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EFFECT OF PADMAKAAGADALEPA IN CONTACT POISONING OF BHALLATAKA- A SINGLE CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is the ancient science of life has eight main branches that are in many ways parallel to areas of specialization in modern western medicine. Danstrachikitsa is a Ayurved toxicology branch it deals with the science of poison. It is also known as Agadtantra. According to Agadtantra- there are two main types of poison –natural and artificial. Natural poison further divided into two types- Sthawar and Jangam. Bhallataka (semicarpusanacardium) is one of the sthawar poisons. The poisoning of Bhallataka generally seen externally i.e. contact poisoning. A 45 year old male patient comes in OPD of Government Ayurved Collage and Hospital, Nagpur complying of black patch present at right sole region on posterior side with severe burning and pain was treated by local application of Padmina Agada lepa described in Ashtanghridaya Uttarsthana for one month. Patients condition was accessed on the basis of symptoms. Study shows that external application of Padmina Agada Lepa is highly effective in the management of contact poisoning of Bhallataka.

Keywords: Bhallataka, Padminaagada,Contact poisoning etc

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is an immortal science which is God’s gift to human being. The two main objective of this science is to maintain the health of healthy person and to cure the person who is suffering from disease. The foundation of Ayurveda is based on Ashtanga Ayurveda (eight main branches). Among these branches Agadantantra is one of the branch in which treatment of various poisoning is described. There are two main types of poison –natural and artificial[1]. Bhallataka is a Upavisha[2] (mild poison) and sthawarvisha (plant poison).[3]Bhallataka called as marking nut[4,5,6] used for marking the cloths by washer men. As it is irritant poison, toxicity of Bhallataka is internally much less irritant than ex-
ternal poisoning [7]. The poisoning of Bhalla-
taka shows black vesicles on skin and itching,
blisters in throat, GIT irritation, dyspnoea, ta-
chycardia, coma, death.
In present study 45 year old patient came at Government Ayurveda Collage and Hospital Nagpur with a history of Bhallataka contact at right sole region before 1 month. Then there found a blister. After that blackening of skin at that site. An internal treatment of had taken at Twakrogvibhag OPD but didn’t get relief. So refer to Agadtantra OPD at Government Ayurveda Collage and Hospital Nagpur. In this case study only application of Padmaka Agada Lepa gives significant relief to the pa-
tient.
Aim –
To study the effect of PadmakaAgadaLepa on contact poisoning of Bhallataka.

Objective –
• To study changes in signs and symptoms by local application of PadmakaAgadaLe-
pa.
• To study the effectiveness of PadmakaA-
gadaLepa as single treatment without any internal medications on contact poisoning of Bhallataka.

Materials and methods-
Place of study-
Agadtantra OPD, Government Ayurveda Collage and Hospital Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.

CASE REPORT
The present case study is successful manage-
ment of case of Bhallataka contact poisoning by PadmakaAgadaLepa. A 45 year old male patient came to Government Ayurveda Col-
lage and Hospital, Nagpur, with chief com-
plaints of –
Black patch over right sole region at posterior sight with severe burning and pain since 1 month.
Associate symptoms- mild Mukhpaka (stom-
atities).since 2 days. Difficulty in walking due to pain at right sole region. Since 15 days.
History of present illness-
The patient was normal since 1 month he was came in contact with Bhallataka. There present a blister after 1 day., then black patch over right sole region of about 3 cm with se-
vere burning and pain at that site. Internal me-
dication of was taken but didn’t get relief. Hence he came to Agadtantra OPD Government Ayurved Collage Nagpur.
Past history- not significant
Pathological test done-
• CBC
• HbsAg
• HIV
• BSL

Personal history-
A 45 year old male patient came in Agadtantra OPD, Government Ayurveda Collage and Hospital Nagpur, Maharashtra, India with Black patch over right sole region at posterior sight with severe burning and pain since 1 month, mild Mukhpaka (stomatities).since 2 days and Difficulty in walking due to pain at right sole region. Since 15 days. His temperature, pulse respiration and blood pressure was normal and prakruti was pittawataj.
Ashtvidhapariksha-
1. Nadi (pulse) - 80/min
2. Mala (stool) - normal
3. Mutra (urine) - Normal
4. Jivha (tounge) - niram (no cotation)
5. Shabda (speech) - clear
6. Sparsha (touch) - normal
7. Druka (eyes) - normal
8. Akruti (built) - madhhyam

Treatment plan-
Patient was treated on OPD basis.

