

## A REVIEWARTICLE ON PRATIVISH

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## ABSTRACT

*Agadatantra* is one of the disciplines of ancient *Ayurveda* and this stream mainly deals with the study of poisons their actions, detection and treatment. Poisoning is a health problem especially in developing countries due to the unsafe uses of chemical, drug abuse, industrial waste, aquatic toxicity, occupational hazards, insect and snake bite, etc. The substance immediately after entering into the body causes the vitiation of the healthy dhatu's or killing of healthy person is defined as *Visha*.<sup>[1]</sup> The substance which cause sadness to the world is called as *Visha*.<sup>[2]</sup> *Prativish* is the one which counteracts the poisonous substance. *Prativish* as per *Ayurveda* considered as a part of

*Chaturvimshati upakramas*; work against specific poison and should be administered with great care in optimum amount. *Prativish* possess *Ruksha*, *Laghu*, *Vishada*, *Vyavayi*, *Vikashi*, *Teekshna*, *Ushna* and *Sukshma Gunas*. As per *ayurveda* if these properties of *Prativisha* used in proper manner then it can work like medicine (*Oushadha*). In *Ayurveda*, *Acharyas* clearly mentioned about the different type of poisonous substances and its *Chikitsa*. The concept of *Prativish* which is existed since ancient time needs to be supplemented, explained, refurbished and narrated for proper understanding. Therefore *Prativish* can be used in *Chikitsa* as an antitoxic agent to treat effects of poisoning. Various *Ayurveda* texts described uses of *Visha Dravya* for the treatment of poisoning. Considering the importance these aspects is present in this article dealt with concept of *Prativish* and their importance in treatment of poisoning.

**KEYWORDS:** *Agadatantra*, *Ayurveda*, *Visha*, *Prativish*, Poison.

## INTRODUCTION

*Prativish* are the substances used to counteract or neutralize the effects of poison.

*Agadtantra* is the branch of *Ashtanga Ayurveda* deals with physiological aspect of poisons includes treatment of poisons and utilization of *prativish*. *Prativish Chikitsa* should be applied when the toxic effect of the poison does not subside with curative hymns and other therapeutic measures.<sup>[3]</sup>

The patient should be administered *prativish* only after been purified by ghee. It is advised to give its administration after sun rise in winter and spring. In case of emergency it can be given at any time even in the *ghrisha ritu* conditions.

During the administration of *prativish*, the following things should be avoided like Pungent, sour food, Oils, Salt, Day time sleep, Sunlight, Fire, Dry foods as these condition provoke and precipitate indigestion.<sup>[4]</sup>

### INDICATION OF PRATIVISH

- The effect of poisons are not subsided by *mantra*, *tantra chikitsa* and *dravya prayoga*.
- *vishapidita* is in between fifth and seventh *visha vega*.<sup>[5]</sup>
- all treatment procedures have failed
- In Emergency conditions, *Prativish* should be administered.
- In person who is subjected to *ghruta*, *vamana*, *virechan* and *hitabhoji*, *satwika prakruti*, *sheetakala*, *vasant ritu*, after sunrise, *ghisha ritu*.<sup>[6]</sup>

### CONTRA-INDICATION OF PRATIVISH<sup>[7,8]</sup>

1. In case of doubt whether a person is having poison or not.
2. After the lapse of 7th *Visha Vega*.
3. When poison is localized in blood.
4. In person who *consumes Ruksha Aahar*, use of *prativish* produces disorder of vision, pain in the ear and *vatavyadi*.
5. *Prativish* should not be used during rainy season and on cloudy days.
6. Who are in anger, suffering from diseases of *Pitta*.
7. Who is troubled very much from hunger, thirst, disease, the pregnant woman, children, the old aged persons.
8. Those are dry (emaciated greatly) and those suffering from disease of vital organ.

### DOSE

In case of *jangma visha*– *Sthavara vish* should be administered as *prativish* in the dose.<sup>[9]</sup>

*Heena matra* (Minimal dose) –4 *Yava*

*Madhyama matra* (Moderate dose) – 6 *Yava*

*Uttam matra* (Maximum dose) –8 *Yava*

In *Keeta damsha*

Matra – 2 *Yava*

In *Vruschika damsha*

Matra –1 *Tila*

**In *Luta damsha*.**<sup>[10]</sup>

External application is said after *pracchana karma*.

### COMMON PRATIVISH DESCRIBED IN AYURVEDA

Common prativisha in Ayurveda are Swarna bhasma, ghrita, godugdha and madhu.

