

Literary review of *Sthavara Vanaspatic Visha* mentioned in Ayurvedic Classics

Author: Sheetal Bhattotia¹

Co Authors: Manpreet Kaur² and P.L. Sharma³

¹⁻³PG Department of Agada Tantra Avum Vidhi Vaidyaka, Madan Mohan Malviya Govt. Ayurveda College, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT

In the classical framework of Ayurvedic medicine *Visha Dravyas*—substances possessing inherent toxic properties—are systematically categorized based on their origin into *Sthavara* (plant or mineral-derived) and *Jangama* (animal-derived). These agents are characterized by their high potency and rapid physiological action often exerting deleterious effects on vital components such as the *Hridaya* (cardiac system) and *Ojas* (essence of vitality and immunity). A related subclass termed as *Upavisha* comprises semi-toxic substances that, while harmful in their unprocessed form can be rendered therapeutically beneficial through specific detoxification protocols known as *Shodhana*. Furthermore, Ayurveda delineates the concepts of *Garavisha* (artificial or compound toxins) and *Dushivisha* (latent or residual toxins) reflecting a nuanced understanding of toxicology and long-term exposure risks. This article provides a comprehensive examination of the classification, pharmacological properties, purification methodologies, antidotal approaches and therapeutic applications of *Visha* and *Upavisha Dravyas* underscoring their potential integration into contemporary medical paradigms through evidence-based and safety-oriented practices.

Key Words *Visha, Mahavisha, Upavisha, Ayurveda, Sthavara, Jangama*

Received 27th April 2025 Accepted 23rd June 2025 Published 10th July 2025

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda describes *Visha* as that which bring sorrow (*vishaada*) and suffering to the world, highlighting its destructive nature¹. *Visha* is a substance that upon entering the body contaminates the bodily tissues (*rasadi dhatus*) or depletes health and vitality.

Acharya Sushruta and *Charaka* have described ten identical *gunas* (properties) of *visha* with the only difference being that *Sushruta* mentions

Aapaki whereas *Charaka* replaces it with *Anirdeshya rasa*.

Every property attributed to a *visha* has got some action on *dosha, dhatu* and *mala*. As its *Ruksha* (dry or rough) *guna* aggravates *Vata dosha* and *Ushna* (hot) *guna* intensifying *Pitta dosha* along with *Rakta* (blood). Its *Tikshna* (sharp) nature allows it to penetrate deeply disturbing the intellect (*buddhimoha*) and harming vital spots (*marmas*) of body. The *Sukshma* (minute) *guna* enables it to infiltrate even the smallest channels

REVIEW ARTICLE

and organs leading to internal damage. Being *Aashu* (quick acting), it causes sudden death (*Sadhya pranahar*). *Vyavayi* (quickly spreading) *guna* ensures its absorption rapidly and distributed throughout the body. Its *Vikashi* (depressant) *guna* disrupts the balance of *dosha*, *dhatu* and *malas*. Due to its *Vishad* (clear) *guna* means it does not adhere to bodily tissues allowing swift movement. Its *Laghu* (lightness) *guna* makes it unstable and difficult to localize, while its *Aapaki* (indigestible) *guna* hinders elimination from body causing prolonged harm². A *Visha dravya* having all these ten *gunas* to its maximum extent is called as *Mahavisha*, while those having *gunas* to a smaller extent or less than ten *gunas* are termed as *Upavishas*.

“*Rasatarangini*” an esteemed and authoritative text in *Rasa Shastra* provides an extensive classification of poisons or *Visha*. It broadly categorizes the *Vishas* into two groups: ‘*Sthavara*’ which refers to substances of plant or non-mobile origin and ‘*Jangama*’ which encompasses those of animal or mobile origin. Furthermore, the text delves deeper into the classification of *Sthavara Visha* subdividing it into “*Visha*” (which are potent toxic substances) and “*Upavish*” (which are moderately toxic substances). This article endeavors to present a comprehensive analysis and understanding of these *Vishas* (9) and *Upavishas* (11) emphasizing their characteristics, classifications, *Rasapanchak*, purification methods and their antidotes in the realm of Ayurvedic toxicology.

