

A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON RAKTASTHAMBHANA AGADA YOGAS MENTIONED IN THE CONTEXT OF MAṄḌALIVIṢA W.S.R TO PRAYŌGASAMUCCAYAM

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ABSTRACT

In *Agadatantra*, haematological toxicities are dealt with in *Maṅḍali viṣa*. *Maṅḍali* is one among the type of *saviṣa sarpas*. Multiple complications may occur following *Maṅḍali viṣa*. They are haemorrhage, bleeding from the mouth, eye, ear, nose, gum, hair follicles and stomach, *rakta atisara*, blood in urine and wound, *Adho rakta* etc. These treatments include both external procedures and internal administration. Snake venom is the most complex of all natural venoms. Venom-induced consumption coagulopathy (VICC) is a condition associated with hemotoxic snake bites. Hemorrhage is the major symptom of systemic viper poisoning. Various *Raktasthambhana yogas* have been told to manage bleeding in *Prayōgasamuccayam*. This paper attempts to review the *Raktasthambhana agada yogas* mentioned in the *Mandali viṣa chikitsa* chapter of *Prayōgasamuccayam*.

Keywords: *Maṅḍali viṣa*, *Raktasthambhana agada*, *Prayōgasamuccayam*

INTRODUCTION

Agadatantra, or *viṣacikitsa*, is one of the eight branches of *Ayurveda* that deals with the properties, effects and management of poison. Kerala's *viṣacikitsa* tradition has an ancient and wealthy

background. There are numerous literary works are depicted in Kerala on *viṣacikitsa*. *Keralīya Viṣa Cikitsa Granthas* possess knowledge of practically used formulations in treating *viṣa* and its

complications. *Prayōgasamuccayam* is one among the *viṣacikitsa granthas* written by *Kochunni Thamburan*.¹ In *Agadaantra*, haematological toxicities are dealt with in *Maṇḍali viṣa*. *Maṇḍali* is one among the types of *saviṣa sarpas* correlated as a viper. One of the significant complications mentioned in *Maṇḍali damśa* is *raktasrāva* from different body parts. Venom-induced consumption coagulopathy (VICC) is a medical condition associated with hemotoxic snake bites.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Maṇḍali viṣa

Maṇḍali is one among the type of *saviṣa sarpas*. In *Agad tantra*, haematological toxicities are dealt with in *maṇḍali*.² *Keralīya viṣa cikitsa granthas* like *Prayogamuccaya* explains 16 types of *Maṇḍali Sarpā*. In poisoning due to *pītanetra Maṇḍali*, there will be bleeding from hair follicles.³ In *Raktamaṇḍali* poisoning, bleeding from the nose and mouth will be present. Various complications of *Maṇḍali viṣa*, as told by

Jyotsnika(viṣavaidyam), include blood vomiting, blood spitting, bleeding from hair follicles, *raktaduṣṭi* etc.⁴

Viper envenomation

Viperidae is the most diverse family of venomous snakes.⁵ Venom-induced consumption coagulopathy (VICC) is a condition caused by hemotoxic snake bites resulting from activating the clotting pathway by procoagulant toxins in the venom. Most toxins activate one or more clotting factors, leading to low or undetectable fibrinogen levels following envenomation. Many VICC patients may exhibit minimal clinical features besides bleeding at the bite or cannula site. However, some patients may develop bleeding from the gums, gastrointestinal bleeding (manifesting as melena or hematemesis), and hematuria. Viper venom contains serine proteases, metalloproteinases, C-type lectins, disintegrants, and phospholipases. It exhibits both anticoagulant and procoagulant effects on the blood clotting mechanism.⁶

Table 1 : Raktasthambhana drugs mentioned in raktasrava by mandali visa damsā⁷

SL No.	Drug	Indication	Mode of Application
1	• <i>Patōlapatra swarasa + Navanīta</i>	Bleeding from nose	On head
	• <i>Mālati patratōya + Tilataila</i>	Bleeding from nose	Internally
2	• <i>Hamsapādi swarasa + Kataka + Nārikēla jala</i>	Bleeding from eyes	Dhara
	• <i>Jīvanti swarasa + Ghrta</i>	Bleeding from eyes	On head
3	• <i>Śālmali + Goat's milk</i>	Bloody diarrhoea	Internally
4	• <i>Śatāvarikanda kasaya + Madhu</i>	Adhoga raktasrāva	Internally
5	• <i>Śigrumūla powder + Ghrta</i>	Bleeding from rōmakūpa	Mardana (External)
6	• <i>Vāśamūla + Candana + Yaṣṭi + Amlavēta + Lākṣa</i>	Vomiting blood	Internally
	• <i>Jambu pallava + Amra pallava + Musta + Lāja + Uśīra + Madhu/Navanīta/candana</i>	Vomiting blood	Internally
	• <i>Nyagrōdha śunga + root of Bala + root of Vāśa + root of uśīra - kṣīrakaṣaya</i>	Vomiting blood	Internally
7	• <i>Kadamba twak swarasa</i>	<i>Rakta srāva</i>	Internally
8	• <i>Śāriba + Madhuka + Uśīrajala + Tandulīyaka mūla + Utpala + Candana + Drākṣa + Brhati mūla + Madhu + Sita</i>	<i>Sarvarakta srāva</i>	Internally

