

CONCEPT OF PRATIVISHA (ANTIDOTE) IN AYURVEDA

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ABSTRACT

There are innumerable Kashtadravyas, Rasadravyas explained by acharyas and by the bite of different types of poisonous animals by which toxic effects are produced. Among these few may produce Visha lakshana and few may leads to Mrityu. If one attains immediate treatment it may relieve the condition otherwise it may be fatal. In Ayurveda we get neither much references nor much explanation pertaining to Prativisha chikitsa. But when you go through the depth into the classics we find few references and clues about Prativisha i.e, Antidote. In classics there are certain Kashta aushadhas, Rasa aushadhas may produce Vishokta lakshana and simultaneously to pacify this, treatment is given for the same. In this Article definition of Visha, Prativisha different Prativisha, General concepts, Pathya Apathya has been discussed.

KEYWORDS: Visha, Prativisha, Dravya

INTRODUCTION

In Ayurveda we get neither much references nor much explanation pertaining to Prativisha chikitsa. But when we go through the depth into the classics we find few references and clues about Prativisha i.e, Antidote.

In classics there are certain Kashta aushadhas, Rasa aushadhas may produce Vishokta lakshana and simultaneously to pacify this, treatment is given for the same. We are also having reference which is noticed by the Bite of different Poisonous animals like Alarka (Dog bite), Luta (Spider), Vrishchika (Scorpion), Mushika (Rat bite), Sarpa (Snake), etc to pacify this simple dravya which pacify this vishokta lakshanas in the form of internal, Lepa, Anjana, Nasya, Dhuma etc. Vishokta lakshanas may be produced because of the

bheshaja which is used in the form of Apakva, Ashudha, Atimatra, Adhika kala (Long duration) etc, they produce toxic effects on the body. There are lot of Ayurveda books on different diseases and their management. But no information which guide about Prativisha chikitsa.

A Physician or Practitioner knows various treatment modalities in different diseases. Sometime because of various reasons it may produce toxic effects in such conditions, it is necessary to know which Prativisha are given or chikitsa is done to pacify the vishokta lakshana.

Prativisha means:

Prati is iti bhasha

*Tannamna kayati prakarshati iti.*¹

Pratigato vishayerasminniti

Visham prati (Mugdhabodha vyakarana)

Prativisha means which acts against Visha.
Or

Prativisha means the medicine which is used for the purpose of pacifying Visha utpanna lakshana.

Antidote Definition:

Antidotes are defined as agents which counteract or neutralize the effect of poisons. Or they are of various types Mechanical, Chemical, Physiological. Or A remedy that stops or controls the effects of a Poison.

It is also defined as an Antidote neutralizes the action of a poison either by altering its physical state or its chemical composition, thereby preventing its action or retarding its absorption. By Poisons Vincent. J. Brookes

Prativisha Paryaya: The following terminology which is explained in classics may be considered like Partivisha, Antidote, Counter poison, Pratyagoushadha, Nivaranopaya, Nivarana, Pratyak chikitsa, Shamanopaya, Shantiupaya.

Toxic effect: When Visha dravya taken or Poison in Atimatra, Mityayoga, Atiyoga, Ashodhita, Adhikamatra, Adhika kala produce Visha lakshnas.

Prativisha prayoga vidhi:

The person should be purified by Ghrita, who is taking healthy food. Who is strong and Healthy mind. In such person Prativisha or Antidote should be administered after Suryodaya, during winter, Vasantha and in summer in case of Atyayeeka condition.²

While explaining 24 Visha chikitsa Acharya Charaka said Prativisha is one among them. For this Chakrapani commented on Prativisha as Prativisham vishantara prayogaha means Prativisha is one which is administered after Visha entered into the

body by any routes. In Ashtanga sangraha for Prativisha commentator Indu on Shashileka said Prativisha as prativisham vijatiyam yojaym.^{3,4}

Common Prativisha Dravya:

Arishtaka, Hingu, Akrotha, Tuvvari, Amalaki, Eranda, Karpasa beeja, Kalamishak, Kalashaka, Kadalijala, Dhronapushpi, Jigani, Ghrita, Tambaku, Tuttha, Tejapatra, Dhamana, Nimba, Patalagarudi, and Kakamachi all these drugs are said to be Prativisha for Ahiphena Visha.

