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A review of Anjana with special reference to Sarpavishveg Chikitsa

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ABSTRACT:

Ayurveda has mentioned eight branches, Agadtantra being the sixth branch deals with the study of Jangam and Sthavara (inanimate) visha, their symptoms and management accordingly. Jangam visha (animate) includes snakes, insects, scorpion, Brihatravi, has mentioned rat. etc. symptoms according to Sarpavisha, Vega (stages) and its management respectively in Sarpadashtavishchikitsa. A general principle of treatment of poison is explained in Ayurvedic classics. Charakacharya has mentioned twenty-four upakramas to be used in poisoning. Modern sciences have also mentioned the basic principles of poisoning treatment like removal of unabsorbed poison, of antidote. use resuscitation and symtomatic treatment which are already described by our Aacharyas. All the therapies mentioned in the management of poisoning, Anjana is the symptomatic treatment described Acharyas. Objective of the review is to study comprehensive concept of Anjana in Vishvega accordingly. There is a need to understand the concept behind the mentioned therapy in particular Vega. Present review is an attempt to express the hidden gems of Vishachikitsa in Agadtantra with special reference to Vishavega. This article has been made to describe the importance of Anjana to protect and cure the ailments of eyes when a person is poisoned.

KEYWORDS:

Brihatrayi, Agadtantra, Poison, Jangam, Sarpavisha, Vishvega, Anjana.

INTRODUCTION:

Brihatrayi i.e., Charak Samhita, Sushrutsamhita, Ashtang Hriday and Ashtang Samgraha Samhita are the authentic resources of Ayurvedic principles. As we are aware of the ancient lifestyles, the areas most affected by snake poisoning are forests. There are ten properties of poisons explained in the Samhitas. The illustration of these gunas is precise and understandable. So, to counteract the snake poisoning, Acharyas

have observed the signs, symptoms and on the aspect of treatment focuses respectively to the type of Sarpa and vishvegas (impulse). Action of poison is manifested in eight virulent stages. Snakes are the most desired animals on the globe. In Indian culture worshipping the Snakes is still prevalent. In India around 50,000 people were dying annually from snakebites. India shows half of all global deaths, so need to explore the era of effective management therapies against this tropical hazard. India has around 250 species of snakes among 52 are more fatal. Modern Science includes snake poisoning under irritant category. Sushrutacharya has mentioned 88 species of snake. Further classification is done on the basis of area (Divya 8 and Bhaumya 80), varna (appearance or caste system of ancient India), gender and characteristics. Further Acharya have mentioned symptoms of the different stages of poisoning of different types of snakes which is described under the term Vega. Vega is the stage of subsequent invasion of the Kalaa i.e., Dhatus (Rasa, Raktadi 7 building components) by poison. Vayu is the main etiologic agent to spread poison into the Kalaas one after another with manifesting particular signs and symptoms. vegantara interval These guides manifestations and the exact treatment which should be carried out during the various Vegas. The effect of visha in humans can be assessed clinically in eight stages. The poisonous effect depends upon site of bite, affected dosha, prakriti of patient and nature of poison. Ayurveda is the ancient science which has described all the basic principles behind the use of therapies in a very advanced ways. In order to cure the

poisoning, the twenty four therapeutic intervention to be adopted are mentioned. *Anjana* (application of collyrium) is the fourteenth *kriyakalpa* among those twenty-four *upakrama* described by *Charakacharya*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

