

CRITICAL REVIEW OF MOOSHKA VISHA ACCORDING TO VARIOUS SAMHITAS

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is a science which deals with the knowledge of life and longevity. Agada tantra is a branch of science which deals with the manifestation of Visha and its treatment. According to Ayurveda the substance which pervades the whole body immediately is known as Visha. According to the origin Visha is divided into Sthavara visha (vegetable) and Jangama visha (Animal). Sthavara Visha adhistanas are ten in number. Jangama Visha adisthanas are 16 in number and among Jangama Visha adhithana one of them is Sukra and example of sukra is Mooshika Visha. Ayurvedic samhiths have well described about Mooshika Visha. According to the various Ayurvedic authors there are 18 types of Mooshika, and they described about their signs and symptoms and its treatment. In the management of Mooshika Visha they have described certain bloodletting and cauterization procedures and various purifactory methods like Vamana and Virechana, Nasya, Corrylium etc are described and various preparations like decoctions, paste, Juice and medicated ghee preparations are described.

KEYWORDS: Ayurveda, Visha, Agada, Jangama, Mooshika

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is a science of health has its roots from ancient times. This is being evolved in parallel with human race. There are eight branches in Ayurveda among them one is Agada tantra which deals with the study of poisons, their actions, their detection and treatment¹. The substance immediately after entering into the body causes the vitiation of the healthy Dhatus or killing of healthy person is defined as Visha.² Visha is of two types one is Sthavara Visha and the other is Jangama Visha. Sthavara Visha adhishthanas are 10 in number and jangama Visha Adisthanas are 16 in

number³. Among Jangama visha adhithanas one is Sukra. The example of Sukra is Mooshika visha in which Poison lies in the semen⁴. Acharya Susrutha has explained about Mooshika Visha in Susrutha samhitha Kalpa sthana 7th chapter Mooshika Adhyaya and Acharya Vagbhata has described in Uttara sthana 38th chapter Mooshika Alarka pratisheda adhyaya.⁵ Mooshika has various synonyms they are Mooshika, Mooshaka, pinga, Aakhu, Unduruka, Nakhi, Khanaka, Vilakhar, Dhanyari, Bahupraja. According to different Ayurvedic texts they are 18 in number.⁶

Different types of Mooshikas according to different samhithas

Sl. No	Acharya Susruta ⁷	Acharya Vagbhata ⁸
1	Lalana	Lalana
2	Putraka	Chapala
3	Krishna	Putraka
4	Hamsira	Hasira
5	Chikkira	Chikkira
6	Chucchundara	Ajira
7	Alasa	Kashaya danta
8	Kashayadashana	Kulaka
9	Kulinga	Kokila
10	Ajitha	Kapila
11	Chapala	Asthi
12	Kapila	Aruna
13	Kokila	Sabala
14	Aruna	Swetha
15	Mahakrishna	Kapota
16	Mahaswetha	Patittotundara
17	Kapilamoosikha	Chucchundara
18	Kapota	Rasaala

Signs and Symptoms:

The part of the body which comes in contact with their semen directly or through cloth contaminated by it. There the blood becomes vitiated and causes general symptoms.

Susrutha ⁹	Vagbhatha ¹⁰
Granthi	Panduta
Sopha	Granthi
Karnika	Sotha
Mandala	Kotha
Pidaka	Mandala
Visarpa	Bhrama
Murcha	Aruchi
Angasadana	Sita jwara
Durbhalatha	Vepathu
Swasa	Romaharsha
Vamana	Kapha vamana
Lomaharsha	Parva bhedana

Charaka has described the signs and symptoms of dushi visha rats they are pale blood coming out in the region of bite, rashes, fever, anorexia, horripilation and burning sensation¹¹.

Susrutha has described specific lakshanas and treatment for each type of Mooshika:

Sl. No.	Name of the Mooshika	Susrutha Lakshanas	Specific Treatment
1	Lalana ¹²	Lalasarava Hikka Chardi	Madhu+Tanduliyaka with honey should be licked
2	Putraka ¹³	Angasada Putraka Panduvarnata Pidaka	Sirisha+ Ingudi with honey should be licked
3	Krishna ¹⁴	Sopha Raktavamana	Drinking the decoction of Sirisha, Phala, and ash of Kimsuka
4	Hamsira ¹⁵	Aruchi Jrumbha Romaharsha	Vamana after drinking the decoction of drugs of Aragvadhadi gana
5	Chikkira ¹⁶	Sirovedana Sopha	Vamana by drinking the decoction of Jalini, Madana and

		Hikka Vamana	Ankota and then given boiled milk with Yavavanala, rsabhaka and two brhati to drink
6	Chuchundara ¹⁷	Trishna Jwara Vamana Durbalatha Grivasthamba Visuchika	Decoction of Chavya, Haritaki, Sunthi, Vidanga, Pippali, and Ankota bija added with honey.
7	Alasa ¹⁸	Grivasthamba Urdhva vayu Saririka vedana Jwara	Mahagada added with honey and ghee
8	Kashayadasana ¹⁸	Nidra Hridayasosha Krisatva	Decoction of bark of fruit of Sirisha added with honey
9	Kulinga ¹⁸	Vedana Sopha	Decoction of Saha, Mudgaparni, Masaparni and Sinduvara mixed with honey
10	Ajitha ¹⁸	Krishna varnata	Paste of Palindi and Manjistha Macerated in Snuhi kshira mixed with honey
11	Chapala ¹⁹	Vamana Murcha Trishna	Triphala, Bhadrakastha and jata powdered and licked along with honey
12	Kapila ¹⁹	Jwara Trishna Ugra granthi	Sveta and Svetapunarnava mixed with honey should be licked
13	Kokila ¹⁹	Jwara Daha	Drink ghee prepared with decoction and paste of Varshabu and Nilini
14	Aruna ²⁰	Vatavyadhi	Medicated ghee
15	Mahakrishna ²⁰	Pitta vyadhi	
16	Mahaswetha ²⁰	Kapha vyadhi	
17	Kapilamushaka ²⁰	Rakta vikara	
18	Kapota ²⁰	Sannipataja roga	

