

**SIGNIFICANCE OF DUSHIVISHA AS A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL & ITS TREATMENT WITH
VARIOUS AGAD KALPA*****Dr. Rajashri V. Joshi and Dr. Jayant Phadke**

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/SJK8C>

Article Received on 21/09/2020

Article Revised on 11/10/2020

Article Accepted on 01/11/2020

ABSTRACT

Agadtantra is branch of branch of ayurveda amongst 8 that are from astang ayurveda. Today life is fast life consist instant food, which has a used much quantity of preservative. Ayurveda has a described a more detailed concept of viruddha ahar. The types of viruddha ahar also described in detail. The consumption of viruddha ahar can lead into amavisha in body. The dushivisha is sthavar, jangam & krutrim visha described by acharya sushruta. In ayurvedic samhita agad kalpa are mentioned which are used for the visha chikitsa.

KEYWORDS: Visha, Dooshivisha, Agad.**INTRODUCTION**

Ayurveda has a curative as well as preventive aspect also. With the cure of disease, to maintain the health of individual is main aim of ayurveda. Dushivisha is the part of sthavara, jangama or kritrim visha which cannot be removed from the body but instead become less potent & remain in body for a long period & get vitiated when favourable conditions are available, we can correlate it with the allergic condition.^[1]

Allergy is a reaction by your immune system to something that does not bother most other people.

The immune system is designed to identify intruders within the body & get rid of them but an allergic person, however the immune system has a hard time identifying which are the dangerous intruders & which are harmful.

Alleries can be co relate with dushivisha symptom where different symptoms regarding different symptoms are observed.

There is much kind of allergies like skin allergies, allergies of nose, sinuses, eyes, airways, ears etc.

Dooshi visha

The word dooshi means impure or possessing the nature of vitiation.

Concept of dooshivisha in ayurveda is very unique & applicable to present condition of universe. Basically there is no separate entity as dooshivisha, it is a part of sthavar, janga & kritrim visha.

Dooshivisha like waste or cumulative poison is slow acting poison which have not be fully eliminated from the system, it is retained in the tissues of living beings for a number of years, it contaminates the tissue therefore known as dooshivisha. Bio- accumulation of these poison causes disease in living beings.

In this modern era, the source of poison is not limited, in the days of classics & hence the burden of chronic toxin accumulation is increasing.

According to sushruta, dooshivisha is a poison which has not gone out from the body completely without leaving any residue, that poison which is very old, inactivated by nature. Dooshivisha has a poor potency does not kill the person quickly & remains in the body for many years covered by kapha.^[2]

Pathogenesis of dooshivisha^[3]

Dooshivisha situated in amashaya vitiates kapha and vata, situated in pakvashaya vitiates pitta and vata. The patients hair fall off, body emaciated and he appears like a bird clipped off from feathers and wings.

Aggravation of dushivisha^[4]

When it resides in rasadi dhatus it give rise to diseases of rasadhatu. The aggravating factors of dooshivisha are.

Desha,- anupa desha, extensive wind cloudy & rainy Places. Season- cloudy & windy day & rainy season. Ahara- tila, kulitha, alcohol, viruddha ahara Vihara- day sleep, krodha, vyayama, vyavaya

Poorvaroopa

In course of disease there is a stage of sthan- samshraya.

Symptoms which are appear due to dosha dushya sammurcchana during sthanasamshraya stage are called as poorvaroopa.

Causes involved dosha, stage, pathogenesis are determined by nidan panchak & treatment of disease is decided accordingly. The knowledge of poorvaroopa is important for diagnosis, treatment, prognosis & differential diagnosis of disease.

Poorvaroopa for dooshivisha^[5]

Nidra gurutwa vijrumbha, vishlesha, harsha & angamarda. Same symptoms are seen in following diseases also.

Jwar- nidradhikya, jrumbha, gurutwa, romancha,

angamarda.

Unmad & Kushtha-romancha.

Shotha- gaurava.

Raktapitta- Angavedana.

Application of Agad in treatment

1. Jwar- hingwadi agad, rushabhakadi agad, dushivishari gutika, bilvadi gutika.
2. Dooshivisha- Snuhiyoga
3. Vaman- vamananashaka yoga
4. Garavisha- Dhamargava
5. Sarvavishahara yoga- Kshar agad, baladi agad, vyoshadi gutika, amrut ghrita, chandanadi yoga, hemchurna yoga.
6. Charak also include vishghna dravya in mahakashaya.

Table Shows vishghna yoga in charak samhita.

Sr. no.	Vishaghna yoga	Indication	Route of administration	Reference
1.	Mootra varga	Vishaghna	Pana	Ch. Su 1/94
2.	Hastimudra	Visha	Pana	Ch. Su 1/104
3.	Vajimudra	Vishaja vikara	Pana	Ch. Su 1/105
4.	Vishanashak yavagu	Vishaghni	Pana	Ch. Su 2/24
5.	Shirishadi lepa	Visha nashaka	Lepa	Ch. Su 3/28
6.	Vishaghna mahakashaya	Vishghna	Pana	Ch. Su 4/11
7.	Sarpi pana	Visha	Pana	Ch. Su 13/43
8.	Shirisha	Vishaghna	Pana, lepa	Ch. Su 25/40
9.	Yava	Vishaghna	Pana	Ch. Su 27/20
10.	Kalashaka	Garavisha (concocted poison)	Pana	Ch. Su 27/91
11.	Tanduleeka	Vishaghna	Pana	Ch. Su 27/94- 95
12.	Kapitha	Vishaghna	Pana	Ch. Su 27/136 -137
13.	Phala of nipa, shatavhaka, pilu, trunashunya, vikangatam, prachinamalak	Garavisha	Pana	Ch. Su 27/145
14.	Takra	Garavisha	Pana	Ch. Su 27/229
15.	Ghrita	Visha	Pana	Ch. Su 27/231
16.	Jeerna ghrita	Garavisha	Pana	Ch. Su 27/233
17.	Ikshvaku yoga	For vama in vishavikara (emesis in poisoning)	Pana	Ch. Ka. 3/4
18.	Ikshvaku kshira	Vishavikara	Pana	Ch. Ka. 3/9-10
19.	Ikshvaku phala majja with dadhimanda or takra	Vishavikara	Pana	Ch. Ka. 3/10 - 11
20.	Dhamargava (phala, pushpa, praval)	Garavisha	Pana	Ch. Ka. 4/4-5
21.	Dhamargava yoga	Vishanashaka	Pana	Ch. Ka. 4/15
22.	Krutvedhana yoga	Garavisha	Pana	Ch. Ka. 6/4
23.	Vyoshadi gutika	Vishanashaka	Pana	Ch. Ka. 7/46
24.	Snuhi yoga	Dushivisha	Pana	Ch. Ka. 10/5-6
25.	Sapta shankhini yoga	Garavisha	Pana	Ch. Ka. 11/4-5
26.	Dwitiya bruhana rasayana	Prophylaxis for vishavikara	Pana	Cha.Chi 1/1/58-61
27.	Haritakyadi yoga	Prophylaxis for vishavikara	Pana	Ch. Chi.1/1/77
28.	Kalyanaka ghrita	Vishavikara	Pana	Ch. Chi. 9/36- 41
29.	Siddharathakadi agad	Vishavikara	Pana	Cha.chi. 9/36- 72

CONCLUSION

1. Whole nidan panchaka hold a great importance in rogapariksha.
2. Before diagnosis, dushivisha poorvaroopo & samprapti should be considered.
3. Agad is one of the treatment regimen in discussed diseases could be useful in practice.
4. The kalpa discussed in above table can be used in daily practice.

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