

Review of agadayogas as anjana in the management of urdwajatrugatarogas

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Abstract

Visha is defined as any substance taken into or formed in the body that destroys life or impairs health. The poison having ten qualities which are opposite to ojas cause imbalance in kapha, pitta, vatadosha and travels all over the body with the help of rakta affecting the organs faster. Poison has to be treated faster just like the rescuing home set on fire. When the disease of urdwangarogas are not responding to any medicine, the formulation explained in vishachikitsa can be used for its management. There are many formulation explained for anjana while describing vishachikitsa in Sushruthasamhita. Anjana should be applied from medial canthus to lateral canthus and vice-versa. After application, the patient is asked rotate the eyeball slowly which allows the medicine to spread over the eye, eyelids which increase the bioavailability of medicines. An attempt is made to collect the different anjana formulations explained in vishachikitsa. Method adopted was review of literature from online literature and samhita. After reviewing sufficient literature for the anjana formulation mentioned in Sushruthakalpasthanavishachikitsa, more than five yogas with their guna and karma are enlisted. It has been analysed that they can play a beneficial role in different conditions of eye disease. These selected formulations are used for external treatment or for bahiparimarjanchikitsa as a symptomatic treatment of eye and used to treat pradhanavyadhi and its updrava, the same medications can also be given internally for detoxification. The mode of action of these formulations are analysed and discussed in the presentation.

Key words: Visha, anjana, urdwajatrugataroga, formulations.

Introduction

Visha is defined as any substance taken into or formed in the body that destroys life or impairs health. Thus the one which pervades the whole body immediately after ingestion is called as visha. A substance which causes sadness to the world is also called as visha. Visha whether it is sthavara (vegetable), jangama(animals) or kritrima (artificial) all should be understood as possessing these ten qualities which kill the person quickly. AcharyaCharaka and Sushruta have enumerated ten similar gunas of visha with an exception of apaaki (Sushruta) being replaced by anirdeshya rasa (Charaka). These ten gunas are opposite to ojus and affects the body by vitiating vatadidoshas which travels all over the body with the help of rakta affecting the hrudaya and other organs. Poison has to be treated faster

just like the rescuing home set on fire. Acharyas have also explained dooshivisha and garavisha concept. Cosmetics like kajal mixed with different combination of chemicals affect eyes on long term usage. Most of the kajal contain high level of lead and its compound with zinc (garavisha). Long term use of this cause excessive lead toxicity (dooshivisha) and storage of lead leads to inflammation, vitamin E deficiency, conjunctivitis, allergy, chemical reaction, dry eye, ulcer, cataract and loss of vision. Sushruta while explaining vishadanavidhi explains the complications of vishajaanjana which has symptoms like ashrupradeha (accumulation of waste in the eyes), daha (burning sensation), vedana (pain), drushtivibrama (disorders of eyes), andhya (blindness).

Aim and objectives

1. To review anjana therapy in vishachikitsa.
2. To review the formulations used as anjana in vishachikitsa.

Description

Anjana is a medicinal preparation which is applied on the lower palpebral conjunctiva, Its active principles may be transferred to the interior of the eye according to their hydrophilicity and lipophilicity. When teekshnaanajana is applied over the palpebral area, it clears the diseases of eye by reducing vitiation of dosha and dhatus.

Indications of anjana in vishachikitsa

1. Vishajaanjana
2. 3rdvega of stavaravisha
3. 6thveha of jangamavisha
4. Who has swelling around eyes (shoonakshikuta), nidrarta (loss of sleep), vivarna (Discoloured eyes), avilalochana (dirty eyes)
5. Kacha (partial blindness), arma (pterygium), ulcers of cornea and sclera

Formulations

1. Niryasa of meshashringi
2. Niryasa of varuna
3. Combination of mushkaka, ajakarna, samudraphena, go-pitta
4. Combination of kapitta and meshashringi
5. Bhallatakapushpa
6. Ankotapushpa

7. Vamsatvagadiagada

Results

| Drugs | Rasa | Guna | Veerya | Vipaka | Karma |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------|---|
| Meshashringi | tikta | Laghuruksha | ushna | katu | Kaphavatashamaka |
| Varuna | Katu | Laghu,rukha, teekshna | Ushna | Katu | Kaphavatashamaka |
| Mushkaka Ajakarna Samudraphena Gopitta | Katu tikta Kashaya | Soumya, teekshna, agneya, ruksha, snigda | Ushna sheeta | katu | Kaphanashaka, lekhana, pachana, ropana, shodana,shoshana |
| Kapitta Meshashringi | Amla Kashaya | Laghu | Sita | amla | Vrananasaka pittavatahara |
| Bhallatakapushpa | Madhura Kashaya Katu tikta | Laghu Snigda tikshna | ushna | madhura | Kaphavata shaman Ubhayabagadosahara |
| Ankotapushpa | Katu Tikta Kashaya | Laghu Snigda Tikshna | Usna | Katu | Kaphahara, rechaka, |

Vamshatwagadiagada

| Drug | Rasa | Guna | Veerya | Vipaka | karma |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|
| Vamsha | Madhura Kashaya | Laghu Ruksha Teekshna | Sheeta | Madhura | Kapha pitta shamaka |
| amalaka | Lavanavarjitapancha rasa | Guru Ruksha | Sheeta | Madhura | Tridoshashamaka |

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|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | | Sheeta | | | |
| Kapitta | Amla Kashaya | Laghu | Sheeta | Amla | Vrananashaka |
| Shunti | Katu | Guru Ruksha Tekshna | Ushna | Madhura | Kaphahara |
| Maricha | Katu | Laghu Teekshan Sukshma | Ushna | Katu | Kaphavatahara |
| Pippali | Katu | Laghu Teekshna | Ushna | Madhura | Kaphavatahara |
| Vacha | Katu Tikta | Laghu Teekshna | Ushna | Katu | Kaphavata hara |
| Kushta | Tikta Katu Madhura | Laghu Ruksha Teekshna | Ushna | Katu | Kaphavatahara |
| Karanja | Tikta Katu Kashaya | Laghu Teekshna | Ushna | Katu | Kaphavatahara |
| Tagara | Katu Tikta Kashaya | Laghu Snigda | Ushna | Katu | Tridosahara |
| Sirisha | Kashaya Tikta Madhura | Laghu Ruksha Teekshna | Ushna | Katu | Tridosahara |
| Gorochana | tikta | Ruksha | Hima | Madura | Pachana, Krimihara vishgna |

Discussion

These selected formulations are used for external treatment or for bahiparimarjanchikitsa as a symptomatic treatment of eye and used to treat pradhanavyadhi and its updrava, the same medications can also be given internally for detoxification. Predominant rasa is katu, tikta, kashaya; guna- laghurukhsa, teekshna; veerya- ushna; vipaka- katu; karma- kaphavatahara.

Conclusion

Ashrupradeha, daha, vedana, drushtivibrama, andyata, kacha(partial blindness), arma(ptyerygium),kota in patala(ulcer of cornea and sclera) affected due to vatadidoshas gets suppressed and symptoms can be cured by vamshatwagadiagada and other combination of drugs said above.

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