



"A KEETA VISHA MAKSHIKA- (HONEY BEE/ STINGING FLIES) VISHA AND ITS MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO AYURVEDA- A LITERATURE REVIEW."

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ABSTRACT

Agadtantra is one of the eight branches of Ayurveda. Acharya Charak mentioned visha in Chikitsa sthan 23rd chapter, Acharya Sushruta mentioned all about visha in Kalpa sthan and acharya Vagbhata described about visha in Uttarantra. Insect bites are commonly seen in clinical practice. Honeybee sting incidents are quite common in India with 69 % population living in rural areas. Death due to honeybee stings is quite rare. The incidence of anaphylaxis caused by insect sting has been estimated to be 1% in children and 3% in adults. The usual manifestation of a honeybee sting is either a local reaction or a systemic reaction of anaphylaxis or massive envenomation when a large number of honeybees are stung. The *damshalakshanas* of different types of Keeta and a wide range of drugs used to treat the same is explained in detail in Ayurveda. Honey bee bites are occurred accidentally but require prompt and quick treatment as one of the type is fatal in nature. Treatment is different according to type of Makshika. Some severe type of keeta visha described who are harmful to human being. So it is necessary to have basic knowledge of Makshika and its treatment. This article is focusing on Makshika literature and its management from Ayurvedic View.

KEYWORDS : Makshika dansha,

INTRODUCTION:

In Sushruta Samhita Keeta Visha described in details in Kalpasthan. According to Acharya Charak visha explained in charak chikitsa 23 adhaya. A different Acharya gives different ayurvedic treatment. According to Charak insects are also called keetas because they are produced from keetas or waste product like stool and urine of snakes these keeta are very microscopic structure, insects, worms it may or may not be seen in naked eyes. keeta visha include in jangam visha.

The term keeta refer to all living creatures which are small in size but visible having 2 or more legs with or without wings and stings are present. keeta (Honey bees) are six types with its colour, shapes, sting, some fly some crawl are differentiated.

Ayurveda is an ancient Indian system of medicine having 8 branches Agadtantra is one of the branch which includes toxicological condition and their management. Acharya Sushruta in kalpa sthana and Acharya Vagbhata in uttarantra of Ashtanga Hridaya are mentioned origin of visha and keeta visha.

Severe type of keeta visha described who are harmful to human being. One of the keeta (Honey bees) are study here with its Ayurvedic Management importance of keeta visha is more because it causes severe manifestation even death also.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

To study types of keeta visha (Honey bee)
To study sign, symptom, effect on body and its treatment of Honey bee

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The study on keeta visha mashika (Honey bee) one of the keeta and their effect on our body was done with help of Ayurvedic text books.

Definition: The burning itching swollen lesion produced by the stinging of a bee.

Bee's sting : The modified ovipositor of a bee that is typically associated with a venom gland and that serves as the bee's chief weapon.

Classification of Honey bee (Mashika)

There are six type of (Honey bee) mashika

- 1) Kantarika
 - 2) Krishna
 - 3) Pingla
 - 4) Madhulika
 - 5) Kasharya
 - 6) Sthalika
- 2) Classification of keeta according to Tridosha Acharya Dahalan
 - 1) Vata
 - 2) Pittaja
 - 3) Kaphaja
 - 4) Sannipataj
 - 3) According to Acharya Charak classified into 2 type
 - 1) Dushivisha 2) Pranahar
 - 4) According to their potency
 - 1) Mandha
 - 2) Teekshna
 - 5) There are venomous and non-venomous classification
Bees are venomous these classification done according to there bite or sting.
 - 1) Venomous insects attack as a defense mechanism injecting painful toxic venomous through their stinger.
- Symptoms:**
Pain – always
Redness – can be intense
Swelling – Can be intense
Allergic reaction -common
- A) i) Charak has not mentioned about type of makshika he mentioned their bite causes pidakas of blackish brown colour with instant exudation.
 - ii) Patient suffer, burning sensation fainting and fever.
 - iii) The sthalika variety is incurable and causes death of patient.
 - B) According to Acharya Sushruta – 6 type
 - i) Itching, swelling, burning sensation pain

ii) Kashraya and sthalika are incurable and bite is marked by the above said symptom as well as blackish eruption and other complication like pyrexia.

C) i) Vagbhata in Ashtangasangraha same as described sushruta.

- i) He described lakshna of makshika damsha as formation of pitaka.
- ii) Shyavavarna at the site of bite and increased exudation or srava from bite.
- iii) According to him makshika damsha usually occurs in eyes there is excess of swelling along with burning sensation of itching.
- v) Sthalikha is to be rejected for treatment as it is asadhya.

Treatment: Makshikadamsha

A) The main aim of treatment is to give relief to pain and avoid further complication treatment for poison and symptom and psychological approach.

B) According to Sushruta:

a) Application of paste of Krishna valmika along with gomutra (cows urine) at site of makshikadamsha.

C) In Ashtangasangraha Vagbhata:

Tagara + nagara + nagakeshra and marica (piper nigrum) for pana and lepan as remedy for makshikavisha.

D) According to Yogaratnakara:

Describe Yoga – which is combination of somavalka + ashvakarna + gojihwa + hamssapadi + rajanidvaya + haridra + gairika which is to be applied in the form of lepa.

E) According to kriyakaumdi a Malayalamvisha chikitsa text.

First removed sting from the bite site, the site must made wet with salt water repeatedly.

F) Medicine used in, practice oral medication like Dashangagutika, Bilwadigutika, Dooshivishargutika, Punamavadikashya, Gulooduchyadhikashaya.

External uses:

- i) Lepa, seka avagaha with drug like, Bilwadigulika, shigrupnamavadi yoga Haridra, Shatadhauta Ghrita, kottamtagaradi yoga depending on dose predominance of presentation
- ii) Panchshirishadhi kwath + trikatu + Honey + salt – Pana

CONCLUSION:

1. Makshika bite (Honey bee) are commonly seen in day to day practice.
2. Ayurveda offers a simple and good remedy for local symptoms produces by Makshika (Honey bee).
3. Mild forms of Makshika bite can be treated with Ayurvedic Treatment

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