



CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON ANTI- TOXIC ACTIVITY OF TRIMURTHI AGADA: A REVIEW

Dr. Pooja Prakash^{1*} and Dr. Ashwin Kumar S. Bharati²

¹PG Scholar, Department of Agada Tantra Vyavahara Ayurveda Evum Vidhi Vaidyaka, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka, India.

²Professor, Department of Agada Tantra Vyavahara Ayurveda Evum Vidhi Vaidyaka, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka, India.

***Corresponding Author: Dr. Pooja Prakash**

PG Scholar, Department of Agada Tantra Vyavahara Ayurveda Evum Vidhi Vaidyaka, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka, India.

Article Received on 08/09/2020

Article Revised on 28/09/2020

Article Accepted on 18/10/2020

ABSTRACT

Agada tantra or *visha chikitsa* is one of the eight branches of *Ayurveda*. It deals with different types of poisoning and its various aspects including its management. Many *agada yogas* and therapeutic measures to achieve the same has been explained in the classsics. *Trimurthi agada* is one such yoga explained in the *keralaleeya vishavaidya* textbook which can be used in all kinds of poisoning. This paper is intended to put light on this simple yoga which can be used as a trinity in management of poisoning in our day to day practice.

KEYWORDS: *Trimurthi agada, visha, vishavaidyasarasamucchaya, prayoga samuchhaya.*

INTRODUCTION

Agada Tantra is the branch of *Ayurveda* which deals with different types of poisons, symptoms of poisoning and their treatment. This branch not only explains about natural toxins but also give equal importance to artificial poisons. *Agada Tantra* is classified into two i.e; *Visha vaidya*(rational toxicology) and *Visha vidya*(psychologic toxicology). *Visha vaidya* is the method of treating poisoning by using *agadas* whereas the latter is the methodology adopted to eliminate the effects of toxins from the body using mantras.^[1]

The term *visha* means one which pervades the body immediately and as the substance which cause *vishada*.^[2] Thus it affects both body and mind simultaneously. It's also potent enough to destroy the life much faster than any other diseases owing to its *teeksha ushnadi gunas*.^[3] And so action of *agada yogas* which counteract these properties has to be much faster and effective.

Basic theory and methods of treatments has been elaborated in *Bruhat trayees* and other *Ayurvedic* treatises. But for practicing *visha vaidya*, *Keralaleeyavishavaidyam* has got its own traditional knowledge framework. *Vishavaidyasarasamuchhayam* and *prayoga sammuchaya* are two main independent treatises on *vishavaidyam* and is a complilation of this rather scattered knowledge. *Trimurthi agada* is one of the formulations mentioned in both text books as *sarvavishahara yoga*.^[4] The yoga consists of only three

main *vishahara* drugs as its ingredient and hence the name *trimurthi* has been given.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- To study anti toxic effect of *Trimurthi Agada*
- To evaluate & discuss the *Ayurvedic* properties and its probable mode of action

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study on *visha* and *trimurthi agada* was done with help of *Ayurvedic Samhitas* and *Keraliya Books*. And the data has been conceptualized and summarized.

Name of yoga: *Trimurthi Agada*

Ingredients:^[5] *Nimba*
Neelini
Karanja

Table 1: Ingredients, scientific name and parts used.

Sl.No	Name of drug	Botanical Name	Family	Parts used
1	Nimba	<i>Azadiracta indica</i> Juss	Meliaceae	Roots/ bark
2	Neelini	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> Linn	Papilionaceae	Root
3	Karanja	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> Pierre	Papilionaceae	Root/ Bark

Method of preparation and administration

According to *vishavaidyasarasamucchayam*, the roots of all ingredients are taken in equal quantity and *bhavana* is done with its own *patrasarasa* (leaf juice) and *paana* is done with this. The *qwatha* (decoction) prepared with the

roots of these drugs can also be used for *paana*.^[5] While *prayoga saucchaya* has mentioned root of *neelini* and bark of rest of the ingredients for the same.^[4]

Indication: All kinds of poisoning.