In Ayurveda Rasashastra the following are common Prativishas are used they are Tankana, Haridra, Meghanathras, Sarpakshi, Putranjeevaka, Nimbuswarasa, Arjuna twak churna, Bandhya, Karkotaki, Trishulika, Gojiwha, Goghrita and Ajadugdha.^{5,6}

In Rasa text the common Prativisha used are Parada, Rasakarpura, Gandhaka, Suvarna, Roupya, Tamra, Vanga, Jasada, Naga, Loha, Makshikadosha, Vimala, Sasyaka, Kharpara, Abhraka, Haratala, Hingula, Manasila, Shilajathu, Vanga, Naga, Loha, Swarnamakshika and Shankha (Malla).

Samanya Anupana: Ksheera, Sheetajala, Ghrita, Navaneeta, Takra, Gomutra and Naramutra. These are different Anupanas and used according to the nature of Visha. They reduce the toxic effect of the drug.

Samanya Prativisha Dravyas: ⁷

Sl.No	Dravya
1	Tankana
2	Haridra
3	Meghanathras
4	Sarpakshi
5	Putranjeevaka
6	Nimbuswarasa
7	Arjunatwak churna
8	Bandhya
9	Karkotaki
10	Trishulika
11	Gojihwa
12	Goghrita
13	Ajadugdha

All above mentioned dravyas will help- in case of matradhikya visha prayoga

Visha dravya prayoga since for adhikakala utpanna vikara shamanartha.

Sharad rutu, Varsha rutu – Nirvisha rutrus may be because of Agastyanakshatra. ⁸

Rasakarpura-Vishanashaka, Sankramakaroga vishahara. ⁹

Visha Prativishani:

Acharya Basavarajeeyam in his text has directly explained the use of Prativisha when drugs produce different toxic effects. Those are

- Karaveera Visha shamana- Haritaki and Shunti are used. (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Bhallataka- Palashapushpa (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Snuhi visha- Swarnapushpi (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Karpura –Galagararasa, Madhu, Ghrita samabhagha Jala (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Dattura- Chincharasa, Kamalapatra churna (**Bas.Raj.**)

- Bhallataka sparsha- Bilvapatra, Karpasa beeja majja, Tila Guda lepa (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Ghritadhikya- Ushnodaka (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Haridradhikya- Chinchra (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Chinchadhikya- Haridra, Haritaki and Ikshurasa (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Dadhi visha- Ushnodaka (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Amrasthi spotha- Arjunapatra lepa (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Sudha spotha- Guduchirasa pana and Bilva, Pinyakataila (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Bhaktaajeerna- Saindhava lavana (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Kanashuntyadhikya- Maricha (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Vanari shotha- Barbarachallam (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Annajeerna- Sarshapa (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Vatsanabha- Chiripatra Ghrita (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Kandavisha- Tambula (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Kanaka- Nimburasa, Jeerakam (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Arkadugdha- Neelirasa (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Somaladi pashana visha-Karpasa beeja majja (**Bas.Raj.**)
- Ahiphena- Shuntyardrakam ¹⁰
- **Shakotaka:** Prativisha for Sarpavisha (**Ind.Ma.Me**)
- Palandu is best Antidote for Tobacco poisoning. (**Ind.Ma.Me**)
- **Belladonna:** Belladonna is valuable Antidote in poisoning of Opium. (**Ind.Ma.Me**)
- **Kushmanda:** Good Antidote for many vegetable poisoning, Mercurial and Alcohol poisoning. (**Ind.Ma.Me**)

