

CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON ANTI TOXIC EFFECT OF HIMAVAN AGADA IN  
MANDALI SARPAVISHASidhiqul Akbar<sup>1\*</sup>, Jaram Singh<sup>2</sup>, Rajveer Sasson<sup>3</sup> and Kulvinder Kaur<sup>4</sup><sup>1</sup>Post Graduate Scholar, Agada Tantra Evam Vidhi Vaidyaka,<sup>2</sup>Professor & H.O. D, Agada Tantra Evam Vidhi Vaidyaka,<sup>3</sup>Lecturer, Agada Tantra Evam Vidhi Vaidyaka,<sup>4</sup>Lecturer (A.M.O), Agada Tantra Evam Vidhi Vaidyaka,

R.G.G.P.G. Ayurvedic College &amp; Hospital Paprola, Himachal Pradesh, India.

**\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Sidhiqul Akbar**

Post Graduate Scholar, Agada Tantra Evam Vidhi Vaidyaka, R.G.G.P.G. Ayurvedic College &amp; Hospital Paprola, Himachal Pradesh, India.

Article Received on 17/11/2022

Article Revised on 07/12/2022

Article Accepted on 27/12/2022

## ABSTRACT

One of the *Ashtangas* of *Ayurveda*, *Agadatantra* deals with all kinds of poisoning. *Sarpavisha* is the most significant of all the *vishas* because it is a condition that requires emergency management. Snakes are categorized into three groups in *Ayurveda*, based on their dosha predominance and structural appearance. Anti-Snake Venom is the main treatment protocol for the poisonous snake bite in modern science. But in our *Samhithas Acharyas* gave description about various *agadayogas* which are useful for management of snake bite cases. *Himavanagada* is one among them. It contains 14 ingredients and indicated for *mandalivisha*, *Visarpa*, *shwayathu*, *visphota*, *jwara* and *daha*. The goal of this review is to give a thorough summary of the therapeutic and pharmaceutical studies on this *agada* for *Mandali Sarpa* poisoning.

**KEYWORDS:** *Himavanagada*, *Mandalivisha*, *Sarpa*.

## INTRODUCTION

*Agadatantra* is one among the *Ashtangas* of *Ayurveda*. It mainly deals with the treatment of poisoning. Roughly 11,000 fatalities occur in India each year due to snake bite.<sup>[1]</sup> *Sarpavisha* is a condition which needs emergency management to save the life of the victims. In *Ayurvedic* literature *sarpas* are mainly classified into three categories<sup>[2]</sup> i.e.

- *Darvikarasarpa*
- *Mandalisarpa*
- *Rajimanthasarpa*

*Mandalidamsavisha* produces symptoms like *shotha*, *jwara* etc. which are similar in nature of hemotoxic poison, commonly noted in viper snake bite case.<sup>[3]</sup> Snake bite is a significant health concern especially in rural populations. Poor healthcare services in remote locations and delays in accessing facilities with the necessary equipment, where ASV can be delivered,

contribute to high mortality. In *Ayurvedic Samhitas* many *agadayogas* are described for management of *Sarpavisha*. In emergency conditions, among these *Himavanagada* is one. The scientific review and research works is required to utilize this formulation with more confidence; hence the review study has under taken to highlight in brief about its action. *Himavanagada* is one among the *agadayogas* which is described by *acharya Vagbhata* in *AshtangaHrudaya* in 36th chapter *Sarpavishapratisheda*, in the context of *Mandalisarpavishachikitsa*.<sup>[4]</sup> *Himavanagada* reference is also available in *Ashtanga Sangraha* 42nd chapter.<sup>[5]</sup> It is having fourteen ingredients.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Method of preparation<sup>[4]</sup>

Here all the fourteen ingredients are taken in equal quantity. Make *sookshmachurna*. Add *kshoudra* to this to get *lepa* consistency.