Table 2: Botanical identity of drugs is given below

SL No.	Drug	Binomial nomenclature	Family	Synonyms
1	Kataka ⁸	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> Linn.	Loganiaceae	Ambuprasada, Katephala
2	Musta ⁹	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Cyperaceae	Mustaka, Varida
3	Kadamba ¹⁰	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i>	Rubiaceae	Halipriya, Kadambari
4	Nārikēla ¹¹	<i>Cocos nucifera</i> Linn.	Palmae	Skandhaphala, Trnaraja
5	Patōla ¹²	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i> Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Kulaka, Rajiphala
6	Jīvani ¹³	<i>Leptodenia reticulata</i>	Asclepidaceae	Saka sresta
7	Śatāvri ¹⁴	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Liliaceae	Vari, Satavirya
8	Mālati ¹⁵	<i>Jasminum angustifolium</i> Linn	Oleaceae	Jati, Mukta
9	Śigru ¹⁶	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Linn	Moringaceae	Krishnagandha, Tiksnamula
10	Vāśa ¹⁷	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i> Nees	Acanthaceae	Vṛsa, Adharusa
11	Candana ¹⁸	<i>Santalum album</i>	Santalaceae	Malayaja, Gandhara
12	Yaṣṭi ¹⁹	<i>Glycerrhiza glabra</i> Linn	Fabaceae	Klītaka, Madhuka
13	Palāśa ²⁰	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Papilionaceae	Tripatra, Kimśuka
14	Usīra ²¹	<i>Vetiveria zizanoides</i>	Poaceae	Jalavasa, Abhaya
15	Śāriba ²²	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Asclepidaceae	Ananta, Gōpi
16	Tandulīyaka ²³	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	Amaranthaceae	Tandulīya, Kandira
17	Utpalam ²⁴	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>	Nelumbonaceae	Kumuda, Utpalam
18	Drākṣa ²⁵	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	Mṛdvika, Gōstani
19	Nāgabala ²⁶	<i>Sida veronicaefolia</i>	Malvaceae	Pīta puṣpi, Śītapuṣpi
20	Nyagrōdha ²⁷	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Moraceae	Nyagrodha
21	Āmra ²⁸	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Amra
22	Jambu ²⁹	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Myrtaceae	Mahaphala, Jambava
23	Hamsapādi ³⁰	<i>Adiantum lunulatum</i>	Polypodiaceae	Hamsapadi
24	Bṛhati ³¹	<i>Solanum indicum</i>	Solanaceae	Simha, Kantya
25	Sālmali ³²	<i>Salmalia malabarica</i>	Bombocaceae	Picchila, Moca

Table 3: Rasa panchaka of drugs are given below

Drug	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka
Kataka ⁸	Madhura, Kasaya, Tikta	Laghu, Visada	Sita	Madhura
Musta ⁹	Tikta, Katu, Kasaya	Laghu, Kasaya	Sita	Katu
Kadamba ¹⁰	Tikta, Kasaya	Ruksa	Sita	Katu
Nārikēla ¹¹	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha	Sita	Madhura
Patōla ¹²	Tikta	Laghu, Ruksa	Usna	Katu
Jīvani ¹³	Madhura	Laghu, Snigdha	Sita	Madhura
Satāvri ¹⁴	Madhura, Tikta	Guru, Snigdha	Sita	Madhura

<i>Mālati</i> ¹⁵	<i>Tikta, Kasaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Sigru</i> ¹⁶	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Ruksa, Tiksna</i>	<i>Usna</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Vāsa</i> ¹⁷	<i>Tikta, Kasaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksa</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Candana</i> ¹⁸	<i>Madhura, Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksa</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Yaṣṭi</i> ¹⁹	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru, Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Palāsa</i> ²⁰	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Usīra</i> ²¹	<i>Madhura, Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Sāriba</i> ²²	<i>Madhura, Tikta</i>	<i>Guru, Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Tandulīyaka</i> ²³	<i>Madhura, Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksa</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Utpalam</i> ²⁴	<i>Madhura, Tikta, Kasaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Drāksha</i> ²⁵	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru, Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Bala</i> ²⁶	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru, Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Nyagrōdha</i> ²⁷	<i>Kasaya</i>	<i>Guru, Ruksa</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Amra</i> ²⁸	<i>Kasaya</i>	<i>Ruksa</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Jambu</i> ²⁹	<i>Kasaya, Madhura</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksa</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Hamsapādi</i> ³⁰	<i>Kasaya</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>
<i>Bṛhati</i> ³¹	<i>Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksa</i>	<i>Uṣna</i>	<i>Katu</i>
<i>Sālmali</i> ³²	<i>Kasaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha</i>	<i>Sita</i>	<i>Madhura</i>

