WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
ISSN 2278 – 4357 Impact Factor 8.485
Volume 15, Issue 3, 31-42 Review Article Coden USA: WJPPAJ

CEDRUS DEODARA ROXB. (*DEVDARU*): A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF ITS BOTANICAL IDENTITY, PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES, AND THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS

Anjali Tewari[1]*, Dr. Pallavi Varshney[2], Dr. Pooja Nautiyal[3]

*[1]3rd Year Pg Scholar, P.G. Department of Dravyaguna, Himalayiya Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Fatehpur Tanda, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

[2]Professor & HOD, Department of Dravyaguna, Himalayiya Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Fatehpur Tanda, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

[3]Associate Professor, Department of Dravyaguna, Himalayiya Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Fatehpur Tanda, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

Article Received on 30 Jan. 2026,
Article Revised on 20 Feb. 2026,
Article Published on 01 March 2026,

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18809973

***Corresponding Author**

Anjali Tewari

3rd Year Pg Scholar, P.G. Department of Dravyaguna, Himalayiya Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Fatehpur Tanda, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

How to cite this Article: Anjali Tewari[1]*, Dr. Pallavi Varshney[2], Dr. Pooja Nautiyal[3] (2026). Cedrus deodara roxb. (devdaru): a comprehensive review of its botanical identity, pharmacological activities, and therapeutic applications. World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 15(3), 31–42.
This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

ABSTRACT

Cedrus deodara (Roxb.), commonly referred to as *Devdaru (Cedrus deodara* Roxb.), is a sacred Himalayan conifer deeply venerated in Hindu tradition and widely recognized for its medicinal value. In Ayurvedic practice, various parts of the tree including its bark, heartwood, fruit, and seeds have long been employed to manage conditions such as arthritis, respiratory ailments, dermatological disorders, and digestive disturbances. This review critically examines the phytochemical composition, pharmacological activities, and therapeutic applications of *Devdaru (Cedrus deodara* Roxb.). Its medicinal efficacy is primarily attributed to a rich array of bioactive compounds, notably terpenoids, flavonoids, and essential oils, which demonstrate anticancer, antimicrobial, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and neuroprotective properties. Ethnopharmacological records reveal its use across diverse regions, with traditional healers applying it in the treatment of more than forty distinct diseases. However, despite its widespread application, the underlying biochemical mechanisms remain insufficiently understood, highlighting the need for rigorous

investigation through clinical trials and experimental models. This paper advocates for deeper scientific inquiry into *Cedrus deodara*, emphasizing its therapeutic promise and the importance of validating its traditional uses through modern research.

INTRODUCTION

In the rich pharmacopeia of Ayurvedic medicine, *Devadaru* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.), often referred to as the "Tree of the Gods," holds a place of profound reverence. Native to the Himalayan ranges including Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh this majestic evergreen conifer is not only sacred in Hindu tradition but also deeply embedded in classical Ayurvedic texts such as the *Charaka Samhita* and *Sushruta Samhita*. The name *Devadaru (Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) itself reflects its divine stature: "*Deva*" meaning God or divine, and "*Daru*" meaning tree or wood.

Traditionally, *Devadaru* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) has been employed to treat a wide spectrum of ailments, particularly those associated with aggravated *Vata* and *Kapha* doshas. Its bitter and astringent taste (*Tikta, Kashaya*), hot potency (*Ushna Virya*), and light (*Laghu*), unctuous (*Snigdha*) qualities make it especially effective in managing conditions such as joint pain, inflammation, respiratory disorders (*Kasa*, *Shwasa*), skin diseases (*Kushtha*), and fevers (*Jwara*). Classical texts also highlight its dual utility, externally for reducing swelling and soothing painful joints, and internally for purifying the tissues, eliminating *Ama* (toxins), and restoring systemic balance.

Despite its extensive traditional use and cultural significance, *Devadaru* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) remains relatively underexplored in contemporary biomedical research. Preliminary studies suggest that its therapeutic potential may be attributed to a rich profile of bioactive compounds particularly terpenoids, flavonoids, and essential oils which exhibit anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, analgesic, and neuroprotective properties. However, the mechanistic understanding of these effects is still limited.