Visha Dravyas

1. ***Haalahal*** – The fruit clusters resemble grape bunches and the leaves resemble lotus leaves. Its intense heat can burn nearby trees. This is considered as *Haalahal* and mainly found in the region of Kishkindha, Himalaya, southern coastal areas and Konkan³.
2. ***Kaalkoot*** – During the war between the gods and demons when the demon *Prutumali* was slain, a peepal tree grew from his blood. The gum from this tree is referred to as *Kaalkoot* by sages. It is commonly found in Ahikshetra, Shringbet, Konkan, and Malaya regions⁴.
3. ***Shringika*** – It when tied to the horn of a cow causes the cow’s milk to turn into red⁵.
4. ***Pradipan*** – It is characterized by its red color and glows like fire and is highly potent in causing effects⁶.
5. ***Saurashtrik*** – A type of poison originating from the *Saurashtra* region⁷.
6. ***Brahmaputra*** – It is identified by its *Kapila* (tawny) color and essence of the same shade originates in the *Malaya* mountains⁸.
7. ***Haridra*** – A plant with roots resembling turmeric⁹.
8. ***Saktuka*** – Refers to the knots that contain a powdery substance similar to *sattu*¹⁰.
9. ***Vatsanabha*** – *Vatsanabha* is identified by its leaves which resemble those of the *Sambhalu* plant and root resembling a calf’s navel. Notably no other plants or trees are able to grow near it¹¹. Among these 9 *visha dravyas* only *Vatsanabha* remains in contemporary use. Hence a detailed analysis of its properties is provided here in table 1, table 2 and table 3.

REVIEW ARTICLE

Table 1¹² Pharmacological profile of *vatsanabh*

Drug	Family	Synonyms	Chemical composition	Part used
<i>Vatsanabha</i> (<i>Aconitum ferox</i>)	Ranunculaceae	<i>Visha, Amrut, Mahaushadha</i>	Aconitine, Pseudo aconitine	Root

Table 2¹³ Pharmacological profile of *vatsanabh*

Drug	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Doshagnata
<i>Vatsanabhaa</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Ushna, Tikshna, Vyavayi, Vikashi</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>

Table 3 Purification method, therapeutic dose and antidote of *vatsanabh*

Drug	Purification method (<i>Shodhan</i>)	Therapeutic dose (<i>Ausadh matra</i>)	Antidote (<i>Prativisha</i>)
<i>Vatsanabha</i>	Swedan in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Gomutra</i> (cow's urine) <i>Godugdha</i> (cow's milk) <i>Ajadugdha</i> (goat's milk)¹⁴ <i>Mahish dugdha</i> (buffalo milk) filled <i>dolayantra</i>¹⁵ 	1/16 – 1/8 <i>ratti</i> ¹⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 part <i>tankan</i> + 4-part <i>Ghrita</i> (clarified butter)¹⁷ 1 <i>pal</i> (48 gram) of <i>Tanduliyaka</i> juice¹⁸ Fruit pith of <i>Putranjivak</i> with water¹⁹ <i>Tutha</i> or <i>Haridra churna</i> with <i>nara mutra</i> (human urine)²⁰

Upavisha

A detailed analysis of properties of upavisha is provided here in table 4, table 5, table 6 and table 7.

Table 4²¹ Pharmacological profile of *upavisha*

Drugs	Family	Synonyms	Chemical composition	Part used
<i>Arka</i> (<i>Calotropis procera</i>)	Asclepiadaceae	<i>Toolphala, Kshirparna, Vikiran, Aasphot, Madar</i>	Calotropin, Calotoxin, Uscherin	Rootbark, Milk, Flower, Leaves
<i>Snuhi</i> (<i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i>)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Sehund, Gandir, Guda, Nisrinshpatrak</i>	Euphorbon	Root, Stem, Leaves, Milk
<i>Langli</i> (<i>Gloriosa superba</i>)	Liliaceae	<i>Halini, Siri Vidyut Jwala, Vahinishikha, Garbhpatini</i>	Colchicine, Gloriosine	Bulb
<i>Karveer</i> (<i>Nerium indicum</i>)	Apocynaceae	<i>Hayari, Ashvamaar, Asvantakh, Chandatak</i>	Neriodorin, Scopolin	Root, Root-bark
<i>Gunja</i> (<i>Abrus precatorius</i>)	Leguminoceae	<i>Raktika, Kaknanti, Bhhilbhusnika, Tamrika, Uchattah,</i>	Haemagglutinin, Abralin	Abrin, Seed, Root, Leaves
<i>Ahiphena</i> (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>)	Papaveraceae	<i>Afeem, Aafuk</i>	Morphine, Thebaine, Narcotine	Codeine, Fruit extract
<i>Dhatura</i> (<i>Datura metel</i>)	Solanaceae	<i>Kanak, Unmat, Kantakphal, Shivshekhar</i>	Scopolamine, Hysciamine, Atropine	Leaves, Flower, Seed
<i>Kuchla</i> (<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>)	Loganiaceae	<i>Vishtinduk, Karaskar, Ramyaphal, Vishmushthi</i>	Strychnine, Brucine	Seed marrow
<i>Jaypal</i> (<i>Croton tiglium</i>)	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Rechak, Sarak, Maldravi, Vibhedan</i>	Crotin, Crotonoside	Seed, Seed oil