Table 4: Dosa karma of drugs is given below

Drug	Dosakarma	Karma	Roga
<i>Kataka</i> ⁸	<i>Vata kapha samana</i>	<i>Stambhana, Visaghna</i>	<i>Visa vikara</i>
<i>Musta</i> ⁹	<i>Kapha pitta samana</i>	<i>Raktaprasadana</i>	<i>Raktavikara, Visa vikara</i>
<i>Kadamba</i> ¹⁰	<i>Tridosaghna</i>	<i>Raktastambhana, Visaghna</i>	<i>Raktapitta, Raktatisara</i>
<i>Nārikela</i> ¹¹	<i>Vata pitta samana</i>	<i>Raktapitta samaka</i>	<i>Raktapitta, Raktatisara</i>
<i>Patōla</i> ¹²	<i>Tridosaghna</i>	<i>Raktasodhaka, Visaghna</i>	<i>Raktapitta, Raktavikara</i>
<i>Jīvanti</i> ¹³	<i>Vata pitta samana</i>	<i>Raktapitta hara</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i>
<i>Satāvari</i> ¹⁴	<i>Vata pitta samana</i>	<i>Asrajit, Raktapitta samaka</i>	<i>Raktapitta, Artava ksaya</i>
<i>Mālati</i> ¹⁵	<i>Tridosaghna</i>	<i>Raktaprasadana</i>	<i>Visa vikara, Raktavikara</i>
<i>Sigru</i> ¹⁶	<i>Vata kapha samana</i>	<i>Visaghna</i>	<i>Visa vikara</i>
<i>Vāsa</i> ¹⁷	<i>Kapha pitta samana</i>	<i>Raktapitta hara</i>	<i>Raktapitta</i>
<i>Candana</i> ¹⁸	<i>Kapha pitta samana</i>	<i>Raktaprasadana, Visaghna</i>	<i>Raktapitta, Raktavikara, Raktatisara</i>
<i>Yaṣṭi</i> ¹⁹	<i>Tridosaghna</i>	<i>Visaghna, Raktapitta hara</i>	<i>Asrapitta</i>
<i>Palāsa</i> ²⁰	<i>pitta samana</i>	<i>pitta samana</i>	<i>pitta samana</i>
<i>Usīra</i> ²¹	<i>Vata pitta samana</i>		
<i>Sāriba</i> ²²	<i>Tridosaghna</i>	<i>Raktapradara nasaka, Raktapitta-hara, Raktasodhaka</i>	<i>Visa vikara, Raktavikara, Raktapitta</i>

Tandulīyaka ²³	Pitta kapahara	Visaghna, Raktapitta hara	Visa vikara, Raktavikara, Raktatisara
Utpalam ²⁴	Pitta kapahara	Raktadoṣaharam	Raktapitta
Drāksha ²⁵	Vata pitta samana	Raktapittahara	Raktapitta
Bala ²⁶	Vata pitta samana	Sthambhana	Raktapitta
Nyagrōdha ²⁷	Kapha pitta samana	Sthambhana, Grahi	Raktapitta
Amra ²⁸	Kapha pitta samana	Raktamamsabalapradam	Raktapitta
Jambu ²⁹	Kapha pitta samana	Grahi	
Hamsapādi ³⁰	Kapha pitta samana	Raktaprasadana, Visaghna	Visa vikara
Brhati ³¹	Kapha vata samana	Grahi	
Sālmali ³²	Vata pitta samana	Asrajit	Raktapitta

DISCUSSION

Prayōgasamuccayam is one of the Kerala viṣacikitsa granthas, with a detailed description of maṇḍali viṣa cikitsa.¹ The chapter *Tritiya pariccheda* describes maṇḍali viṣa in detail. In *Raktamaṇḍali* poisoning, bleeding from different orifices and its treatment have been explained, mainly from the nose, eyes, hair follicles, *guda*, *Rakta chardi* and profuse bleeding from all orifices. The drugs used for management are given in Table No. 1. The mode of application of drugs includes Thalam (application on the head), Panam, Seka and Mardana. As shown in the table no.3 almost all drugs are of either *madhura*, *tikta*, *kasaya rasa* and *sita virya* which acts as *Raktasthambhana*. In the karma, most of the drugs are indicated in *raktapitta* and *rakta vikaras*. Venom-induced consumption coagulopathy (VICC) is a condition caused by hemotoxic snake bites, resulting from the activation of the clotting pathway by procoagulant toxins in the venom, which can be correlated with the *raktasrava* in *maṇḍali viṣa*.

CONCLUSION

Viper venom is predominantly hemotoxic and hemorrhagic. *Agada tantra*, a branch of Ayurveda, describes poisons, symptoms and treatment. In *Kēralīya-viṣacikitsa granthas*, there are detailed descriptions of viper envenomation and its treatment. Venom-induced consumption coagulopathy (VICC) is a medical condition associated with hemotoxic snake bites, usually

viper snakes. In *Prayōgasamuccayam*, bleeding management from different orifices has been mentioned.

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