



A SHORT REVIEW ON NALPAMARADI RASAKRIYA IN VISHAJA VRANA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Rasakriya* is one among *the shasti upakarama* mentioned for *vrana chikitsa* by *Acharya Susrutha*, considered as *ropana karma* in *vrana chikitsa*. *Nalpamaradi Rasakriya* is mentioned for *Mandali Vishaja vrana* by *Kochunni Thamburan* in *Prayoga Samuchaya*. The *lakshana* of *Mandali damsha vrana* is *pitha kapha*. The drugs mentioned in *Nalpamaradi Rasakriya* are *pitha kapha shamaka* and will be beneficial for *Vishaja vrana*. Methodology: Literature research was done in google scholar and all available classical books including *Prayoga Samuchaya*, *Ashtanga Hridaya*, *Charaka Samhitha*, and *Susrutha Samhitha*. As for the reference, *Rasakriya* is prepared and used in *Vishaja vrana*. *Mandali sarpa damsha lakshana* is seen in *Vishaja vrana*. Result: In *Mandali Vishaja vrana* there is vitiation of *pitha kapha doshas* and the drugs mentioned in *Nalpamaradi Rasakriya* is *Pitha kaphahara*, hence it can be adopted. Conclusion: *Nalpamaradi Rasakriya* acts as *pitha kapha shamaka* and *vishahara* in *Vishaja vrana*.

Keywords: *Nalpamaradi Rasakriya*, *Vishaja vrana*, *Mandali visha*.

INTRODUCTION

Nalpamaradi Rasakriya^[1] is mentioned in *Prayoga Samuchaya*, *Mandali samanya chikitsa* by *Kochunni Thamburan*. *Rasakriya* which is one among *shasti*

upakarama and is indicated where the *vrana* is not *shudha* by *thaila*, one which cannot be bandaged, where the movement of muscles is not possible^[2].

The Nalpamaradi Rasakriya is indicated in Vishaja - sophya, vedana, daha, and vrana [3]. All the drugs mentioned in Nalpamaradi Rasakriya are pitha kapha shamaka and have a specific mode of action in Vishaja vrana. The vrana is classified as nija and aganthu, the aganthu vrana which is caused by visha is Vishaja vrana [4]. The lakshana of Vishaja vrana are similar to Mandali damsha lakshana. Vrana chikitsa is based on vrana sodhana and vrana ropana. Mandali damsha vrana are pitha predominance. Nalpamaradi Rasakriya can be adopted in the Mandali damsha vrana chikitsa.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review on ulceration due to viper snake bite

About 5 million snake bites occur each year and 81000-138000 deaths occur annually. As per literature 2%-3% chance of necrosis with viper. The important envenomation by snakes is from the elapidae and Viperidae families. The envenomation by the Viperidae induces edema, necrosis of the skin, and deep structures. The intensity of the necrosis caused by the envenomation is variable and modulated by the capacity of the venom fractions to destroy the tissues. Large areas of necrosis and inflammation simulate erysipelas and cellulites. A common complication in envenomation that led to the extension of necrosis and ulcers at the bite site. The oral flora of

the snakes also contains multiple micro-organisms which again act as a source for secondary bacterial infections. [5]

Review on Mandali sarpa damsha lakshanas

Sarpa is classified into Darvikara sarpa, Mandali sarpa, and Rajimatha sarpa based on the predominance of doshas. Mandali sarpa is pitha pradhana sarpa and they show the lakshana due to the dooshana of the pitha dosha. [6] Samanya lakshana as per Acharya Susruta – Twakadeenam peedathva, Paridhoopana, Daha, Trishna, Mada, Moorcha, Jwara, Shopha, Desha kodha, Pitha vedana [7] According to Acharya Vagbhata: Ashtanga samgraha – Ushnatha, Sasosha, Peethathva, Shrama, Bhrama, Dhumaka. [8]

Review on Nalpamaradi Rasakriya in Mandali sarpa damsha vrana: The reference of Nalpamaradi Rasakriya can be found in the thritheeya paricheda of Prayoga Samuchaya i.e., Mandali samanya chikitsa.

Ingredients [9]

- Nalpamaram Kashaya
- Durva swarasa
- Kadalikandaswarasa
- Ashwagandachurna
- Chandana churna

Table no: 1 [10]

Drugs	Botanical name	Family
Vata	Ficus benghalensis Linn.	Moraceae
Ashwatha	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae
Plaksha	Ficus lacor Buch. Ham	Moraceae
Udumbara	Ficus glomerata Roxb.	Moraceae
Durva	Cynodon dactylon Pers.	Graminae
Kadalikanda	Musa paradisiaca Linn	Musacea
Ashwagandha	Withania somnifera Dunal	Solanaceae
Chandana	Santalum album Linn	Santalaceae

Table no: 2 [11]

Drugs	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka	Dosha karma
Vata	Kashaya	Guru ruksha	Sheetha	Katu	Kapha pitha shamaka
Ashwatha	Kashaya madhura	Guru ruksha	Sheetha	Katu	Kapha pitha shamaka
Plaksha	Kashaya	Guru ruksha	Sheetha	Katu	Kapha pitha shamaka
Udumbara	Kashaya	Guru ruksha	Sheetha	Katu	Kapha pitha shamaka

Durva	Madhura Kashaya	Laghu	Sheetha	Madhura	Kapha pitha shamaka
Kadali Kanda	Madhura Kashaya	Guru ruksha	Sheetha	Madhura	Pitha kapha shamaka
Ashwagandha	Katu Tiktha	Snigdha laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kapha pitha shamaka
Chandana	Tiktha Madhura	Laghu ruksha	Sheetha	Katu	Kapha pitha shamaka

Method of preparation^[12]

- Nalpamara Kashaya is prepared.
- Durva swarasa and Kadalikanda swarasa are added to it.
- To those, powders of Ashwagandha and Chandana are added.
- Stir well and boil in mandagni until sarkarapaka is attained.
- After that, it is applied to the vrana.
- **Indication:** Vishaja – Sopha, Daha, Vedana, Vrana



Fig no: 1



Fig no: 2



Fig no: 3



Fig no: 4



Fig no: 5



Fig no: 6



Fig no: 7

DISCUSSION

Viper venom is vasculotoxic and has severe necrotizing local effects. Haemostatic abnormalities are characteristic of envenomation by Viperidae. The healing wound is a complex and dynamic process of replacing missing cellular structures and tissue layers. The three categories of wound healing are primary, secondary, and tertiary wound healing. Fibrinogen plays a key role in hemostasis and the FBG domains of the β and Y chains play a vital role in the initial stages of wound healing. Fibrinogen produced by hepatocytes circulated in the plasma until tissue injury, whereupon thrombin catalyzes it into fibrin.^{[13][14]} Mainly vrana chikitsa starts with sodhana and ropana. In

Vishaja vrana there will be a derangement of pitha dosha and hence Nalpamaradi Rasakriya is a pitha shamaka chikitsa it can be used in the treatment of Vishaja vrana.

CONCLUSION

The Rasakriya is one of the shasti upakarama which is told for vrana chikitsa. Rasakriya is one such dosage form that can be administered in very meager doses when compared to other preparations. The antioxidant and anti-inflammatory action of the drugs in Nalpamara Rasakriya has proven to promote wound healing. The Nalpamaradi Rasakriya which is mentioned in Prayoga Samuchaya is an easy preparation in which all the drugs are freshly used and have an

optimum level of efficacy. It acts as *ropana karma* in *Vishaja vrana*.

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