

Critical study on selection criteria of *Vishaghna Mahakashya* drugs

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Abstract:

Ayurveda is an eternal science. Its eternality is related to its preventive aspect and treatment principles described to treat illnesses. Numerous new diseases are emerging with new titles. Diseases are unlimited, so the physician should not bother to name the disease. Likewise the drugs are also unlimited. Every substance is a medicine if used rationally. So the drugs and various formulations given in ayurveda are for the practice of the medical person having poor intelligence. The field is open for the intelligent one to add and formulate new combinations. For this one should understand the basic drug selection criteria for the particular yoga or combination of drugs described. In Charaksamhita Sutrasthan fourth chapter, fifty combinations of various drugs for various are described. Each combination is named as *Mahakashay* and contains ten drugs. There must be drug selection criteria for each kashaya. If are able to under that principle we can formulate

number of combination for the same condition. *Vishaghna Mahakashya* is one of them which detoxify the body and helps to get rid of toxins. It includes *Haridra (Curcuma longa)*, *Manjishtha (Rubia cordifolia)*, *Suvahaa (Operculina turpethum)*, *Sukshama ela (Elettaria cardamomum)*, *Paalindee (Hemidesmus indicus)*, *Chandan (Santalum album)*, *Kataka (Strychnos potatorum)*, *Shirish (Albizia lebbek)*, *Sinduvaara (Vitex negundo)* and *Shleshmaataka (Cordia dichotoma)*. An attempt is made in this article to review *Vishaghna Mahakashya* and find out the drug selection criteria for the same.

Keywords: *Vishaghna Mahakashya*, *Manjishtha*, *Shadvirechan Shatashratiy*, *hridroga*

Introduction:

On the basis of efficacy Acharya charaka has mentioned fifty major decoctions in “*Shadvirechan Shatashratiya*”. One decoction formulation contains ten

drugs. As per pathogenesis of disease, the decoction can be used by preparing with one, two or three drugs at a time. There are abundant drugs available which has same effect but in this chapter only ten drugs are considered in one decoction formulation. Bhallataka is (agrya) best in Shushka arsha (non bleeding Piles)ⁱ, Arjun is best in *hridroga* (Heart disease) still they are not mentioned in Arshoghna and Hrudya mahakashaya respectively. To know reason behind such inclusion and exclusion, we need to find out the basic selection criteria, which may be different for each decoction. If we come to know the selection criteria then we can introduce some new drugs to the decoctions, and if any drug is not available or extinct then we can find some alternative or optional representative drug for the decoction. An attempt is made here in this article to understand the basic selection criteria of Vishaghna Mahakashaya so that we can formulate various antidote decoctions for different poisonous conditions. Acharya Charaka has mentioned that these ten drug combination decoctions are given for the practice of those who have poor intelligence and to increase the knowledge of wise peopleⁱⁱ. Each drug may represent one of the treatment principles using for disease or work best to breakdown stepwise pathogenesis. This basic selection criterion of vishagna mahakashaya is discussed in this article.

Vishaghna Mahakashaya:

Haridra, Mangistha, Suvaha, Sukshma ela, Palindi, Chandan, Katak, Shirish,

Drugs Description:

Drugs	Properties & Function	Rasa	Vipak	Potency
Haridra	Ruksha,Laghu	Tikta , Katu	Katu	Ushna

