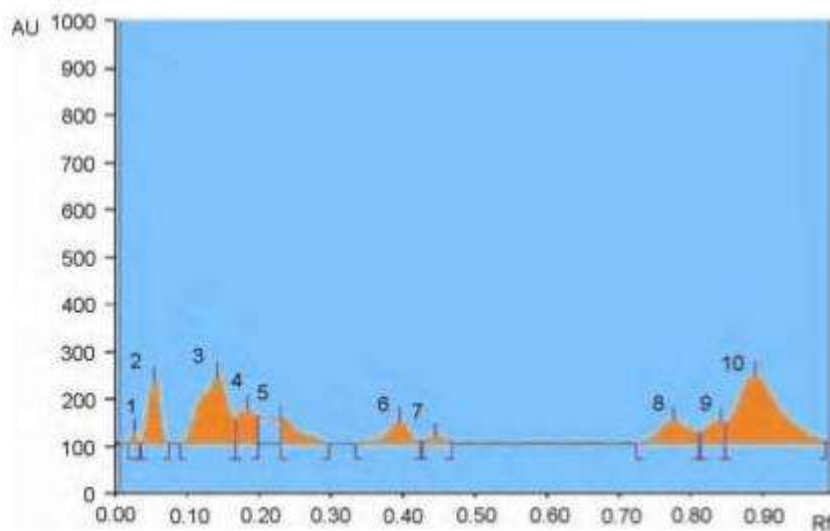


Plate 2-Powder microscopy of *Anacyclus pyrethrum* root: a-Bundle of vessels, b-A single tailed vessel element, c-Cylindrical tailless vessel element, d-Secretory canals – Isolated and scattered in the powder, e-Periderm tissue – A fragment.

Plate



3 - HPTLC profile of alcohol extract of *Anacyclus pyrethrum* root.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF AQER QERHA

The agar well diffusion method was used to assess the antibacterial activity of aqueous extract of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, *Azadirachta indica* (Neem), *Mentha piperita*, and *Psidium guajava* against the test organism *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis* and *Escherichia coli*.

The sensitivity and resistance of the test organism to the developed mouthwash were examined after the extracts were taken in various dilutions and inoculated against test organisms in Nutrient agar. The extracts were diluted because of their efficacy.

FORMULATION OF HERBAL MOUTHWASH

The formula listed in the table was used to make the herbal mouthwash. A 1 % w/v solution of salt in sterile water was prepared to create salt solution. The extracted elements are then combined in a certain ratio.



Table 1 : Formulation of Herbal Mouthwash

S. No	Ingredients	Botanical Name	Plant Part	Functions	Percentage
1	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Bark, stem	Antimicrobial	20%
2	Akarkara	<i>Anacyclus pyrethrum</i>	Root	Analgesic & Anti-inflammatory	20%
3	Gauva	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Leaf	Anti-oxidant	20%
4	Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	Leaf	Inhibit biofilm formation, freshen breathe	20%
5	Liquorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza Glabara</i>	Root	Sweetener, demulscent	10%
6	Salt		-	Osmolytic presevative	10%
7	Sodium Benzoate	-	-	Presevative	0.2%

Evaluation Parameters of Herbal Mouthwash

- ❖ **Colour and Odour** – Visual examination was used to test physical characteristics including colour and smell.
- ❖ **pH** – A digital pH metre was used to determine the pH of the produced mouthwash. A standard buffer solution was used to calibrate the pH metre. One millilitre of mouthwash was weighed, dissolved in fifty millilitres of distilled water, and its pH was measured.
- ❖ **Test for microbial growth in formulated mouthwash** : By using the streak plate approach, produced mouthwash was inoculated in the agar media plates while a control was made. The plates were put in the incubator, where they would stay for 24 hours at 37 °C. Plants were removed after the incubation time and examined for microbial development by comparing them to the control.
- ❖ **Stability Studies** : Any Pharmaceutical product's Formulation and preparation are lacking without adequate stability assessments of the finished product. This is carried out to assess the prepared product's physical and chemical stability and consequently it's safety. Accelerated stability tests, where the product is subjected to elevated temperature as per the ICH guideline, are a general method for forecasting the stability of any product. For a period of 3 months, a short – term accelerated stability assessment of the product formulations was conducted. The samples were kept between 3 and 5 degrees Celsius, at a relative humidity of 60 % at 250 degrees Celsius, and at 75 % at 400 degrees Celsius. Finally, samples preserved for an expedited research were taken out and examined every month.