described Charakacharya has Sarpavishchikitsa in twenty third chapter of Chikitsa sthana of Charaka Samhita. Sushrutacharya has described Sarpavisha lakshan and Sarpavisha chikitsa in fourth and fifth chapters of Kalpa sthana respectively. Vagbhatacharya has dedicated thirty sixth chapter of Uttarsthan to Sarpavishchikitsa. Avurvedic classics describes various types of Visha such as Sthavara (inanimate) and Jangam (animate) *Visha*. When these types of *Visha* enter in to the body, it passes through the body and a cording to that, different types of signs and symptoms occur in the body. Jangam visha (animate) includes snake, insects, scorpion, rat, etc. Websites, Google, media, past studies and research works regarding the topic also been viewed. In human beings, the effects of snake poison are manifested in different stages (vega) by Sushrutacharya, Vagbhatacharya and Charakacharya, seven and eight respectively. The Visha after entering into the body passes from one Kala to other Kala in between the Dhatu, gives rise to stages or impulse of Vega. It means that Kala is a septal membrane that is located between dhatu (tissue) and aashaya (hollow organ). Ayurveda has developed several purification modalities; among them local treatments are very specific unique and effective in eye disorders and are called as Netra Kriyakalpaⁱⁱ. Anjana kriya is one of the traditional therapies having unique experiences, mentioned for prevention and treatment of various ophthalmic conditions. *Anjana* is the therapy of applying medicinal formulation (Gutika- strong doshabala, herbal churna- low doshabala, rasakalpamedium doshabala) to the inner side of lower lid from kannika sandhi to Apanga sandhi to either by fingertip or shalaka (metal rod probably of gold, silver or copper). Anjana is of three typesⁱⁱⁱ Lekhana (scraping), Ropana (healing) and Prasadana (purifying). Dose of Anjana depends on tolerance and prakriti, affected dosha, quality (Tikshana and Mridu) of herb and type of Anjana. Anjana should be performed body after purification panchakarma. After application of anjana the eyes should be close and rotates eyeball so that the medicine should be spread perfectly. iv The poison drains and comes out with lacrimation before its absorption proving its prevention characteristic. After lacrimation, Netra prakshalana (eye wash) should be carried out with medicated decoction and cleaned with the soft clothes. Local actions like itching, swelling, discoloration of eye and systemic complaints like loss of vision, unconsciousness can be treated with Anjana. In Visha chikitsa, Anjana used are mostly Teekshnaanjana or Lekhanaanjana. Ocular absorption Gutikaanjana is easy because of its nano particle consistency, when compared to other forms of anjana. These nanoparticles are deposited in cul-de-sac and there by increases the bioavailability to enhance the ocular absorption. The ocular absorption of Anjana may initiate through the conjunction and cornea. Once it crosses the conjunctiva,

the sclerosis is more permeable and it allows the drug to penetrate other interior structure of eye i.e., ciliary body, iris, considerable amount of drug enters into the systemic circulation again. vi

Sushrut Samhitavii

Darvikara Sarpavisha- Third Vega lakshan mentioned is Chakshugrahan (loss of movement of eyeball). Anjana is recommended in third and seventh vega.

Mandali Sarpavisha- Third Vishvega lakshana shows Chakshugrahan.

Rajiman Sarpavisha- Third Vishvega lakshana shows Chakshugrahan and Akshistrava. Anjana is recommended in sixth vega.

Mahagada: viii Powder of Trivrutta (Operculina turpethum), Kashthapatla (Sterospermum suaveolens). Madhuka (Glyceriza glabra), Haridra (Curcuma longa), Manjishtha (Rubia cordifolia), Aaragwadh (Cassia fistula), Lavan varga (salts), Trikatu (Piper longum, Piper nigrum, Ginnifer officinalis) in equal quantity are mixed with honey and fill it in the horn of cow. This formulation can use for Anjana and application form on all over body. It counteracts the Vega of poison.

Sanjeevanee Agada: ix Powder of Laksha (Laccifer lacca), Kamalnaal (Nelumbian nucifera), Musta (Cyperus rotundus), (Callicarpa macrophylla), Priyangu Shigrudvaya (Moringa oleifera), Madhuk Ela (Glyceriza glabra), (Elettaria caradamomum), Rajani (Curcuma longa) in equal quantity mix with Honey and Ghruta. This mixture is to be fill in cow's horn. This recipe is used for *Anjana* to give life to unconscious.

Powder of Vanshaadra (Bambusa vulgaris), twak (Cinnamomum zeylanicum), Aamalaki (Emblica officinalis), Kapitthha (Feronia Elephantum), Trikatu (Piper longum, Piper nigrum, Ginnifer officinalis), Vacha (Acorus calamus), Koshtha (Saussurea costus), Karanjabeeja (Pongamia pinnata), Tagar (Valeriana wallichii) and Shirish (Albizzia lebbeck) pushpa are mixed together with the cow's bile and again mixed with honey. This mixture is to be fill in cow's horn. This recipe is used for Anjana in Sarpavisha chikitsa.

Charak Samhita

Acharya Charaka gives special contribution in Sarpa visha chikitsa as Chaturvimshati upakrama in chikitsasthan^x. In the fifth Vega the symptoms mentioned are blue vision or dark vision. Anjana is administered with the juice of Kakanda (Diospyros Montana or Srtrychnus nuxvomica) and Shireesha (Albizzia procera).^{xi}

Collyrium prepared of *Devadaru* (*Cedrus deodara*), *Shunthi* (*Zinziber officinale*), *Pippali* (*Piper nigrum*), and *Maricha* (*Piper longa*), *Karavira* (*Nerium indicum*), *Karanja* (*Pongamia pinnata*), *Nimba* (*Azadiracta indica*), *Surasa* (*Ocimum sanctum*) by trituring with goat's urine should applied over the eyes.