Sinduvar, Shleshmantak are ten drugs of vishaghna Mahakashaya.ⁱⁱⁱ In this mahakashaya Suvaha & Palindi are doubtful in identification. In Chakrapani commentary, it is mentioned that Suvaha should be considered as Rasna or Hapharmali and Palindi as Shyamlata means Krishna sariva.^{iv} But Hapharmali is indicated as a type of Krishnasariva in many commentaries. Acharya Indu has identified Trivrut as a Palindi.^v Acharya Chakrapani has commented Suvaha as Rasna or Hapharmali in vishaghna mahakashaya, while in the same chapter in the commentary of Bhedaniya gana he has mentioned Suvaha as a Trivrit.^{vi} As Vishagna mahakashya is subject of Charaka Samhita so its drug confirmation seems logical from the same text. If we go through Charaka Samhita then we can find that Palindi drug is not mentioned anywhere in the text except vishghna mahakashya. In Vishachikitsa chapter, Trivrit is used in treatment of poisonous animal bite as well as in ghee preparations for Garvisha.^{vii} It is also used in Lutachikitsa in Karnikapatan formulation.^{viii} Sariva is mentioned in Ksharagad^{ix}, in agad for Lutavish^x, in Madhukadi agad and in Amrit ghrit.^{xi} Rasna is mentioned once with the same name^{xii} and in other place it is mentioned by the name Nakuli.^{xiii} Its description as a Suvaha is nowhere found in the Vishachikitsa. So looking the practice of these drugs in the poisonous conditions, considering Trivrit as Suvaha & Palindi as Shyamlata (Krishna sariva) seems appropriate.

Manjishta	Guru, Ruksha	Tikta, Kashaya, Madhur	Katu	Ushna
Suvaha(Trivrit)	Laghu,Ruksha, Tikshna	Tikta, Katu	Katu	Ushna
Ela	Laghu,Ruksha	Katu, Madhur	Madhur	Sheet
Palindi (Sariva)	Guru, snighdha, Raktshodhak, Mutrajanan, Daahprashaman	Madhur ,Tikta	Madhur	Sheet
Chandan	Laghu,Ruksha	Tikta, Madhur	Katu	Sheet
Katak	Laghu, vishad, Mutrajanan	Madhur, Kshaya, Tikta	Madhur	Sheet
Shirish	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Kshaya, Tikta Madhur	Katu	Ishat-ushna
Sinduvar	Laghu, ruksha	Katu, Tikta	Katu	Ushna
Shlesmantak	Snighdha,Guru, Pischil	madhur, Kashaya tikta	Madhur Katu	Sheet

The oja; essence of seven dhatus has ten qualities which are exactly opposite of qualities of visha. The drugs having similar qualities of Oja and opposite quality of poison work as vishghna. It is observed that all drugs mentioned above except 'Ela' has tikta rasa which is anti-poisonous. Tikta rasa is having vamak action, it creates vomiting in first stage of visha and expel out poison from the body. After shodhan or purification madhura rasa is needed for palliating vata-pitta, enhancing power of saptadhatu, protecting strength of heart and to combat the traces of visha from the body. Madhura rasa enhances oja so acts anti-poisonous. So this Mahakashaya also contains drugs having madhura rasa. Visha possesses qualities like tikshna, sukshma, ushna, vyavayi, & vikasi, which vitiates Pitta & Rakta first. So to combat the effect of poison; Shonitvishghna drugs like Haridra, Mangistha, Chandan, Sariva are used in treatment of poisoning. Tikta rasa being sheet palliates pitta & purifies blood. Visha enters in minute channels likewise

with Sukshama strotogami quality tikta rasa also enters in minute channels & works as vishaghna like Chandan. The 'Amavisha'(indigested stuff) formed due to unwholesome diet & sedentary life style also gets treated by tikta rasa.

Haridra (Curcuma longa):

Usually while describing any group of drugs (Gana), it mostly started with the drug which is best among all. Though in Charak Samhita it is told that Shrish is best anti-poisonous drug^{xiv} but starting of vishaghna mahakashaya with Haridra, itself suggests its supremacy in combating poison. If we review the literature of Agad Tantra, there is a use of Haridra more frequently than Shirish. If haridra is used in vish chikitsa as external application it works as Agada.^{xv} Haridra works as rakta shodhan as well as rakta prasadhan. Gara visha vitiates Rakta dhatu, haridra being tikta rasa counteracts Gara Visha localized in blood.