RESULT

The compositions pH was discovered to be 6.1. This pH range of the formulations is appropriate for oral diseases because the skin has an acidic pH of roughly 5.5. Heavy metals were discovered to be absent from the formulations. In contrast to other products on the market, this mouthwash is made entirely from herbs without the use of any alcohol or other ingredients.

When used in mouthwash along with regular brushing and flossing, Antimicrobial components like Neem, Akarkara, and other vital plant extracts have been shown to reduce plaque and gingivitis. The findings demonstrated the high Antibacterial activity of the herbal mouthwash and the ability of the current product to inhibit bacterial development in the oral cavity. Oral microbial burden and oral illnesses are known to be related.

Table 2. Results of stability study of herbal mouthwash

TEMPERATURE	EVALUATION PARAMETERS	OBSERVATION (Months)			
		0	1	2	3
3 – 5°C	Visual Appearance	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown
	Phase Separation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Homogeneity	Good	Good	Good	Good
Room Temperature (25°C RH=60%)	Visual Appearance	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown
	Phase Separation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Homogeneity	Good	Good	Good	Good
40°C±2°C RH=75%	Visual Appearance	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown
	Phase Separation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Homogeneity	Good	Good	Good	Good

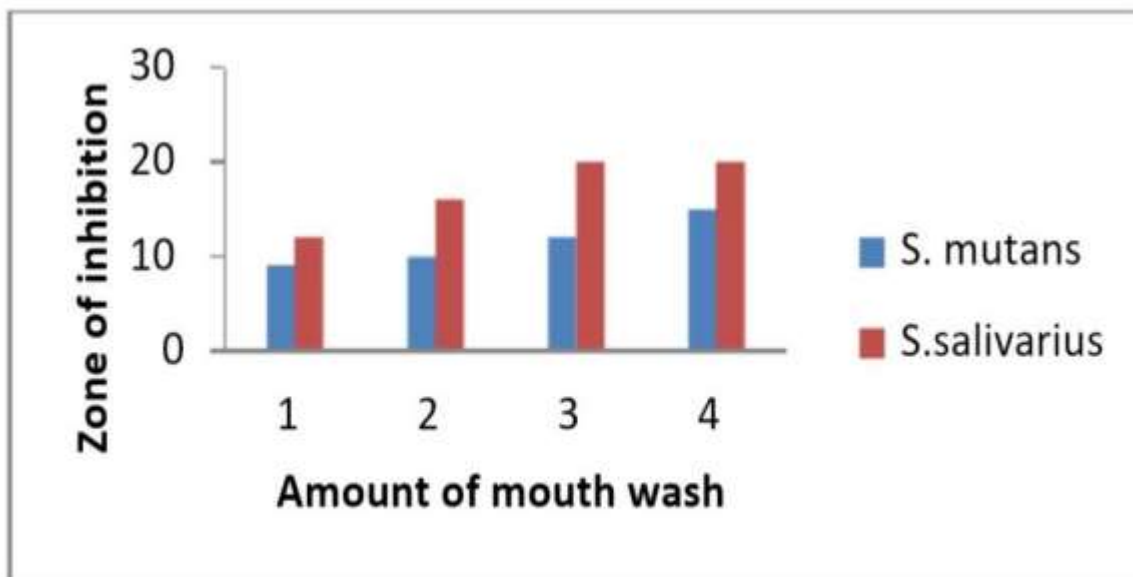


Fig. 1. Result of agar well diffusion antibacterial assay

CLINICAL USES OF AQER QERHA

1) Traditional External Uses Of Aqer Qerha –

- Dantasula (Toothache) : In cases of Dantasula, tooth powder made from the roots of Akarkara and Karpura (Cinnamomum camphora) is employed.
- Akarkara is massaged into hemiplegia and neurological debility while using oil.
- Gargling with an Akarkara root decoction can treat tonsillitis and dental cavities.
- Externally, Akarkara is utilised for absorption and Dara. When Akarkara is applied, the skin becomes red and boils develop.
- Akarkara is applied externally to treat Shool (as it has Analgesic properties).
- Its Nasya is prescribed for colds and persistent rhinitis.
- In the Unani System of Medicine, numerous aphrodisiac formulas are made with Akarkara.



2) Traditional Internal Uses Of Aqer Qerha

- Apasmara (Epilepsy) : Kwatha (Decoction) of Akarkara and Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri) is particularly effective in treating Epilepsy in Apasmara (Epilepsy).
- Internal use of Akarkara is used to treat a variety of Vataja problems.
- A modest dose of Akarkara stimulates hunger in Pittakshaya and indigestion.
