AYURVEDIC COLD AND COUGH SYRUP

Addvija Medhekar¹, Sanket Bendre², Manas Nagaraj³, Rohan Ashra⁴, Astutosh Sabale⁵, Pratiksha Ghundre⁶, Kunal Chandak⁷

Prof. Vivek Nagnath⁸

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 Department of Engineering, Sciences and Humanities

Vishwakarma Institute of Technology, Pune (India)

ABSTRACT

Nyctanthes arbor-tristis (Parijat) leaves have really good health supporting properties.

Their all beneficial essence is extracted in this syrup, making it for medicinal use. Its impression starts with its colour and smell. Ocimumtenniflorum (Tulsi)), Dry Ginger powder, Cinnamon powder, Honey and Licorice powder are also the constituents used in the syrup as they also have medicinal uses.

It is basically an ayurvedic medicine as its historical roots are from India. Now-a-days people are moving towards Ayurvedic treatments rather than homeopathy and allopathy treatments as Ayurvedic medicines have less side-effects towards the body. So, in short Ayurvedic Cold and Cough Syrup has less side-effects towards body as it is prepared naturally without adding any harmful chemicals that may effect on other body parts^[1]. This stands as a convenient method.

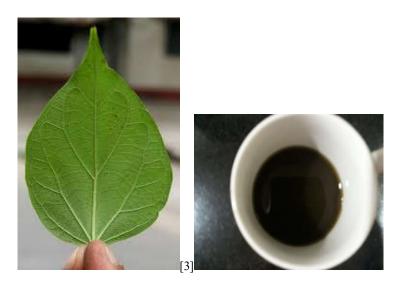
Keywords- Ayurvedic, Cinnamon powder, Ocimumtenniflorum (Tulsi), Licorice, Medicinal, Naturally, Nyctanthes arbor-tristis (Parijat).

I.INTRODUCTION

Ayurvedic Cold and Cough Syrup is an ancient Cold and Cough Syrup used in India. This research started with the question of how can we make something natural and less harmful to the body. After a lot surfing we concluded the leaves of parijat as main constituent. Nyctanthes arbor-tristis leaves were chosen as it consists of all qualities we needed. It is very less toxic.

II.PROCEDURE

- 1. Boil the 2 to 3 cups of water for 10 to 15 minutes.
- 2. Put 9 to 10 leaves of Nactanthes arbor-tristis in the boiling water along with 4 to 5 leaves of Tulsi, 2 sticks of Cinnamon and 1 teaspoon of Licorice powder.
- 3. Boil the mixture for 5 to 7 minutes until the extract of the ingredients mixes with water.
- 4. Filter the mixture with the help of a strainer.
- 5. Let the mixture cool down and then add honey. (If needed).



III. BENIFITS

- 1. D-mannitol: It is a type of sugar alcohol which is used in medication. It helps in relieving pressure in the eye.Formula $(C_6H_{14}O_6)^{[1]}$
- 2. B-sitosterol: It has potential to reduce blood cholesterol level. Formula(C₂₉H₅₀O)
- 3. FlavanolGlycosites: It has ability to block bacterial and viral adhesion, basically it is a drug and also activates metabolism.
- 4. Astraglin: It prevents the infection caused by protozoal organism. Formula(C₂₁H₂₀O₁₁)
- 5. Nicotifloring: It reduces cerebral damage and upregulates theendothelial cells. Formula(C₂₇H₃₀O₁₅)
- Olcanolic acid: It is a major protector of cells againstoxidative and electrophile stress. It is a powerful Inhibitor of cellular inflammatory process. formula(C₃₀H₄₈O₃)
- 7. nycthantic acid: It also works like olcanolic acid. Formula (C₃₀H₄₈O₂)
- Tannic acid: It accelerates blood clotting, reduces bloodpressure, produces liver necrosis and modulatesimmune-responses. Formula(C₇₆H₅₂O₄₆)
- Ascorbic acid: Ascorbic acid contains Vitamin –C and Vitamin-E which helps body absorb iron needed for redblood cell production. Formula(C₆H₈O₆)
- 10. Methyl Salicylate: reduces joint and muscular pain causing relaxation to the body.
- 11. An amorphous resin: Increases the solubility and enhances calcium. Also strengthens the connective tissues.
- 12. Trace of volatile oil: It prevents vomiting and Musca. It has antimicrobial, antifungal and antioxidant properties.
- 13. An amorphous glycoside: It helps to reduce headache. And controls body temperature.
- 14. Carotone : It is a precursor of vitamin A. It helps to keep heathy skin, mucus membranes, immune system and goo eye health. Formula($C_{40}H_{56}$)
- 15. Friedeline: It increases vascular permeability. Formula(C₃₀H₅₀O)
- Lupal: It is a antiprotozoal, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory. It has chemo preventive properties.
 Formula(C₃₀H₅₀O)