References in Visha Chikitsa:

1	Formulation indicated after purification by vaman and virechana for nasya, anjan and pana in poison located in stomach and intestine (A.H.S. 7/25)
2	Formulation boiled in goat milk for sprinkling in poisoned head massage (A.S.S.8/19)
3	Formulation used to purify poisoned air and smoke by putting on fire. (Su.K.3/17)
4	Used for an external application for wound caused by poisoned weapon (A.S.S.8/85)
5	It is a part of <i>Koshatakyadi yavagu</i> used in between two impulses of poison (A.H.U.35/21)
6	It is ingredient of <i>Kautilyodayita Agad</i> which is indicated for unconsciousness caused by trauma, hanging, drowning or by poisoning (A.S.U. 40/79)
7	Turmeric mixed with <i>Saindhav</i> , honey and ghee is useful for poisoning by root poison and also in person wounded by poisoned weapon. (A.S.U. 40/90)
8	It is ingredient of <i>Suryodaya Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/73-74)
9	Haridra is best for internal as well an external use in person affected by poison (A.S.U. 40/91)
10	It is ingredient of <i>Prabhavati Gutika</i> (V.Ra.23), <i>Ajeya Ghruta</i> (Su.K.2/47-49), <i>Mahagada</i> (Su.K.5/61-62), <i>Sarvakarmika Agad</i> (Ch.Chi.23/231-32), <i>Chandrodaya Agad</i> (Yogashatam Vi.Chi. 68)
11	Ghee cooked with haridra is best to treat artificial poison. (A.S.U. 40/127)
12	There is no drug like haridra to treat poison effectively. Physician should use haridra for bath, in cooking, for internal administration and also for an external application. (Ga.Ni.7/3/11-12)

13	Intake of haridra with Gomutra cures all animate and inanimate poisons (Chi.Ka.Vi.381)
14	Decoction of Haridra with milk cures all types of poison (V.Ra.23/39)
15	Only haridra cures all types of animate and inanimate poison if consumed with Gomutra or Naramutra or Puran Ghee (V.Ra.23/40)
16	Application of Haridra with Gomutra cures sea snake bite poisoning (Sa.Yo.10/34)
17	It is ingredient of <i>Kapitthadi Agad</i> used to treat lizard poisoning (A.S.U. 43/61)
18	External application of haridra and daruharidra cures centipede poisoning (Vang.Vi./202)
19	Haridra is used for an external application with human milk for leech poisoning (Sa.Yo.10/41)
20	Internal use of Haridra with honey cures rat poisoning. (Sa.Yo.10/66)
21	It is used in Karnikapatana yoga in spider poisoning (A.S.U. 44/82)
22	It is ingredient of formulation used for rubbing in Ojakshaya caused by artificial poisoning. (A.S.U. 40/124)
23	It is ingredient of <i>Champakagada</i> useful in spider poisoning (A.H.U.37/71)
24	It is present formulation for skin purification (A.S.U. 44/89)
25	It is ingredient of <i>Kalyanaka Sarpi</i> (Su.K.6/8-11)

Manjistha (Rubia cordifolia):

When the poison enters body it first vitiates Rakta Dhatu.^{xvi} Manjistha is having tikta, kashaya & madhur rasa so it purifies rakta dhatu vitiating by visha. Usually this blood vitiating tendency is seen in poisons deficit in their properties like upavisha, which are less fatal as well as in gara visha & dushi visha. So manjistha is selected in Mahakashay

mainly by its blood purifying property. We can take it as a representation of all other drugs that possesses rakta shodhan quality.

References in *Visha Chikitsa*:

