A SHORT REVIEW ON BHUMYAMALAKI PRAYOGA IN MANDALI SARPA VISHA UPADRAVA CHARDI AND NIJA CHARDI

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Viperidae are large family of snakes. They are found all over the world. All Vipers are venomous and it is Haemo-Toxic in nature. Symptoms of Viper snake bite are swelling and discolorations over the bite site. One of the highlighting symptoms in later stage is profuse vomiting. The present study performed a extensive review on Bhumyamalaki Prayoga in Mandali Sarpa Visha Upadrava Chardi and Nija Chardi. Methods: A literature research was done in pubmed, cochrane database, ebesco, google scholar and all available classical literature including Prayoga Samucchaya, Astanga Hrudaya, Caraka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita. A cloth dipped in Bhumyamalaki Swaras will prevent the Mandali Sarpa Visha Chardi according to Prayoga Samucchaya. Viper snake bite symptoms can be seen in the Mandali Sarpa Visha Upadrava. Mandali is a Pitta Pradhana Vishaja Sarpa. Damsana of the Sarpa possess the Vishalakshana and Upadrava such as Daha, Trushna, Urdhwa and Adhomarga Raktagamana etc. One of the Pradhana Upadrava is Chardi. Result: Chardi in Mandal Visha is due to the Pitta Dosha Dooshana lead to the Dooshana of the Udanavayu. Similar Samprapti seen in the Pittaja Chardi as Pradhana Vyadhi. Conclusion: Based on review, the treatment done for Mandali Sarpa Visha Upadrava Chardi can also be used in the Nija Dosha Chardi.

Keywords: Mandali Visha Upadrava, Nija Chardi, Vomiting, Chardi, Bhumyamalaki Swarasa

INTRODUCTION

Bhumyamalaki is a drug which belongs to the Euphorbiaceae family. Phyllanthus niruri Linn., Phyllanthus amarus Schum and Thonn., Phyllanthus fraternus web. Phyllanthus made-rapatensis Linn., and Phyllanthus simplex Retz are termed as Bhumyamalaki¹. Literature survey reveal that Bhumyamalaki has been used to treat Jaundice, Gonorrhoea, Diabetes,
Dysentery and skin ulcers, swelling etc. A study suggests that it has good action against the Hepatitis B virus symptoms. In classics, Acharya mentioned that it has Stambhana and Kapha Pitta Samaka property. Acharya classified Sarpa into 4 major categories on the basis of Doshas as Darvikara, Mandali, Rajimantha and Vyantaraka. Mandali is Pitta Pradhana Visha Sarpa and Dooshana occurs mainly in Pitta Dosha along with it leads to Rakt Dooshana producing the Lakshanas and Upadravas. These all actions of the Bhumyamalaki and action of Visha on Dosa reveal that the drug Bhumyamalaki may be effective in Mandali Sarpa Visha Upadrava Chardi and Nija Chardi. The traditional method of treatment for poisoning in Kerala is classified broadly into two categories, namely, Vi havaidya (treatment for poisoning by using Aushadha/Agada) and Vishavidya (treatment for poisoning by using Mantras). Prayoga samucchaya is mentioned in Prayoga Samucchaya, a text book of Vishachikitsa by “Sri Kocchunni Thamburan” from Cochin dynasty, who himself was a reputed Toxicologist. This book was written in Malayalam language. Prayoga Samucchaya, written by Kochunni Thamburan, which is a compilation work of Ayurveda Samhitha and mentioned his own experience in the treatment. Author had given a detail description of Lakshana, Upadrava, and treatment for the Mandali Sarpa Visha Damsha. One of the important Upadrava is Chardi. Chardi can be classified as Nija and Agantuja Chardi. Here it can be consider as Agantuja Chardi. Classification is based on the causative factor and when looking through the pathological views both have the similarity.

Review on viper snake poison induced vomiting

There are more than 2000 species of snakes in the world, and about 216 species in India, in that 52 are venomous. Every year about 2 lakh individuals are bitten and around 15000 subsequently die. The snakes are classified into three types, such as Elapids, Vipers, and Sea Snakes. Viper variety of snake consists of Pit viper and Pitless viper. Pit is situated between the eye and the nostrils, helps to detect the warm blooded prey in the dark. Russell’s viper and Saw scaled viper doesn’t have the pit and it will be in the category of Pitless viper. Viper snake venom is Haemotoxic in nature, affecting circulatory and nervous system more severely. Symptoms include local swelling and discolouration on bitten part with acute burning pain and bleeding. In later stage it shows profuse vomiting.

Vomiting is an important symptom in later stage. Vomiting is the forceful expulsion of the contents of the gastrointestinal out through the mouth. The CTZ (Chemo receptor trigger zone) is located in the Medulla of the brain. It has a defensive blood brain barrier for detecting circulating toxins in the blood and CSF, and is sensitive to a number of circulating emetic agents. When activated, the CTZ does not initiate vomiting itself, but relays stimuli to the integrative vomiting centre which produce actual act of emesis.