#### Ghrita as Prativish

In *Ayurvedic*, ghrita has also been indicated for management of poison. *Acharya Sushuruta* says the qualities of *ghrita*, it is destroyer of poison and clearly mention that in all type of poisonings. Patient of poisoning, ghrita should be used alone or with other anti-poisons drug, in case of *Vruschika visha*, *Alarka visha*, *Agnikarma*.<sup>[11]</sup>

#### Madhu as Prativish

*Acharya Sushruta* and *vagbhata* has mentioned madhu as useful in treatment of all type of poisoning.<sup>[12]</sup>

#### Cow milk (*Godugdha*) as an Prativish

Godugdha has similar properties to that of *Ojas*, so act as *Rasayan*, *hurlya*, *balavardhaka*, *jeevaneeya*, *ayushya*. Therefore used as treatment of poisons.<sup>[13]</sup>

### VANASPATIC VISHA (STHAVAR VISHA) AND ITS SPECIFIC AYURVEDIC PRATIVISH

Table (1).<sup>[14]</sup>

S.N	<i>Sthavar visha</i>	<i>Prativish</i>
1	<i>Ahiphena</i>	<i>Aadhraka</i> 2) <i>Shunthi</i>
2	<i>Bhallataka</i>	<i>Kapikachchu</i> 2) <i>Palash pushpa</i>
3	<i>Dhature</i>	<i>Nimbu swaras &amp; jiraka</i>
4	<i>Snuhi ksheera</i>	<i>Swaran pushapi</i>

5	<i>Araka ksheera</i>	<i>Neeli swaras</i>
6	<i>Bhallataka sparas</i>	<i>Bilvapatra, karpasa beej mazza, til &amp; sakkar lepa</i>
7	<i>Ikshuras</i>	Warm water
8	<i>Kand vish</i>	<i>Tambul</i>
9	<i>Kapur</i>	<i>Galgar ras</i>
10	<i>Annajiran</i>	Warm water
11	<i>Dadhi vish</i>	Warm water
12	<i>Sudha sphota</i>	<i>Giloya ras &amp; bilva phala</i>
13	<i>Vanari shota</i>	<i>Babarar challa</i>
14	<i>Vatsnabha</i>	<i>Cirin patra &amp; ghrita</i>
15	<i>Karverer</i>	<i>Haritiki</i>
16	<i>Kuchala</i>	<i>Jambu, Ketki</i>
17	<i>Langali</i>	<i>Shunthi</i>

### USE OF STAVARA VISHA IN JANGAMA VISHA CHIKITSA AS PRATIVISH

Table (2)<sup>[15]</sup>

S.N.	<i>Jangama vish</i>	<i>Stavara Prativish</i>
1	<i>Alarka visha</i> (rabies poison)	1) <i>Kanaka</i> + Rice + <i>Sharapunka</i> (stuffed in <i>dhatura patra</i> ) 2) <i>Madar ksheera</i> - for <i>virechana</i> 3) <i>Kanaka</i> with <i>Aparajita</i> & <i>Punarnava</i> 4) <i>Dhatura</i> with <i>Kakodumbara</i>
2	Snake poison	1) <i>Kanera</i> , <i>Madar</i> , <i>Langali</i> , with <i>Pippali</i> . <i>Patha</i> –lepa <i>Jayapala</i> beeja – <i>Anjana</i> <i>Kalihari kanda</i> - <i>Nasya</i> 2) <i>Gunja</i> with <i>Nakuli</i> - lepa
3	Scorpion bite	1) <i>Madar ksheera</i> with <i>Palash</i> beeja- <i>Karpsa</i> lepa <i>Haratala</i> + <i>Navasadar</i> - lepa <i>Somala</i> + <i>Nimbu rasa</i> - lepa 2) <i>Vatsanabha</i> - lepa
4	Rat bite	<i>Danti</i> - <i>virechana</i>
5	<i>Manduk</i> bite	<i>Snuhi kshira</i> with <i>shirish</i> beeja lepa

### USE OF STHAVARA VISHA IN STHAVARA VISHA CHIKITSA AS PRATIVISH

Table (3)<sup>[16]</sup>

S.N.	Name of Poison	Name of Poisons to be used for treatment
1	<i>Jayapala</i>	<i>Ahiphena</i> with <i>Madhu</i> and <i>Keshar</i>
2	<i>Kuchala</i>	<i>Tamraparni</i>
3	<i>Karveera</i>	<i>Alark</i>
4	<i>Dhattura</i>	<i>Eranda moola</i> , <i>Karpasa pushpa</i> kwath
5	<i>Ahiphena</i>	<i>Tamra</i> + <i>Tankana</i>

PRATIVISH OF DUSHIVISH<sup>[17]</sup> - *Nagadantyadi ghrita*

GARA VISH<sup>[18]</sup> - *Hemaprashana*

## CONCLUSION

*Ayurveda* knows the importance of *Prativish* in counteracting poison effects. *Visha* is having like *Laghu, Aashu, Sukshma, Vyavayi, Vikashi* and so on qualities which will penetrates *Suksham srotas* and act very quickly hence *Prativish* is used, which will neutralize and counteracts the effect of poison. These *prativish* should be used in the form of internal and external application.

Hence this article had explained about some specific *prativish* for *Stavara* and *Jangama visha*. *Ayurvedic prativish* are to be evaluated scientifically with special reference to their effect, dosage, safety and applicability. It would be useful for emergency situations or day-today clinical practice.

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