



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

A LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE VISHAGHNA PROPERTIES OF NIRVISHA (DELPHINIUM DENUDATUM WALL) IN AYURVEDIC AND CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE.

Ayurveda

KEY WORDS: Nirvisha

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ABSTRACT

Nirvisha means that nullifies the effects of poison. It is one of the important drugs used as indigenous medicine in India. In Ayurveda, it is used in snakebite, Vatsanabha poisoning, digitalis toxicity, and spider bite. In case of animal bite (snake, insect or spider), it is used internally as well as externally. The drug 'Nirvisha' is quoted in Raja Nighantu. It is explained under Pippalyadi Varga. Nirvisha reference can be got from Susruta Samhitha – Uttara Sthana under the name of Vishahara Dravya's. Nirvisha (*Delphinium denudatum*) is an herb belongs to *Ranunculaceae* (buttercups) family. It is also called *Nirvisha* or *Nirvishi*. It is used in ayurveda for its neuroprotective and cardioprotective action in the poisoning of any substance. Due to its neuroprotective action, it benefits in vata disorders including hemiplegia, facial paralysis, and convulsions. This article is focusing on the drug nirvisha from agadtantra & medicinal point of view.

INTRODUCTION:

Delphinium denudatum is most Ayurvedic multi pharmacological action drug it used in Ayurved to treat cough cold, non healing wounds etc. An antioxidant it also has anticonvulsant effect it is called Nirvisha in Ayurveda it is vishadoshaghni useful in poisoning Anti toxic useful against snake bite, vastanabha poisoning and digitalis poisoning. It also useful against skin disorder, leucoderma, externally applied in snake and scorpion bite it administered along with swarna Bhasma in the treatment of poisoning it is a good general tonic nerve tonic, diuretic useful against fever it relieves pain swelling.

Names: Botanical

N-Delphinium denudates walk

Hindi – Nirvishi

Arabic – Jadwar

Nepali – Nijo bikh

Sanskrit – Visaiakani, Apavisha, Vivishantri, Vishavarini

Synonyms: Nirvisha, Upavisha, Vishaha, Vishahantrika, Vivisha, Vtshabhava, Avisha, Vishavairini.

Family – Ranunculaceae

Ashtanga Nighantu – Haridradi Gana Raja Nighantu pippalyadi varga

Chemical constituent:

Alkaloids – Delphineine and staphisagrine delphocurarine has been extracted from the root.

Deterpene alkaloids – denudatine, denudatidine and from roots.

campesterol, stigmasterol, sitosterol, cholesterol, deltaavenasterol, denudatine, denudatidine, condelphine, talatizidine, iso-talatizidine.

Medicinal Properties:

Guna - Laghu, Rooksha

Rasa - Katu, Tikta

Vipaka - Katu

Veerya - Ushna

Srotogamita:

Dosha :Kaphaghna, vataghna.

Dhatu: Raktagami, mansavardhak.

Mala :Malashodhani.

Organ :Heart.

Part used: - Root

Dose – 1–2 gm of powder in divided dose per day.

Varieties & adulterants - (CV – controversy, AD – adulterants)

Substitute for aconite.

ABHYANTARA

- Nadismsthana :- Balya, Vatahara
- Pachansamsthana:-Deepana, Aamapchana, Pittasaraka, Anulomana
- Raktavahasamsthana :- Hridya, Raktashodaka
- Shwasanasamsthana :- Kaphahara
- Prajananasamsthana :- Vajeekarana, Artava janana
- Mutravahasamsthana:- Asmari nashana, Mutrala
- Thapa Krama:-Jwaragna
- Satmeekarana :- Uttejaka, Katu postika
- Uttama Vishagna:- Sarpa, Vatsanabha, Hrth patree Visa

Uses:

- i) It used in kaphahara, used as tridoshak
- ii) Vatahara – useful in gout
- iii) Vranaropana – Induces quick wound healing on external application.
- iv) Improve digestive strength
- v) It relieves pain
- vi) It has anti convulsant activity.
- vii) useful in paralysis
- viii) Manic depressive, psychosis and leucoderma

External application:

- i) Its paste useful against skin disorder, leucoderma.
- ii) Its root is give to chewing to relieve toothache.
- iii) It is applied externally in snake and scorpion bite.

Side Effects

If Jadwar (*Delphinium denudatum*) is used wisely according to dosha and within its recommended dosage, it does not cause any side effects. In excess dosage, it can increase Pitta Dosha and cause the following side effects.

- Hyperacidity.
- Burning sensation.
- Vertigo.
- Restlessness.

Research:

- i) Anticonvulsant effect of ethanolic extract.
- ii) Phyto – chemical analysis and anti – oxidant effect.

Uses By Indian Medicinal Plant:

Folk Root—astringent, vulnerary, deobstruent, alterative. Used for painful piles, muscular atrophy, gout and as a nervine tonic. Also used as an adulterant for aconite. Oral administration of the aqueous extract of the plant to rats with Ccl.

- induced hepatotoxicity revealed hepatoprotective property of the plant. The roots contain campesterol, stigmasterol, sitosterol, cholesterol, deltaavenasterol and alkaloids including denudatine, denudatidine, condelphine, talatizidine and iso-talatizidine.

Safety Profile:

Jadwar (*Delphinium denudatum*) is likely safe and well-tolerated in most individuals.

Ayurvedic Medicines:

- i) Jawahar Mohra – a medicine in tablet form used in Ayurvedic treatment of cardiac diseases.
- ii) It is used with swarna Bhasma in the treatment of poisoning.
- iii) Dhatri Rasayan – Used in treating cough, cold, to improve strength and immunity.

DISCUSSION:

These plant used for different type of toxicity, it also used in snake scorpion bite. The root of plant is reported useful in variety of ailments such as aconite poisoning, brain diseases, fungal infection, piles and toothache analgesic and astringent.

CONCLUSION:

As per above discussion we can conclude that

1. Nirvisha is a vishagna (Anti-toxic) drug.
2. It is useful in different type of toxic disease due to biological toxicity, cumulative toxicity etc.
3. It has Antioxidant and anti-convulsant effect.

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