Peeta Karveer	
Hindi Name	Peela Kaner
English Name	Yellow Oleander
Scientific Name & Family	*Thevetia nerifolia* Juss. ex Steud. (Syn. *Thevetia peruviana*); Family – **Apocynaceae**
Part Used	Leaves, seeds, bark, latex (used cautiously)
External Morphology	A small evergreen shrub or tree about 3–6 m tall with smooth greyish bark; leaves simple, narrow, linear-lanceolate, glossy green and arranged spirally on branches; flowers bright yellow, funnel-shaped and fragrant, borne singly or in clusters; fruits triangular or somewhat rounded drupes that turn black on ripening, containing hard seeds; the plant exudes a milky latex when injured.
Rasapanchaka & Dosha-Karma	Guna: Laghu, Tikshna Rasa: Tikta, Katu Vipāka: Katu Vīrya: Ushna Doṣa-karma: Kapha-Vata hara
Active Phytoconstituents	Cardiac glycosides (thevetin A, thevetin B, neriifolin), flavonoids, triterpenoids, resins
Pharmacological Actions	Kusthaghna (useful in skin diseases), Krimighna (antimicrobial), Shothahara (anti-inflammatory), Vranashodhaka (cleans wounds), Vedanasthapana (analgesic)
Important Formulations	Mainly used in external applications in traditional Ayurvedic and folk preparations for skin diseases, wounds, and parasitic infections
Dose	Used externally only in processed form due to toxicity; internal use is generally not recommended without proper purification and supervision
To be Noted	Peeta-karveer is a highly toxic plant containing potent cardiac glycosides. Although it has medicinal value in skin diseases and external applications, improper ingestion can cause serious poisoning affecting the heart. Therefore, it must be used with extreme caution and proper purification in traditional medicine.

References:

1. Dravyaguna Vigyan, P.V. Sharma Part. II
2. A textbook of Dravyaguna Vigyan, Prakash L. Hegde Vol. II

Department of Dravyaguna Vigyan

Rohilkhand Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Bareilly, UP, India 243006