1	It is ingredient of Manjisthadi yoga used in poison located at intestine (A.S.U.42/54)
2	It is ingredient of <i>Suryodaya Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/73-74), <i>Mrutyupashchedi ghruta</i> (Bhai.Ra. 72/63-68), <i>Kashikagada</i> (Vang.Vi. 137), <i>Ajeya Ghruta</i> (A.S.U.40/130), <i>Sarvakarmik Agad</i> (Si.Sa.Sa.27/22),
3	It is ingredient of <i>Kautilyodayita Agad</i> which is indicated for unconsciousness caused by trauma, hanging, drowning or by poisoning (A.S.U. 40/79)
6	It is ingredient of formulation used for rubbing in Ojakshaya caused by artificial poisoning. (A.S.U. 40/124)
8	It is ingredient of <i>Kashmaryadi Agad</i> used in mandali snake bite (A.S.U. 42/34)
10	It is ingredient of <i>Mahagada</i> (Su.K.5/61-62), <i>Arshabha agad</i> (A.S.U. 42/90-94), <i>Mahagandhahasti agad</i> (Ch.Chi.23/79), <i>Kalyanaka Sarpi</i> (Su.K.6/8-11)
13	It is used in Karnikapatana yoga in spider poisoning (A.S.U. 46/20)
14	It is ingredient of Manjisthadi lepa used for poisoning by nail, teeth (Ga.Ni.7/7/2)
15	It is ingredient of <i>Champakagada</i> useful in spider poisoning (A.H.U.37/71)
16	It is present formulation for skin purification (A.S.U. 44/89)

Suvaha (Trivrit) (Operculina turpethum):

The first line of treatment of poisoning is to remove the poison out from body as early and as much as possible. In oral consumption when the visha is in

Stomach, Vamana is indicated while later in gut level Virechana is indicated. In case of bite, the Utkartan (Incision and suction) is indicated. Suvaha/trivrit is best indicated as mild laxative so it removes the poison by rectal evacuation. Acharya charaka Kalpasthan has called Adhobhagahar and Urdhvabhagahar action as Virechana. The process & drugs in which doshas are extracted out from upper part of body are considered as vamaka and from lower part of body are considered as virechaka, & as both removes mala from body called as virechana.^{xvii} So this drug represents all Vamaka, virechak and ubhayotobhagahara drugs.

References in *Visha Chikitsa*:

1	It is ingredient of <i>shyamadi yoga</i> used for lepana in Kaphaja lutavisha (A.S.U. 44/45)
2	It is ingredient of <i>shyamadi yoga</i> used for lepana in Vataja lutavisha (A.S.U. 44/49)
3	It is used in lepa for poisoned hand (Su.K.1/37)
4	It is in formulation used for purification of poisoned land (A.S.S.8/40)
5	It is present in formulation used to prepare anti-poisonous medicated water for bath (A.S.S.8/80)

Ela (Elettaria cardamomum):

It has madhur & katu taste, madhur Vipaka & cold potency. All these qualities are against the visha. So having such opposite qualities it works as vishaghna.

References in *Visha Chikitsa*:

1	It is in formulation used for purification of poisoned land (Su.K.3/12)
2	It is ingredient of formulation used to purify poisoned water (A.S.S.8/46-47)
3	It is used in formulation used to

	purify poisoned air and smoke (Su.K.3/16-17)
4	It is present in formulation used to prepare anti-poisonous medicated water for bath (A.S.S.8/80)
5	It is ingredient of <i>Sanjivan Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/60), <i>Yapana Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/71), <i>Balsurya Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/102)
8	It is ingredient of <i>Shikharyadi ghruta</i> used to treat complication caused by poison like <i>Sannipataja Jwara</i> , <i>Vishama Jwara</i> (Bhai.Ra. 72/69)
9	It is ingredient of <i>Shirisharishta</i> useful to treat complications of poison (Bhai.Ra. 72/73)
10	It is ingredient of <i>Kashikagada</i> (Vang.Vi. 137), <i>Dushivishari Agad</i> (Su.K.2/51), <i>Sarvakarmika Agad</i> (Si.Sa.Sa.27/22), <i>Tarkshya Agad</i> (Su.K.5/66), <i>Lodhradi Agad</i> (A.S.U. 42/83), <i>Arshabha Agad</i> (A.S.U. 42/91), <i>Sanjivan Agad</i> (Su.K.5/73-74), <i>Chandrodaya Agad</i> (Vang.Vi. 139), <i>Mrutasanjivana Agad</i> (Ch.Chi.23/54), <i>Mahagandhahasti Agad</i> (Ch.Chi.23/77)
11	Ingredient of <i>Kusumbhapushpadi yoga</i> used to treat rat poison (Vang.Vi. 174)

Palindi (Sariva) (Hemidesmus indicus):

Sariva is madhura & tikta in taste, having madhura vipaka & cold in potency. Due to such properties it palliates dosha which are vitiated by visha, it purifies rakta by its cold potency & reduces burning. So this drug represents all other rakta prasada drugs.