Asadhya Laskhanas according to different authors:

Charaka ²¹	Vagbhatha ²²
Moorcha	Moorcha
Sotha	Sotha

Vivarnatha	Vivarnatha
Bhadirya	Kleda
Jwara	Jwara
Lalasarava	Lalasarava
Rakta vamana	Raktachardi
	Granthi
	Gandha similar to rat

General management of Mooshika Visha according to different Acharyas:

According to Charaka²³:

-Dalchini+ Sunthi equal quantity has to be taken and made into churna and should be taken with hot water.

According to Susruta:

-Dahana karma should be done with gritha at the site of bite and local application of Sirisha, Haridra, Kustha, Kumkuma and Guduchi Kalka should be prepared and applied²⁴.

-Vamana should be produced by Using the decoction of Jalini or sukhakhya and Ankhota²⁴

-Paste prepared by macerating the roots of fruit of Madana and Devadali mixed well with curd and consumed to induce vomiting of poison.²⁴

-Madanaphala, Vacha, Devadali and Kustha macerated in gomutra and prepared is used to destroy the poison of all kinds of rats.²⁴

-Purgation should be done with the paste of Trivrit, Danti, Triphala .²⁵

-Juice of fresh cow dung added with more quantity of Trikatu is used as Coryllium²⁵

-Juice of Kapittha and cow dung added with honey may be licked or powder of Rasanjana, Haridra, Indrayava and Katvi or paste of Ativisha, mixed with honey should be licked in the morning²⁵.

-Ghee mixed and boiled with roots of Tanduliyaka or with root of Asphota or Pancakapitta may be consumed.²⁵

-If Poison of rat not expelled out, generally increased during cloudy days the treatment prescribed for Dushi visha should be done.²⁶

-The physician should remove the karnika in wounds which are hard and painful, by incising and then purify the wound according to the predominant Dosha.²⁶

According to Vagbhata:

-The site of bite by the rat should be burnt either by a stem of a plant or a mirror, if not done there will be severe pain and development of a round muscular growth. After burning the wound is should be incised with a knife and applied with a paste of Sirisha, Rajani, Vakra, Kumkuma and Amrtavalli²⁷

-Application of paste of Agaradhuma, Manjistha, Rajani and Lavanottama destroys poison of mice and makes the muscular growth to fall off.²⁸

-Application with the paste of Palindi, Svetakatabhi , root of Bilva and Guduchi or other drugs which destroys poison and mitigate swelling then the vein should be cut urgently.²⁹

-Vomiting should be done by drinking curds, added with the powder of fruits of Kosataki, Sukhakya , Jimutaka and Madana.²⁹

-Decoction of Sinduvara, Nata, Sigr, root of Bilva, Punarnava, Vaca, Svadamstra and Jimuta added with honey should be taken.³⁰

-Boiled Sali rice along with dadhi³⁰

-Drink the powder of seeds of Sarapunkha mixed with Takra.³⁰

-Root of Ankola made into paste with goats urine and used for drinking and external application destroys the poison of all kinds of rats.³¹

-Drink the paste of Kapittha fruit, Tilaka, Tila, and roots of Ankola along with cow's urine or paste of Tilakamanjari along with milk.³¹

-Paste of roots of Saireyaka along with rice-wash added with honey, or drink the water put inside the shell of Katukalabu fruit and kept overnight³¹.

-Roots of Sinduvara, bones of cat, Visha made into paste with water and used for nasal medication³¹.

DISCUSSION

Different Acharyas in various Samhitas have described various types of Mooshika and their signs, symptoms and treatment. Eighteen types of Mooshikas have been described both in Susrutha Samhitha and Astanga Hridaya. The spread of Mooshika visha is through semen. Mooshika Visha is remaining in the body and aggravated on cloudy days and for this Dushi Visha treatment has been described in Charaka samhita, Susrutha samhita and Astanga Hridaya. Susrutha has described different kind of Mooshikas their symptoms and specific management to each of them. Incurable signs of Mooshika have been described in Charaka samhitha and Astanga Hridaya. For management of Mooshika visha in Samhitas described certain Purificatory procedures, bloodletting and cauterization techniques. Different medicated ghee preparations, Ekamulika prayogas, decoctions and lepas have been described in various Samhitas. Mooshika Visha can be compared with Rat – bite fever a disease caused by infected rodents and its symptoms

are fever with chills, Arthralgia, swelling at the site of bite, rash. These symptoms are similar to the Mooshika visha said by various Acharyas in Samhitas. Ayurvedic management of Mooshika visha can be given to all diseases where source of infection are rats.

CONCLUSION

Ayurvedic management of Mooshika vishas is described in all samhitas and we can use different herbs for the management of Mooshika visha. We can manage the Mooshika visha by using different Vishagna dravyas and Ekamulika prayogas and different Sodhana process. By using Ayurvedic methods we can give better management for Mooshika visha.

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Source of support: Nil

Conflict of interest: None Declared

Cite this article as

Dr Krishna Jijiya Bai: Critical Review of
Mooshika Visha According to Varoious
Samhitas; VII(1): 2012-2018