Gandhahasti Agada comprises Sveta (Clitoria ternatea), Vacha (Acorus calamus), Ashwagandha (Indian ginseng), Hingu, Amruta (Tinospora cordifolia), Kushtha (Sassurea lappa), Saindhava (all types of

salts), Lasuna (Garlic), Sarshapa (Brassica campestris), Pulp of Kapitthha (Feronia limonia), Tuntuk, seeds of Haridra and Vamsha locana is taken in equal quantities, and impregnated as well as triturated with goat's urine and horse bile alternatively for seven day each. Its application as collyrium cures instantaneously to the poison which is located in the head.

Mahagandhahastinama agada^{xii} comprises 60 ingredients are to be ground by adding cow's bile, which are having infallible effect. It can be applied in the form of collyrium in the eyes to achieve good results in all therapeutics.

Pippali (Piper longa), Maricha (Piper nigrum), Yavakshar (obtained by incinerating) is also used for collyrium.

Ashtanghridyam

Darvikara Sarpavisha -Anjana is recommended in third and seventh visha vega.

Tanduliyakadi agada- Grind Tanduliyak root, Kashmarya (Gmelina arborea) fruit, Apamarga (Acaranthes aspera) root, Aparajita (Clitoria Ternatea) root, Matulungi (Citrus medica) root, Sita (sugar), bark of Shelu (Cordia dichotoma) with water and filter it. This recipe is used for Anjana.

Ashtang Agada- Grind Bark of Vansha (Bambusa Arundinacea), Beej, Kutki (Picrorhiza kurro), seed Patala of Shunthi (Stereospermum suaveolens), (Gingiber officinalis), seed of Shirisha (Aconitum (Albzia lebbeck). Ativisha heterophylum), Gavedhuk root (Trindhanya gana), Vacha (Acorns calamus) with cow's urine. This recipe is used for *Anjana* in *Sarpavisha chikitsa*.

Karveeradi Agada- Grind Root of Karveera (Nerium indicum) and Arka (Calotropis procera), Langli (Gloriosa superba), Pipal (Ficus religiosa), Patha (Cissampelos pareira), Marich (Piper nigrum) with Kanji (fermented medicated water). This recipe is used for Anjana.

Shrishadi Agada- White Marich (Piper nigrum) grind with Flowers of Shrisha (Albizzia lebbeck) for one week. xiii

Rajiman Sarpavisha- Third vishvega lakshana shows akshistrava (lacrimation)^{xiv}. Anjana is recommended in sixth and seventh Vishvega^{xv}

Bilwadi Agada-Bilva root (Aegle flower (Ocimum marmelos). Surasa sanctum), Karanja Karanja (Pongamia pinnata), Tagara (Valeriana wallichii), Devdaru (Cedrus deodara). Haritaki (Terminalia chebula), Vibhitaki (Terminalia bellerica), Amalaki (Emblica officinalis), Shunthi (Zingiber officinale), Maricha (Piper nigrum), Pippali (Piper longum), Haridra (Curcuma longa), Daruharidra (Berberis aristata) triturating with Goat's urine xvi

Asadhya lakshan- Sitaasya akshata (white discoloration of eye). xvii

Above are some formulations mentioned in *Brihatrayi*. Medicine as a single drug and as a combination are told as a remedial measures and also as symptomatic treatments as per the requirement of the conditions described.

DISCUSSION:

When the channel of circulation of Kapha gets vitiated by poison, which causes obstacles to the Vata to move in channels. It is observed that all the symptoms appear during poisoning are mainly due to their impulse (Vega). As Vega progresses, their signs are symptoms gradually become more vulnerable. Ancient classics reveals the best way to improve your targeted treatment in symptoms according. Anjana act as a foreign body to the ocular surface, eyes get reflex secretion in response to foreign particles in conjunctiva. Considerable cornea and quantity of drug drain out from the eye through lacrimation, another major portion gets drained into the nasolacrimal duct, which can be absorbed into the systemic circulation by nasolaryngeal and oral mucosa, some portion gets metabolized by tear enzyme.

CONCLUSION:

This study can be concluded that Aacharyas has described various stages (Vega) of Sarpavisha. So, as per the impulse, treatment criteria are also changes. Anjana kriya is a traditional unique therapy for eye disorders. It has promotional, protective, curative, characteristic effects on the body. The primary goal of poisoning therapy is to eliminate these poisons or toxins from the body as quickly as possible. The intelligent physician who studies and knows the objectives and application of these therapies over Vishavega can overcome this poison by the application of knowledge and experience. Further research on this will

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