Review on Mandali Sarpa Visha Upadrava Chardi and Nija Chardi

In Ayurveda, Sarpa are classified based on the poison effect on Dosa and named as Darvikara, Mandali, Rajimantha respectively. Mandali is a Pitta Pradhana Visha Sarpa. In Mandali Visha, Samanya Lakshana, Visha Ve-
ga Lakshana and Upadrava has been explained. Samanya Lakshana mentioned are Toda, Daha, Trushna, Twagadi Peetavta, Urdhwa and Adho Shonita Gamana. Acharyas mentioned that patient may develop various Upadravas. Among them Chardi is significant.6,7,8 Ayurveda classics mentioned Chardi as a Pradhana Vyadhi, with its Nidana, Lakshana, Bheda, Samprapti and Chikitsa elaborately. Acharya explained certain Aharaja as well as Manasika Nidana, which vitiates Dosha’s in Amashaya and vitiate Udanavayu and leads expulsion of food particle.9

Review on Bhumyamalaki Prayoga in Chardi
The author of Prayoga Samucchaya mentioned the Chikitsa of Chardi Upadrava in Mandali Vishadhikara. According to the author, a cloth dipped in Bhumyamalaki Swarasa should be wrapped around the neck will prevent Chardi. Bhumyamalaki is a drug, which have Kashaya, Tikta, and Madhura Rasa. Sheeta Veerya, Madhura Vipaka. Kapha Pitta Samaka and Stambhaka Karma.10 Studies reveal that it used in the treatment of wound, swelling and liver disorders.11. Studies proved that it has anticonvulsant activity.12

DISCUSSION

- Viper bite release Haemotoxins in to the blood stream. These toxins act on the chemo receptors trigger zone (CTZ) which initiates vomiting. Research done in Brazil at the Federal University of Santa Catarina in 1984 on Phyllanthus niruri revealed an alkaloid (phyllanthoside) in the leaves and stem with strong antispasmodic activity. Antispasmodic action and anti convulsant activity of Bhumyamalaki is scientifically proved.
- Activation of CTZ is followed by the release of chemical transmitter’s Dopamine and 5HT which trigger the vomiting centre and cause the release of Ach (acetylcholine) and lead to the induction of vomiting. Bhumyamalaki shall be produce acetylcholine antagonist which inhibits vomiting.13
- Mandali Sarpa Damsa leads to Rakta and Pitta Dushti. Due to Sthana Visesha Ranjaka Pitta gets vitiated. Consequently other Pitta also gets vitiated and hence Pitta Dushti reflects on Udana Vayu Dushti. Normal function of Udana Vayu is to help in Vak, Pravrutti, Prayna Urja, Bala, Varna and Smruthi, moves around Nasa, Nabhi And Gala. So Udana Vayu Dooshana will lead to expulsion of food particle from Amasaya. To bring back Udana Vayu to the normal state and to prevent the Chardi, stambana karma should be done in Gala Pradesha, for this a cloth is immersed in Bhumyamalaki (Phylanthus neureuri Linn.) Swarasa and wrapped around neck.
- Bhumyamalaki have Madhura, Tikta, Kashaya Rasa and Madhura Vipaka. Posses the Pitta Shamaka property. Tikta Rasa shows Visha Hara, Raktashodhaka and Stambhana property, Sheeta Veerya have the Stambhana property.
- In Bhumyamalaki Prayoga, Stambhana Karma and Sheeta Veerya of the Bhumyamalaki will help to prevent Chardi when it is wrapped around the neck. Ashtanga Sangraha Acharya mentions Sheeta Veerya has Stambhana Karma14. Acharya Sharangadhara described that Kashaya Rasa, Sheeta Veerya and Laghu Paka drug
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will possess Sthambhana Karma. Hema-dri explained “Sthambhano Hima”.

Table 1: Properties of the Bhumyamalaki,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Properties</th>
<th>Kaiyyadeva Nighantu</th>
<th>Bhavaprakash Nighantu</th>
<th>Raja Nighantu</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Rasa-Tikt, Kashaya, Madhura</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• Guna-Laghu</td>
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<td>• Rochana</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Rogagnakarma-Pandu, Kapha Kush-ta, Vishapaha, Shwas, Trushna, Da-ha, Hidma, Kasa, Kshatha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Rasa-Kashaya, Madhura, Hima</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Rogagnakarma – Pipasa, Kasa, Kandu, Kshatha, Pitta And Rakta Roga</td>
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<td>• Rasa-Kashaya, Amla</td>
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<td>• Rogagnakarma – Pitta Meha Nasa, Mutraroga, Daha Samani.</td>
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CONCLUSION

Bhumyamalaki is used in traditional medicine due to its high medicinal properties. In Mandal Sarpa Visha Chardi as well as Nija Chardi both have similar Samprapti. It reveals that because of the Udana Vayu Dushti it occurred. So, Bhumyamalaki Prayoga in Galla Pradesa shows more effectiveness to control the Udana Vayu. Thus the Bhumyamalaki Prayoga done on Mandal Sarpa Visha Updrava Chardi can also be used in the Nija Chardi. The special uses of Bhumyamalaki in the Visha Chikitsa are yet to be discovered. This reveals that many Prayogas are yet to be noticed by the medicinal world for many ailments. These Prayogas were used as basic

Photo of preparing Bhumyamalaki Swarasa and cloth dipped in that Swarasa

A cloth dipped in the Swarasa

After cloth dipped in the Swarasa
treatments in earlier days. These Prayogas are now separated from recognition for general use to ailments as these are interpreted in Vi-
sha Adhikarika Granthas. Hence researchers should give emphasis to bring these ideas into light that shall add upto the revival of Ayurveda.

REFERENCES


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