This review aims to bridge the gap between ancient Ayurvedic wisdom and modern pharmacological science by critically examining the botanical characteristics, traditional applications, phytochemical constituents, and emerging therapeutic insights related to *Cedrus deodara*. In doing so, it seeks to illuminate the relevance of this sacred tree in addressing contemporary health challenges through natural and holistic means.

Classification

1. Kingdom: Plantae
2. Phylum: Tracheophyta
3. Division: Pinophyta
4. Class: Pinopsida
5. Order: Pinales
6. Family: Pinaceae
7. Genus: Cedrus
8. Species: Deodara

Vernacular names[1]

1. Hindi- Devdaar, Diar, Diyar
2. English- Deodar, Himalaya cedar
3. Sanskrit- Devdaru, Amara, Devahvaya
4. Gujarati- Devdaar
5. Marathi- Deodar
6. Malayalam- Devadaru, Devadaram, Devataram
7. Kannada- Bhadradarru, Daevadaaru, Gunduguragi
8. Marathi- Devadaru, Ewadar

The drug deodara has been classified under various Varga by Acharyas

SN	***Samhita / Nighantu***	***Varga / Gana***
1.	*Charak Samhita*[2]	*Anuvasanopag Mahakashaya, Sthanyashodhan Varga, Katu Skandha*
2.	*Shushrut Samhita*[3]	*Vata Sansamana*
3.	*Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*[4]	*Karpuradi Varga*
4.	*Dhanvantari Nighantu*[5]	*Gudhuchyadi Varga*
5.	*Kaideva Nighantu*[6]	*Aushadhi Varga*
6.	*Nighantu Aadharsha*[7]	*Devdarvadi Varga*
7.	*Saligram Nighantu*[8]	*Karpuradi Varga*
8.	*Raj Nighantu*[9]	*Chandanadi Varga*

Botanical Description[10]- *Devdaru* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) is a tall, evergreen, and attractive tree that can grow up to about 80 meters high, with a trunk nearly 15 meters around. It has wide-spreading branches and dense, dark green foliage.

The leaves are needle-like, measuring about 2.5 to 4 cm in length. They are three-sided and grow in clusters at the tips of small branchlets.

The wood of *Devdaru* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) is strong, naturally oily, and has a pleasant aroma. The heartwood appears light yellowish-brown to brown, while the outer sapwood is whitish.

Both male and female cones grow on the same tree. The male cones are numerous, upright, and cylindrical, about 5–12 cm long, and appear at the ends of leafy branchlets. The female cones are single, barrel-shaped, and grow at the tips of short shoots.

The seeds are small, winged, and about 6 mm long. They are pale brown, with a triangular, rounded wing measuring around 2.5 cm across.

Rasapanchaka

		Ra. Ni.	Dh. Ni.	Bh. Ni.	Kai.Ni.	Sho.Ni.
Rasa	*Madhura*					
	Amla					
	Lavan					
	Katu			+	+	
	Tikta	+	+		+	+
	Kashaya					
Guna	*Snigdha*		+	+	+	
	Ushna	+	+			+
	Laghu			+	+	
	Ruksha	+				+
Virya	*Ushna*			+	+	
Vipaka	*Katu*			+	+	

Pharmacological Activities of *Cedrus deodara Roxb.* (*Devadaru*)[11]

1. **Antiurolithiatic Activity** - Petroleum ether extract of heartwood showed diuretic and antiurolithiatic effects in sodium oxalate-induced urolithiasis in rats. It reduced urinary crystal formation, improved renal function markers, and protected kidney histology.[12]
2. **Antioxidant Activity** - Chloroform extracts of defatted heartwood exhibited strong DPPH radical scavenging activity. Key lignans identified matairesinol, nortrachelogenin, and dibenzyl butyrolactollignan demonstrated potent antioxidant potential.[13]
3. **Antidiabetic Activity & Hypoglycemic Activity**- In alloxan-induced diabetic rats, petroleum ether and hydroalcoholic extracts significantly reduced blood glucose and improved insulin levels. They also mitigated weight loss and improved lipid profiles.[14]
4. **Antihyperlipidemic Activity & Antiobesity Activity**- Ethanol and acetone extracts reduced body weight, organ fat, and serum lipids in MSG-induced obese rats. HDL levels

increased, while LDL, VLDL, and triglycerides decreased, indicating lipid-lowering effects.

