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AN AYURVEDIC REVIEW ON CONCEPT OF DUSHIVISHA IN AGADTANTRA

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ABSTRACT

Agadtantra is a significant branch of Ayurveda, has a particular focus on managing toxic bites, poisonous combinations, food poisoning, and drug toxicity. In today's rapidly industrializing world, the increased exposure to toxins due to industrialization, lifestyle changes, and modern food production methods has made this ancient concept even more pertinent. This branch considers several conditions to be equivalent to poison: Viruddha Ahar: Food items, when combined inappropriately, can act as a poison within the body. Ama Dosha: Food that is not adequately digested and metabolized leads to the accumulation of toxins in the body. Dushivisha: Artificial and concocted poisons, such as those found in pollution and in food additives, are considered as toxins according to Ayurveda. In this article we are going to review this Dushivisha concept of Agadatantra subject in the view of Ayurveda science.

KEYWORDS: Agadtantra, Ayurveda, Fetus, *Dushivisha*.

INTRODUCTION

Agadtantra specifically addresses the clinical management of toxic incidents, including bites from venomous creatures like snakes, insects and spiders as well as accidental ingestion of poisons, both artificial and concocted. These toxic substances do not undergo normal metabolism within the body, and their effects may lead to various diseases associated with imbalances in *Pitta* and *Rakta* (blood) or manifest as skin diseases.

Detoxification and treatment involve various therapies, notably the *Panchakarma* procedures. Ayurveda emphasizes how toxins are not merely external, such as from poisons ingested or inhaled, but also internally produced, like endotoxins generated within the body.

Sushruta, an ancient Ayurvedic scholar, highlighted the potential for contracting poison through everyday items like massage oils or cosmetics. Specific formulations were recommended to counteract such potential poisoning situations.

The branch of Agadtantra also recognizes the causes of allergy and various iatrogenic (physician-induced) diseases as a result of incompatible medicines, cumulative toxicity of metallic preparations and unscrupulous use of chemical drugs. It sheds light on the iatrogenic diseases resulting from modern medical practices and their implications.

Overall, Agadtantra delves into the study and treatment of various toxic conditions from diverse sources such as food, drugs, pollution and iatrogenic causes, providing insights into the detoxification and management of these poisons.

Ayurveda studies problems caused by food, drug and pollution under inanimate poisons and artificial poisons and treats them accordingly. Dushivisha is one of the most important and unique concepts of Agadtantra.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- 1. To collect information regarding *Dushivisha* in Agadtantra.
- 2. To understand the clinical importance of *Dushivisha*, as described in ancient treatise & its utility in today's context.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

3.3.1 Etymology

"Dushi- Dush dhatu + nich pratyaya".

The term "Dushivisha" is a compound word composed of "Dushi" and "Visha." "Dushi" signifies altered, denaturated, latent, vitiated, attenuated and "Visha" means poison. [2]

The word is derived from "Dush", which means polluting or defiling.

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The term "dushi" is formed from the root word "dush" combined with suffixes "nich" and "inn". It essentially denotes something that is impure and has the inherent ability to cause impurity or spoilage.

Paribhasha (Definition)[3,4,5]

Dushivisha refers to a poison with low potency compared to the natural ten properties of Visha. It is incapable of producing symptoms of poisoning.

Origin and Characteristics: Dushivisha can originate from inanimate or animate sources or any artificial poison (Kritrima Visha). It remains in the body after expulsion or provisional detoxification. Detoxification can occur through antipoisonous drugs, forest fire, wind or sunlight.

Factors Contributing to Dushivisha: Constant exposure to specific conditions such as

Cloudy, windy days, and rainy seasons.

Anupa Desha, rainy areas.

Consumption of wine, *kulatha*, pulse.

Regular daytime sleep.

Characteristics of Garavisha and Dushivisha

Gara Visha: Slow-acting in nature. Severity varies based on the combination of poisonous drugs.

Dushivisha: Always slow in nature. Covered by Kapha, which allows it to remain in the body for a longer duration, causing discomfort.

Transformation of Visha into Dushivisha^[6] 1. Jeernam (partially metabolized)

Any type of Visha (Jangam, Sthavaram, Kritrim) which is not completely removed from the body or partially detoxified remains in the body at various Dhatu, producing cumulative effects. Visha capable of producing acute ill effects but remaining in the body for a longer time undergoes a reduction in some of its properties, leading to the formation of *Dushivisha*.

Vishaghnaoshadibhir Hatam (Incomplete Metabolism)

Partial detoxification by antidotes retains some properties of the poison.

3. Davagni (exposure to heat and fire)

Exposing Visha to intense heat and fire alters its properties, resulting in lower potency, thus transforming it into Dushivisha.

4. Exposure to *Vata* (wind)

Exposure to Sheetal Vata reduces properties like Tikshna and *Ushna* making the *Visha* less potent.

5. Exposure to *Aatapa* (sunlight)

Sunlight disinfects air, water and even poisonous substances, accelerating the detoxification process and reducing the potency of the poison.

6. Swabhavata va Swagunir na Yuktam Visham (natural properties)

Naturally, all Visha possess classical properties like Tikshna, Ushna and Ruksha. When some of these properties are absent or reduced in the Visha, it becomes less potent, causing Dushivisha. For example, Acharya Charak classified Keeta Visha into Pranahar Visha and Dushivisha Keeta based on their potency.

"Dshivisha is known as any poison which, lacking all ten natural properties of Visha, only produces chronic symptoms."[7]

Avyaktavastha (State of Existence)[8,9]

Dushivisha is not separately classified in Ayurveda, but it is described as Sthavara, Jangama or Kritrima Visha. After treatment, when the poison becomes less potent and its effects are not completely nullified, the residual less potent part is termed Dushivisha. When a poison, whether Sthavara, Jangama or Kritrima is not fully eliminated and is attenuated by antipoisonous remedies or dried up by factors like davagni, vata or tapa, it transforms into Dushivisha.

