



Review Article

A REVIEW ARTICLE ON VISHOPADRAVA CHIKITSA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BRIHATHRAYEE

Mouneshwari

Associate Professor, Department of Agadatantra, B.L.D.E.A'S A.V.S Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Vijayapur, Karnataka, India.

Article info

Article History:

Received: 26-03-2022

Revised: 09-04-2022

Accepted: 16-04-2022

KEYWORDS:

Visa, Visaupadrava, Visada, Apradhanya, Hridayaraksha Dravya, Pathya-Apathya.

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is oldest medical science known to mankind and mainly aims at healthy living and long life unlike other medical science which simply focus on the treatment of diseases and secondary disorders. In a *Visa* (poisoning) condition not diagnosed properly or no treated in properly in their earlier stages it will leads manifestation of *Visopadrava* (secondary disorders). *Visopadrava* plays very important role in diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the diseases. Hence in the present article effort is made to understand the concept of *Visopadrava* with betterment approach proper treatment and *Pathya-Apathya*.

INTRODUCTION

Agadatantra is derived from two words *Agada* and *Tantra*. *Gada* has two meanings such as one is disease and other is poison. *Agada* means anything that conquers a poison, and *Agada tantra* is the system of knowledge for conquering poisons or fight against morbid conditions. In Chakrapani commentary a substance which produces vitiation of *Dhatu* is called as *Visa*. *Dravya* is classified into three main categories.^[1]

- 1) **Swasthviriddikaraka:** Which promotes health and maintains health e.g. food.
- 2) **Dosha prashamana:** Which creates balance of bodily humors or *Doshas* e.g. medicine.
- 3) **Dhatu pradooshana:** Which vitiates *Dhatu*s e.g. poisons.

Visa means the one which produces *Vishada* that is called as *Visa*.

Dorland's pocket medical dictionary substance which on ingestion, inhalation, absorption, application, injection or development within the body, in relatively small amounts, produces injury to the body by its chemical action this makes grievously ill and leading to certain death. In the treatment of poisoning cases it is very important to remove the residual poison from the body by the use of drugs, by sight and sound. Improper treatment in *Visa* condition will lead to manifestation of secondary complications. A part from these should have a keen knowledge about *Visaupadrava*. *Visaupadrava* is *Apradhanya* vyadi should it is treated immediately because due to the main causative factor patient is become *Dourbalya*. Medicine as a single drug and as a combination is told as remedial measures and also as symptomatic treatments as per the requirement. In this condition *Visaupadrava* might demand special attention.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- a) To note about the *Visa-Upadrava*. Treatment in-different formulations according to *Brhathrayes*.
- b) To note the *Pathya-Apathya* in case of *Visopadrava*. Some of *Visa Upadrava* lists and its treatment fallowed below.

Jawara, Kasa, Vamana, Shwasa, Hikka, Trishna, Ati murcha, Atisara, Malaavarodha, Anaha, Shiroruk, Basthiurdvruk, Shwathu, Poothidamsh, Rakthasrava, Vishavata these sixteen are mentioned as the

Access this article online

Quick Response Code



<https://doi.org/10.47070/ayushdhara.v9i2.934>

Published by Mahadev Publications (Regd.)
publication licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

secondary diseases of patients affected by poison, if neglected patients killed by these secondary diseases.