- **Kakanasika:** Best Antidote for Morphine poison (**Ind.Ma.Me**)

Nirvisha: Used as Antidote for Visha. (**Ind.Ma.Me**)

Karaveera: Leaf Juice in small quantity given in Snakebite and other powerful venomous bites

Antidote is Ghee. (**Ind.Ma.Me**)

Katukarohini (Katuki): Antidote for Dog bite. (**Ind.Ma.Me**)

Prativisha or Particular Drug Doshopaya ¹³

Sl No.	Rasa Dravya	Doshopaya
1.	Parada	i) 2 masha Sh.Gandhaka + Grutha → internal use ii) Udvartana with Tambula
2.	Gandhaka	Godugdha + Sugar+ 1/4 th Ghee
3.	Hingula	Treat like Parada doshopaya
4.	Abhraka Bhasma	Umaphala (Atasi beeja) + Jala → 3 days
5.	Haratala	i) Jeeraka + Sugar+ Jala ii) Kushmanda rasa or Hamsaraja rasa
6.	Manashila	Godugdha + Madhu → 3days
7.	Karpara	50 ml Gomutra for 1 wk
8.	Swarna Bhasma	Haritaki churna + Sugar → 3 days sevana
9.	Rajata Bhasma	Madhu + Sugar
10.	Tamra Bhasma	Munivrihi + Sugar or Dhanyaka + Sugar
11.	Loha Bhasma	Agastya patra swarasa bhavana to Vidanga make paste + with Agastya swarasa do lehana
12.	Mandura Bhasma	Aragvadha phala majja pana followed by Godugdha pana
13.	Vanga Bhasma	Meshasringi churna + Sugar
14.	Naga Bhasma	Haritaki churna + Sugar
15.	Yashada Bhasma	Bala Abhaya + Sugar
16.	Swarnamakshika Bhasma	Kulatha kashaya or Dadimatwak kwatha
17.	Taramakshika Bhasma	Meshasringi churna + Sugar
18.	Tutha Bhasma	Jambira rasa pana or Laja + Aja mutra pana

Vatsanabha visha utpanna chikitsa

1. Tankana+Ghee
2. Ajadugdha is given for Vamana; even after such quantity of milk does not induce Vamana; it understood that visha prabhava become nil.
3. Haridra swarasa+Tanduleeya swarasa

Gaja pippali: An Antidote for Snake bite. (**Ind.Ma.Me**)

(**Note:** Bas.Raj. = Basavarajeeyam; Ind.Ma.Me=Indian Materia Medica)

Karkatashringi: Gall is used as Antidote in case of Snake venom and Scorpion bite.¹¹

Vishaghna Mahakashaya (Antidote):

Haridra, Manjishta, Trivrit, Sukshama ela, Krishnatrivrut, Chandana, Kataka, Shirisha, Nirgundi and Sleshmatka.¹²

4. Sarpaakshi swarasa+Tankana+ghee

Note: Single administration of Vatsanabha is contraindicated

Yogas: Hinguleshwara rasa, Panchamritarasa. Anandakanda
Vishaopadrava chikitsa:-

- a) 1-2 nishka Tankana + 4 parts Ghee → for pana
- b) Tanduliyaka swarasa 1 pala matra → for pana
- c) Putranjeeva phala majja 1 nishka + water

General concept of Rasayoga and their toxic effects.

Dravyas wheather Kashta aushadha or Rasadravya they produce toxic effects if used Ashodhita, Apakva and Atimatra. In such conditionss to pacify the toxic effects shamanopaya are discussed.

Some of the Rasayogas or Kalpas are prepared with particular combination which minimizes the toxic effects.

For Loha preparation it includes Triphala which relieves the constipation and Amalaki which facilitates the absorption of Lohabhasma properly.

In almost all Parada preparations Gandhaka is also added compulsorily which pacifies toxic effects and may not produce any adverse effects.

