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Ayurvedic and contemporary view of Vishaghana Mahakashya

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ABSTRACT

Charka Samhita is considered one of the oldest ancient medical books among all literary. Charka explained fifty Mahakashaya in the fourth chapter of Sutra-Sthan namely Shadvirechanshtashreeya. Each Mahakashya are named according to their action, for example Balya Mahakashaya increases strength. Each Mahakashaya has ten drugs. Among the fifty Mahakashaya. Laghu, Ruksha, Aashu, Vishad, Vyavayi, Tikshna, Vikaashi, Sookshma, Ushna, Anirdeshyarasa^[1] are the ten properties of poisonous drugs. Drugs which act against toxic effect of substances are called as Vishaghna.^[2] Vishaghanamahakashaya shows the anti-toxic effect by treating of Rakta and Pitta Dushti. The term Vishaghana and detoxification are same functionally. Vishaghana Mahakashaya Dravya denatures toxins, neutralise toxins and excretes toxins from the body. It includes Haridra (Curcuma longa), Manjishtha (Rubia cordifolia), Suvahaa (Operculina turpethum), Sukshama Ela (Elettaria cardamomum), Paalindee (Hemidesmus indicus), Chandan (Santalum album), Kataka (Strychnos potatorum), Shirish (Albizzia lebbeck), Sinduvaara (Vitex negundo) and Shleshmaataka (Cordia dichotoma). Vishghanamahakashya has large area of therapeutic uses. The objective of this review article includes discussing different aspect of Vishghanamahakashya in Ayurvedic and contemporary aspects.

Key words: Vishaghana Mahakashaya, Detoxification, Mahakashaya

INTRODUCTION

Agad Tantra is a branch of Ayurveda that deals with medicine with anti-poisonous effects. Visha means the Dravya which causes Vishaad. Visha has ten properties (Laghu, Ruksha, Aashu, Vishad, Vyavayi, Tikshna, Vikaashi, Sookshma, Ushna, Anirdeshyarasa are the ten properties of poisonous) that can be neutralised by

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Vishaqhana Mahakashya.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The various classical and modern texts, research papers, review papers and internet material related to Mahakashya was reviewed.

SN	<i>Vishaghana</i> drugs	Botanical Name & Family	Properties (<i>Ras</i> Panchak)
1.	<i>Haridra</i> (Turmeric)	Curcuma longa (Zingiberacae)	Rasa - Tikta, Katu; Guna - Ruksha; Virya - Ushna; Vipaka - Katu Kaphavatahara
2.	<i>Manjishtha</i> (Indian Madder)	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> (Rubiaceae)	Rasa - Madhur, Tikta, Katu; Guna - Guru; Virya - Ushna; Vipaka - Katu

Table 1: Ayurvedic properties of Vishaghana Mahakashaya.^[2]

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			Kaphaghna
3.	<i>Suvaha</i> (Rasna)	Pluchea lanceolata (Compositae)	Rasa - Tikta; Guna - Guru; Virya - Ushna; Vipaka - Katu Vatakaphashamaka
4.	<i>Ela</i> (Lesser Cardamom)	Elettaria cardamomum (Zingiberaceae)	Rasa - Katu, Madhura; Guna - Laghu, Snigdha, Sugandhi, Sukshma; Virya - Shita; Vipaka - Madhur Kaphavataghna
5.	Palindi (Turpeth)	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> (Convolvulaceae)	Rasa - Katu, Tikta, Madhura, Kashaya; Guna - Guru, Ruksha, Teekshna; Virya -Ushna; Vipaka - Katu Pitta Kapha Sanshodhana
6.	Chandan (Sandalwood)	Santalum album (Santalaceae)	Rasa - Tikta, Madhura; Guna - Laghu, Ruksha; Virya - Sheeta; Vipaka - Katu Kaphapittashamaka
7.	Katak (Clearing nut)	Strychnos potatorum (Loganiaceae)	Rasa - Madhura, Kashaya, Tikta; Guna -Laghu; Virya - Shita; Vipaka - Madhur Vatakaphashamaka
8.	Shirisha (Shirisha)	Albizzia lebbeck (Leguminosae)	Rasa - Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya; Guna -Laghu; Virya - Ushna; Vipaka - Katu Tridoshaghna
9.	Sindhuvaar (five leaves chaste)	<i>Vitex negundo</i> (Verbenaceae)	Rasa - Tikta; Guna - Laghu, Ruksha; Virya - Ushna; Vipaka - Katu Kaphvatshamaka