| Complications of Visha | Treatment Ref ^[2] |
|------------------------|---|
| Vishaja Jwara | Decoction of fruit of <i>Rajavrksa</i> , <i>Usira</i> , <i>Kasmarya</i> , <i>Ghana</i> and <i>Padmaka</i> added with sugar and honey. |
| Vishaja Kasa | <i>Katuka</i> together with <i>Sitopala</i> consumed with rice washed water cures fever, <i>Ajaji</i> , <i>Jivaka</i> , <i>Rsabha</i> , <i>Utpala</i> , <i>Kolamajja</i> , <i>Sita</i> , <i>Bharangi</i> , <i>Yastyahava</i> and <i>Kesara</i> consumed with rice washed water. |
| Hikka | Powder of <i>Shanka</i> , <i>Kanaka</i> , <i>Katuka</i> and <i>Svarnagairika</i> |
| Vishaja shwasa | <i>Vaidehi</i> , <i>Ramathaka</i> , juice of <i>Kapittha</i> , <i>Saindava</i> added with sugar and honey licked cures dyspnoea, cough and fever. <i>Draksa</i> , <i>Nagara</i> and <i>Krsna</i> with <i>Vara</i> and <i>Ghana</i> added with ghee and honey cures cough arising from poison; similarly so with <i>Patha</i> , <i>Anjana</i> , <i>Manjista</i> , the two <i>Nisa</i> and <i>Maduka</i> consumed with decoction of <i>Yastyahva</i> . |
| Vaman | Decoction of root of <i>Bilva</i> added with powder of <i>Marica</i> , or powder of root of <i>Bilva</i> , <i>Dhatri</i> , <i>Parusaka</i> and <i>Madhuka</i> should be consumed along with milk for cure of vomiting. |
| Trishna | The thirst and fainting the entire body including the head is covered with the paste of or poured with water (<i>Ambhojanala</i>), <i>Kusuma</i> , <i>Candana</i> , <i>Usira</i> , <i>Mauktika</i> , <i>Vaihayasita Toya</i> , milk ghee and sugarcane juice made cool. It is best to drink <i>Laja tarpana</i> added with sugar, <i>Dadima</i> juice, honey and water or drinking water prepared from <i>Vata</i> , <i>Vetasa Jambu</i> , <i>Amra</i> and <i>Sevya</i> made cold. |
| Atimurcha | The thirst and fainting the entire body including the head is covered with the paste of or poured with water (<i>Ambhojanala</i>) <i>Kusuma</i> , <i>Candana</i> , <i>Usira</i> , <i>Mauktika</i> , <i>Vaihayasita toya</i> , milk ghee and sugarcane juice made cool. |
| Atisara | Equal quantity of <i>Bhunimbha</i> , <i>Musta</i> , <i>Trayanti</i> and <i>Indrayava</i> together making one part, two part of <i>Chitraka</i> and eight part of <i>Kutaja</i> , should be powdered nicely and consumed with water, this cures diarrhoea, cough, dyspnoea and fever arising from poison. Fine powder of <i>Lodhra</i> , <i>Mocarasa</i> , <i>Ambastha</i> and <i>Dhataki</i> consumed with rice washed water. <i>Nagara</i> with curds also cures diarrhoea. |
| Malavarodha | <i>Triphala</i> with warm water internally. |
| Anaha | Decoction of <i>Triphala</i> , <i>Aragvadha</i> , <i>Vyaghri</i> cures fever and constipation, decoction of unripe bilwa fruit, <i>Musta</i> and <i>Punarnava</i> internal use. |
| Shiroruk | <i>Kakoli</i> , bark of <i>Ksiravrksa</i> , <i>Draksa</i> , <i>yastayahva</i> and <i>Sarkara</i> made into nasal drops with cold water cures headache caused by poisoning. |
| Basthirdvruk | If there is pain in the bladder, upward movement and flatulence, <i>Phalavarti</i> should be introduced. <i>Aragvadha</i> , <i>trivrt</i> , <i>Upakulya</i> , <i>Haritaki</i> should be consumed with ghee can also be consumed. |
| Shwathu | It is beneficial to drink milk boiled, with <i>Visvabhesaja</i> , <i>Vaidehi</i> , <i>Kustuka</i> and <i>Devadaru</i> or goat milk boiled with root of <i>Surasa</i> or <i>Pippali</i> . <i>Trivrt</i> soaked with decoction of <i>Triphala</i> thrice and consumed with ghee cures swelling. Paste of honey, <i>Vella</i> , <i>Vara</i> , <i>Vyosa</i> , <i>Surahava</i> , <i>Usira</i> and <i>Padamaka</i> applied on the effected skin. Fumigation with flowers of <i>Sirisa</i> , <i>Ahisira</i> (snakes head), <i>Nata</i> and <i>Kustha</i> added with ghee. |
| Poothidamsha | The wound of bite emits bad smell even by slight mistakes, poison does not tolerate medicine which possesses penetrating and hot potency qualities, in the treatment wound drugs which possess sweet taste, unctuous, and cold properties made use of liquid for pouring on the body and paste for application should be done with the decoction of <i>Ksiravrksa</i> added with milk. Paste of leaf buds of <i>Nyagrodha</i> , <i>Madhuka</i> , <i>Tila</i> , <i>Sarsapa</i> , <i>Saindhava</i> , <i>Abhaya</i> and leaves of <i>Nimba</i> with ghee. |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| <i>Raktasrava</i> | When there is copious bleeding (from the wound) the patient should be made to drink ghee processed with <i>Marica</i> or root of <i>Tanduliyaka</i> or sugar. Wound should be coated with a nice paste of <i>Darvi</i> , nasal drops should be done with <i>Sitopala</i> honey, ghee, and goats milk. Paste of <i>Sami</i> should be drunk the body smeared with nice paste of <i>Visala</i> for nasal drops, <i>Hema</i> , <i>Sukla</i> may be used by these the bleeding subsides. |
| <i>Visavata</i> | Oleation enema, nasal medication, insufflations and collyrium are desirable. Medicated ghee prepared with <i>Nagadanti</i> , <i>Abhaya</i> , <i>Kustha</i> , <i>Pippali</i> , <i>Vrsa</i> , <i>Katphala</i> , seeds of <i>Bhallataka</i> , <i>Katuka</i> , <i>Bilva</i> , <i>Prativisa</i> <i>Agnika</i> added with milk cures diseases of <i>Vata</i> caused by poison or drink <i>Eranda Taila</i> mixed with juice of goats meat; a mixture of ghee and oil mixed with soup of meet which are intellect promoting. Persons who are suffering from insanity or epilepsy caused by poison should be made to drink the paste of root of <i>Karpasa</i> , <i>Marica</i> , <i>Haridra</i> , <i>Dharuharidra</i> , <i>Nalada</i> , <i>Nala</i> , <i>Pippali</i> , <i>Savrjika</i> and <i>Kustha</i> mixed with water. Medicated ghee prepared with <i>Vaca</i> , <i>Hamsapadi</i> , <i>Vyosa</i> , <i>Dadhitha</i> , <i>Hastipippali</i> , <i>Devadaru</i> , <i>Bala</i> , <i>Bilva</i> , <i>Krmijit</i> , <i>Kustha</i> , <i>Tuntuka</i> , <i>Lodhra</i> , <i>Akhukarni</i> and <i>Ativisa</i> added with milk. This ghee used for drinking and anointing cures all disease of <i>Vata</i> due to poison. |