Table 2: Rasapanchaka of Ingredients.

SI No	Name of Drug	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka	Doshaghnata	Karma
1	Nimba ^[6]	Tikta, kashaya	Laghu, ruksha	Sita	Katu	Pithakapha samaka	Patra- krimighna, netrya, vishaghna, kushtaghna, ruchikara, vranaghna, kasahara Twak- kushtaghna, krimighna, rucikara, sothahara, rakta sodhaka
2	Neelini ^[7]	Tikta	Laghu ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Vata kapha shamaka	Krimighna, keshya, vishaghnata, kushtaghnata Udaraghna, amavatahara, gulmaghna, vataraktahara
3	Karanja ^[8]	Katu, Tikta, kashaya	Laghu, tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Vatakapha samana	Sothagna, bhedana, jantughna, kandughna, yakrututtejaka, vrana ropaka

Anti toxic activity of nimba: It has got nimbin, nimbinene, nimbandiol, azadirone as its chemical constituents. The aqueous extract of bark showed anti-complimentary activity, acting both on alternative and classical pathway activation. The aqueous extract of leaf possessed potent immunostimulant activity as evidenced by both humeral and cell mediated responses.^[9]

Anti toxic activity of neelini: It has Glycoside- indicant as its chemical constituent.: Juice of leaves and indigo in powder with honey in enlargement of liver, spleen and epilepsy. In hydrophobia as a prophylactic. the fresh juice proved to be a potential antidote on oral administration against cobra venom. Indigo is a soothing application to burns and scalds and the juice of the leaves is used as a poultice externally and given internally as a prophylactic against bites of venomous animals and hydrophobia.^[10]

Anti toxic activity of Karanja: It contains Karanjin, Pongapin, glabrin as its chemical constituent. Expressed oil from seeds has antiseptic and stimulant, healing

powers. Seeds, oil, leaves, roots are antiparasitics. They destroy both vegetable and animal parasites.^[11]

DISCUSSION

There are many factors which are responsible for the specific action of *dravya*. Some act according to *rasa*, some according to *veerya*, some according to *guna* and some have *prabhava* based action. To understand the probable mode of action, their pharmacological properties have been discussed here.

Based on *rasa*: Ingredients contain *tikta rasa* 3 *dravyas*, *Katu rasa* 1 and *kashaya rasa* 2 *dravyas*.

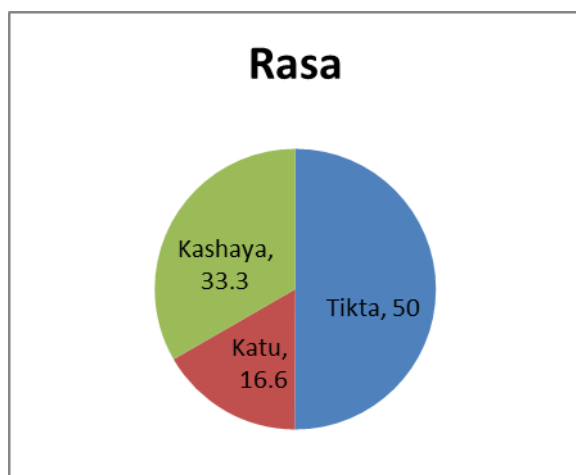


Diagram1: Rasa of trimurthi agada

Based on Guna: Ingredients contain laghu guna 3 dravyas, ruksha 2 and teekshna 1 dravyas