In almost all Vatsanabha preparation Tankana is also one of the ingredients which pacify the toxic effects and the yoga may not produce any toxic effects. So like this acharyas having this concept in mind and explained several preparation in classics which has been useful in different condition.

1. Mahamrityunjayarasa: (A.Sa.Sa.)

Vatsanabha here for Vatsanabha Tankana is acting as Prativisha

2. Pratapalankeshvararas: (B.R. Jwara)

Vatsanabha and Shankhabhasma, Maricha

3. Swasanada gutika: (Aarogya kalpadruma)

Vatsanabha and Karpura here Karpura acts as Prativisha

4. Kaphaketuras: (Ra.Sa.San.)

Vatsanabha and Tankana is acting as Prativisha

5. Karpurarasa: (B.R. Atisara)

For Ahiphena -Karpura, Jatiphala are acting as Prativisha

6. Amrita Bhallataka lehya: (A.H.U.)

Bhallataka, Sarpi here Ghrita is acting as Partivisha

7. Agnikumararas: (Sahasrayoga)

Vatsanabha, here Shankhabhasma is acting as Partivisha

8. Sanjeevinivati: (Sha.Sam Madh.)

Bhallataka and Sarpi here Ghrita is acting as Partivisha

9. Anandabairavaras: Ativisha and Tankana here Tankana is acting as Prativisha

(Note: A.Sa.Sa.=Ayurveda Sara Sangraha;

B.R.=Bhaishajya Ratnavali;

Ra.Sa.San.=Rasendra sara sangraha;

A.H.U.= Ashtanga Hridaya Uttaratantra;

Sha.Sam. Madh.=Sharangadhara Samhita Madhyama khanda)

Sreshta Pathya: Ksheera and Ghrita both are acts as Antidote.¹⁴

Vishaghna dharana: Karkatanam (Padmaraga vishesha), Marakatam, Vajram, Mouktikam, Vaidurya, Gardhabhamani, Vishamushti, Somaraji, Punarnava. Dharana of these acting as Vishahara because of its prabhava.

Apathya:

→Virudda bhojana, Adhyasana, Krodha, Upavasa, Bhaya, Shramakarya, Maithuna and Divaswapna are varjya.^{15, 16, 17}

→Krodhi, Pitta prakruti, Napumsakata, Kshut, Trishna, Parishrami, Garbhini, Balaka, Vruddha, Raja and Paricharaka Vishapana should not be done. Pitta prakopaka padartha varjya.^{18, 19}

→Katu, Amla, Lavana, Taila, Diwaswapna, Atapasevana, Agnisevana.^{20, 21}

→Krodha, Viruddha bhojana, Adhyashana, Maithuna, Tambula, Parishrama, Vayu, Sarvaprakara Amla, Lavana padartha, Swedana, Sarvaprakara achara, Shayana, Bhaya, Dhumapana, Upavasa during Vishayukta avastha all are said to be Varjya.²²

DISCUSSION:

In classics Acharyas have been explained different formulation among them some formulation may contain Vishadravyas in such preparation Acharyas have added Antidote that is Prativisha example- formulations which consists of Vatsanabha it also contains Tankan so nullified the toxic effects of the yoga. So Acharyas have the concept of Antidote and based on that many number of Aushadhakals has been explained. To avoid toxic effects of kalpas proper identification of the dravya, Shodhana, its self life, duration and proper dosage plays important role in preventing adverse effects.

CONCLUSION:

Prativisha (Antidote in Ayurveda) is totally not concentrated.

When we explore the classics we get lot of references pertaining to Prativisha in scattered way.

Lot of Single herbs we get as Vishaghna, Vishahara, Vishajita and Vishnut and directly as Prativisha. etc. We get lot references pertaining to Dravyaguna concern, Rasashastra concern and Agadatantra concern. Less research has been carried out on these.

Particular research is to be done after proving as Prativisha then these are used in practice.

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