

A COMPILATION OF ANTIDOTES IN CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE AND AYURVEDAAkanksha¹, Munna Lal Prajapati², Rajveer Sason³

1. P.G. Scholar, P.G. Department of Agada Tantra, R.G. Govt. P.G. Ayurvedic College & Hospital Paprola, H.P.
2. Reader, P.G. Department of Agada Tantra, R.G. Govt. P.G. Ayurvedic College & Hospital Paprola, H.P.
3. Lecturer, P.G. Department of Agada Tantra, R.G. Govt. P.G. Ayurvedic College & Hospital Paprola, H.P.

Corresponding Author: akanksha141996@gmail.com<https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj09p7052023>

(Published Online: July 2023)

Open Access

© International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, India 2023

Article Received: 11/06/2023 - Peer Reviewed: 28/06/2023 - Accepted for Publication: 10/07/2023.

**ABSTRACT**

Many drugs have been used for therapeutic purposes in Ayurveda since the Vedic period, and they are either of the plant (*Stthavar Udbhava*), animal (*Jangam Udbhava*), or metal, mineral (*Khanija*) origin. After the period of *Acharya Nagarjuna*, the use of metals, minerals, and poisonous drugs became prevalent. *Agada Tantra* is a branch of Ayurveda that deals with the treatment of various poisons. Toxicology is concerned with the identification and management of various types of poisons, including those derived from plants and animals. Various poisons have been described, and various antidotes for their management have been mentioned in *Agada Tantra* texts. A poison is a substance that, when introduced into or applied to the body, has the potential to harm or destroy life. It causes tissue damage, illness, or death in the organism. *Visha* is the substance that causes sadness in the world. It was given the name *Visha* because it makes the rest of the world despair. It damages tissues and causes illness or death in the organism. *Visha* is the substance that causes sadness in the world. It was given the name *Visha* because it made the rest of the world despair¹. The drugs known as antidotes are used to neutralise or disable the effects of poison. As we can see from the current paper, antidotes play an essential role in the treatment of poisoning. A doctor's primary goal is to preserve the patient's life. For proper treatment, the concept of *Prativisha*, which has been around since the past, needs to be expanded upon, clarified, updated, and narrated. This article, therefore, aims to compile references for various antidotes that have been mentioned in different Ayurvedic literature.

Key words: *Visha*, *Agada Tantra*, Antidote

INTRODUCTION

Agada Tantra is one of the eight branches of *Ashtang Ayurveda*, which deals with the treatment of various poisons. If we look at modern toxicology, it deals with a variety of poisons, including those with plant and animal origins as well as their management. *Visha* is the substance that, as soon as it enters the body, vitiates healthy dhatus or kills healthy individuals², while *Visha* is the substance that brings sadness to the world³. An antidote is a chemical compound that blocks or reduces the effects of a poison⁴. The word for an antidote in *Ayurveda* is *Prativisha*. *Prativisha* is one of the *Chaturvimshati upakramas*, according to *Charak*.⁵ In *Ashtanga Sanghrah Uttara sthana 48th Adhyaya*, *Prativisha* is explained in detail. After the fifth stage has ended and before the seventh stage has begun, if the effects of poisons have not subsided despite the use of medicinal hymns and medications, *Prativisha* must be administered with the patient's permission⁶. The poisons, in any form, may be inhaled or swallowed, absorbed through the skin after being implanted by stings, bites, or other wounds, or absorbed through the mucous membrane, which is thinner and more delicate.⁷ According to *Acharya Charaka*, a *Visha* (poison) can turn into a very good *oushadha* if it is administered correctly, but an *oushadha* can also turn into poison if it is administered incorrectly. The ancient tradition of the *vishavaidya sampradaya* is described in *Vishavaidyajyotsnika*, along with a *mantra chikitsa*

that was written in the regional language of Malayalam, reaffirming the book's relevance. *Vishavaidyajyotsnika*'s name means "moonlight that gives eternal happiness from the heart"⁸. *Basavarajeeyam* is a well-known Ayurvedic treaty that is widely used by Ayurvedic physicians. In the 23rd chapter of "*Visharoganidhanalakshana adhyaya*," the author mentions various poisons and their antidotes.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Review the effects of the antidote described in *Visha* in Ayurvedic texts as well as the contemporary antidote.