Exposure to specific conditions, such as cloudy and windy days or rainy days, in extensive windy, cold, and rainy places, along with specific dietary habits, can vitiate the dhatus over an extended period. Despite having a less potent Veerya, Dushivisha does not immediately manifest fatality; instead, it transforms into Avritta Vata, influenced by Kapha and persists in that state for years. The symptoms of Dushivisha arise rapidly under favorable conditions.

Vvaktata of Dushivisha

Unfavourable environment, food, time. Over exertion, mental dilemma, excessive sex, anger etc. reduce the immunity of a person. In such circumstances the clouds, rain, eastern winds, sunlight, indigestion, aam visha etc. play a great role.

Poorvarupa^[10]

When Dushivisha is about to flare up, it produces some purvaroopa specific for each individual.

Feels the following symptoms so can take preventive measures -

Nidra (Sleep disturbances)

Gurutwa (Heaviness)

Jrumbha (Giddiness)

Harsha (Happiness)

Angamarda (Body pain)

Runa[11]

Dushivisha a type of artificial poisons vitiates blood and produces symptoms like aru, kitibha, psoriasis and kotha. This type of poisons afflicts each one of the doshas and cause death of the patients.

Dhatugata Dushivisha Lakshanas^[12] Table no. 1. Dhatugata Dushivisha Lakshanas

Sr. No.	Dhatu	Lakshanas
1.	Rasa	Ajirna
2.	Rakta	Kushtha, Visarpa
3.	Mamsa	Mansarbuda
4.	Meda	Medogranthi
5.	Asthi	Adhidanta vikara
6.	Мајја	Tamodarshan
7.	Shukra	Klaibya

Prakopa kala^[13]

Acharyas have emphasized that the aggravation of *Dushivisha* in the body occurs on cloudy days and due to exposure to cold and wind.

Dushivisha is a condition described by the Acharyas and they have identified Dushita ahitkara ahara (improper intake of food) as one of its causative factors. The role of Ahara (diet) in maintaining health is crucial and improper consumption can lead to the formation of Dushivisha in the body.

According to ancient teachings, *Dushivisha* refers to the intake of less potent toxic substances that remain dormant within the body for extended periods without causing immediate harm. In the modern world, people are exposed to various toxins through different means, contributing to the accumulation of *Dushivisha*.

When explaining *Dhatugata lakshanas* (symptoms related to tissues), the Acharyas have outlined that when *Dushivisha* affects the *Rakta dhatu* (blood tissue), it can result in diseases such as *Kushtha* (skin disorders) and *Visarpa* (a type of skin disease). This underscores the importance of understanding and addressing the impact of dietary choices on overall health.

Rupa

Dushivisha is a type of chronic toxicity resulting from the accumulation of inanimate, animate or artificial poisons within the living body over a prolonged period. These poisons, characterized by their potency and lipophilic nature, afflict each of the doshas, leading to severe symptoms such as *aru*, *kitibha*, psoriasis and *kotha*, ultimately causing the death of the patients.

Sushruta, in his explanation of the second state, mentioned that *Dushivisha* creates toxicity of food, indigestion, loss of taste and the appearance of round patches and rashes on the skin. This chronic toxicity persists within the body due to the less potency of the poisons and their encapsulation within lipophilic tissues, giving rise to both serious and non-serious complications when influenced by suitable factors.

Metals, metallic compounds, pesticides and certain food additives are identified as contributors to *Dushivisha*, as they tend to accumulate within the living body when exposed for prolonged periods. The prevalence of

elevated levels of toxic metals and metalloids in the environment has affected over one billion humans, highlighting the widespread impact of this chronic toxicity.

Chikitsa^[14]

According to Acharya Sushruta, Patient suffering from Dushivisha should be first done Swedana and follow the Vamana and Virechana Karma according to Dosha predominance. After Deha Shodhana daily Agadapana with Dushi vishari agada is to be done. Contain of Dushivishari Agad is Pippali, Dhyamak, Jatamansi, Lodhra, Musta, Suvarchal, Ela, Ushira and Suvarnagairika with anupan Madhu.

- Acharya Charaka mentions that Dushivisha in Rakta (blood) should be treated with Raktamokshana by Shira. (ch.chi.23/63)^[15]
- 2) Acharya Charaka has given details of persons not fit for Snehan, stating that those suffering from Visha are not suitable for Snehana. (ch.su.13/54-56)^[16]
- 3) Persons suffering from *Visha* are considered not fit for *Swedana*, as per *Acharya Charaka*. (ch.su.14/17)[^{17]}
- 4) Acharya Charaka indicates the use of Ikshvaku Kalpam in patients suffering from Visha (Dushivisha), suggesting that the yoga from this should be given as the site of settlement made by the Visha. (ch.ka.3/4)^[18]
- 5) Acharya Charaka gives an indication of Sudha Kalpam use in patients suffering from Visha (Dushivisha), recommending the use of yoga from this as the site of settlement made by the Visha. (ch.ka.10/5)^[19]

CONCLUSION

Dushivisha is one of the most important and unique concept of Agadtantra. "Dushi" signifies altered, denaturated, latent, vitiated, attenuated and "Visha" means poison. Dushivisha refers to a poison with low potency compared to the natural ten properties of Visha. It is incapable of producing symptoms of poisoning. Ancient acharyas had told different types, vyaktaavastha, avyaktaavastha, symptoms and treatment principles of Dushivisha which is useful in today's era.

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