



CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF ANTI-TOXIC EFFECT OF SURYODAYA AGAD: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Agadtantra is one of the branch of Ashtangayurved which deals with study of poisons and their effects on the body as well as various treatment protocol for elimination of these poisons. Use of agad (Antodote) is one of the treatment protocol to counter poisons by means of internal and external application. Suryodaya Agad is one of such agad mentioned in Ashtangasangraha Uttarsthan which describes that this agada eliminates poison from body as sunlight eliminates darkness. Owing to its statement regarding antitoxic action mentioned in samhita, this study is focused on critical review of suryodaya Agad for its contents and their individual qualities as well as compound effect of this agad as a whole.

KEYWORDS : Agada, Suryodaya Agada, Anti-Toxic Effect

INTRODUCTION:

Agad tantra is one of the important branch of ashtanga ayurved which deals with identification of poisons, studies various ways of exposures of these poisons with human along with their effects on human body. It also provide various treatment protocol to counter these poisons upon they gain entry in body. One of the treatment protocol mentioned is administration of agad by various routes in body. Agad is formulation of medicines which has qualities to counter further spread of poison along with elimination of poison from body.

Suryodaya Agad is one of the herbomineral agad kalpa mentioned in Ashtanga sangraha uttatantra sthana vishapratishedha adhyaya¹. It has been described as "It eliminates poison from the body as sun light eliminates darkness". This is a very strong statement regarding anti-toxin action against poisons mentioned in samhita which needs in-depth evaluation of this Agad kalpa and it's possible practical usage along with it's method of preparation This Agada contains 16 herbal medicinal dravya including Go-Pitta and 1 mineral compound Manashila.

This article is based on textual review. Description related with Suryodaya Agada were collected from Ashtang Sangraha. Relevant textual literature and scientific publications were referred.

Method of preparation:

Suryodayaagad is prepared by taking below mentioned herbal powders in equal quantities which includes- Gandhabiroja (Shriveshtaka), Haridra, Daruharidra, kovidar, Manashila, Pippali, Patali, Padma, Girikarnika, Manjishtha, Brihati, Tagara (Vakram), Yashtimadhu, Maricha, Nagakesara, Phalini, Kিনি, and Go-Pitta.

All these ingredients are mixed together to form Suryodaya Agad

Properties of each constituent:

1. Shriveshtaka² (Gandhabiroja)-
Oleo resin of pinuslongifolia

Shrivshtaka has madhuratikta, Kashaya rasa; snigdha guna; ushnaveerya; madhuravipaka; kandughna (Anti-itching) rakshoghna karma. It contains phytoconstituents like colophony and turpentine oil

2. Haridra³ – Curcuma longa has katu, tikta rasa; rukshalaghuguna; ushnaveerya; katu vipaka; kushagna

(relieving skin disease) and vishagna (anti poisonous) karma. It contains phytoconstituents like curcumin, curcuminoids etc. Haridra has pharmacological actions like anti-inflammatory, anti-oxidant, anti-bacterial, hepatoprotective, expectorant, anticancerous, anti-mutagenic, free-radical scavenging property.

3. Daruharidra⁴ - Daruharidra has tikta rasa; ruksha, laghuguna; ushnaveerya; katu vipaka; visahara and kushthghna karma. Berberis aristata has alkaloid berberin. It is used as tonic, demulcent, diaphoretic and diuretic, in the treatment of skin disease, jaundice, and diarrhoea.

4. Kovidar⁵

Kovidar has kashay rasa; grahi guna; sheetveerya; katu vipaka; It is kaphapittashamak and has properties like krimihara, kushthahara, vranaropak, gandamalahara

5. Manashila⁶

Manashila has Katutikta, rasa; guru, snigdha Ushnaguna; Ushnaveerya. It cures disease like Kasa, Shwasa, Bhutopadrava, Agnimandhya, Kshaya, Anaha, Kandu. If consumed for more days it acts as Rasayana, cures Jwara, Varnya, Visha Nashaka.

6. Pippali⁷

Pippali has katu rasa; laghu, snigdha guna; ushnaveerya, madhuvipaka; deepaniya, kushthahara, rasayana (anti-ageing), shoalaghna karma. Piper longum contains piperin as main phytoconstituent. The reported pharmacological properties are anticancer, antioxidant, hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory activity, anti-microbial activity, anti-platelet activity, analgesic activity, adulticidal activity, antidepressant activity, antiamebic activity, antifungal activity, bioavailability enhancer and larvicidal activity.

7. Patali⁸

Patali has Kashay, tikta, rasa; anushnaveerya; katu vipaka; It is tridoshashamaka with properties like aruchihara, shwashara, shothahara, raktaprakopshamaka, chhardihara, hikkahara, trishahara

8. Padma⁹

Padma has madhura rasa; sheetaveerya; madhuravipaka; It is kaphavatashamaka and has properties like trishna and dahashamaka, vishanashaka, visphotanashaka, visarpanashaka

9. Girikarnika (aparajita)¹⁰

Aparajita has katu tikta kashay rasa, It is useful in the treatment of udar, kaphavikar, jwar, mutravikar, galgand, gandmala, shotha, netrarog, unmad, aamavat, kushtha, and vishavikar.