- 17. Mannitol: Increases urine production, helps to keep the kidneys from shutting down and also speeds up elimination of certain toxic substances in the body. Formula(C₆H₁₄O₆)
- 18. Glucose: Glucose is a source of energy and all the cells and organs in your body need glucose to function properly.
- 19. Fructose: It is metabolized by insulin independent pathway in the liver, intestinal walls, kidney and edipose. Formula(C₆H₁₂O₆)
- Benzoic acid: It cures viral and bacterial diseases, it was used as an expectorant, analgesic and antiseptic in early 20th century.
- 21. Iridoid glycosides: One of the most powerful properties of iridoids is their antioxidant power. We use it in green tea
- 22. Ginger: possible health benefits include relieving nausea, loss of appetite, motion sickness and pain.
- 23. Cinnamon: People use cinnamon as supplement to treat problems with digestive system, diabetes, loss of appetite. It is also used for bronchitis
- 24. Licorice powder: helps relieve sore throat, bronchitis, cough and infections caused by bacteria or virus.
- 25. Clove: Clove essential oil can help treat infections.
- 26. Water: used in experiment as a solvent. It has essential minerals also.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

- Brownish liquid in colour
- Contain all the chemicals to cure cold and cough
- Odorless and mildly bitter in taste

V. CONCLUSION

It can be used worldwide as a cold and cough syrup as it is made by naturally and scarcely available

ingredients. This converges to a syrup that has far less side effects than existing syrups. It can be stored for at least six months without using food grade preservatives.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

we sincerely thank Prof Vivek S. Nagnath for his invaluable and unmatched support throughout the course of this project

The project would not have been possible without Prof. Vivek S. Nagnath's guidance and expertise

We would also like to thank Vishwakarma Institute of Technology for providing us with the opportunity to proceed with the project. Vishwakarma Institute of Technology also provides us with the right environment to complete this project.

VII. REFERENCE

[1]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyctanthes_arbor-tristis\

[2]https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4435438/

[3]https://www.google.co.in/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Fupload.wikimedia.org%2Fwikipedia%2Fcommons%2F2%2F2d%2FUnderside_of_a_leaf_of_the_Parijat_plant_%2528Nyctanthesarbor-tristis%2529%252C Kolkata%252C India -

_20070130.jpg&imgrefurl=https%3A%2F%2Fte.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2F%25E0%25B0%25A6 %25E0%25B0%25B0%25E0%25B1%258D%25E0%25B0%25A4%25E0%25B1%258D%25E0% 25B0%25B0%25E0%25B0%25B0%2582%3AUnderside_of_a_leaf_of_the_Parijat_plant_(Nyctanthes_a rbor-tristis)%2C_Kolkata%2C_India_-

_20070130.jpg&docid=jMJIUH5cZvjdNM&tbnid=xiu9HtYNN7ebjM%3A&vet=10ahUKEwjsnaG2o 8ndAhVQdt4KHf_5BLgQMwhBKAlwAg..i&w=351&h=600&bih=613&biw=1366&q=parijat%20leav es&ved=0ahUKEwjsnaG2o8ndAhVQdt4KHf_5BLgQMwhBKAlwAg&iact=mrc&uact=8