

CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF ANTI-TOXIC ACTION OF PADMAKAGAD - A REVIEW

Bhumkar Dhiraj Gorakhnath¹, Phadke Jayant Janardan², Wadadekar Anuja Amit³

PG Scholar, Department of Agadtantra in College of Ayurved and Research Centre, Nigdi, Pune 411044, Maharashtra, India

Professor, HOD, Guide in Agadtantra Department in College of Ayurved and Research Centre, Nigdi, Pune 411044, Maharashtra, India

Assistant Professor in College of Ayurved and Research Centre, Nigdi, Pune 411044, Maharashtra, India

Email: dhirajbhumkar1992@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Agada means the medicaments which have anti toxic properties. They are used to combat *Gada* which means disease, discomforts, pain, or morbid conditions produced by any type of the poison. In *Ayurveda Samhita's* many formulations containing anti toxic property are described. These *Agadas* are administered in the form of *paan* (drinks), *abhyanga* (massage), *nasya* (nasal instillations), *dhoom* (medicated smoke) etc. *Padmakagad* has been mentioned by *Aacharya Vagbhata* in *Keetlootadivishpratishedham Adhyay* of *Ashtanghrudayam Uttarsthan*. In all *loota Visha* (spider) and *keeta visha* (insect bite) this *agada* is useful. Antitoxic action and pharmacological properties of *Padmakagad* are reviewed in this article.

Keywords: *Agad*, Anti-toxic action, *Padmakagad*, Pharmacological properties, *Visha*

INTRODUCTION

Agadtantra deals with the signs, symptoms and with the management of poisoning due to various poisons and by improper combinations of substances or drugs. The term *visha* is derived from the word *vishad*⁽¹⁾ (depression of spirits, sorrow). *Agada* means the medicaments which are used as an antidotes or substances having anti-poisonous properties. In *Agadtantra* various *Agadas* are described for treatment of various types of *Jangam visha* (Animal Poisons) and *Sthavar Visha* (vegetable and mineral poisons). *Agadas* which are explained in the texts act against different types of *visha* (poisons) such as *Sarpa visha*, *loota visha*, *keeta visha*, *Dooshivisha* etc. *Tandra* (Drowsiness), *Klama* (Fatigue), *Nidra* (sleep),

Daah (Burning), *Paak* (suppuration), *Atisara* (diarrhoea), *Shopha* (Swelling) are the general clinical symptoms of animal poisons (*jangam Visha*) as mentioned in *charak Samhita* by *Aacharya Charak*⁽²⁾. *Murchha* (Unconsciousness), *Bhrama* (giddiness), *Shirogaurav* (heaviness in head and eye), *Akshi Gaurav* (Heaviness in eyes), *Ativedana* (Intense pain), *Kandu* (Itching), *Jwara* (Fever), *Arochaka* (Anorexia), *Shwasa* (Breathlessness) are the common symptoms⁽³⁾ caused by Four types of *Keeta* viz. *sannipatik*, *Kaphaj*, *Pittaj* and *Vataj*⁽⁴⁾. There also four types of *Loota* same as *keeta*. They shows following clinical features as mentioned in *sanhitas- AshuPaka*(acute suppuration), *Vikleda*(Pus), *Jwara* (Fever), *Kotha*

(Necrosis), *Vrana* (Wound), *Bahuvedana* (Intense pain), *Visarpa* (cellulitis)⁽⁵⁾. *Ushna karya*⁽⁶⁾ subsides *keeta visha* as it is *Nati Ushna, mand, Bahu Vata-Kapha*⁽⁷⁾. *Padmakagada*⁽⁸⁾ has been mentioned by Aacharya Vagbhata in all types of *keet* and *loota visha*. *Padmakagad*⁽⁹⁾ has 5 contents. This article reviews Anti toxic and pharmacological properties of *Padmakagad*. The article is based on scientific publications and textual literature.

Aim: To study the anti-toxic action of *Padmakagad*.