5. **Antimalarial Activity**- Essential oil showed moderate adulticidal activity against *Culex quinquefasciatus* (LC_{50} = 2.48%) but limited efficacy against *Aedes aegypti*.
6. **Anticancer Activity**- Total lignans from pine needles and various extracts inhibited proliferation of cancer cell lines (A549, HeLa, HepG2, HT-29) in a dose-dependent manner, as shown by CK-8 and MTT assays.
7. **Anticonvulsant Activity**- The compound BDFD from heartwood protected rats from PTZ-, pilocarpine-, and 6-Hz-induced seizures. It improved motor coordination and elevated brain GABA levels.
8. **Antispasmodic Activity**- Himachalol, a wood-derived compound, exhibited spasmolytic activity on isolated smooth muscles, outperforming papaverine in some models. It also reduced blood pressure and increased femoral blood flow in cats.
9. **Larvicidal Activity**- Essential oil fractions rich in himachalenes showed larvicidal activity against *Plutella xylostella*, with the pentane fraction being most effective (LC_{50} = 287 µg/mL).
10. **Antidepressant Activity**- BDFD demonstrated antidepressant-like effects in forced swim tests in mice, though results in tail suspension tests were inconclusive, suggesting atypical activity.
11. **Anti-inflammatory Activity & Anti-arthritic Activity** - Aqueous extract of stem bark showed moderate anti-inflammatory effects in carrageenan-induced paw edema and granuloma models. Volatile oil from wood significantly reduced edema caused by compound 48/80 and nystatin, indicating potential anti-arthritic action.
12. **Antifungal Activity**- Novel sesquiterpenes—(E)-atlantone-2,3-diol and (E)-atlantone-2,3,6-triol—alongside known compounds inhibited fungal strains like *Aspergillus flavus*, *A. niger*, and *Trichophyton rubrum*, with chloroform and n-hexane extracts showing broad-spectrum activity.
13. **Antiapoptotic Activity** - AP9-cd, a lignan-rich fraction, induced apoptosis in Molt-4 and HL-60 leukemia cells by activating caspases and disrupting mitochondrial membrane potential. It also enhanced nitric oxide and peroxide production, confirming apoptotic pathway activation.
14. **Antiproliferative Activity & Anticancer Activity**- Essential oils from *Cedrus* species inhibited K562 cell line growth and promoted erythroid differentiation. Flavonoid-rich

needle extracts (myricetin, quercetin, kaempferol, isorhamnetin) suppressed proliferation of HepG2, HeLa, MKN28, SHG44, and A549 cells in a dose-dependent manner.

15. **Anti-leishmanial Activity**- Benzene leaf extract demonstrated potent activity against *Leishmania* parasites in vitro, with effective doses ranging from 25 to 200 µg/mL.
16. **Neuroprotective Activity**- Cedrin, a compound isolated from *C. deodara*, enhanced cell survival in $A\beta_{1-42}$-damaged PC12 cells. It reduced oxidative stress markers (MDA, ROS), restored SOD activity, improved mitochondrial function, and modulated apoptotic proteins (↓Bax, ↑Bcl-2), indicating strong neuroprotective potential.
17. **Anthelmintic Activity**- Leaf extracts in petroleum ether, methanol, ethyl acetate, and chloroform showed dose-dependent anthelmintic activity against Pheretima posthuma. Petroleum ether extract was most effective, causing rapid paralysis and death of worms.
18. **Analgesic Activity**- Wood oil demonstrated significant analgesic effects in mice using hot plate and acetic acid-induced writhing models. Its efficacy was comparable to standard drugs like morphine and aspirin across tested doses.

SYNONYMS

SN	Synonyms	Ch.Sa.	Su. Sa.	Aa. Ni.	R.Ni.	Dh.Ni.	Kai.Ni.	Bh.Ni.	So.Ni.
1	*Surbhuruha*	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
2	*Darvindradaru*	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
3	*Mastadaru*	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
4	*Shivadaru*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
5	*Amaradidaru*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
6	*Rudravata*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
7	*Bhutihari*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
8	*Sambhava*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
9	*Snigdhadaru*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
10	*Snehaviddha*	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
11	*Mahadaru*	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
12	*Sukastha*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
13	*Kasthadaru*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
14	*Agnigdhadaruka*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
15	*Bhadrakashta*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
16	*Devkashta*	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
17	*Surakashta*	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
18	*Suraha*	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+
19	*Suradaru*	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
20	*Bhadradaru*	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
21	*Putikashta*	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
22	*Pitadaru*	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
23	*Drukilima*	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
24	*Devdaru*	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
25	*Daru*	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
26	*Kilimam*	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-

