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# *Nirgundyathi Agada in Lootha Visha - A Review*

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## ABSTRACT

Agadatantra has an ancient and established background in Kerala. Ayurvedic toxicologists of Kerala regarded some treatise as their authentic reference books. Kodeserymargam is one such exclusive reference book which covers the entire aspect of *Visha* and its management. There are many *Agada Yogas* mentioned in the management of *Lootha Visha*. *Nigundyadi agada* is one such formulation mentioned in Kodeserymargam, which contains ten ingredients. It can be used in the form of *Gutika*, *Kasaya* and *Lepa*.

**Key Words** *Visha, Agada, Lootha visha, Kodeserymargam*

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## INTRODUCTION

The detailed explanation of *Lootha visha* its origin, symptoms, mode of poisoning and treatment is available in our classical texts. Acharya Susrutha describes 16 species of *Lootha* and Vagbhata describes about 28 varieties. *Lootha visha* (spider poisoning) is very common in Kerala and this remains an area of difficulty in the management without proper assessment of condition. Spreading nature of *Lootha visha* is a peculiar feature that results in widespread manifestations.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### About the text:

Kodeserymargam was written in Malayalam language which followed Kilippattu pattern. This is the style of interrogation between author and a parrot<sup>1</sup>. This book is written for *Vishachikitsa*

which is enriched with different types of grammatical styles like varna, vrutha, prasa etc. The literature used is *Kandapadya* which is difficult to read and understand. But once this book is studied and properly understood it is useful for Agadatantra clinicians.

### Name of the Yoga: *Nirgundyadi agada*

The classical reference is available in Kodeserymargam. The formulation includes ten drugs and it is indicated in *Lootha visha*.

### Method of preparation

In the available textual reference of Kodeserymargam, it is explained that all the drugs has to be taken in equal quantity and *Bhavana* should be done with *Swarasa* of *Elephantopus scaber* (*Gojihva*). *Gutika* has to be prepared out of this and it is advised to consume with *Swarasa* of *Elephantopus scaber*. The same

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drugs can be used for preparation of *Kasaya* and *Lepa*. Dosage for *Gutika* is one *Gunga Pramana*.

**Table 1** Ingredient with Botanical name and Family

| Drugs                        | Botanical Name              | Family         |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Nirgundi</i> <sup>2</sup> | <i>Vitex negundo</i>        | Verbenaceae    |
| <i>Sariva</i> <sup>3</sup>   | <i>Hemidescus indicus</i>   | Asclepiadaceae |
| <i>Usheera</i> <sup>4</sup>  | <i>Vetiveria zizanoides</i> | Poaceae        |
| <i>Kushta</i> <sup>5</sup>   | <i>Saussurea lappa</i>      | Asteraceae     |
| <i>Hribera</i> <sup>6</sup>  | <i>Plectranthus</i>         | Lamiaceae      |

|                                 |                             |               |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
|                                 | <i>vettiveroides</i>        |               |
| <i>Tagara</i> <sup>7</sup>      | <i>Valeriana wallichii</i>  | Valerianaceae |
| <i>Chandana</i> <sup>8</sup>    | <i>Santalum album</i>       | Santalaceae   |
| <i>Sleshmataka</i> <sup>9</sup> | <i>Cordia dichotoma</i>     | Boraginaceae  |
| <i>Padmaka</i> <sup>10</sup>    | <i>Prunus cerasoides</i>    | Rosaceae      |
| <i>Patala</i> <sup>11</sup>     | <i>Stereospermum colais</i> | Bignoniaceae  |
| <i>Gojihva</i> <sup>12</sup>    | <i>Elephantopus scaber</i>  | Asteraceae    |