Table 1: *Raspanchak* of ingredient of *Padmakagad*⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾

S No.	Dravya	Rasa(taste)	Guna property	Veerya (potency)	Vipaka (Metabolic Property)	Karma (Action)
1	<i>Priyangu</i>	<i>Madhur TiktaKashay</i>	<i>Ruksha Sitala Guru</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Pittahar, Kaphahar, Sangrahi, Udrikta Raktaprasadana, balakrta</i>
2	<i>Haridra</i>	<i>Tikta Katu</i>	<i>Ruksha Laghu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaphapittahar, Varnya, TwakDoshhar, Mehaghna</i>
3	<i>Daruharidra</i>	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Ruksha Laghu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Varnya, Twak Doshhar, Mehaghna, Netra-Karna-Mukha Roganashak</i>

1. *Priyangu*

Latin Name- *Callicarpa macrophylla* Vahl. **Family-** Verbenaceae, **Active principles** – Seeds and leaves contain caliterpenone and its monoacetate beta cytossterol, in addition seeds contain fatty acid⁽¹²⁾, Fixed oils⁽¹³⁾. **Pharmacological Action-** Anti diarrhoeal, Anti pyretic⁽¹⁴⁾. **Pharmacological Action According to Ayurveda-** *Vishghna, Sheetal, Dahhar, Daur-gandhyanashak, Raktadoshhar, stambhan, Mutravirajaniya, Purishsangrahananiya*⁽¹⁴⁾

Therapeutic Action- *Jwaraghna, Chardighna, Bhramahar, Vataroghar, Vaktrajadytahr, Raktatisarnashak, Pramehaghna, vata-pittahar, Trishna Shaman*⁽¹⁴⁾

Anti-toxic Action- Aacharya Bhavprakash mentioned that *priyangu* is *vishaghna*.⁽¹⁴⁾ *Sanjeevanagada, Kalyanaka ghrita, Mahasugandhi Agada, Mahagandhhastinamagada, Amrutaghrita* are agadas which contain *priyangu* as one of the chief ingredient. Aacharya Sushruta has included it in *Priyangwadi Gana* and *Anjanadi Gana*. Analgesic, digestive, diuretic (Chunekar & Pandey, 1999), antipyretic, antie-

Objectives-

1. To study the Pharmacological and therapeutic action of each drug in *padmakagad*
2. To study the collective Anti-toxic and Pharmacological action of *Padmakagad*.

Materials and Methods-

Methods of preparations of *Padmakagad*- All the three powdered herbs in *Padmakagad* are mixed in equal quantity then Ghee and honey are added to it⁽⁹⁾.

metic, antipoisoning, blood purifier and anti-burning (Zarkhande & Mishra, 2004).⁽¹⁵⁾

2. *Haridra*-

Latin Name- *Curcuma Longa* Linn., **Family-** Zinziberaceae, **Chemical Constituent-** Curcumen, Curcumin, Starch⁽¹⁶⁾, Albuminoids., **Pharmacological Action-** Antineoplastic, Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory⁽¹⁷⁾, Insecticidal activity⁽¹⁸⁾, Anti-oxidant, Antifungal⁽¹⁹⁾, Analgesic⁽²⁰⁾. **Pharmacological Action According to Ayurveda-** *Vishaghna, Varnya, Raktadoshaghna, Twakdoshghna, Pandughna, Shofaghna, Dipan, Raktadosh, kaphaghna, Grahi, Vataghna*⁽²¹⁾. **Therapeutic Action-** *Pratishyay, Prameha, Kandu, Daha, Udard, Shitpitta, Bhrama, Pama, Vicharchika, Netrabhishyanda, Pramehaghna, Arsha, Shlipada*⁽²²⁾.