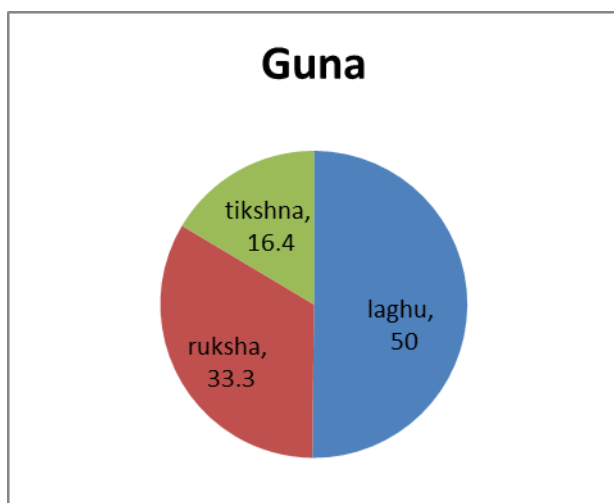


Diagram 2: Guna of Trimurthi agada

Based on virya: Ingredients have ushna veerya 2 and sheeta veerya 1 ingredient

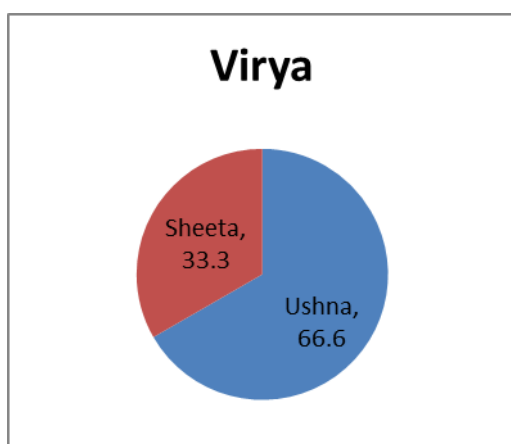


Diagram 3: Virya of Trimurthi agada

Based on Vipaka : All the ingredients have katu vipaka

Action of visha depends on its properties. If the poison possesses all the ten gunas explained as per Charaka samhitha, it will be fatal to the human beings. Hence for

treating these poisoning, the vishaghna yoga has to be faster and specific in action.

The formulation trimurthi agada consists of 3 ingredients. Among which all are tikta rasa pradhana, having laghu ruksha teekshna guna and katu vipaka and its told to be indicated in sarva visha. The rasa tikta is already attributed to Vishagna property.^[12] While explaining the samprapthi of visha, acharyas has mentioned visha as soon as entering the body is told to vitiate rakta dhatu primarily^[3] and because of the power of poison; blood transudes to obstruct the channels of circulation leading to death of patient.^[13] The raktashodhaka property of the ingredient in the yoga counteracts this property of visha. Further visha is having exact opposite quality of that of ojus^[3], so the immunomodulatory action of nimba can help to prevent it to an extent. And even after expulsion of visha, ojovridhikara treatment has to be followed which is the logic behind explaining rasayana chikitsa soon after visha chikitsa in Ashtanga sangraha. The drug neelini individually has also been explained in Ashtanga sangraha for expulsion of pakwashayagata visha. Karanja also has bhedana action.^[14] Visha is one that affect body as well as mind simultaneously; and neelini has bhootasammohahara gara doshagna property (i.e; its indicated in various diseases with psychological involvement).^[15] Also they have krimighna, vranahara, vishagna, janthuhara, sothahara and yakrut uttejakaproperties which further aids in its action. On the other hand visha has avyakta rasa, teekshna ushna rooksha laghuaadi gunas.^[3] So vishagna drugs can however act based on the individual properties of ingredients as well as have prabhavajanya action.^[16]

Further among its one of the mode of preparation bhavana with its own patraswarasa^[5] has been recommended which again enhances its potency. And paana has been told as its mode of administration. These are one among the chaturvimshati upakramas explained in the name of aushadhi.^[17] Specific dose has not been mentioned as visha is an emergency condition. It has to be taken muhurmuahu (frequently) and according to the prakruti, sthana, vegabala.^[18] And ultimately it depends on the condition of patient and yukti of vaidya.