- The heart rate goes up.
- Akarkara is effective in treating STDs and inflammatory illness.
- Helpful for voice hoarseness and cough. Similar to the Acorus calamus, it is also employed in youngsters.
- It helps in diabetes.
- Akarkara is highly helpful for impotence brought on by nerve weakness, or avrishyata.
- Akarkara is a rejuvenator used for kaphaja diseases.

Benefits of Akarkara in Diabetes

- In diabetic animal models, oral administration of the root extract of Akarkara was helpful in lowering elevated blood glucose levels.
- In research on animals, Akarkara might be beneficial for treating diabetes.
- To make it a commonly used anti – diabetes drug, additional human trails awaited.

Benefits of Akarkara on Central Nervous System (CNS)

- In animal trials, Akarkara root extract significantly reduced depressive symptoms.
- Animal studies using Akarkara also demonstrated its effects as a muscle relaxant.
- By raising the levels of Cholinesterase enzyme in the brain, the extract of Akarkara improved cognitive functions and improved memory.
- Akarkara extract also exhibited anticonvulsant properties.
- In an animal model of seizures, the extract decreased oxidative stress and seizures linked to cognitive impairment. Animal studies have verified Akarkara’s CNS effects.
- However, experiments are still needed to confirm the same activity in humans.

Benefits of Akarkara for Immunity

- In rat models, Akarkara extract exhibited immunostimulatory action.
- Both the humoral and cellular components of immunity significantly improved.
- The findings point to Akarkara’s potential utility as an immunomodulator in the Ayurvedic medical system.

Benefits of Akarkara in Wound Healing

- Rat’s improved wound diameter demonstrated the effectiveness of the Akarkara plant extract in Wound Healing.
- The Antibacterial quality of Akarkara may be responsible for its wound – healing abilities.
- The anti – inflammatory properties of Akarkara may potentially contribute to the benefit of wound healing.

Benefits of Akarkara in Digestion

Akarara encourages the production of saliva and other digestive enzymes, which helps ensure a healthy digestion. Additionally, it enhances digestion and alleviates indigestion. The remarkable therapeutic plant Akarkara is frequently only recognised as a spice. However the Akarkara has a wide range of applications and health advantages. It is therefore time for us to utilise this herb’s full potential for the benefit of our health.

Work as a Brain Tonic : Akarkara boots memory and functions as a brain tonic. Due to its neuroprotective and anticonvulsant characteristics, it aids in regulating Epilepsy.

Enhances Immunity : This substance boots immunity and reduces inflammation.