According to Caraka Chikitsa Sthana

Due to this *Visa Vega* obstruction by this secondary *Mada*, *Murcha*, *Visad*, *Hriddrava*^[3]. Treatment for those is *Sheetal lepa*, *Sheeta parisheka*, *Sheetavirya oushadi prayoga*.

| Complications of Visa | Treatment ^[4] |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Shwasa</i> , <i>Jawara</i> | <i>Rishbhaka</i> , <i>Jivaka</i> , <i>Bharangi</i> , <i>Maduka</i> , <i>Utpala</i> , <i>Dhanya</i> , <i>Kesara</i> , <i>Ajaji</i> , <i>Swetha</i> <i>Aparajitha</i> and pulp of <i>Kola</i> in the form of a drink cures <i>Shwasa</i> , fever etc. |
| <i>Hikka</i> | Intake of <i>Hingu</i> along with honey and sugar licked. Juice of <i>Kapittha</i> and <i>Saindhava</i> along with honey and sugar cures fever and hiccup caused by poisoning |
| <i>Shwathu</i> | Fumigation with <i>Nata</i> , <i>Kushta</i> , head of snake and flower of <i>Sirisha</i> by adding ghee is called <i>Dhumagada</i> and it cures all types of poison and oedema. Fumigation with <i>Shilajathu</i> , <i>Sevya</i> , <i>Patra</i> , <i>Guggulu</i> , <i>Ballathaka</i> , flower of <i>Kukubha</i> , <i>Sarja rasa</i> and <i>Shwetha</i> is an excellent remedy for curing <i>Shwathu</i> . <i>Dhuma varti</i> inhalation of fumes of <i>Brihathi</i> , <i>Kantakari</i> . |

According To Susrutha Kalpasthana

Acharya sushrutha has explained about visa *Upadrava* in the context of *Dooshivisa*. If *Dooshivisa* not treated in a stipulated time period it will leads to secondary disorders (complications) such fever, burning sensation, hiccup, abdominal distension *Shukra- Kshaya*, oedema, diarrhoea, vertigo, heart diseases, insanity.^[5]

Pippali, *Dhyamaka* (*Kattrna*), *Mamsi*, *Sabara* (*Rodhra*), *Paripelava*, *Suvarchika*, *Suksma*, *Ela*, *Balaka* and *Svarnagairika* mixed with honey this anti-poisonous recipe.^[6]

Pathya

Old *Sastikashali* rice, *Koradusa*, *Priyangu*, *Mudga*, *Harenu*, *Tuvari*, *Patola*, *Vetrapallava*, *Talnduliyaka*, *Jivanti*, *Vartaka*, *Sunisannaka*, meat of animals of desert like regions, *Dadima*, *Dhatri*, *Kapittha*, *Saindhava*, *Sita* and such others which drugs which doesn't cause heartburn, medicated ghee *Kalayanka ghrita*.^[7]

Rain water, water of lakes and wells or any other which is boiled and cooled and then added with honey and *Amlaka* should be drink by patient of poison. Water of rivers and tanks are to be rejected during rainy season. The person should put on white dress, partake well processed flour of *Yava* with buttermilk, ghee which are best remove the poison.

