



Review On Manashiladi Gutika In Vrishchika Damsha

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In the special branch known as *Agadatantra*, *Ayurveda* discusses the bite of *Sarpa*, *Keeta*, *Luta*, *Vrishchika*, and other *Jangama Visha* (animate poisons), as well as their typical manifestations and techniques to treat them. Despite being a kind of *Keeta* (insect), *Vrishchika* (scorpions) has received special attention from *Ayurvedic Acharyas* due to its severe poisoning and disease presentations. *Vrishchika Damsha* is a particular envenomation that requires medical care. The management of *Vrishchika Damsha* contains a wealth of useful regional and traditional information. Ancient texts describe scorpion venom treatment. 'Yogaratnakara' recommends *Manashiladi Gutika* for *Vrishchika Visha*. So, the present paper gives an idea of medicinal effect of *Manashiladi Gutika* in *Vrishchika Damsha*. **Objective:** To evaluate and discuss the *Ayurvedic* property of *Manashiladi Gutika* and its probable mode of action in *Vrishchika Damsha*. **Material and method:** *Ayurvedic Samhitas* were used to assist in the study of *Manshiladi Gutika* and *Vrishchika Visha*. Data is conceptualized and summarized from several papers, articles and *Samhitas*. **Conclusion:** *Ayurvedic* medicines like *Manashiladi Gutika* may help treat scorpion stings. More research is necessary to confirm their effectiveness against scorpion venom.

KEYWORDS: *Vrishchika damsha*, Scorpion poison, *Manashiladi Gutika*.

INTRODUCTION-

Ayurveda is explained in various ancient texts gives brief about eight branches of *Ayurveda*. *Agadtantra* is the branch of *Ayurveda* which is intended for diagnosis and management of various poisonings such as with bites of snakes, insects, spiders and rodents, etc. besides other poisonous substances¹. In *Bruhatrayee* and *Laghutrayee* various preparations are provided for treatment in various poisoning cases. In 'Yogaratnakar', *Manshiladi Gutika* is mentioned useful in treatment of *Vrishchika Damsha*.

Scorpion (*Vrishchika*) is a highly venomous living being. The end part of the tail of a scorpion has two poison glands and a sting. An agitated scorpion presses its sting onto the body of the victim injecting the venom

and sometime leaves the broken tip of the sting in the tissue. The scorpion venom is proteinous substance and is hemotoxic and neurotoxic in action². 'Acharya Sushruta' has categorised *Vrishika* on the basis of their toxicity as *Mandavisha*, *Madhyavisha*, *Mahavisha*³. *Manshiladi Gutika* is advised as internal medicine and also as *Lepa* over the bite spot in *Vrishiksa Damsha*. Its action mentioned as poison reliever⁴.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES-

To evaluate and discuss the Ayurvedic property of *Manashiladi Gutika* and its probable mode of action in *Vrishchika Damsha*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS-

The study on *Vrishchika Visha* and *Manshiladi Gutika* was done with the help of Ayurvedic *Samhitas*. Conceptualization and summarization of data is done from different *Samhitas* and articles.

'Acharya Charak' quoted that in scorpion bite, at first, the part as if burns like fire and the poison moves upwards quickly with tearing pain and later on becomes stationed in the bitten part. If bitten by scorpion with incurable poison, the patient loses the senses of vision, smell and taste, has flesh falling down excessively, suffers from intense pain and finally dies⁵.

Scorpion bite signs and symptoms⁶-

Locally, there is pain and oedema. Systemic effects appear within 15- 30 minutes. There are anxiety, sweating, salivation and nasal secretion. Pulse is slow and B. P. is raised. Muscular fasciculation and convulsion may occur. Also, there may be pulmonary oedema, cardiac arrhythmia and myocardial infarction, particularly of the papillary muscles.

*Manashiladi Gutika*⁴-

In 'Yogaratnakar Vishadhi Kar Adhyaya', "Manashiladi Gutika" given in *Vrishchika Chikitsa*. Its use given as both internal and external medicine in scorpion bite. Equal quantity of *Shuddha Manshila*, *Kushtha*, *Karanja Bija*, *Shirisha Bija* and *Gambhari Bija* should take and made in to pills. One such pill should be kept in mouth and applied as *Lepa* over the bite spot. It relieves poison.