References in Visha Chikitsa:

1	<i>Shyamadi lepa</i> for an external application in poisoned hands (Vang.Vi./19)
2	<i>Girikarnikadi lepa</i> for an external application in poisoned oil massage (A.S.S.8/17)
3	It is in formulation used for

	purification of poisoned land (Su.K.3/12)
4	Ingredient of <i>Koshatakyadi Yavagu</i> indicated in <i>vegantara</i> (Su.K.2/46)
5	<i>Yapana agada</i> (A.S.U. 40/71), <i>Ajeya ghruta</i> (Su.K.2/48), <i>Mrutasanjivan ghruta</i> (A.S.U. 40/134), <i>Ksharagada</i> (Ch.Chi.23/102), <i>Sarivadi yoga</i> in spider poisoning (Su.K.8/119), <i>Lepa</i> for <i>Kaphaja luta</i> (Vru.Ma. 68/25), <i>Sarvakarmik Agad</i> for <i>luta visha</i> (Ch.Chi.23/201), <i>lutavishahara gana</i> (Ga.Ni.7/4/7), <i>Kalyanaka sarpi</i> (Su.K.6/9), <i>Garahari ghruta</i> (Kalyanakaraka 19/63)

Chandan (Santalum album):

Being tikta rasa & cold potency Chandana relieves stringent & hotness of visha. Chandana is useful in both sthvara as well as Jangam visha. Specifically it is more useful on the pitta dominant visha & Gara visha. Burning is present in all stages of poisoning which is associated with Pitta. Chandana palliates pitta by its cold potency. Aggravated pitta and Visha causes agitation in mind and body. Being tikta & sheeta, chandana relieves it. So this drug represents all tikta, sheeta drugs like Usheer, Utpala, Durva etc.

References in Visha Chikitsa:

1	It is ingredient of anti-poisonous dhoopa. (A.S.S.8/79)
2	Useful for an external application on cardiac region in poisoning by fumes (Su.K.1/36)
3	<i>Chandanadi yoga</i> useful for internal use in poisoning by oil massage (Su.K.1/54)
4	Ingredient of <i>Yavagu</i> useful in <i>vegantara</i> (A.S.U. 40/57)
5	<i>Sanjivan Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/59) <i>Dashanga Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/84), <i>Shikhari gruta</i> (Bhai.Ra. 72), <i>Dushivishari Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/148)
6	Ingredient of <i>lepa</i> useful in skin affected by artificial poison (A.S.U.

	40/123)
7	It is ingredient of formulation used for rubbing in Ojakshaya caused by artificial poisoning. (A.S.U. 40/124)
10	Consumption of Chandan and amalaki mixed with honey in morning cures artificial poisoning (Ga.Ni.7/8/2)

Katak (*Strychnos potatotum*):

Katak is (laghu) light & (vishada) pure in property, madhura, tikta & kashaya in rasa, cold in potency & it enhances production of urine. Katak settles impurities & purifies water. In the same manner in body katak settles visha just like an adsorbent antidote & drains it out through the urine.

References in Visha Chikitsa:

1	It is present in formulation used to prepare anti-poisonous decoction for bath (A.S.S.8/82)
2	Lepa for massage by poisoned oil (A.S.S.8/17)
3	<i>Shukavishrthihara lepa</i> (सि.भे.म.47,1165)
4	Lepa for Vataja luta visha (A.S.U. 44/48)
5	Ingredient of anjan for eye complications by visha (A.S.U. 44/67)
6	It is an antidote for hot honey (A.Chi.Vi. /7)

Shirish (*Albizzia lebbeck*):

Shirish is best anti-poisonous drug.^{xviii} It is vishaghna by its supernatural power (Prabhav). Commentator chakrapani While explaining the meaning “Shrestha & Pravar” words, explained that use of five parts (root, bark, leaf, flower, fruit) of shirish is best rather than using two or three parts. All five parts of shirish are useful as anti-poisonous, so it is considered supreme in vishaghna karma. After reviewing literature, we can conclude that Shirish is best as anti-

poisonous for internal use and haridra is best anti-poisonous in external use.