Therapeutic Properties and Ayurvedic Actions of *Cedrus deodara*

The therapeutic attributes of *Cedrus deodara* (Roxb.), widely known as *Devadaru*, have been extensively documented across classical Ayurvedic texts and Nighantus, including *Charaka Samhita*, *Sushruta Samhita*, *Bhavaprakasha Nighantu*, *Dhanvantari Nighantu*, *Kaideva Nighantu*, *Raj Nighantu*, *Madanpal Nighantu*, *Madan Vinod Nighantu*, *Nighantu Adarsha*, and the *Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India*. These sources consistently describe *Devadaru* as a potent medicinal plant with multifaceted healing properties.

According to *Dravyaguna Vijnana* and Ayurvedic pharmacology (as elaborated by Vd. V.M. Gogte), *Devadaru* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) is characterized by:

- ***Guna:*** *Laghu, Snigdha*
- ***Rasa:*** *Tikta, Katu*
- ***Vipaka:*** *Katu*
- ***Virya:*** *Ushna*
- ***Dosha Karma*****:** *Kaphavatahara*

These classical descriptions align with *Devadaru's* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) known therapeutic applications in Ayurveda, where it is used to purify bodily channels (*Srotas*), eliminate *Ama* (toxins), and restore doshic balance.

Classical Text References

- ***Kaiyadeva Nighantu****- Kasa, Shwasa, Hikka, Kapha-Vata Nashaka, Jwara, Prameha, Vibandha, Adhmana, Kandu, Shopha, Raktavikara, Pinasa*
- ***Raj Nighantu****- Kapha-Vata Nashaka, Bhuta Dosha-paham*
- ***Madanpal Nighantu****- Adhmana, Jwara, Sotha, Hikka, Kandu, Kapha-Vata Nashaka*
- ***Charaka Samhita****- Hikka, Shwasa*
- ***Sushruta Samhita****- Jwara, Sotha*
- ***Vagbhatta****- Kaphaja Kasa*
- ***Harita Samhita****- Vataja Vrana*
- ***Chakradatta****- Slipada*
- ***Bhavaprakasha Nighantu****- Hridagat Vata*
- ***Vangasena****- Kaphaja Gandamala, Slipada*
- ***Shodhala Nighantu****- Kushta, Karnashula, Pillanetra Roga*
- ***Rasahridaya Tantra****- Pinasaadi Roga, Kushta*

Therapeutic Indications

Classical Text / Nighantu	Indications Mentioned
General Classical Indications	*Vata Roga*, constipation (*Vibandha*), abdominal distension (*Adhmana*), swelling (*Shotha*), fever (*Jwara*), hiccups (*Hikka*), breathlessness (*Shwasa*), cough (*Kasa*), *Amadosha*, *Prameha*, itching (*Kandu*), piles (*Arsha*), painful conditions, wounds (*Vrana*), ear diseases (*Karna Roga*), blood disorders (*Raktadosha*), filariasis (*Shlipada*), K*apha Roga*, *Bhutagrahadosha*.
Kaiyadeva Nighantu	Cough (*Kasa*), breathlessness (*Shwasa*), hiccups (*Hikka*), *Kapha–Vata* disorders, fever (*Jwara*), Diabetes (*Prameha)*, constipation (*Vibandha*), abdominal distension (*Adhmana*), itching (*Kandu*), swelling (*Shotha*), blood disorders (*Raktaja Vyadhi*), rhinitis (*Pinas*).
Raja Nighantu	*Kapha–Vata Shamaka*, disorders due to *Bhutadosha*.
Madanapala Nighantu	Abdominal distension (*Adhmana*), fever (*Jwara*), swelling (*Shotha*), hiccups (*Hikka*), itching (*Kandu*), *Kapha–Vata Roga*.
Charaka Samhita	Hiccups (*Hikka*), breathlessness (*Shwasa*).
Sushruta Samhita	Fever (*Jwara*), swelling (*Shotha*).
Vagbhata	*Kaphaja Kasa*
Harita Samhita	*Vatajanya Vrana*
Chakradatta	*Slipada*
Bhavaprakasha Nighantu	*Hridagat Vata*
Vangasena	*Gandamala*, filariasis.
Shodhala Nighantu	Skin diseases (*Kushtha*), ear pain (*Karna Shula*), eyelid disorders (N*etra Roga*).
Rasahridaya Tantra	Rhinitis (*Pinas*), skin disorders (*Kushtha*).

