

Letter to Editor

Relationship Between Temperaments of Herbal Diuretics and Their Effects Based on Avicenna's Teaching

Amir Mohammad Jaladat^a, Fatemeh Atarzadeh^a, Reihane Moeini^b, Ali Ghobadi^c and Omid Sadeghpour^{d*}

^aDepartment of Traditional Medicine, School of Traditional Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. ^bDepartment of Traditional Medicine, School of Traditional Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. ^cDepartment of Traditional Pharmacy and Traditional Pharmacy & Medicine Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. ^dHerbal medicine department, research institute for Islamic and complementary medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences.

Letter to editor

Avicenna (980-1037 AD), the foremost Iranian physician, introduced numerous herbs as diuretics in his renowned book of *Canon of Medicine*. He has recommended herbal diuretics for most ailments accompanied by fluid superabundance like lassitude, oedema, and ascites. (1)

He has classified diuretics as cold and hot ones according to their primary action and temperament (Table 1). Hot temperament diuretics have the power to dissolve or dilute viscous and congealed fluids from the pores of an organ and move them toward the urinary tract, while cold temperament diuretics act as a detergent and moistener to wash the residual matter from the body. (1)

Hot temperament diuretics are more potent than cold ones and can cause menorrhagia. They are contraindicated in the presence of irritative urinary symptoms whereas cold diuretics are advised for burning sensation secondary to urinary tract injuries and dryness. (1)

Today studies on the introduced herbal diuretics by Avicenna are scarce, though some have indicated their properties. For example Positive effects of cold temperament herbal diuretics like Pumpkin seeds in lower urinary tract symptoms of altered prostate health factors have been shown in clinical study (2) while hot diuretics like celery has been prohibited in the presence of symptomatic urinary tract infection due to its irritative volatile oil effect. (3)

The concept regarding potency of diuretic herbs, introduced by Avicenna is in line with the recent findings; hot temperament diuretics like parsley and celery are considered as strong diuretic herbs, (4) while cold ones like *Malvaceae* are used as mild diuretic. (5)

In recent investigation hot temperament diuretic herbs like anise, and fennel that are dissolvent were more efficient in decreasing weight of normal rats than cold ones such as cucumber, watermelon, and pumpkin; however, none of them did not increase

* Corresponding author:

E-mail: sadeghpouromid@yahoo.com

the amount of urine output significantly. (6)

Overall, it seems that different medicinal indications could be considered for hot and cold temperament herbal diuretics, they do not act specifically in the nephrons, and they may play different therapeutic role in gastrointestinal and urogenital systems.

Table 1. Different classes and actions of herbal diuretics in the *Canon of Medicine*. (1, 7).

Common name	Scientific name	Name in Canon	Part used	family
Common hot temperament / strong diuretics (Act as dissolvent, deobstruent, and emmenagogue)				
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Anisun	Fruit	Apiaceae
Black seed	<i>Nigella sativa</i>	Shuniz	Fruit	Ranunculaceae
Celery seed	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Karafs	Fruit	Apiaceae
Carrot fruit	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Jazar	Fruit	Apiaceae
Cassia bark	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i>	Salikhah	Bark	Lauraceae
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Razianeh	Fruit	Apiaceae
Orris root	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Irsa	Rhizome	Iridaceae
<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd	Hilyun	Root	Asparagaceae
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill) Fuss	Futrasaliyun	Whole plant	Apiaceae
Common cold temperament / mild diuretics (Act as a detergent and moistener and useful in lower urinary tract symptoms like dysuria)				
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis flexuosus</i>	Qitha	Fruit	Cucurbitaceae
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Qar	Fruit	Cucurbitaceae
Common malva	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Khubbazi	Flower	malvaceae
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Baqla hamqa	Leaves and seeds	Portulacaceae
Small caltrops	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Hasak	Fruit	Zygophyllaceae
Winter – cherry	<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i>	Kakenj	Fruit	solanaceae

References

1. Avicenna (850-1037a). *Canon of Medicine*. Electronic version (2009) [31 October 2014]; Available from: <http://www.elib.hbi.ir/persian/traditional-medicine/canon-web/canon-02/K2-00.htm>.
2. Vahlensieck W, Theurer C, Pfitzer E, Patz B, Banik N and Engelmann U. Effects of pumpkin seed in men with lower urinary tract symptoms due to benign prostatic hyperplasia in the one-year, randomized, placebo-controlled GRANU study. *Urologia Int.* (2015) 94: 286-295.
3. Gruenwald J, Brendler T and Jaenicke C. *PDR for Herbal Medicines*. Thomson PDR, Montvale, (2004): 184.
4. Yarnell E. Botanical medicines for the urinary tract. *World J. Urol.* (2002) 20: 285-93.
5. Wright CI, Van-Buren L, Kroner CI and Koning MMG. Herbal medicines as diuretics: A review of the scientific evidence. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* (2007) 114: 1-31.
6. Parvinroo S, Zahediasl S, Sabetkasaei M, Kamalinejad M and Naghibi F. The effects of selected hot and cold temperament herbs based on Iranian traditional medicine on some metabolic parameters in normal rats. *Iran. J. Pharm. Res.* (2014) 13 (Suppl): 177.
7. Ghahreman A and Okhovvat A. *Matching The Old Descriptions of Medicinal Plants with the Scientific Ones*. Tehran University Press, Iran. (2010): several pages.