The reported pharmacological properties are- Nephroprotective activity, Diuretic Activity, Anti carcinogenic activity, Antioxidant activity Anti- epileptic activity Anti-microbial Activities Immunomodulatory effects Anxiolytic activity Anti-inflammatory, analgesic activity Hepatoprotective activity Wound healing activity Antidiabetic activity Antihistaminic activity Antidepressant, tranquillizing and sedative activity

10. Manjishtha¹¹

Pharmacological action- Anti-inflammatory, Anticancer, antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiviral, anti-tumour, haemostatic, hypoglycaemic.

Pharmacological action according to Ayurveda- Vishaghna, Swarya, Varnya, Pramehaghna, Kaphagna, Visarpaghna, Shothaghna, Raktadoshahara, Kushthaghna, Netrahita, Yoniroghara, Karna Shulahara

Therapeutic action- Twakvikara, Vatarakta, Dadru, Kandu, Shwitra, Vyanga, Ashmari, Prameha, Visarpa, Asthibhanga, Rajyakshma, Atisara,

11. Brihati¹²

Brihati has tikta, katu rasa; ushnaveerya; katuvipaka; It is kapha-vatanashaka and has properties like hridya (cardioprotective), aruchinashaka, pachaka, kushthahara, jwarhara, shwashara, shoolhara, kasahara

12. Vakra (Tagar)¹³

Tagara has madhura rasa; laghu, snigdha guna; ushnaveerya; madhuravipaka; It is tridoshghna and has properties like vishahara, apasmarhara, shoolhara, netraroghara

13. Madhuka¹⁴ Madhuka has tikta, madhura rasa; guru, snigdha guna; sitaveerya; madhuravipaka; balya (improving strength) and sukrala (increasing sperm count) karma. Glycyrrhizaglabra contains glycyrrhizin. Studies have indicated that it possesses antibacterial, antioxidant, antimalarial, antispasmodic, anti-inflammatory, anti-hyperglycaemic property.

14. Maricha¹⁵ Maricha has katu rasa; tiksna guna; ushnaveerya; katuvipaka; krimihara, kasahara karma. Piper nigrum contains piperin as main phyto-constituent. It has ability to control worm infestations, cough and inflammations.

15. Nagkeshar¹⁶

Pharmacological action- Antibiotic, antifungal, anti-inflammatory, antihelminthic, antispasmodic, hypotensive, antianaphylactic, insecticidal.

Pharmacological action according to Ayurveda- Vishaghna, Raktasthambhana, Dipan, Pachana, Swedaghna, Jwaraghna, Mutrajanana, Kandughna, Grabhasthapanana, Visarpahaar, Kushthaghna, Balya.

Therapeutic action- Arsha, Raktapradara, Raktatisara, Raktapitta, Sandhigata Vata, Pama, Shleshmagha, Pittaghna, Vishaghna.

16. Falini¹⁷

Falini has tikta, kashay rasa; sheetveerya; katuvipaka; It is vatapittashamak and has properties like vishahara, mohahara, dahahara, jwarahara, gulmahara, trishahara,

17. kinihi¹⁸

Apamarga has tikta, katu rasa; sara and tiksna guna; Ushnaveerya; katuvipaka; It is Kapaha-medo-vatahara and has properties like agnidipaka, pachaka, rochaka, chhardihara, hridarujahara, kanduhara, shoolhara

Go-Pitta also known as gorochana has tikta rasa, sheet veerya. It has properties like vishahara, grahaunmaadhara, garbhastravahara¹⁹ Due to these properties it is used in many agadkalpas.

DISCUSSION:

Suryodayaagad contains 16 herbal drugs and 1 mineral compound. These drugs are taken in powder form and titrated with go-pitta. This agad is useful in all kind of toxicity. Majority of the drugs are of katutikta rasa, ushna virya and katu vipaka. Many individual drug contains strong antitoxin properties like vishahara, trishnahara, kandughna, krimihara, dahahara, kasa-shwasahara karma. Few contents have individual qualities like hridarujahar, shoolaghna, kushtha-visarpahara, gulmahara, chhardihara, gandamalahar, vranaropak. Contents like pippali and maricha helps to increase bioavailability of this Agada.

Considering these qualities this agad acts on various important systems like cardiovascular system, neuromuscular system, gastrointestinal system which enables this agada to counter most of the poisons.

CONCLUSION:

Suryodaya Agada is described by maharshi vagbhata in Ashtanga Sangraha Uttartantra in vishapratishedha adhyaya. Ingredients of suryodaya Agada are having vishahara, shoolhara, gulmahara, chhardihara, kandughna, gandmalahara, vranaropaka, dahahara, krimihara, mohahara, pachak and rochaka karma which makes it key formulation as versatile Agada in all type of toxicity especially cases of dermatotoxicity, aamvisha, garavisha, dushtvrana, gastrointestinal toxicity. This review article provide collective information on pharmacological and therapeutic action of suryodaya Agada.

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