**Table 2** Rasapanchaka of Ingredients

| DRUG                            | RASA  | GUNA  | VIPAKA         | VIRYA        | KARMA   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------|---|
| <i>Nirgundi</i> <sup>2</sup>    | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Katu</i><br><i>Kasaya</i>    | <i>Laghu</i><br><i>Rukshna</i>                  | <i>Katu</i>    | <i>Ushna</i> | <i>Vatakapha samaka</i><br><i>Kandughna</i><br><i>Krimighna</i><br><i>Kushtaghna</i><br><i>Sulahara</i><br><i>Sothahara</i>                             |
| <i>Sariva</i> <sup>3</sup>      | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Madhura</i>                  | <i>Guru</i><br><i>Snighda</i>                   | <i>Madhura</i> | <i>Sita</i>  | <i>Tridosha samaka</i><br><i>Vishaghna</i><br><i>Kushtaghna</i><br><i>Kandughna</i><br><i>Raktasodhaka</i>  |
| <i>Usheera</i> <sup>4</sup>     | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Madhura</i>                  | <i>Laghu</i><br><i>Snighda</i>                  | <i>Madhura</i> | <i>Sita</i>  | <i>Vatapitta samaka</i><br><i>Vishaghna</i><br><i>Vranaropaka</i><br><i>Kushtaghna</i><br><i>Raktadoshahara</i>   |
| <i>Kushta</i> <sup>5</sup>      | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Katu</i><br><i>Madhura</i>   | <i>Laghu</i><br><i>Ruksha</i><br><i>Tikshna</i> | <i>Katu</i>    | <i>Ushna</i> | <i>Kushtaghna</i><br><i>Visarpahara</i><br><i>Vishaghna</i><br><i>Kandughna</i><br><i>Sothahara</i>   |
| <i>Hribera</i> <sup>6</sup>     | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Kasaya</i><br><i>Madhura</i> | <i>Laghu</i><br><i>Ruksha</i>                   | <i>Madhura</i> | <i>Sita</i>  | <i>Pittakapha samaka</i><br><i>Kushtaghna</i><br><i>Vranahara</i>   |
| <i>Tagara</i> <sup>7</sup>      | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Katu</i><br><i>Kasaya</i>    | <i>Laghu</i><br><i>Snighda</i>                  | <i>Katu</i>    | <i>Ushna</i> | <i>Vatakaphahara</i><br><i>Vishaghna</i><br><i>Raktadoshahara</i>   |
| <i>Chandana</i> <sup>8</sup>    | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Madhura</i>                  | <i>Ruksha</i><br><i>Laghu</i>                   | <i>Katu</i>    | <i>Sita</i>  | <i>Pittakapha samaka</i><br><i>Dahahara</i><br><i>Twakdosha hara</i><br><i>Kushtaghna</i><br><i>Krimighna</i>   |
| <i>Sleshmataka</i> <sup>9</sup> | <i>Madhura</i>                                  | <i>Guru</i><br><i>Snighda</i><br><i>Pichila</i> | <i>Madhura</i> | <i>Sita</i>  | <i>Vatapittahara</i><br><i>Vishaghna</i><br><i>Kushtanghna</i>  |
| <i>Padmaka</i> <sup>10</sup>    | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Kasaya</i>                   | <i>Laghu</i><br><i>Snighda</i>                  | <i>Katu</i>    | <i>Sita</i>  | <i>Kushtaghna</i><br><i>Visarpahara</i><br><i>Visphotanasaka</i><br><i>Rakta pittahara</i><br><i>Dahanasaka</i><br><i>Vranahara</i><br><i>Vishaghna</i> |
| <i>Patala</i> <sup>11</sup>     | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Kasaya</i>                   | <i>Ruksha</i><br><i>Laghu</i>                   | <i>Katu</i>    | <i>Ushna</i> | <i>Tridosha samaka</i><br><i>Kanthyha</i><br><i>Dahahara</i>  |
| <i>Gojihva</i> <sup>12</sup>    | <i>Tikta</i><br><i>Kasaya</i>                   | <i>Laghu</i>                                    | <i>Madhura</i> | <i>Sita</i>  | <i>Kapha vata samaka</i><br><i>Grahi</i><br><i>Vranahara</i>  |

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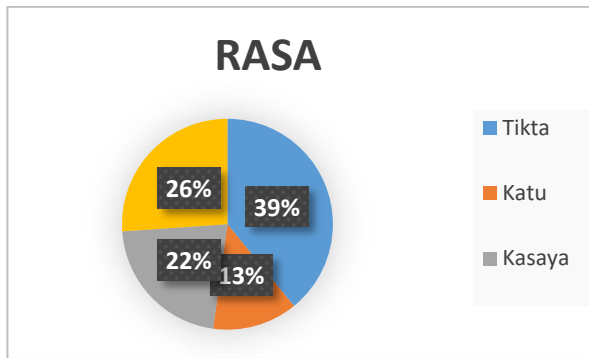