Previous treatment received-

Table 1: Gandhakrasayan, Aarogyavardhinivati and Panchtiktakaghrita were used for oral administration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. no</th>
<th>Name of medicine</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Kal</th>
<th>Anupan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gandhak rasayan</td>
<td>250 mg two times a day</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Adhobhakta (after meal)</td>
<td>Koshnajala (lukewarm water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aarogyavardhini vati</td>
<td>250 mg two times a day</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Adhobhakta (after meal)</td>
<td>Koshnajala (lukewarm water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Panchtiktaka ghrita</td>
<td>5ml twice a day</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Prathkal (at morning) and nishi (at night)</td>
<td>Koshnajala (lukewarm water)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Duration of treatment given- 1 month
Patient had taken above Medicine for 1 month but patient didn’t gate relief.

Selected external ayurvedic drugs-
Padmak Agada Lepa[8] was selected for external application.

Preparation of PadmakaAgadaLepa-
The fine powder of Priyangu, Haridra, Daruharidra was taken 2gm and mixed with 2gm of madhu (honey) and 2gm of ghrita.

Dose for application-
This lepa applied twice a day, left for 20 min and rinsed off using Koshnajala (lukewarm water).

Duration - 1 month
Follow up - after every 7 days

Table 2: PadmakaAgadaLepa contains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of ingredients</th>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Priyangu</td>
<td>Callicarpa macrophylla</td>
<td>2gm</td>
<td>Dahprashman, vednasthapan, vishaghna, raktshodhak[9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Haridra</td>
<td>Curcuma longa</td>
<td>2 gm</td>
<td>Vishaghna, kandughna, raktaprasadhan[10]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Madhu</td>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>2gm</td>
<td>Yogvahi, kaphagna,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ghrita</td>
<td>Ghee</td>
<td>2 gm</td>
<td>Pittashamak,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aahara and Vihara-(Diet and mode of life) advised during treatment-

Pathya- (Regimen to be followed)-
Madur rasa (sweet test) diet combined with ghrita.
Adequate sleep at night (8hours).

Apathya (Regimen to restricted)-
Oily snakes like chips etc., non-vegetarian food, eggs, fast food, tea and coffee,
Night awaking (ratrijagarana), daytime sleeping and itching of boil (pitika).
**Table 3: Observation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign and symptoms</th>
<th>Before treatment</th>
<th>1st follow up</th>
<th>2nd follow up</th>
<th>3rd follow up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Daha (burning)</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>1+</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ruja (pain)</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>1+</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Black colour patch</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>3+ (patch size less by 0.5cm)</td>
<td>3+(patch size less by 0.5cm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mild mukhpaka (stomatitis)</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>1+</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISCUSSION**

In *Susrutsamhita*, *Aachryasusruta* explain the *vishamarga* in *Kalpasthna*. *Sparsha* i.e. contact poisoning is one of *vishamarga*. When poisonous substance come in contact with a body parts, signs and symptoms get developed on contacted region. There are some *sthayavisha* like *Bhallataka*, *Ark*, *Snuhi* etc. which when come in contact with body parts it causes local poisoning. According to *AachryaSu-sruta*, these plants contain *Kshir* (latex) which is poisonous. When *Bhallataka* come in contact causes redness, pain, blisters etc. in this case study, patient gave history of contact of *Bhallataka* to right sole region on posterior site before one month which causes burning sensation, pain and formation of black patch at that region. He has taken medication such as *Gandhakrasayan*, *Aarogyavardhinivati* and *Panchitktakahrita*. But patient didn’t get relief. After that patient came *Agadatantra OPD*, all internal medication had stopped and only external application of *PadmakaAgadaLepa* was started. The drug contents in *Padmak AgadaLepa* are *Priyangu*, *Haridra*, *Daruharidra*, *Madhu* and *Ghrita* which are mostly *dhaprapashaman*, *vednashmak*, *vishaghna*, *vranaropaka* etc. directly acts on the skin which came contact with *Bhallataka*.

During complete duration of treatment, patient was instructed to follow *pathya* (do’s) and *apathy* (don’t) as advised strictly. During first follow up it was found that there is significant relief in all sign and symptoms along with mild mukhpaka (stomatitis). This shows that if plan of treatment is selected according to principles of Ayurveda i.e. effect of *Padmaka AgadaLepa* on contact poisoning of *Bhallataka*, along with *pathya*, *apathy*, there is assurance of success in treatment as seen in this poisoning.

**CONCLUSION**

Hence it is concluded that external application of *PadmakaAgadaLepa* is highly effective in the management of contact poisoning of *Bhallataka*.

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