REVIEW ARTICLE-HIMAVAN AGADA IN MANDALI SARPAVISHACHIKITSA

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ABSTRACT
Agadatantra is one among the Ashtangas of Ayurveda, which deals with all cases of poisoning. Among all visha, sarpa visha has foremost importance as it is a condition which needs 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 agadayanagas 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. By using the agadayanagas told by our Acharyas, we can try to treat sarpa visha cases without ASV.

Keywords: Himavanagada, Mandalivisha

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 bite¹.Sarva visha is a condition which needs emergency management to save the life of the victims. In Ayurvedic literature sarvas are mainly classified into three categories² i.e.

- Darvika sarparpa
- Mandalisarpa
- Rajimanathasarpa

Mandalidamsaravisha produces symptoms like shotha, jwara etc. which are similar in nature of hemotoxic poison, commonly noted in viper snake bite cases³. Snake bite is a significant health concern especially in rural populations. High mortality is due to poor health services in rural areas and getting delay for well-equipped health care.
facility, where ASV can be administered. In Ayurvedicsamhitas 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.

Review of Literature

About Himavanagada

Himavanagada is one among the agadayogas which is described by acharya Vagbhata in AshtangaHrudaya in 36th chapter Sarpavishapratisheda, in the context of Mandalisarpavishchikitsa. Himavanagada reference is also available in Ashtanga Sangraha 42nd chapter. It is having fourteen ingredients.

Method of preparation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shirish6</td>
<td>Albizia lebbek6</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pippala’</td>
<td>Ficus religiosa.Linn’</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vata8</td>
<td>Ficus benghalensis8</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaksha”</td>
<td>Ficus lacor”</td>
<td>Moraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vetasa70</td>
<td>Salix casperea71</td>
<td>Salicaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vach”11</td>
<td>Acorus calamus.linn11</td>
<td>Araceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yashtimadh”12</td>
<td>Glycyrrhiza glabra12</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagapushpa”13</td>
<td>Mesua ferrae.linn13</td>
<td>Guttiferae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elavaluka14</td>
<td>Prunus cerasus14</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeevaka15</td>
<td>Melaxis musifera15</td>
<td>Orchidaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushabhaka16</td>
<td>Microstyllis wellichi16</td>
<td>Orchidaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheeta(chandana)17</td>
<td>Santalum album17</td>
<td>Santalaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padmaka18</td>
<td>Prunuscerasoides18</td>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utpala”</td>
<td>Nymphaea alba”</td>
<td>Nymphaeace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kshoudra</td>
<td>Kshoudra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sita(sugar)</td>
<td>Sita(sugar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All ingredients are in equal quantity

Table 2: Properties of ingredients of HimavanAgada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Rasa</th>
<th>Guna</th>
<th>Veerya</th>
<th>Karma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shirisha6</td>
<td>Kashaya,Tiktha, Madhura6</td>
<td>Laghu, Ruksha6</td>
<td>Ushna6</td>
<td>Tridoshahara,varnya,vishagna, shothahara,vranaropana6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pippala’</td>
<td>Kashaya, Madhura’</td>
<td>Guru, Ruksha’</td>
<td>Sheeta’</td>
<td>Kaphapittahara,varnya, vranashodhana,vranaropana6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vata8</td>
<td>Kashaya8</td>
<td>Guru, Ruksha8</td>
<td>Sheeta8</td>
<td>Kaphapittahara,vvarnya, sthambhana,rakthapittahara,visarpahara8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaksha”</td>
<td>Kashaya”</td>
<td>Guru, Ruksha”</td>
<td>Sheeta”</td>
<td>Kaphapittahara,mutrasangrahaniya,rakthapittahara,vranah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adminstration of Himavan agada

Externally-lepa form

Anupana
No specific anupana mentioned

Indication

Mandalivisha

Probable mode of action

Diagram-1
Diagram-2

![Diagram 2]

Diagram-3

![Diagram 3]

**DISCUSSION**

Acharyas mentioned different and specific agadayogas for each category of sarpadamsa. The real challenge in this is to understand why these have been indicated specifically for each condition.

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), dha (burning sensation), etc. and in progressed stage jwara (fever), shotha (swelling), dha (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), trushna (thirst) etc.

- In this formulation 17% of drugs having dahaprashamana and trushna prashamana action. eg: yashtimadhu, chandana, kumuda
- 17% having rakthapittahara property. eg: vata, plaksha, yashtimadhu, chandana
- 14% of drugs showing jwaragna action. eg: Jeevaka, Vacha, Chandana, Kumuda
- 9% have vishagna property. eg: Shirisha, Yashimadhu, Nagakesara
- 6% have shothahara action. eg: Shirisha, Nagakesara
- Vedanasthapana, vranaropana actions also exhibited by the drugs. Eg: padmak, shirisha
- **Based on rasa and anurasas:** 10 drugs are kashayapradhana rasa and 8 are tikthaanurasadravyas. Pitta is the main dosha in-
volved in mandalisarpadamsa, so kashayarasa and tiktha rasa will help to reduce pitta dosha in mandalidamsa eg: shirisha, pippala, vata, vetasa, plaksha, elavaluka

- Based on Veerya: Most of the drugs having sheethaveerya which in turn is pitta samaka. eg: pippala, vata, vetasa, yashtrimadhu

- Anupana: kshoudra is yogavahi, kashayarasarasapradhana and sheetaveerya, helps for pacifying pitta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Indications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 mandalidamsa 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 pratinidhidravya for jeevaka and rishabhaka. Further researches on this Himavanagada might be helpful to explore the exact mode of action and its use in the field of Ayurveda and management of snake poisoning without ASV to appreciate our science.

REFERENCES

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