REVIEW ARTICLE

Bhallataka (<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>)	Anacardiaceae	<i>Arushkar, Agnik, Vatari, Vranakrut</i>	Bhilawanol, Semecarpol	Fruit
Vijya (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	Cannabinaceae	<i>Bhang, Bhang, Matulani, Madini, Tandrakarini, Bahuvadini</i>	Cannabinol, Cannabidiolic acid	Leaves, Resin

Table 5²² Pharmacological profile of *upavisha*

Drug	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Doshagnata
Arka	<i>Katu, Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Snuhi	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Laghu, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Langli	<i>Katu, Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Karveer	<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Gunja	<i>Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Ahiphena	<i>Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Sukshma</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Dhatura	<i>Kashaya, Madhura, Tikta</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Kuchla	<i>Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Jaypal	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Guru, Snigdha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Bhallataka	<i>Katu, Kashaya, Madhura</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>
Vijya	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kaph-vaat shamak</i>

Table 6: Purification method, therapeutic dose and antidote of *upavisha*

Drug	Purification method (Shodhan)	Therapeutic dose	Antidote (Prativisha)
Arka	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chincha patra swaras</i> intake or <i>lepa</i>²³ • <i>Swarngarik</i> along with water²⁴
Snuhi	<i>Snuhi kshir + chincha patra</i> (Tamarind leaves) juice -----milk is dried ²⁵	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold water + <i>mishri</i>²⁶ • <i>Chincha patra</i> grinded with water and used as <i>lepa</i>²⁷ • <i>Swarngarik</i> along with water²⁸
Langli	Soak in <i>gomutra</i> (cow's urine) for 1 day ²⁹	Local application (not used internally)	If taken internally first induce vomiting then drink milk ³⁰
Karveer	<i>Swedan</i> in <i>godugdha</i> (cow's milk) filled <i>dolayantra</i> ³¹	-	Buffalo milk or curd mixed with <i>Mishri</i> (Candy sugar) ³²
Gunja	<i>Swedan</i> in <i>kanji</i> filled <i>dolayantra</i> ³³	½ - 1 ½ <i>ratti</i> ³⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Meghnadh swaras</i> mixed with <i>mishri</i>³⁵ • Take honey, dates, raisin, pomegranate, etc³⁶
Ahiphena	21 <i>bhavana</i> of <i>Adrak</i> (ginger) juice ³⁷	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induce vomiting and take <i>hing</i> or <i>arishtakh</i> decoction³⁸ • <i>Brahut Shudra</i> juice with milk³⁹ • <i>Tankan</i> and <i>nila tutha</i> with <i>ghrit</i>⁴⁰
Dhatura	<i>Swedan</i> in <i>gomutra</i> (cow's urine) or <i>godugdha</i> (cow's milk) filled <i>dolayantra</i> ⁴¹	1/4 – 1/2 <i>ratti</i> (<i>beej churna</i>) ⁴² 1/2 – 1 ½ <i>ratti</i> (<i>patra churna</i>) ⁴³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vruntak</i> (Brinjal) seed juice⁴⁴ • <i>Bijora nimbu</i> and <i>karpas</i> (cotton) seed and flower decoction.⁴⁵ • Salt intake⁴⁶ • Cow's milk with <i>mishri</i>⁴⁷
Kuchla	<i>Swedan</i> in <i>kanji</i> (cow's milk) filled <i>dolayantra</i> and then fry it in <i>ghrit</i> ⁴⁸	1/4 – 1 <i>ratti</i> ⁴⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After induced vomiting take <i>haritaki</i> decoction⁵⁰ • Pure camphor⁵¹ • <i>Ardh tola</i> (5.85gram) <i>tambul</i> juice

