

**PART- I**

**VOLUME – II**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH**

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Note: This e-Book contains Computer Database generated Monographs which are reproduced from official publication. The order of contents under the sections of *Synonyms, Rasa, Guna, Virya, Vipaka, Karma, Formulations, Therapeutic uses* may be shuffled, but the contents are same from the original source. However, in case of doubt, the user is advised to refer the official book.

## 56. Nimba (Lf.)

### NIMBA (Leaf)

Nimba (Leaf) consists of dried leaf of *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss Syn. *Melia azadirachta* Linn. (Fam. Meliaceae); a moderate sized to fairly large evergreen tree, attaining a height of 12-15 m with stout trunk and spreading branches, occurring throughout the country up to an elevation of 900 m.

### SYNONYMS

Sanskrit	:	Ariṣṭa, Picumarda
Assamese	:	Mahanim
Bengali	:	Nim, Nimgach
English	:	Margosa Tree
Gujrati	:	Limba, Limbado, Limado, Kohumba
Hindi	:	Nim, Nimba
Kannada	:	Nimba, Bevu, Oilevevu, Kahibevu, Bevinama
Kashmiri	:	--
Malayalam	:	Veppu, Aryaveppu, Nimbam, Veppa
Marathi	:	Balantanimba, Limba, Bakayan, Nim, Kadunimb
Oriya	:	Nimba
Punjabi	:	Nimba, Bakan, Nim
Tamil	:	Vemmu, Veppu, Arulundi, Veppan
Telugu	:	Vemu, Vepa
Urdu	:	Neem

### DESCRIPTION

#### a) Macroscopic

**Leaves** - Compound, alternate, rachis 15-25 cm long, 0.1 cm thick; leaflets with oblique base, opposite, exstipulate, lanceolate, acute, serrate, 7-8.5 cm long and 1.0-1.7 cm wide, slightly yellowish-green; odour, indistinct; taste, bitter

#### b) Microscopic

##### Leaf-

*Midrib* -leaflet through midrib shows a biconvex outline; epidermis on either side covered externally with thick cuticle; below epidermis 4-5 layered collenchyma present; stele composed of one crescent-shaped vascular bundle towards lower and two to three smaller bundle towards upper surface; rest of tissues composed of thin-walled, parenchymatous cells having secretory cells and rosette crystals of calcium oxalate; phloem surrounded by non-lignified fibre strand; crystals also present in phloem region.

*Lamina* - shows dorsiventral structure; epidermis on either surface, composed of thin walled, tangentially elongated cells, covered externally with thick cuticle; anomocytic stomata present on lower surface only; palisade single layered; spongy parenchyma composed of 5-6 layered, thin-walled cells, traversed by a number of veins; rosette crystals of calcium oxalate present in a few cells; palisade ratio 3.0-4.5; stomatal index 13.0-14.5 on lower surface and 8.0-11.5 on upper surface.

**Powder** - Green; shows vessels, fibres, rosette crystals of calcium oxalate, fragments of spongy and palisade parenchyma.

### IDENTITY, PURITY AND STRENGTH

Foreign matter	Not more than	2	per cent, Appendix	2.2.2.
Total Ash	Not more than	10	per cent, Appendix	2.2.3.
Acid-insoluble ash	Not more than	1	per cent, Appendix	2.2.4.
Alcohol-soluble extractive	Not less than	13	per cent, Appendix	2.2.6.
Water-soluble extractive	Not less than	19	per cent, Appendix	2.2.7.

**CONSTITUENTS** - Triterpenoids and Sterols.

### PROPERTIES AND ACTION

<b>Rasa</b>	:	Tikta
<b>Guna</b>	:	Rukṣa
<b>Virya</b>	:	Śīta
<b>Vipaka</b>	:	Katu
<b>Karma</b>	:	Grāhī, Vātalā, Pittanāśaka

**IMPORTANT FORMULATIONS** - Kāśīśādi Ghṛta, Jātyādi Ghṛta, Ārogyavardhinī Guṭikā, Nimbapatrādiupanāha, Pañcaguṇa Taila

**THERAPEUTIC USES** - Jvara, Kṛmiroga, Kuṣṭha, Netraroga, Prameha, Vrana, Āmaśoṭha, Viṣarogas

**DOSE** - 1-3 g. of the drug in powder form.  
10-20 ml of the drug for decoction.