Uses mentioned in *Charaka Samhita*

No.	Form / Combination	Indication
1	*Dhupana Karma* with *Tumburu*, *Vidanga*, *Devadaru*, *Akshata* + *Ghrita*	*Arsha*
2	*Kwatha* of *Devadaru*, *Vacha*, *Vidanga*, *Bhutika*, *Dhanyaka*	*Kaphaja Atisara*
3	*Lepa* of *Devadaru*, *Haridra*, *Daruharidra*, *Vacha*, *Katurohini* with *Madhu*	*Urusthambha*
4	*Devadaru Kwatha Sevan*	*Hikka* and *Shwasa*

Uses mentioned in *Sushruta Samhita*

No.	Form / Combination	Indication
1	*Dhupana* with *Devadaru*, *Shriveshtaka*, *Sarjarasa*, *Sarala*	*Vrana Ropana*
2	*Ropana Taila* with *Devadaru* & other herbs	*Vrana Ropana*
3	*Tail* of *Devadaru*, *Sarala*, *Shimshipa*, *Aguru*, *Gandhira*	*Vrana shodhana*
4	*Anjana: Saindhava*, *Devadaru*, *Shunthi*, *Matulunga Swarasa*	*Sushka Akshipaka*
5	*Lepa* of *Devadaru*, *Balaka*, *Shunthi*, *Kushta*	*Kaphaja Abhishyanda*, *Kapha Adhimantha*
6	*Anjana: Devadaru*, *Shunthi*, *Musta*, *Saindhava*, *Chameli Pushpa*, *Sura*	*Akshi Kandu*

7	*Dipika Taila: Devadaru, Kushta, Sarala*	*Karna Shula*
8	*Tikshna* preparation of *Devadaru + Chitraka*	*Nasasrava*
9	*Dhoomapana: Sarala, Kinihi, Devadaru, Danti, Ingudi*	*Kaphaja Pratishyaya*
10	*Tail* with *Devadaru, Amrutvalli, Nimba*, etc.	*Galaganda*
11	*Kwatha* with *Devadaru* and other *Dravya*	*Vataja Jwara*
12	*Kwatha* with *Devadaru* + other *Dravya+ Madhu, Hingu*	*Kaphavata Jwara*
13	*Kwath* of *Devadaru, Nala, Vetasa, Murva*	*Jwara*
14	*Lepa* of *Bhadradaru + Chitraka*	*Slipada*
15	*Ghrita* with *Sarjika, Sauvarcala, Devadaru*	*Vataja Gulma*
16	*Dhumpana* with *Devadaru, Haridra, Chandan*	*Shwasa*
17	*Lepa* of *Devadaru, Musta, Abhaya, Murva, Madhuka*	*Mutra Roga*
18	*Kwath* of *Devadaru, Siddharthaka, Shatahva, Katurohini*	*Amaja Atisara*

Uses mentioned in *Astang Hridaya*

No.	Formulations	Indication
1	*Kwath* of *Vyaghri, Devadaru, Nisha, Ghana, Patola Patra, Nimba bark, Triphala, Katuki*	*Sannipata Jwara*
2	*Dhumapana* with *Haridra* Patra, *Eranda Mula, Laksha, Manashila, Devadaru, Ela, Mamshi*	*Hikka & Shwasa*
3	*Lehya* of *Madhu, Tila Taila, Devadaru, Shati, Rasna, Karkatashringi, Duralabha*	*Kapha-Vata Kasa*
4	*Devadaru Kwath*	*Hikka & Shwasa*
5	*Taila* with *Bilva, Rasna, Yava, Kola, Devadaru, Punarnava, Kulatha, Panchamula;* used as *Nasya, Pana, Basti*	*Vataja Hridroga*
6	*Churna* of *Devadaru, Ghana, Murva, Yashtimadhu, Haritaki with Jala/ Dugdha/ Sura*	*Mutraghata*
7	*Lepa* of *Devadaru* with *Aja Mutra*	*Akshi Roga*
8	*Churna* of Jati, *Saindhava, Devadaru, Mahaushadha Pushpa* with *Prasanna* (wick application)	*Akshi Shotha*
9	*Trikatu + Tail* extract of burned *Devadaru* wood + *Yavakshara*	*Kaphaja Kasa*