REVIEW ARTICLE

52

- Arjun bark juice⁵³
- Majuphal⁵⁴

Jaypal	Swedan in <i>gobar</i> (dung) filled <i>dolayantra</i> ⁵⁵	1/8 – 1/4 <i>ratti</i> ⁵⁶	<i>Dhaniya</i> and <i>mishri</i> with curd ⁵⁷
Bhallataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubbing with <i>ishtika churna</i> (brick powder)⁵⁸ • Swedan in coconut water filled <i>dolayantra</i>⁵⁹ 	1 – 3 <i>ratti</i> ⁶⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On wound – <i>lepa</i> of <i>meghnadh</i> juice with <i>Navneet</i> (butter)⁶¹ • <i>Lepa</i> of <i>Musta</i> + <i>sarsap</i> + <i>nagarmotha</i> with <i>Navneet</i> (butter)⁶² • <i>Lepa</i> of <i>Navneet</i> + <i>tila</i> + <i>mishri</i> + milk⁶³ • <i>Lepa</i> of <i>tila</i> + <i>krishna mrutika</i> + buffalo milk + <i>makhan</i> (butter)⁶⁴
Vijya	Firstly, swedan in <i>babool</i> bark decoction than after <i>bhavana</i> of <i>godugdha</i> and dry it ⁶⁵	2 – 4 <i>ratti</i> ⁶⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Shunthi churna</i> with cow's curd⁶⁷ • Induce purgation then <i>shirsh snan</i> (bath) with <i>amla rasa</i> and cold water⁶⁸ • Cow's milk with cow's clarified butter and sugar⁶⁹ • <i>Pralepa</i> with <i>Chandan</i>, <i>ushir</i> etc⁷⁰ • Take Lemon juice⁷¹

Table 7 Ayurvedic formulations and Pharmacological activities of *upavisha*

Drug	Ayurvedic formulations ⁷²	Pharmacological activities
Arka	<i>Arka lavana</i> , <i>Pravaal panchamrut</i> , <i>Arka taila</i> , <i>Ekangveer rasa</i>	Analgesic, anticonvulsant, antidiabetic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, cytotoxic, immunomodulatory ⁷³
Snuhi	<i>Snuhiadi taila</i> , <i>Snuhiadi varti</i> , <i>Vajrashar</i>	Anaesthetic, analgesic, anti-anxiety, anti-convulsant, antarthritic, antipsychotic, antidiarrheal, anticarcinogenic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-ulcer, haemolytic, wound healing property, scorpion venom ⁷⁴
Langli	<i>Langalyadi vati</i> , <i>Langli rasayan</i>	Antimicrobial, anticancer, antioxidant, antifungal, antihaemolytic, anticoagulant, antithrombotic, anthelmintic ⁷⁵
Karveer	<i>Karveeradi taila</i>	Antidiabetic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, anticancerous, larvicidal, antiviral, immunomodulating, diuretic ⁷⁶
Gunja	<i>Gunjadi rasa</i> , <i>Gunjagarbh rasa</i>	Antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antiglycation, hepatoprotective, antimalarial ⁷⁷
Ahiphena	<i>Ahiphena aasav</i> , <i>Nidrodaya vati</i>	Anaesthetic, constipative, sedative, aphrodisiac, brain tonic, nutritive, anti-analgesic, diuretic, antidiarrheal ⁷⁸
Dhatura	<i>Sootshekhar rasa</i> , <i>Kankasava</i> , <i>Kanaksundar rasa</i>	Anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiasthmatic, broncho dilating effects, anti-cancerous, insecticidal, wound healing ⁷⁹
Kuchla	<i>Agnitundi vati</i> , <i>Vishmushtyadi vati</i> , <i>Mahavishgarbh taila</i>	Anti-cancerous, analgesic, antidiabetic, gastroprotective, anti-microbial, anti-diarrhoeal, anticonvulsant, antipyretic, larvicidal, ant alcoholic, antioxidant, antidote for snake venom ⁸⁰
Jaypal	<i>Jalodarari rasa</i> , <i>Ichhabhedi rasa</i> , <i>Ashvakanchuki rasa</i>	Antidermatophytic, antioxidant, anti-HIV, hepatoprotective, anti-convulsant, antimicrobial, anticancerous, analgesic ⁸¹
Bhallataka	<i>Amrut bhallataka</i> , <i>Kankayani vati</i> , <i>Bhallataka taila</i>	Analgesic, hypoglycaemic effect, hepatoprotective, anthelmintic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, neuroprotective, antioxidant, cardioprotective, hypolipidemic, hypocholesterolaemia, aphrodisiac, anti-spermatogenic, antiatherogenic ⁸²
Vijya	<i>Jatiphaladi churna</i> , <i>Vijya vati</i> , <i>Madananand modak</i>	Analgesic, anti-arthritis, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anticonvulsant, anti-diuretic,