Encourages Saliva Secretion: The roots are frequently used to alleviate toothache and encourage saliva secretion. Chewing them helps prevent mouth and throat dryness.

Improves Respiratory Health: The plant is used to treat chronic catarrh, pyorrhoea, the common cold, headache, persistent colds, tonsillitis, sore throat and congestion.

RECOMMENDED DOSAGE OF AKARKARA

- Akarkara Capsule - 1-2 capsules of the Akarkara capsules once or twice daily.
- Akarkara Powder - 2-4 pinches of Akarkara powder, once or twice daily.

HOW TO USE AKARKARA

1. Akarkara Capsule

- a. Consume 1 -2 Akarkara capsules.



- b. Consume once or twice daily after meals with plain water.
2. Akarkara Powder
- a. Take 2-4 pinches of the powdered Akarkara .
- b. Consume once or twice a day after meals with plain water or honey.

Adverse Effects Of Aqer Qerha

If the herb is taken in excess, it might cause trembling, excessive salivation, excessive nerve stimulation, and even unconsciousness.

RECENT RESEARCH ON AQER QERHA

- *Anacyclus pyrethrum*'s impact on healthy and chemically inhibited immune systems was investigated in vivo. Following a twofold increase in extract dosage, immunostimulatory activity doubled. The humoral component of the immunity showed a large improvement, while the cellular components of the immunity showed a highly significant change. The findings thus give credence to the use of *Anacyclus pyrethrum* in the Ayurvedic medical system as an immunomodulator and adaptogen. Chauhan NS, Sharma V, Thakur M, and Dixit VK. The immunomodulatory properties of petroleum, another *Anacyclus pyrethrum* extract. 2010 November ; 48 (11):1247-54 in Pharm Biol.
- *Anacyclus pyrethrum*'s neuropharmacological profile was examined in a study. The CNS activity of the ethanolic extract of Akarakarbha was examined in this study to assess the sedative, muscle – relaxant, Nootropic, and antidepressant properties in rats, according to the study. Darwin, C. R., Sujith, K. and Suba V. (2011). *Anacyclus pyrethrum* ethanolic extract's neuropharmacological profile in albino Wistar rats.
- An investigation of Akarakarbha's antipyretic properties was conducted. First, rats were given 1 mg /kg of intra – peritoneal yeast to produce pyrexia. Then, an intraperitoneal injection of an ethanolic extract of Akarakarbha at a dosage of 1000mg /kg is given. This study found that the usual medication, paracetamol, and the *Anacyclus pyrethrum* extract were quite similar. *Anacyclus pyrethrum*'s acute study was also conducted in this investigation, and its maximum fatal dosage of 2g /kg was discovered. DC, P., and P. Kirtana (2014). *Anacyclus* ethanolic extract antipyretic effect study.
- *Anacyclus pyrethrum* was the subject of a study to assess its aphrodisiac and reproductive properties. For evaluation, an aqueous extract of Akarkara's root was used. The fructose content of seminal vesicles in rats was measured. On albino rats, it was discovered that the fructose level and sperm count were dramatically enhanced after using an aqueous extract of the roots. It was also discovered that albino rat's sexual behaviour had improved. V. Sharma, M. Thakur, N. S. Chauhan, and V. K. Dixit (2009). *Anacyclus pyrethrum* DC was tested for its anabolic, Aphrodisiac and reproductive effects on male rats. Pharmaceutical company Scientia, 77,97 – 110.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Aqer Qerha is a well known Medicinal plant that is widely utilised in tropical nations, especially India, to treat neurological diseases. There are various advantageous uses for it, some of which have been experimentally shown, and efforts have been undertaken to identify potential active ingredients and their mechanism of action, opening up new avenues for clinical trials. The current review had compiled all of the information that Unani Attiba had extensively described in their priceless old classical work. The extensive material that is already accessible on Aqer Qerha will support future studies of this plant.

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