Antitoxic action- Many *agadas* mentioned in *Ayurvedic Sanhitas* contains *Haridra* as their content. It is present in anti-toxic preparations like *Ajeya Ghrita*⁽²³⁾, *Mahaagada*⁽²⁴⁾, *Kalyanaka Sarpi*⁽²⁵⁾, *Ksharaagada*⁽²⁶⁾, *Sanjeevanaagada*⁽²⁷⁾, *Rajnyadi Agada*⁽²⁸⁾, *Mahasugandhi Agada*⁽²⁹⁾ as an important ingredient. Aacharya Charaka Mentioned it in the

Yogas in the management of *Tritiya*⁽³⁰⁾ (third) and *Ashtam*⁽³⁰⁾ (eighth) *Vish Vega Chikitsa*. *Haridra* is included in *Vishaghna Mahakashay* by Acharya Charaka⁽³¹⁾. *Curcuma longa* is one of the important content of anti-toxic formulations like *Gandhasthinam agada*⁽³²⁾, *Mruta Sanjeevan Agada*⁽³³⁾, *Mahagandhasthinam Agada*⁽³⁴⁾, *Chandrodaya Agada*⁽³⁵⁾, *Suryodaya Agad*, *Vajra namak Agad*, *Dashanga Agada*, *Paramoagad*⁽³⁶⁾

3. *Daruharidra*

Latin Name-*Berberis aristata* DC, **Family-** Berberidaceae, **Chemical constituents-** Berberine⁽³⁷⁾, Berberin, oxycanthine, Berbarubine, palmatine, jatoror-rhizine, Columbamine, Hydrastin⁽³⁸⁾

Pharmacological Action- Antimicrobial, Hepatoprotective, Antidepressant, Immunomodulatory.

Pharmacological Action According to Ayurveda- *Twakdoshahar*, *Vranshodhan*, *Varnya*, *Rasayana*, *Shothhar*, *Vedanasthapan*, *Vranropan*, *Jwaraghna*, *Swedajanan*, *Raktshodhak*⁽³⁹⁾, *pachan*, *Dipana*.

Therapeutic Action- *Vrana*, *Shweata Pradara*, *Netraroga*, *Prameha*, *kamala*, *Vishamjwara*, *Netraroga*, *Mukharoga*, *Raktpradara*, *Aamatisara*, *Urusthambha*, *medoroga*.⁽³⁹⁾

Anti-toxic action- *Berberis aristata* is an important ingredient of *Paramoagada*, *Mahaagada*, *Kalyanaka Sarpi*, *Mahasugandhi Agada*, *Vajra namak Agada*, *Kshar agada*, *Gandhasthinam Agad*, *Mandar Agada*⁽⁴⁰⁾, *Mruta Sanjeevan Agada*, *Ajeya Gruta*, *Sanjeevan agada* which are used in the management of various poisonings.

4. *Madhu*

Rasa- *Madhura*, *Kashaya*⁽⁴¹⁾. **Guna-** *Laghu*, *Ruksha*, *Tikshana*⁽⁴¹⁾. **Doshagnata-** *Kaphaghna*⁽⁴¹⁾

Pharmacological Action- honey has antibacterial action and it has hygroscopic as well as fermentation properties.⁽⁴²⁾ It is used in various diseases like cough, cold, asthma, skin diseases, obesity, vision problems, wounds, burns.

Therapeutic Action- *Vishaghna*, *Trushnashaman*, *Krumighna*, *Vajikar*, *Chakshushya*, *Vranropana*, *Kasa*, *Shwas*, *Hikka*, *Sandhan*, *Prameha*, *Shodhana*⁽⁴³⁾, *Prameha*⁽⁴³⁾.

Anti-toxic Action- Various Antitoxic preparations like *Tarkshyagada*, *Ajitaagada*, *Mahasugandhi agada*, *Rishabha agada*⁽⁴⁴⁾, *Sanjeevan Agada*, *Champakagada*, *Himvan agada* as an important ingredient. Acharya Sushrut have mentioned that *Agada* Should be administered with *Madhu*(Honey) and *Sarpi*(Ghee).