REVIEW ARTICLE

DISCUSSION

Acharya Charaka and Sushruta, the pioneering sages of Ayurveda, laid a profound foundation in the field of toxicology by classifying *Visha* into two broad categories (based on their origin) — *Sthavara* and *Jangama Visha*. Acharya Sushruta provided an elaborate account by enumerating the **ten distinct sites** of *Sthavara Visha* which include: Mool (root), Patra (leaf), Phal (fruit), flower, bark, latex, heartwood, exudation, mineral sources, and tubers⁸⁴. For *Jangama Visha* he identified **sixteen sites** which include: sight (gaze), breath, fangs, nails, urine, faeces, semen, saliva, menstrual blood, mouth bite, flatus, beak, bone, bile, bristles, and even the dead body⁸⁵.

Table 8⁸⁶ Various *Visha dravyas* mentioned in *Rasashastra* and *Dravyaguna* texts

S.No.	Text	<i>Visha (Mahavisha)</i>
1.	<i>Rasaarnava</i>	5 – Saktuka, Kaalkoota, Shringi, Mustak, Krishvisha
2.	<i>Rasendrachudamani and Rasaratnasamucchya</i>	5 – Saktuka, Kaalkoota, Shringi, Haridra, Vatsanabh
3.	<i>Rasratnakar and Rajnighantu</i>	5 – Saktuka, Kalkoota, Shringi, Mustak, Vatsanabh
4.	<i>Rasasara</i>	5 – Saktuka, Haridra, Shringi, Mustak, Krishmvisha
5.	<i>Sharangdhara, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Bhavapraksh, Rasatarangini</i>	9- Vatsanabh, Haridra, Saktuka, Pradipan, Saurashtrika, Shringi, Kaalkoota, Halahal, Brahmputra

Table 9⁸⁷ Various *Upavisha dravyas* mentioned in *Rasashastra* and *Dravyaguna* texts

S.No.	Text	<i>Upavisha</i>
1.	<i>Rasaarnava</i>	5 – Snuhi, Arka, Karveer, Langli, Unmaat
2.	<i>Rasa sanketkalika</i>	6 – Vajri, Arka, Hayari, Langali, Hema, Vishamushti
3.	<i>Rasendrachudamani, Rasaratna samucchya</i>	7 – Nilak, Arka, Karveer, Langli, Kanak, Vishamushti, Jaya
4.	<i>Rasendrachintamani, Rasendrasaar sangrah, Yogratanakar, Ayurveda Prakash, Bhaavprakash, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Sharangdhar samhita, Rasaratnakar</i>	7 – Sehund, Arka, Hayari, Langali, Dhatura, Gunja, Ahiphena
5.	<i>Rasatarangini</i>	Snuhi Kshir, Arka Kshir, Karveer, Langali, Dhatura, Vishtinduka, Ahiphena, Gunja, Rechak, Bhallatak, Vijya

In *Brihatrasarajasundar* 13 types of *Kand visha* are mentioned along with a further classification of 18 *kand visha* of which 8 are categorized as

antiemetic, antimalarial, antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, antiulcer⁸³

Acharya Charaka recognized a total number of **21 Sthavara Visha**, while Sushruta detailed as many as **55**.

Later *Ashtanga Hridaya* further refined this classification by dividing it into *Akritrima* (natural poisons) and *Kritrima* or *Gara Visha* (artificial or chemically prepared poisons), with *Akritrima* again subdivided into *Sthavara* and *Jangama*.