Important Preparation and Indications[15]

Formulation	Indication
Agurvadya Tail	*Jwara*
Pippalyadya Tail	*Anuvasan Basti* for *Arsha*, Prolapsed rectum, *Mutrakriccha*
Devdarvadi Tail	*Karnshula*
Mahanil Tail	Internal and external application in various disease
Sandhavadi Tail	In *Vatika Yoniroga* for pain relief
Gudhuchayadi Tail	*Vata Vyadhi*, Respiratory Disorders, Wound Healing
Amrutadya Tail	*Unmad, Apsmara*
Gandha Tail	Fracture, dislocation
Anutaila	*Vata Vyadhi*, Respiratory Disorder
Mahavishagarbha Tail	*Vataroga, Mahavata Roga ,Gridhrasi , Dandhaaptanak*
Mahabala Tail	*Kushta, Hridaroga, Pandu, Gulma*
Prasarini Tail	*Vatakhapha Roga, Gridhasi, Kubja*
Kshara Tail	Pus discharge in ear, *Karna Shula, Krimi*
Devdarubaladi Tail	*Sarvanga Vata*
Chinchadi Tail	*Vata Vyadhi*

Prabhanjanavimardan Tail	*Vata Vyadhi*
Karpasayadi Tail	*Avabahuka, Sarvangavata, Ardit, Pakshaghata*
Kottammcukkadi Tail	*Vataroga*
Kalyanakgrita	*Apasamar, Jwara, Kasa, Swasa, Vatarakta, Unmada*
Hriveradigrita	*Arsha, Atisara, Grahani, Pandu, Jwar, Aruchi etc.*
Katukadhya Grita	*Raktapitta, Jwara, Daha, Arsha, Bhagandara*
Vyoshadi Grita	*Vata Vyadhi*
Tryushanadya Grita	*Kasa, Jwara, Pliha, Aruchi*
Panchagvaya Grita	*Vishama Jwara*
Pathadi Grita	*Swarabheda, Kasa, Swasa*
Devdarvadi Grita	*Udavarta, Vataj Roga*
Kalyanak Grita	*Kshaya, Kasa, Swasa, Jwara*
Siddharathak Grita	Slow poisoning, *Krimi, Kushta, Vishama Jwara*
Nil Grita	LA in skin disease
Lasunadi Grita	*Vataja Gulma*
Indukanta Grita	*Vata Vyadhi, Gulma, Shula*
Kiratadhya Churna	*Grahani , Gulma, Shula, Aruchi, Jwara, Kamala, Mukharoga*
Sudarshan Churna	*Jwara, Pliha, Gulma*
Rashanairandadikwatha Churana	*Ekangavata, Sarwanga Vata*
Devadarubaladi Churana	*Udar roga, Krimi roga*
Devdaruvyadi Churna	*Aamavata*
Punarnavadi Mandur	*Pandu, Arsha, Grahani, Vishama Jwara*
Mandur Vatak	*Pandu, Arsha, Grahani*
Shrivestakadi Yoga	*Urustambha*
Chandraprabhavati	Urinary disorder, joint Pain, kidney disorder
Pradarantakaloha	*Pradara Roga, Shula*
Devdarvadi Kashayam	*Udavarta, Amatisara*
Dashamuladi Kwatha	*Slipada, Shotha, Udara, Vataroga*
Rashanadi Kwath	*Vatajroga*
Maharashanadi Kwatha	Joint Pain, *Vataj Roga, Kampavata*
Devdarv Aristha	*Ashadhya Prameha, Grahani, Arsha*
Khadira Aristha	*Kushta, Hridaroga, Pandu, Gulma*
Pushakarmula Asava	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder, Bronchitis etc
Khadiradhya Lepa	*Khaphaja Visharpa*
Doshaghna Lepa	*Shotha*

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Devdaru (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) stands out as a valuable medicinal tree in both traditional Ayurveda and modern research. Its long history of use across many classical texts shows that ancient healers deeply trusted this plant for treating a wide range of health issues, especially those related to *Vata* and *Kapha* imbalance. The descriptions in different Nighantus highlight how commonly it was used for conditions like cough, breathing problems, swelling, skin diseases, fever, and urinary disorders.