**Table 1: Ingredients of *Himavan agada*.<sup>[4]</sup>**

Ingredients	Botanical name	Family
Shirish <sup>[6]</sup>	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> <sup>[6]</sup>	Fabaceae
Pippala <sup>[7]</sup>	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn <sup>[7]</sup>	Moraceae
Vata <sup>[8]</sup>	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> <sup>[8]</sup>	Moraceae
Plaksha <sup>[9]</sup>	<i>Ficus lacor</i> <sup>[9]</sup>	Moraceae

Vetasa <sup>[10]</sup>	Salix caspera <sup>[10]</sup>	Salicaceae
Vacha <sup>[11]</sup>	Acorus calamus Linn <sup>[11]</sup>	Araceae
Yashtimadhu <sup>[12]</sup>	Glycyrrhiza glabra <sup>[12]</sup>	Fabaceae
Nagapushpa <sup>[13]</sup>	Mesua ferrae Linn <sup>[13]</sup>	Guttiferae
Elavaluka <sup>[14]</sup>	Prunus cerassus <sup>[14]</sup>	Rosaceae
Jeevaka <sup>[15]</sup>	Melaxis musifera <sup>[15]</sup>	Orchidaceae
Rushabhaka <sup>[16]</sup>	Microstylis wellich <sup>[16]</sup>	Orchidaceae
Sheeta (Chandana) <sup>[17]</sup>	Santalum album <sup>[17]</sup>	Santalaceae
Padmaka <sup>[18]</sup>	Prunnuscerasoides <sup>[18]</sup>	Rosaceae
Utpala <sup>[19]</sup>	Nymphaea alba <sup>[19]</sup>	Nymphaeaceae
Kshoudra		
Sita(sugar)		

All ingredients are in equal quantity

Table 2: Properties of ingredients of *himavan agada*.

Drug	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Karma
Shirisha <sup>[6]</sup>	Kashaya, Tiktha, Madhura <sup>[6]</sup>	Laghu, Ruksha <sup>[6]</sup>	Ushna <sup>[6]</sup>	Tridosahara, varnya, vishagna, shothahara <sup>[6]</sup>
Pippala <sup>[7]</sup>	Kashaya, Madhura <sup>[7]</sup>	Guru, Ruksha <sup>[7]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[7]</sup>	Kaphapittahara, varnya, vranashodhana <sup>[7]</sup>
Vata <sup>[8]</sup>	Kashaya <sup>[8]</sup>	Guru, Ruksha <sup>[8]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[8]</sup>	Kaphapittahara, varnya, sthambhana, rakthapittahara, visarpahara <sup>[8]</sup>
Plaksha <sup>[9]</sup>	Kashaya <sup>[9]</sup>	Guru, Ruksha <sup>[9]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[9]</sup>	Kaphapittahara, mutrasangrahaniya, rakthapittahara, vranahara <sup>[9]</sup>
Vetasa <sup>[10]</sup>	Kashaya, Tiktha <sup>[10]</sup>	Laghu, Ruksha <sup>[10]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[10]</sup>	Jwaragna <sup>[10]</sup>
Vacha <sup>[11]</sup>	Katu, Tiktha <sup>[11]</sup>	Laghu, teekshna <sup>[11]</sup>	Ushna <sup>[11]</sup>	Kaphavatahara, lekhanaya, medya, jwaragna <sup>[11]</sup>
Yashtimadhu <sup>[12]</sup>	Madhura <sup>[12]</sup>	Guru, Snigha <sup>[12]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[12]</sup>	Tridosahara, vranashodhana, visharogahara, rakthapittahara, dahagna <sup>[12]</sup>
Nagapushpa <sup>[13]</sup>	Kashaya, Tiktha <sup>[13]</sup>	Teekshna, Ruksha <sup>[13]</sup>	Ushna <sup>[13]</sup>	Kaphapittahara, vishahara, shothahara, kushtagna, visarpahara, jwaragna <sup>[13]</sup>
Elavaluka <sup>[14]</sup>	Kashaya <sup>[14]</sup>	Laghu, Sheeta <sup>[14]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[14]</sup>	Varnya, rakthapittahara <sup>[14]</sup>
Jeevaka <sup>[15]</sup>	Kashaya, Tiktha, Madhura <sup>[15]</sup>	Guru, Snigha <sup>[15]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[15]</sup>	Jwaragna, dahagna <sup>[15]</sup>
Rshabhaka <sup>[16]</sup>	Kashaya, Tiktha <sup>[16]</sup>	Laghu, Sheeta <sup>[16]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[16]</sup>	Jeevaniya, Jwaragna <sup>[16]</sup>
Sheeta <sup>[17]</sup>	Tiktha, Madhura <sup>[17]</sup>	Laghu, Ruksha <sup>[17]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[17]</sup>	Kaphapittahara, varnya, dahagna, Jwaragna, visarpahara <sup>[17]</sup>
Padmaka <sup>[18]</sup>	Kashaya, Tiktha <sup>[18]</sup>	Laghu, Snigdha <sup>[18]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[18]</sup>	Kaphapittahara, varnya, rakthapittahara,

