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

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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 Keetootadivishpratishedham Adhyay of Ashtanghrudayam Uttarsthan. In all loot 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

Agadatntra 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 vishad³ (depression of spirits, sorrow). Agada means the medicaments which are used as an antidotes or substances having anti-poisonous properties. In Agadatntra various Agadas are described for treatment of various types of Jangam visha (Animal Poisons) and Shhavar Visha (vegetable and mineral poisons). Agadas which are explained in the texts act against different types of visha (poisons) such as Sarpa visha, loot visha, keeta visha, Dooshivisha etc. Tandra (Drowsiness), Klama (Fatigue), Nidra (sleep), Daah (Burning), Paak (suppuration), Atisara (diarrhoea), Shopha (Swelling), Ativedana (Intense pain), Akshi Gaurav (Heaviness in eyes), Ativedana (Intense pain), Kandu (Itching), Jwara (Fever), Arochaka (Anorexia), Shwasa (Breathlessness) are the common symptoms caused by Four types of Keeta viz. sanhipatik, Kaphaj, Pittaj and Vataf⁴. There also four types of Loot same as keeta. They shows following clinical features as mentioned in sanhtita- AshuPaka(acute suppuration), Vikleda(Pus), Jwara (Fever), Kotha
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(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*.

**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\(^9\).

**Table 1: Raspanchak of ingredient of Padmakagad**\(^{10}(11)\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>Dravya</th>
<th>Rasataste</th>
<th>Guna property</th>
<th>Veerya (potency)</th>
<th>Vipaka (Metabolic Property)</th>
<th>Karma (Action)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Priyangu</td>
<td>Madhur TiktaKashay</td>
<td>Ruksha Sitala Guru</td>
<td>Sita</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Pittahar, Kaphahar, Sangrahi, Udripta Raktaprasadana, balakrta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Haridra</td>
<td>Tikta</td>
<td>Ruksha Laghu</td>
<td>Ushna</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Kaphapittahar, Varnya, TwakDosshhar, Mehaghna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Daruharidra</td>
<td>Tikta</td>
<td>Ruksha Laghu</td>
<td>Ushna</td>
<td>Katu</td>
<td>Varnya, Twak Dosshhar, Mehaghna, Netra-Karna-Mukha Roganashak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Priyangu**  
**Latin Name-** *Callicarpa macrophylla* Vahl. **Family-** Verbineceae, **Active principles-** Seeds and leaves contain caliterpenone and its monoacetate beta cytos-terol, 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, Daun-gandhyanashak, Raktadosshhar, stambhan, Mutrivirajaniya, Purishsangrahaniya\(^14\)  
**Therapeutic Action-** Jwaraghna, Chardighna, Bhramahar, Vataroghar, Vakrjayadtyahar, Rakta-tisarnashak, Pramehaghna, vata-pittahar, Trishna Shaman\(^14\)  
**Anti-toxic Action-** Aacharya Bhavprakash mentioned that *priyangu* is vishaghna.\(^14\) Sanjeevanagada, Kalyanaka ghrita, Mahasugandhi Agada, Mahagandhastinamagada, Amrutaghra 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-metic, antipoisoning, blood purifier and anti-burning (Zarkhande & Mishra, 2004).\(^15\)

2. **Haridra-**  
**Latin Name-** *Curcuma Longa Linn.*, **Family-** Zinziberaceae, **Chemical Constituent-** Curcummin, Curcumin, Starch\(^16\), **Pharmacological Action-** Antineoplastic, Antibacterial, Anti-inflammatory\(^17\), Insecticidal activity\(^18\), Antioxidant, Antifungal\(^19\), Analgesic\(^20\), **Pharmacological Action According to Ayurveda-** Vishaghna, Varnya, Raktadosshha, Twakdosshha, Pandughna, Shofaghna, Dipan, Raktadosh, kaphaghora, Grahi, Vataaghna\(^21\). **Therapeutic Action-** Pratishhay, Prameha, Kandu, Daha, Udard, Shitpitta, Bhrama, Pama, Vicharchika, Netrabhishyanda, Prameghhna, 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 Gandhashthinam agada\(^{32}\), Mruta Sanjeevan Agada\(^{33}\), Mahagandhastinam 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- Berbamine\(^{37}\), Berberine, oxycanthine, Berbarubine, patmatine, jatororrhine, Columbamine, Hydrastinin\(^{38}\)

Pharmacological Action- Antimicrobial, Hepatoprotective, Antidepressant, Immunomodulatory.

Pharmacological Action According to Ayurveda

Trikshana

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

Pharmacological action according to Ayurveda

Vishaghnaa, Agnidipana, Ayushya, Yogvahi, kantiprada, Vayusthapana, Medhya, Vrishya, Hridya, Sthakhavardhak, Twachya, ojowardhak, Snehana, Rasayan, vatapittaprshamana\(^{47}\), balya, chakshushya.\(^{48}\)

Therapeutic Action- Vishvikara, Grahi, Jiranjwara, Yonishula, Apasmar, Karnashul, Kshatkshina, Shosh, Shirshul, Unmad, Murcha, Smitinasha, Aruchi\(^{49}\).

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

4. Madhu

Rasa- Madhura, Kashaya\(^{41}\), Guna- Laghu, Ruksa, Tikshana\(^{41}\), Doshaghnata- 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, Vranrpana, Kasa, Shwas, Hikka, Sandhan, Prameha, Shodhana\(^{43}\), Prameha\(^{43}\).

Anti-toxic Action- Various Antitoxic preparations like Tarkshyaagada, Ajitaagada, Mahasugandhi agada, Rishabha agada\(^{46}\), 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\(^{45}\), Doshaghnata- Tridoshghna\(^{45}\), Pharmacological Action-Ghrita 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, Vayusthapana, Medhya, Vrishya, Hridya, Sthakhavardhak, Twachya, ojowardhak, Snehana, Rasayan, vatapittaprshamana\(^{47}\), balya, chakshushya.\(^{48}\)

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DISCUSSION

Priyangu, Haridra, Daruharidra, Madhu and Ghrita 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, Twakdoshhar, 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, Opthalmic Disorders because these drugs have Vishaghna, Shothhar (Anti-inflammatory), Twakdoshhar, Raktashodhak properties. In this Article collective information of Therapeutic action, pharmacological action and antitoxic action of Padmakagada is reviewed.

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