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10.	Shleshmatak (Sebestan)	Cordia dichotoma (Boraginaceae)	Rasa - Madhura; Guna - Snigdha, Guru, Pichchila; Virya - Ushna, Vipaka - Katu Vatapittashamaka, Kaphavardhaka
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Table 2: Chemical composition of each drug ofVishghana Mahakashaya

SN	Vishghana Dravya	Chemical Composition
1.	Haridra	Curcumin, curcone, curcumenone, cineole, eugenol ^[4]
2.	Manjistha	Mangistin, alizarin, garancin, mollugin, furomollugin ^[5]
3.	Suvaha	Pluchine, quercetin, isohamnetin, hesperidin ^[6]
4.	Ela	Pinene, sabinene, myrcene, limonene ^[7]
5.	Palindi	Turpethin
6.	Chandan	Santalol, Sesquiterpene,
7.	Katak	Brucine
8.	Shirish	Saponins and Tannins
9.	Sindhuvaar	Malic acid
10.	Shleshmatak	Tannin

Uses of Vishghana drugs in poisoning

 Haridra: Ghee cooked with Haridra is best to treat artificial poison.^[8] It is locally used in rat bite.^[9] Fresh turmeric rhizome, Ankolam root and Nirgundi paste applied locally on dog bite.^[10] Paste made of fresh turmeric rhizome and Moringa oleifera bark is applied on injured portion of dog bite. It is used for an external application with human milk in leech poisoning.^[11] Application of

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Haridra with Gomutra cures sea snake bite.^[12] Decoction of Haridra with milk cures all types of poisons.^[13] Intake of Haridra with Gomutra cures all animate and inanimate poisons.^[14] Turmeric mixed with Saindhav, honey and Ghee is useful for poisoning by root poison and also in person wounded by poisoned weapon.^[15]

- Manjistha: Rubia cordifolia shows antioxidant activity against lead nitrate and radiation induced toxicity.^[16] Purpurin constituents of Rubia cordifolia shows antigenotoxic activity.^[17] According to Bhavaprakash, Manjishtha is able to bind itself Amavisha and Garavisha.
- **3.** *Rasna:* It is used in *Lepa* for poisoned hands.^[18] It is used in treatment of spider bite.^[19]
- **4.** *Ela:* It is used in lead poisoning.^[20] The aqueous cardamom suspension can enhance detoxifying enzyme and decrease peroxidation of lipid.^[21]
- 5. Sariva: It is used in hepatotoxicity.^[22]
- Chandan: Useful for an external application on cardiac region in poisoning by fumes.^[23] Consumption of Chandan and Amalaki mixed with honey in morning cures artificial poisoning.^[24]
- Katak: It is used in Lepa for massage by poisoned oil.^[25] Katak is used as Lepa in Vataj Loota Visha.^[26] It is an antidote for hot honey.^[27]
- 8. Shirish: Shirish is the best drug of choice of poisoning.^[28] It is used in Pradeha for poisoning by poisoned ornaments.^[29] Three times macerated seeds of Shirisha in calotropis latex mixed with Pippali powder are useful in insect, spider, snake, scorpion and rat bite.^[30] It is useful in anointing the swollen gums due to poisoned tooth-brush.^[31]
- Sinduvar: it is useful in Darvikar Visha for internal administration.^[32] Sinduvaradi Kwath useful in rat poisoning.^[33]
- Shleshmantak: It is useful in all types of spider poisoning.^[34] It is present in *Pradeha* useful in poisoning by feet and seat.^[35] It reduces adverse effect of Adriamycin.^[36]