				visarpahara, kushtagna <sup>[18]</sup>
Utpala <sup>[19]</sup>	Madhura, Kashaya, Tiktha <sup>[19]</sup>	Laghu, Snigdha <sup>[19]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[19]</sup>	Tridosahara, rakthapittahara, dahagna, Jwaragna <sup>[19]</sup>
Kshoudra <sup>[20]</sup>	Kashaya, Madhura <sup>[20]</sup>	Sheeta, Laghu, Ruksha <sup>[20]</sup>	Sheeta <sup>[20]</sup>	Lekhana, varnya, Kapha-pitta shamaka, vranashodanaropana, dahagna, kushtagna <sup>[20]</sup>
Sita(sarkara) <sup>[21]</sup>	Atimadhura <sup>[21]</sup>		Sheeta <sup>[21]</sup>	Vatapittahara, dahahara, Jwaragna, chardigna <sup>[21]</sup>

### Administration of *himavan agada*<sup>[22]</sup>

Externally-lepa form

### Anupana

No specific *Anupana* mentioned

### Indication<sup>[23]</sup>

- Mandalivisha
- Shwayathu
- Visarpa
- Visphota
- Jwara
- Daha

### DISCUSSION

*Acharyas* mentioned different and specific *agadayogas* for each category of *sarpadamsa*. The true problem here is to comprehend why these have been recommended for each ailment in particular. In *mandalivishadamsa* local symptoms are more compared to systemic symptoms, within 1-2hrs after bite. Systemic symptoms are seen in progressed stage. Local symptoms like *shotha* (swelling), *daha* (burning sensation), etc. and in progressed stage *jwara* (fever), *shotha* (swelling), *daha* (burning sensation), *trushna* (thirst) etc. can be seen. By *lepa* application we can reduce the local symptoms and by internal administration we can reduce symptoms like *jwara* (fever), *trishna* (thirst) etc.

*Himavan agada* contains 14 ingredients. These drugs contain many pharmacological properties like *dahaprashamana*, *trushna prashamana*, *rakthapittahara*, *Jwaragna*, *vishaghna*, *shothahara*, *Vedanasthapana* and *vranaropana*. *Pitta* is the main dosha involved in *Mandali sarpadamsa*, so *kashayarasa* and *Tiktha rasa* of these drugs will help to reduce *pitta dosha* in *Mandalidamsavisha*. Most of the drugs having *sheethaveerya* which in turn is *pitta shamaka*. *kshoudra* is *yogavahi*, *Kashayarasapradhana* and *sheethaveerya*, helps for pacifying *pitta*. Thus, combined pharmacological effects of *Himavan Agada* treat the majority of symptoms brought on by *Mandali Sarpa* poisoning.

### CONCLUSION

*Sarpavishadamsa* is a condition which needs emergency management. Many treatment modalities are told for management of these cases in *Ayurveda*. In India incidence of *Mandalidamsavisha* cases are more and the complications reported are also added. Nowadays ASV has been used for the management of this condition, which may bring on many side effects. Even though there are much speculated treatment modalities in *Ayurveda* we depend on ambivalent remedies. Thus, for overcome this condition we need multiple remedies without side effects and complications. In present era *Himavanagada* is not available. Unavailability of all the ingredients is the main problem for preparation of this. All drugs are available except *jeevaka* and *rshabhaka*. *Vidarikanda* is the *pratnidhidravya* for *jeevaka* and *rshabhaka*. Further studies on this *Himavanagada* could be beneficial to determine its precise mechanism of action and examine its use in *Ayurveda* and the treatment of snake poisoning.

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