5. *Ghruta*

Rasa- *Madhura*⁽⁴⁵⁾. **veerya-** *Sheeta*⁽⁴⁵⁾ **Vipaka-** *Madhura*⁽⁴⁵⁾, **Guna-** *Guru*, *Snigdha*, *Mrudu*⁽⁴⁵⁾. **Doshagnata-** *Tridoshghna*⁽⁴⁵⁾. **Pharmacological Action-** *Ghruta* contains Vit A & Vit. E. Vitamin A and E help to reduce ketone bodies⁽⁴⁶⁾. Beta-carotene which is present in *Ghruta* has an antioxidant properties⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Pharmacological action according to Ayurveda- *vishaghnaa*, *Agnidipana*, *Ayushya*, *Yogvahi*, *kantiprada*, *Vayasthapan*, *Medhya*, *Vrishya*, *Hridya*, *Sukhavardhak*, *Twachya*, *ojowardhak*, *Snehana*, *Rasayan*, *vatapittaprshamana*⁽⁴⁷⁾, *balya*, *chakshushya*.⁽⁴⁸⁾

Therapeutic Action- *Vishvikara*, *Grahani*, *Jirna-jwara*, *Yonishula*, *Apasmar*, *Karnashul*, *Kshatkshina*, *Shosh*, *Shirshul*, *Unmad*, *Murcha*, *Smritinasha*, *Aruchi*⁽⁴⁹⁾.

Anti-toxic Action- Ghee or *Goghruta* is used as an *Anupan* or an ingredient in anti-toxic preparations. Ghee present in *Kalyanaka Sarpi*, *Mahasugandhi Agada*, *Ajeya Ghruta*, *Amrita Sarpi*⁽⁵⁰⁾, *amrita ghruta*⁽⁵¹⁾, *Champakagada*, *Mandar Agada*. Acharya Charaka has stated that, In *Dwitiya* (second) *Visha Vega*, we can use various *Agadas* which Contains *Ghruta* as content. In *Sushruta Sanhita*, Acharya Sushruta mentioned that in *Dwitiya* (second) *vish vega* Various *Agada* should be given with *Ghruta* or *madhu*⁽⁵²⁾.

DISCUSSION

Priyangu, *Haridra*, *Daruharidra*, *Madhu* and *Ghruta* these are 5 contents of the *padmakagada*. *Priyangu*, *Haridra* and *Daruharidra* are the herbal drugs which are mixed with ghee and honey. *Padmakagad* is effective in *keeta-Loota Visha*. *Padmakagad* can be used in various forms like Oral administration, lepa (Local administration). Most symptoms of the keeta and loota *Visha* (Insect bite) are manifested on Skin. These

symptoms include Raga (Redness), Ruja (Pain), Daha (Burning) and Shotha (inflammation). Most of these drugs have *Tikta, Katu And Madhur Rasa, Katu Vipaka, Ushna Veerya And Vishghna, Shothhar, Twakdosshar, Raktashodhak Karma*. Pharmacologically these drugs are Anti-inflammatory, Anti-bacterial, Antioxidant, Anti-fungal, Analgesic etc. There for can be used in insect bite. *Padmakagad* may be useful in skin disorders but further Clinical trials and Research work is needed.

CONCLUSION

In *Keet-Loota Vishpratishedh Adhyaya* of *Ashtang Hridaya Aacharya Vagbhata* have described *Padmakagada* for the treatment of *Keeta* and *loota visha* (Insect bite). Most of the drugs in *Padmakagad* are used in Gastric disorders, Skin disorders, Diabetes, Jaundice, Ophthalmic Disorders because these drugs have *Vishaghna, Shothhar (Anti-inflammatory), Twakdosshar, Raktashodhak* properties. In this Article collective information of Therapeutic action, pharmacological action and antitoxic action of *Padmakagada* is reviewed.

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Source of Support: Nil

Conflict Of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Bhumkar Dhiraj Gorakhnath et al: Conceptual Study Of Anti-Toxic Action Of Padmakagad - A Review. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2019 {cited March, 2019} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/433_438.pdf