References in Visha Chikitsa:

1	It is useful in anointing the swollen gums due to poisoned tooth-brush (Su.K.1/50)
2	It is used in pradeha for poisoning by poisoned ornaments (A.S.S.8/18)
3	It is used in formulation useful for sprinkling in poisoned oil massage (A.S.S.8/19)
4	<i>Sanjivan Agad</i> (A.S.U.40/41), <i>Mrutasanjivan Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/77), <i>Gandhahasti Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/94), <i>Bhimarudra rasa</i> (Bhai.Ra. 72/59), <i>Shikhari ghruta</i> (Bhai.Ra. 72/69), <i>shirisharishta</i> (Bhai.Ra. 72/72), <i>Amruta ghruta</i> (Su.K.6/12), <i>Mrutasanjivan ghruta</i> (A.S.U. 40/134), <i>Kapithadi yoga</i> (Chi.Ka.Vi. 382),
5	Ingredient of <i>Astang Agad</i> useful in Mandali Visha (A.S.U. 42/35)
6	<i>Haridra</i> with <i>Shirishvakadi kwath</i> is indicated for all types of Sthavar and Jangama visha (Chi.Ka.Vi. 381)
7	It is used in <i>Shirogata visha</i> to regain consciousness (A.S.U. 42/47)
8	<i>Lodhradi Agad</i> A.S.U. 42/83, <i>Panchashirisha Agad</i> Ch.Chi.23/218, <i>Vamshatvagadi Agad</i> (Su.K.5/79), <i>Eksara gana</i> (Su.K.5/85), <i>Gandhahasti Agad</i> (Ch.Chi.23/71), <i>Dhumagada</i> (Ch.Chi.23/99), <i>Kapotapurishadi gutika</i> Ch.Chi.23/208, <i>Karanjadi pushpa lepa</i> for scorpion bite A.S.U. 43/75, <i>Manasshiladi gutika</i> (Ga.Ni.7/5/10)
9	It is ingredient of powder used for anointing on incised bite site of strong and moderate scorpions. (Su.K.8/67)
10	Three times macerated Seeds of Shirisha in calotropis latex mixed with pippali powder are useful in insect, spider, snake, scorpion and rat bite. (A.S.U. 43/90)

Sinduvar (*Vitex negundo* Linn):

Sinduvar is a type of Nirgundi which has white flowers. It is laghu & ruksha in

property, katu & tikta in taste, katu in vipaka & hot in potency & palliates vata dosha. Due to its vata relieving property it is used in “Darvikaradi” vata aggravating visha. It represents all other

drugs which palliate pitta in Mandali and other pittaprakopak vish & which palliates kapha Rajiman and other kapha aggravating poison.

References in *Visha Chikitsa*:

1	Formulation indicated after purification by vaman and virechana for nasya, anjan and pana in poison located in stomach and intestine (A.H.S. 7/25)
2	It is present in formulation used to purify poisoned water (A.S.S.8/47)
3	<i>Sanjivan Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/63)
4	<i>Yapana Agad</i> (A.S.U. 40/71)
5	It is useful in Darvikara visha for internal administration (A.S.U. 42/26)
6	<i>Tarkshya Agad</i> (A.S.U. 42/81), <i>Lodhradi Agad</i> (A.S.U. 42/84), <i>Mrutasanjivan Agad</i> (Ch.Chi.23/56), <i>Mahagandhahasti Agad</i> (Ch.Chi.23/79), <i>Sinduvaradi kwatha</i> useful in rat poisoning (A.S.U. 46/36), <i>Sinduvarmuladya agada</i> useful in rat poisoning (A.H.U.38/32), Ingredient of <i>Shirishadi Agad</i> used in spider poisoning (A.S.U. 44/70), <i>Mahasugandhi Agad</i> (A.S.U. 47/70)

Shleshmantak (*Cordia dichotoma*):

Shleshmantak is vishaghna by its taste, potency & end product of digestion & especially used in spider poison. So it is representative of all drugs which has specific anti-poisonous effect for particular poison.