Apathya

Even after relief from poison the person should avoid *Tila*, *Madhya*, *Kulattha*, hunger, anger, fear, exertion, copulation and especially sleeping during day.^[8]

DISCUSSION

Visaupadrava represents the stage encompassing the stage of disease a stage which is more troublesome more lethal if not identified in proper time it will leads life threatening. In our classical references acc to Vagabhatachary described about *Visa Upadrava Chikitsa*. As per Susruthacharya description about *Visaupadrava* in the contest of

Dooshivisa, treatment of poisoning is an emergency and should be managed as a house on fire, earlier its extinguished, lesser the damage and the result for the effort of *Vaidya* is immediate when compared to the other disorders. If that not treated in a time it will leads to death. In ancient Acharyas already told when visa formulated in a correct manner (*Yukthi*) it combat so many diseased conditions. While treating the condition of *Visa* foremost give importance regarding *Hridaya Raksha Yoga Dravya Prayoga*.

CONCLUSION

As per condition of *Visa* if neglected (not treated in a time) it predisposes and leads to ideal platform for development of *Updrava*. Improper treatment of *Visa* cases the *Visaupadrava* will manifest with bigger magnitude and will dominate the pictures of *Pradhana vyadhi*. *Visaupadrava* may manifests as difficult independent secondary diseases masking the existence of main causative factors. It is always dependent (*Anubandhya*) on the main causative factors. In case of *Visopadrava* is stubborn to treated it worsens the health of the patient and may be path to death by these diseases. Diseases diagnosed at right time and addressed with comprehensive complications aborted. The physician should decide the person free from poison, when the *Dosas* have been subsided, the tissues have become normal, who is desirous of food, is normal in respect of urine and faeces, and has pleasing

colour/complexion, good working of the sense organs and the mind.

REFERENCES

1. Dravyaguna vignana by Dr. Gyananendra pande vol-I, Chowkamba Krishnadas Acedmy Varanasi. series 147
2. Astanga Sangraha of Vagbhata vol-III Uttarasthana translated by prof K.R. Shrikanta Murthy, Chowkamba Orientalia- Varanasi, Series 7658.
3. Caraka samhita forword acarya V.J. Thakar, Editor-Translator Vd.Harish Chandra singh kushwaha, chowkamba orientalia- Varanasi.
4. Susrutha Samhita of Sri Dalhanacharya edited by Vaidya Jadavji Trikamaji Acharya, Choukamba krishnadas Academy Varanasi.
5. Trikamaji Y, (Editor) Commentary: Bhanumati on sushruta samhita of sushrutha, sthana chapter 2verse no 54, 10th edition, Varanasi; chowkambha Sanskrit sansthan.
6. Trikamaji Y, (Editor) Commentary: Bhanumati on Sushruta Samhita of Sushrutha, sthana chapter 2verse no 54, 10th edition, Varanasi; Chowkambha Sanskrit Sansthan.
7. Murthy, K.R. Astanga Samgraha Uttarsthana 47/2-3 (vol III) Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2012; 441.
8. Murthy, K.R. Astanga Samgraha Uttarsthana 47/2-3 (vol III) Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2012; 441.

Cite this article as:

Mouneshwari. A Review Article on Vishopadrava Chikitsa with special reference to Brihathrayee. AYUSHDHARA, 2022;9(2):124-127.

<https://doi.org/10.47070/ayushdhara.v9i2.934>

Source of support: Nil, Conflict of interest: None Declared

*Address for correspondence

Dr. Mouneshwari

Associate Professor,
Department of Agadatantra,
B.L.D.E.A'S A.V.S Ayurveda
Mahavidyalaya Vijayapur,
Karnataka, India.

Email:

drmouneshwari10@gmail.com

Disclaimer: AYUSHDHARA is solely owned by Mahadev Publications - A non-profit publications, dedicated to publish quality research, while every effort has been taken to verify the accuracy of the content published in our Journal. AYUSHDHARA cannot accept any responsibility or liability for the articles content which are published. The views expressed in articles by our contributing authors are not necessarily those of AYUSHDHARA editor or editorial board members.