From a botanical point of view, *Devdaru* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) is a strong, long-living conifer with aromatic wood and characteristic needle-like leaves. But what makes it especially important is its rich chemical composition. Modern studies have confirmed that its essential oils, lignans, flavonoids, and terpenoids have multiple health benefits. These compounds show antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, anticancer, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, and neuroprotective activities. Such a wide range of actions explains why the tree has been used traditionally for more than forty different diseases.

An important observation is that various extracts oil, petroleum ether, ethanol, chloroform, and hydroalcoholic extracts show different therapeutic actions. This suggests that multiple parts of the plant contribute to its medicinal value. For example, the heartwood oil is known for anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects, while the leaves and needles show anticancer and anti-proliferative properties.

Even with these positive findings, the scientific understanding of *Devdaru* (*Cedrus deodara* Roxb.) is still incomplete. Many of the studies available are preliminary, often limited to laboratory or animal models. The exact mechanism behind its therapeutic actions—such as how it reduces inflammation, protects neurons, or controls blood sugar—needs more detailed research. There is also a need for well-designed clinical trials to confirm its safety and effectiveness in humans.

REFERENCES

1. Patel H. et. al., A Critical Review on the medicinal tree Devdaru (Cedrus deodara roxb.), Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences. Available on: View of A Critical Review on the medicinal tree Devdaru (Cedrus deodara (roxb) Loud.)
2. Ayurveda Pharmacopoeia of India, Ministry of health and family welfare, department of Indian system of medicine & Homoeopathy, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
3. Dr Lakshmidhar Dwivedi -Charaka Samhita with the Ayurvedadipika commentary by Shrichakrapanidatta, Choukhamba Krushnadaas Academy, Varanasi-2016.
4. Shastri K.A; Susruta Samhita – Ayurveda Tattva Sandipika Hindi commentary, Chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan Varanasi, reprint 2014.
5. Chunekar KC, Bhavprakash Nighantu, Karpuradi Varga, Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 2013.
6. Dhanvantari Nighantu, Guduchyadi varga, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, 2008.

7. Dwivedi BK, Sharma PV, Kaideva Nighantu, Aushadhi Varga, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, 2006.
8. Bapalal Vaidya, Nignantu Adarsh, Devdarvyadi varga, Vol. I & II, 2nd edition 1968; Chaukhambha Vidya Bhawan, Varanasi.
9. Shaligram, Shaligrama Nighantu, Karpuradi varga, Khemaraja Shrikrishnadas Prakashana, Mumbai; Reprint, 2011.
10. Tripathi I., Raja Nighantu, Chandanadi varga, Chaukhamba Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 2010.
11. Avik Pal and Sumita Ghosh, A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF CEDRUS DEODARA (ROXB.) LOUD. WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NIGHANTUS, World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 11(5): 2504-2515. Available on: volume-11,-may-issue-5_19379.pdf
12. Harsh Pathak et.al., Cedrus deodara (Roxb.): a review on the recent update on its pharmacological and phytochemical profile, Pharmacy and Pharmacology Report, Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society. Available on: Cedrus_deodara_Roxb_a_review_on_the_recent_update_.pdf
13. Ramesh C, Krishnadas N, Radhakrishnan R et al. Anti-urolithiatic activity of heart wood extract of cedrus deodara in rats, J Comple ment Integr Med., 2010; 7: 05–08.
14. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JM. Oxygen free radicals and iron in relation to biology and medicine: some problems and concepts, Arch Biochem Biophys, 1986; 246: 501–14.
15. Upadhya S, Shanbhag KK, Suneetha G et al. A study of hypoglycemic and antioxidant activity of Aegle marmelos in alloxan induced diabetic rats. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol., 2004; 48: 476 80.
16. Patel H. et.al., A Critical Review on the medicinal tree Devdaru (Cedrus deodara (roxb)Loud.), Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences. Available on: View of A Critical Review on the medicinal tree Devdaru (Cedrus deodara (roxb) Loud.)