References in *Visha Chikitsa*:

1	It is present in pradaha useful in poisoning by feet and seat (A.S.S.8/18)
2	It is used in formulation useful for sprinkling in poisoned oil massage (A.S.S.8/19)
3	Ingredient of <i>Astikagad</i> (Chi.Ka.Vi. 387)
4	<i>Shleshmatak</i> water is useful in making <i>Nagcchatrapurushadi gutika</i> (A.H.U.37/42)
5	Used in formulation useful in <i>Rakta</i> type of spider poisoning (A.S.U. 45/31)
6	It is useful in all type of spider poisoning (Su.K.8/120)
7	Svarasa of <i>Shleshmataka</i> is useful in making <i>Shirishadi Agad</i> indicated in spider poisoning (A.S.U. 44/71)

Representative action against poison in Vishaghna Mahakashya

Sr.	Dravya	Action
1	Haridra	Cleanses & Purifies rakta so vishaghna. Representation of external cleansing drugs. (Bahyaparimarjan)
2	Manjistha	Purifies blood vitiated by poison. (Raktashodhak)
3	Suvaha (Trivrut)	It is laxative and causes rectal evacuation of poison.
4	Ela	Cold in potency, Madhura in end product of digestion, possesses opposite properties of visha so acts as anti-poisonous.
5	Palindi (Sariva)	Madhura & tikta in taste, cold in potency & pacifies rakta dosha.
6	Chandan	Cold in potency & touch, opposite to hot & stringent quality of poison.

7	Katak	Adsorbs and neutralize poison.
8	Shirish	Vishaghna by its super natural power. (Prabhav)
9	Sinduvar (Shwet Nirgundi)	It represents dosha pacifying drugs in respective dosha aggravating poison.
10	Shlesmantak	Vishaghna by its special effect on specific poison.

Conclusion:

As soon as visha enters in body it vitiates Rakta dhatu first.^{xix} This property is specially seen in visha which are deficit in ten properties & does not cause immediate death. Visha aggravates dosha by their ten properties, vitiates dhatu & targets marma to cause death. So one of drugs which expels poison out of the body, minimizes the action of visha by

antagonistic properties, which cleanses & purifies vitiated dhatu mainly Rakta, which adsorbs and removes the poison, which make body clean internally & externally are selected in vishaghna mahakashaya. So the drugs which perform similar actions should be considered in the same context.

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ⁱⁱ Acharya Agnivesha: Charaksamhita; re-writred by Acharya Charak and Drudhbala, with Chakrapani commentary, edited by Yadhavaji Trikamaji Acharya, Chaukhambha Surabhi Prakashana, Varanasi, Reprinted edition 2009, (Cha. Su. 4/9, Chakrapani Commentary)

ⁱⁱⁱ Acharya Agnivesha: Charaksamhita; re-writred by Acharya Charak and Drudhbala, with Chakrapani commentary, edited by Yadhavaji Trikamaji Acharya, Chaukhambha Surabhi Prakashana, Varanasi, Reprinted edition 2009, (Cha. Su. 4/9, Chakrapani Commentary)

^{iv} Vagbhat: Astangsangrah, with Indu commentary, edited by Dr. D.V.Panditrao, Vaidya Ayodhya Pandey, Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New delhi, 1998, Uttartantra 46/16, Page no.

^v Vagbhat: Astangsangrah, with Indu commentary, edited by Dr. D.V.Panditrao, Vaidya Ayodhya Pandey, Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New delhi, 1998, Uttartantra 46/16, Page no.

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