Contents of *Manashiladi Gutika*-

- *Shuddha Manashila*⁷:

Manashila is described in *Uparasa Vargas* in texts. It is called as red arsenic with two molecules of arsenic and two molecules of sulphur i.e. AS_2S_2 .

Manashila consumed without proper *Shodhana* causes *Mandagni*, *Malabaddhata*, *Ashmari* and *Mutrakrichra*. Hence *Shodhana* of *Manashila* is essential. There are different *Shodhana* procedures explained for *Manashila* in *Rasa* classics like *Rasa Ratna Samucchaya*, *Ras Tarangini* and *Ayurveda Prakash*. *Swedana* process of *Manashila* in *Dolayantra* for 1 *Prahara* with *Rakta Agasthya Patra* *Swarasa* then washed with *Kanji* or *Swedana* in *Dolayantra* for 1 *Yama* with *Jeevanti*, *Bringharaja*, *Agasthya*, *Ardraka rasa* then 1 *Yama* in *Aja Mutra* and then wash with *Kanji* are the *Shodhana* processes mentioned in *Rasaratna Samuchchaya*.

Manashila acts as *Visha Nashaka* by its *Prabhava*. It is useful in *Kapha-Vata* diseases, *Vishavikar*, *Mandagni*, *Bhutabadha*, *Kandu*, *Kasa*, *Kshaya*.

- *Kushtha*⁸:

Kushtha's Latin name is *Saussurea lappa* and botanical family is Compositae. Usually, its root is used. Its chemical constituents are essential oil, costol, teraxas-terol, costunolide, dehydro constuhactone, alpha-cyclocostunolide, Ar-curcumene. It works in *Kapha-Vata* diseases, *Visarpa*, *Kasa*, *Kushtha*, *Ruja*, *Jwar*. It has *Katu Vipaka*. *Kushtha* is anti-spasmodic activity, anti-inflammatory, hypotensive, hepatoprotective.

- *Karanja Bija*⁹:

Karanja consists of seeds of *Pongamia pinnata* of botanical family Leguminosae. Classification of *Karanja* is *Kandugna*, *Virechan*, *Katuskandha*, *Tiktashkandha* by *Acharya Charak* and *Kaphasanshaman* by *Acharya Sushruta*. *Vipaka* of *Karanja* is *Katu*. Seed of *Karanja* consists of 27% of pongamia oil. *Churna* of seeds of *Karanja* is used for *Shirovirechan*, skin diseases and injurie. *Karanja* shows antibacterial, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, hypotensive, cardiac depressant, CNS stimulant and depressant, wound healing activities¹⁰.

- *Shirisha Bija*¹¹:

Shirisha has Latin name *Albizzia lebbek* and botanical family Leguminosae. Seeds of *Shirisha* are rich in proteins, amino acids. It has *Katu Vipaka*. Clinical studies showed that *Shirisha* acts as an antidote to animal poison. It is useful in *Vishavikar*, *Vrana*, *Visarpa*, *Kasa*, *Kushtha*. The *Churna* of seeds of *Shirisha* is used as *Vishaghna* and also for *Anjana* and *Lepa* treatment. It is good for skin diseases and inflammation. *Shirisha* has pharmacological properties like antiprotozoal, hypoglycemic, antihistaminic, antiallergic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, hypotensive, CNS depressant and bronchodilator¹².

- *Gambhari Bija*¹³:

Gmelina arborea is the Latin name of *Gambhari* from the botanical family Verbenaceae. It is used in treatment of *Trushna*, *Shool*, *Arsha*, *Visha*, *Daha*, *Jwar*, *Raktapitta* and has *Madhur Vipaka*. Mainly used parts of *Gambhari* are fruit, roots and bark. Bark of *Gambhari* is mentioned as a *Vishaghna*. *Gambhari* shows hypoglycemic, analgesic, hepatoprotective, antiviral activity¹⁴.

Table No. 1: Shows properties of contents of *Manashiladi Gutika*.