Various classical texts of *Rasashastra* and *Dravyaguna* have further refined the understanding of poisons by categorizing them into two main groups – **Visha (Mahavisha)** and **Upavisha** which is mentioned in table 8 and table 9.

Saumya (mild) and the remaining 10 as *Ugrah* (intense or fierce). Additionally, the text describes 9 distinct types of *Visha* and outlines

REVIEW ARTICLE

10 forms of *Varjya visha*—poisons that are to be strictly avoided. Furthermore, the classification of *Visha* is also presented based on “*Varna*” (social order) dividing them into 4 categories *Brahmin*, *Kshatriya*, *Vaishya* and *Shudra* classes⁸⁸.

The variations in the number and categorization of poisons described by different Acharyas may be attributed to differences in their respective time periods or geographical regions in which they lived. These factors likely influenced their observations and experiences with various toxic substances, leading to distinct classifications and interpretations in their texts.

CONCLUSION

Visha Dravyas is conventionally perceived as harmful; *Ayurveda* offers a nuanced perspective that underscores their therapeutic potential when administered in precise and controlled dosages. Rooted in the principle that even a poison can function as *Rasayan/ Amruta* (nectar) when used appropriately (*Yuktivyukta*)⁸⁹, this concept has been strategically employed by *Acharyas* in the formulation of various potent and effective medicines. Such insights not only highlight the depth of *Ayurvedic* pharmacology but also provide a foundational basis for innovative approaches in contemporary drug discovery and integrative medicine.

REVIEW ARTICLE

REFERENCES

1. Ambikadatta shastri, 2013, Sushruta Samhita with Ayurveda Tatva Sandipika hindi commentary, Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, kalpsthana chapter 3, verse-21.
2. Ambikadatta shastri, 2013, Sushruta Samhita with Ayurveda Tatva Sandipika hindi commentary, Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, kalpsthana chapter 2, verse-20 – 23.
3. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -291-292, verse – 101.
4. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -291, verse – 96-97.
5. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -291, verse – 99.
6. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -291, verse – 100.
7. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -292, verse – 105.
8. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -292, verse – 103.
9. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -292, verse – 104.
10. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -292, verse – 104.
11. Dr. B.K Dvivedi, 2008, Dhanvantari Nighantu, Chaukhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Mishrakadi Saptam Sarg page -291, verse – 98.
- 12,13. Aacharya Priyavrut Sharma, 2009, Dravyaguna Vigyan, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, Varanasi, Page no. 106- 110.
14. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 23 – 25.
15. Shri Datta Vaidya, 2010, Rasa Chandansu, Chowkhamba Krishandas Academy, Varanasi, Purvkhand – vish upavish nirupanam, page no-76, verse – 398.
16. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 66
- 17,18,19,20. Professor Siddhi Nandan Mishra, 2022, Anandkandah, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Chapter 14 verse – 38- 40.

REVIEW ARTICLE

- 21,22,72. Aacharya Priyavrut Sharma, 2009, Dravyaguna Vigyan, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, Varanasi
- 23, 24. Pandit Vishwanatha Dwivedi Vaidya, 1997, Rasendra Sambhava, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Dwitiya patal – Vish Upavish adhikar, page no – 217, verse - 735
25. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 517,518
- 26, 27, 28. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 227
29. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 224
30. Pandit Vishwanatha Dwivedi Vaidya, 1997, Rasendra Sambhava, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Dwitiya patal – Vish Upavish adhikar, page no – 218, verse – 741.
31. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 224
32. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 227
33. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 224
34. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 453
- 35, 36. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 227
37. Pandit Vishwanatha Dwivedi Vaidya, 1997, Rasendra Sambhava, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Dwitiya patal – Vish Upavish adhikar, page no – 215, verse – 722
- 38, 39, 40. Pandit Vishwanatha Dwivedi Vaidya, 1997, Rasendra Sambhava, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Dwitiya patal – Vish Upavish adhikar, page no – 215, verse – 725- 726
41. Pandit Vishwanatha Dwivedi Vaidya, 1997, Rasendra Sambhava, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Dwitiya patal – Vish Upavish adhikar, page no – 210, verse - 693
- 42, 43. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 367- 368
- 44, 45, 46, 47. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 226
48. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidas Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 227
49. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 203
- 50,51,52,53,54. Pandit Vishwanatha Dwivedi Vaidya, 1997, Rasendra Sambhava,