Diagram 1 Analysis of Rasa of Ingredients Rasapanchaka

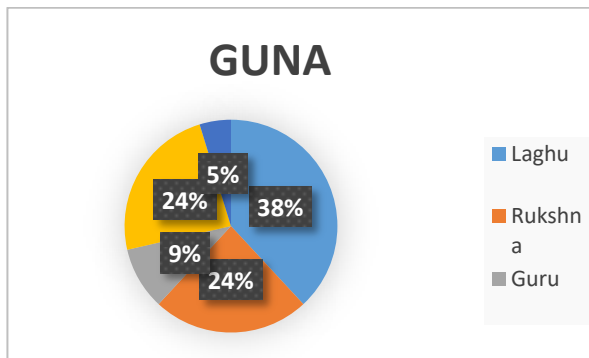


Diagram 2 Analysis of Guna of Ingredients Rasapanchaka

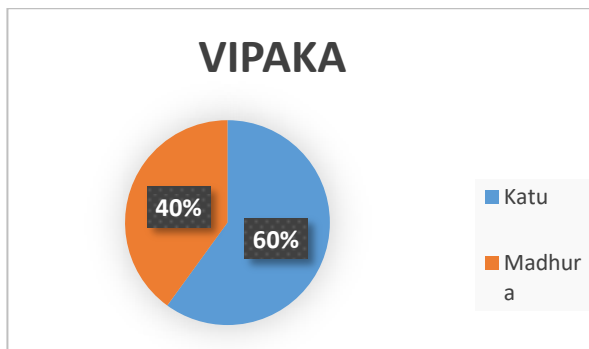


Diagram 3 Analysis of Vipaka of Ingredients Rasapanchaka

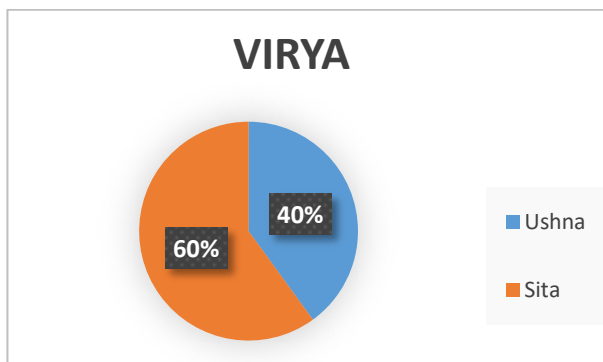


Diagram 4 Analysis of Virya of Ingredients Rasapanchaka

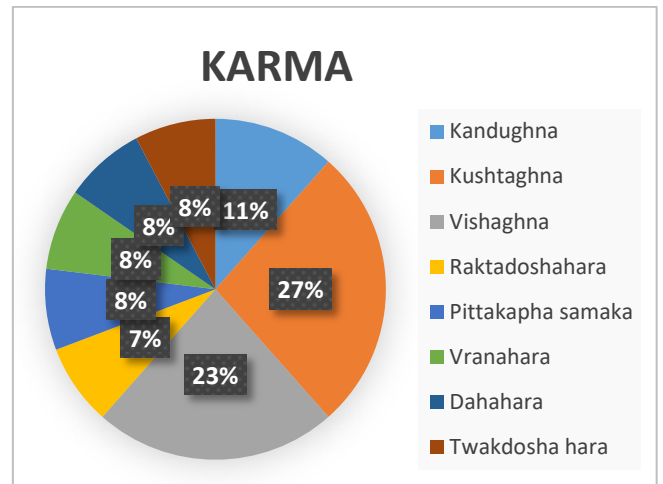


Diagram 5 Analysis of Karma of Ingredients Rasapanchaka

DISCUSSION

- On analyzing the *Rasa panchaka* of *Nirgundyathi Agada* (Fig. 1); 39% of drugs are *Tikta Rasa*, 26% are *Madhura rasa*, 22% *Kasaya rasa* and 13% *Katu rasa*, which helps to pacify both *Kapha* and *Pitta doshas*. *Tikta rasa* and *Katu rasa* possess *Vishahara karma* according to Acharya Charaka. Acknowledging *Gunas* (Fig. 2), the drugs possess *Laghu*, *Ruksha*, *Snighha guna* more which facilitates easy spreading of medicine.

- Scrutinizing the *Vipaka* (Fig.3) aspects, majority of drug possess *Katu Vipaka*, that pacifies *Kapha* and the the drugs with *Sheeta Virya* pacifies *Vatapitta*.

- Considering *Virya* (Fig.4) 60 % drugs possess *Sheeta virya* which pacifies the deteriorating nature of *Visha* and 40 % possess *Ushna Virya* which acts as *Kaphavata Samka*.

- The *Karma*(Fig.5) of the drugs mainly helps in pacifying the *Lakshanas* of the disease and here this yoga contains drugs possessing

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*Kushtaghna, Vishaghna, Vranasodhana, Kandughna, Twak doshahara, Rakta prasdana* etc qualities which will be contributing in pacifying the nature of *Lootha Visha* in efficient manner.

## CONCLUSION

Venomicity and clinical manifestation of *Luthas* varies in accordance with mode of poisoning. Line of treatment adopted should aim for balancing *Pitta* and *Kapha*. *Kodeserymargam* can be considered as an invaluable text in the field of Ayurvedic toxicology. *Nirgundyadi agada* is a formulation which contains eleven drugs as ingredients which has to be prepared in the form of either *gutika*, *kasaya* or *lepa* along with *swarasa* of *Elephantopus scaber*. After analysing the *Rasa Panchaka* as well as *Karma* of the drugs, this can be considered as a potent formulation which can subside the *Lootha Visha*. It is the need of time to reconstruct the principles of *Vishachikitsa* from various books like *Kodeserymargam*. It is essential to throw light over those books and makes it reachable to the scientific community

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