Sr. No.	Drug	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Karma	Doshaghnata
1.	<i>Shuddha Manashila</i>	<i>Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Ushna, Guru, Snigdha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Rasayan, Lekhan</i>	<i>Kaphahar</i>
2.	<i>Kushtha</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Madhur</i>	<i>Laghu, Ushna, Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Vednasthapan, Jantughna, Varnya, Kushthagna.</i>	<i>Kaph-Vataghna</i>
3.	<i>Karanja Bija</i>	<i>Katu, Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Tikshana, Laghu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Vednasthapan, Vranaropan, Krumighna</i>	<i>Kaph-Vataghna</i>
4.	<i>Shirish Bija</i>	<i>Kashaya, Tikta, Madhur</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna</i>	<i>Slightly Ushna</i>	<i>Shothhara, Vedanasthapa, Vishaghna, Varnya, Chakshushya</i>	<i>Tridosha-Shamaka</i>
5.	<i>Gambhari Bija</i>	<i>Madhur, Tikta, Kashay</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Dipan, Pachan, Medhya, Bhedan, Shothahara</i>	<i>Tridosha-Shamaka</i>

Probable mode of action-

Manashiladi Gutika is a type of *Vishahara Kalpa*. This property may be seen due to the combine effect of its ingredients. After vitiating the *Rakta Dhatus*, the poison that entered the bloodstream would rapidly be spread throughout the body. Internal administration of the *Vishahara* medication is necessary to neutralize the toxin. Additionally, according to the *Acharyas*, the poison must be completely neutralized or eliminated because partial neutralization or elimination may have delayed effects on the body. *Rasa*, *Guna*, *Veerya*, *Vipaka*, *Prabhava*, *Karma*, *Doshaghnata* and other elements all influence how medicines work. This *Kalpa* might function as *Vishaghna* due to a particular integration of its *Dravyas*. The qualities of each individual element can also be used to understand the action of *Kalpa*. The medicine has *Vata Kaphaghna* and *Tridoshaghna* properties, according to an analysis of the *Doshaghnata* properties of the components. When the *Guna* of each component has been analysed, the medication is primarily *Tikshna*. In a similar way, its *Rasa* is *Katu* and *Tikta*, its *Vipaka* is *Katu* and *Madhura*, and its *Veerya* is *Ushna* dominating taken together. The qualities of *Manashiladi Gutika* may include *Ushna Veerya*, *Katu Rasa*, *Katu Vipaka*, *Tikshna Guna*, and *Vata Kaphaghna*.

DISCUSSION-

The symptoms of scorpion venom are primarily divided into two categories. Both local and systemic, involving the dermatome (the portion of skin supplied by a single spinal nerve), in terms of swelling, sweating and radiating discomfort. Hypotension, anxiety, mydriasis, vomiting, and excessive salivation are examples of systemic manifestations. Pulmonary edema is a frequent cause of death. One treatment option in India is scorpion antivenom, which prevents or reverses cardiovascular morbidity despite being a specialized antidote to venom action. Therefore, it is time to assess the medicinal plant's anti-venom activity. Numerous medicines have been used to cure scorpion bites since ancient times, and this has been scientifically proven. Numerous plants have therapeutic benefits for scorpion bite treatment. Since *Vrishcika Damsha* is known to produce *Vata* vitiation in the body, *Manashiladi Gutika* comprises a variety of *Vatahara* medications. Some of the components in *Manashiladi Gutika* have *Vishaghna* properties. Analgesic, anti-inflammatory, hypotensive and wound-healing effects are produced by *Kushtha*, *Karanja*, *Gambhari*, *Shirisha*. The majority of the drug's ingredients are *Vedanasthapan*, *Vranropan*, *Shothahar* and *Vishaghana*, all of which have been scientifically proven.

CONCLUSION-

According to traditional *Ayurvedic* texts, the poisoning from a scorpion bite can be effectively treated if it is in *Sadhy* (easily curable) condition. The above-mentioned information makes it clear that *Ayurvedic* medicines have great potential for treating a wide range of conditions, including scorpion bites. If *Manashiladi Gutika* is used to treat scorpion stings, it will exhibit medicinal characteristics that can aid in treatment. Additionally, the preparation and action plan are easy to understand and practical. In comparison to synthetic medications, it may be safer. To determine whether phytochemicals in these *Ayurvedic* medicinal formulations and other formulations have anti-scorpion activity, more research is necessary.

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