S N	Vishagh ana drugs	Classification according to <i>Charak</i>	Sushruta	Vagbhat	Contemporar y uses
1.	Haridra	Kusthaghana Lekhaniya, Kandughana, Vishaghana, Shirovirecha na	Haridradi Gana, Mustadi Gana	Haridradi Gana, Mustadi Gana	Anti- inflammatory, anti-oxidant, antidiabetic, antihistaminic blood purifier, immunomod ulator
2.	Manjisht ha	Vishghana, Jwarahara, Varnya	Priyangva di Gana	Priyangv adi Gana	Antimicrobial, antioxidant, astringent
3.	Suvaha	Vayasthapan a,	Abhayadi Varga	-	Anti- inflammatory, Antipsoriatic
4.	Ela	Shwasahara, Shirovirecha na, Angmardapr ashmana	Eladi	Eladi, Trijatak, Chaturjat ak	Antiseptic, antimicrobial, antispasmodi c, antitoxic
5.	Palindi	Bhedniya	Syamadi	Syamadi	Anti- inflammatory, antihelminthi c, purgative, antihistaminic
6.	Chandan	Varnya, Kandughana, Dahaprasha mana, Trishnanigra hana	Salasarad i, Sarivadi, Patoladi, Guduchy adi, Priyangva di	Salasarad i, Sarivadi, Patoladi, Guduchy adi, Priyangv adi	Diuretic, antiseptic, antitoxic
7.	Katak	Vishaghana	Parusaka di	Parusaka di	Antidiabetic, Antimicrobial, Antiarthrtic
8.	Shirisha	Vednasthapa na, Shirovirecha na	Salasarad i	Asanadi	Antiseptic, Antibacterial, Antisnake venom
9.	Sinduvar	Krimighana	Surasadi	Surasadi	Antiseptic, Antioxidant, Insecticidal
10	Shleshm atak	Vishaghana	Phala Varga		Diuretic, Anti- inflammatory, Antimicrobial

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RESULT

After reviewing *Ayurvedic* and contemporary view of *Vishaghana Mahakashaya* we can conclude that drugs of *Vishaghana Mahakashya* helps to treat all types of poisons like snake bite, rat bite, dog bite, *Gara Visha*, *Dushi Visha*, adverse drug reactions. So, we can claim that *Ayurvedic* drugs helps in toxicological studies as per modern scenario.

DISCUSSION

Drugs of Vishaghana Mahakashya having properties of Vishaqhana. It includes Haridra (Curcuma longa), Manjishtha (Rubia cordifolia), Suvaha (Operculina turpethum), Sukshama ela (Elettaria cardamomum), Palindi (Hemidesmus indicus), Chandan (Santalum album), Kataka (Strychnos potatorum), Shirish (Albizzia lebbeck), Sinduvaara (Vitex negundo) and Shleshmataka (Cordia dichotoma). These drugs show antitoxic effect by removing and neutralising toxins in the body at cellular level. As per modern scenario Vishaghana Mahakashya have properties like antibacterial, anti-fungal, anti-histaminic etc. so we can use this in our daily to daily life.

Action against poison in Vishaghana Mahakashya

- Haridra: It cleanses and purifies Rakta. It works as Rakta Shodhan as well as Rakta Prasadhan. Gara Visha vitiates Rakta Dhatu, Haridra being Tikta Rasa counteracts Gara Visha localised in blood.
- 2. *Manjistha: Manjistha* is selected in *Mahakashaya* mainly by its blood purifying property. It is having *Tikta, Kashya* and *Madhur Rasa* so it purifies *Rakta Dhatu*.
- 3. *Suvaha: Trivrit* is best indicated as mild laxative so it removes poison through purgation.
- 4. *Ela*: *Ela* has *Madhur* and *Katu Rasa, Madhur Vipaka* and cold potency, so having opposite qualities it works as *Vishaghana*.
- 5. *Palindi*: It has *Madhur* and *Katu Rasa, Madhur Vipaka* and cold potency.
- 6. *Chandan*: It has *Tikta Rasa* and cold potency *Chandana* counteracts with astringent and hot properties of *Visha*.

- 7. *Katak*: It increases the production of urine so it drains out poison through urine. *Katak* is *Laghu, Vishada, Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya* and has cold potency.
- 8. *Shirish: Shirish* is best anti-poisonous drug. It is *Vishaghana* by its *Prabhav*.
- 9. Sinduvar: It is Laghu and Ruksha, Katu and Tikta in taste, Katu in Vipaka and hot in potency so it has Vata relieving property, it is used in Darvikaradi Vata aggravating Visha.
- 10. *Shleshmantak*: It is specially used in spider poisoning.

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