CONCLUSION

Thus treatment of poisoning has been a challenge in the present era. Knowingly or unknowingly we are getting exposed to them through different routes. Trimurthi agada is a formulation which can be used in all vishaja conditions whether its sthava, jangama or kritrima; which has been quoted specifically in keralaleeya vishavaidya textbooks. It is a simple yoga with least ingredients which are easily available in markets. And the method of preparation is also very convenient as it doesnot require sophisticated equipments. Further research works upon this yoga helps to incorporate this yoga in our day to day practice and can be considered as the Trinity in the management of visha.

REFERENCES

1. Agnivesh C.R., Toxicology aayurvedic perspective. First edition. Kottakal: regionaloffset, 2002: Pg No- 46-47.
2. Sharma Nithin, Agada Tantra. First ed. New Delhi: Chaukambha Sanskrit Samsthan; 2012: Pg No- 4.
3. Prof Murthy KR Srikanda, Vagbhata's Ashtanga Hrudayam. Reprint 6th ed. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Krishnada Academy; 2012: utharasthana Pg no- 329.
4. Thampuran Kochunni, Prayoga samuchayam. Revised ed. Quilon. The Sree Rama Vilasam press & book depot; 1970: Pg No: 124.
5. Cherukulappurath Krishnan nambootiri, ed: madhukp. Vishavaidyasarasamuchaya, uttarabaga chapter sarvavishahara prayoga, 40th sloka. Ullannoormana trust venkitanguthrissur; Pg no: 126.
6. Hegde P L, A Harini, A text book of Dravyaguna vijnana, Volume 2, edition 1. Varanasi: Chaukambha Sanskrit Sansthan; 2017: Pg No- 605-609.
7. Hegde P L, A Harini, A text book of Dravyaguna vijnana, Volume 3, edition 1. Varanasi: Chaukambha Sanskrit Sansthan; 2018: Pg No-533-537.
8. Hegde P L, A Harini, A text book of Dravyaguna vijnana, Volume 3, edition 1. Varanasi: Chaukambha Sanskrit Sansthan; 2018: Pg No-322-327.
9. Dr JLN Shastry, Dravya guna vijnana, Vol 2, second ed. Varanasi: Chaukambha orientalia; 2005. Pg no: 127.
10. Dr JLN Shastry, Dravya guna vijnana, Vol 2, second ed. Varanasi: Chaukambha orientalia; 2005. Pg no: 698.
11. Murthy Venkatesha BV, Plants of arogyashram & their healing powers. First ed. Nanjangud. The sadvaidyasala Pvt. Ltd and Sri Dhanwantari Arogyasram Trust; 2012: Pg No: 257.
12. Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridabala, Charaka Samhitha, edited by Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla and Ravidatta Tripathi. Reprint. Varanasi: Chaukambha Sanskrit Pratisthan; 2004: Sutrasthana Pg no: 371.
13. Vaidya Dash Bhagavan, Agnivesha's Charakasamhitha. Reprint. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2012: Chikitsasthana Pg No: 333.
14. Ashtanga Samgraha with Sarvanga Sundhara Commentry Of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana Commentry of Hemadri. Reprint. Varanasi: Chaukamba Orientalia; 2005: Uttarasthana Pg no- 870.
15. A review: Neeli: An integral drug in the management of Visha. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry[Internet]. 2017[cited on 2020 Oct 13]; 6(6): 1690-1695.
16. Hegde P L, A Harini. A text book of dravya guna vijnana. 1st ed. New Delhi: Chaukambha Publication, 2011; 1: 324.
17. Vaidya Dash Bhagavan, Agnivesha's Charakasamhitha. Reprint. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2012: Chikitsasthana Pg No: 335.
18. Prof Murthy KR Srikanda, Vagbhata's Ashtanga Hrudayam. Reprint 6th ed. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Krishnada Academy; 2012: utharasthana Pg no-339.