REVIEW ARTICLE

- Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Dwitiya patal – Vish Upavish adhikar, page no – 209, verse – 689 -691
55. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidasa Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 225
56. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 320
57. Pandit Vishwanatha Dwivedi Vaidya, 1997, Rasendra Sambhava, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi, Dwitiya patal – Vish Upavish adhikar, page no – 217, verse - 735
58. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 477-478
59. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 479
60. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 482
- 61,62,63,64. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidasa Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 227
65. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidasa Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 226
66. Pranacharya Shrisadanand Sharma, Pandit Kashinath, 2021, Rasa Tarangini, Motilal Banarsidas Publishing House, Delhi, 24 Tarang, Verse – 414
67. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidasa Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 227
- 68, 69, 70, 71. Professor Siddhi Nandan Mishra, 2022, Anandkandah, Chaukhamba Orientalia, Varanasi, Chapter 15 verse – 493 -499.
73. Parihar, G., & Balekar, N. (2016). Calotropis procera: A phytochemical and pharmacological review. *The Thai Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 40(2), 115–131.
74. Mali, P. Y., & Panchal, S. S. (2017). Euphorbia neriifolia L.: Review on botany, ethnomedicinal uses, phytochemistry, and biological activities. *Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine*, 10(5), 430–438.
75. Ashokkumar, K. (2015). *Gloriosa superba (L.): A brief review of its phytochemical properties and pharmacology*. International Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemical Research, 7(4), 1190–1193
76. Ebrahimi, F., Ghorbani Nohooji, M., & Miri, S. M. (2018). Agronomic and pharmacological aspects of *Nerium oleander*: An important medicinal plant.
77. Okhale, S., & Nwanosike, E. (2016). *Abrus precatorius Linn (Fabaceae): Phytochemistry, ethnomedicinal uses, ethnopharmacology, and pharmacological activities*.
78. Masihuddin, M., Jafri, M., Siddiqui, A., & Chaudhary, S. (2018). Traditional uses, phytochemistry, and pharmacological activities of *Papaver somniferum* with special reference to

REVIEW ARTICLE

- Unani medicine: An updated review. *Journal of Drug Delivery and Therapeutics*, 8(5-S), 110–114.
79. Sharma, M., Dhaliwal, I., Rana, K., Delta, A. K., & Kaushik, P. (2021). Phytochemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology of *Datura* species—A review. *Antioxidants (Basel)*, 10(8), 1291.
80. Sreedevi, B., Kuchana, V., & Shobharani, S. (2021). Ethanobotanical, phytochemical, and pharmacological review on *Strychnos nuxvomica*. *Natural Products Chemistry & Research*, 9, 392.
81. Jadhav, P. U., & Pachkawade, S. T. (2020). A review article on *Jaypal-Croton tiglium*. *International Ayurvedic Medical Journal*.
82. Mishra, S. K., Tiwari, P., & Sahu, P. K. (2017). Pharmacology, phytochemistry, and toxicology of *Semecarpus anacardium*. *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences Review and Research*, 42(2), 25–31.
83. Devsi, A., Kiyota, B., Ouellette, T., Hegle, A. P., Rivera-Acevedo, R. E., Wong, J., Dong, Y., Pugsley, M. K., & Fung, T. (2020). A pharmacological characterization of *Cannabis sativa* chemovar extracts. *Journal of Cannabis Research*, 2(1), 17.
84. Ambikadatta shastri, 2013, Sushruta Samhita with Ayurveda Tatva Sandipika hindi commentary, Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, kalpsthana chapter 2, verse-4.
85. Ambikadatta shastri, 2013, Sushruta Samhita with Ayurveda Tatva Sandipika hindi commentary, Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, kalpsthana chapter 3, verse-4.
- 86, 87. Ambikadatta shastri, 2013, Sushruta Samhita with Ayurveda Tatva Sandipika hindi commentary, Chowkhamba Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, kalpsthana chapter 2, page 22-25.
88. Pandit Dattaram Chaubey, 1998, Brahutrasarajasundar, Motilal Banarsidasa Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, Page 213- 216.
89. Pandit Kashinath Shastri and Dr. Gorakhnath Chatur vedi, 2018, Charak Samhita with Vidyotini hindi commentary, Chaukhambha Bharti Academy, Varanasi, chikitsasthana chapter 24, verse- 60.