ANTIDOTE DEFINITION:

Antidotes are substances that act specifically to prevent, inhibit, inactivate, counteract, reverse, or relieve the action or poisonous effect of a toxic agent, i.e., they are poison counteractants. In other words, antidotes are medications used to counteract the effects of poison.⁹

THE MOST COMMON MODE OF ACTION OF ANTIDOTES¹⁰

1. Formation of inert complexes, such as a chelating agent for heavy metals.
2. Increased detoxification, such as thiosulphate for cyanide.
3. Less toxic conversion, such as ethanol, to methanol.
4. Receptor site blocking agents, such as naloxone for opiates

Table 1: List of poison and its specific antidotes in *Basavarajeeyam*¹¹

Sl.no	Poison	Antidote
1.	Ankola (<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>), Karaveera (<i>Nerium indicum</i>)	Hareetaki (<i>Terminalia chebula</i>)
2	Langali (<i>Gloriosa superba</i>)	Shunti (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>)
3	Bhallataka (<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>)	Palasha pushpa (<i>Butea monosperma</i>)
4	Snuhi ksheera (<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i>)	Avartaki (<i>Cassia auriculata</i>)
5	Vishamushti (<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>)	Jambu (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>), ketaki (<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>)
6	Karpoora	Bhringaraja (<i>Eclipta alba</i>)
7	Jambu phala (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>)	Cow's milk
8	Sarshapa (<i>Brassica campestris</i>)	Amalaki (<i>Emblica officinalis</i>)
9	Honey, ghee	Water

10	Tambula	Tintrini (Tamarind)
11	Bhallataka (<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>)	Kapikacchu (<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>)
12	Dhattura (<i>Datura metel</i>)	Kamala (<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>) choorna and Tandulodaka
13	Tintrini phala (<i>Rhus parviflora</i>)	Haridra (<i>Curcuma longa</i>)
14	Curd	Warm water
15	Amrasthi	Narikela water (coconut water)
16	Sudha (lime)	Guduchi (<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>)
17	Tila pishta	Taila
18	Pruthuka (beaten rice)	Saindhava lavana
19	Trikatu	Tandulodaka (rice-washed water)
20	Hayanaka	Chandana (<i>Santalum album</i>)
21	Trivrit (<i>Operculina turpethum</i>)	Babbula twak (<i>Acacia nilotica</i>)
22	Mudga (green gram)	Jaggery
23	Butter milk	Gambhari (<i>Gmelina arborea</i>)
24	Araganikudu	Mustard oil
25	Gingelly oil	Hingu (<i>Ferula northax</i>)
26	Ketaki (<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>), Koshataki (<i>Luffa acutangula</i>)	Mustaka (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)
27	Vatsanabha (<i>Aconitum ferox</i>)	Meghanada
28	Chetarasi	Viriginara
29	Soorana kanda	Tambula (Pipper beetle) patra
30	Panasa (jack fruit)	Shunti (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>)
31	Kanaka beeja	Nimbhu swarasa (<i>Citrus medica</i>), Jeeraka (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>)
32	Nimba pala	Kharjoora (<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>)
33	Haridra	Sudha (lime)
34	Narikela	Tandula
35	Sesame seed	Ketaki (<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>) swarasa
36	Arkaksheera	Neeli (<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>) swarasa
37	Karpasa beeja	Pashana (<i>Bergenia ligulata</i>)
38	Ahiphena	Ardraka (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>) swarasa
39	Balurakkasi	Varuna (<i>Crataeva religiosa</i>)
40	Ghee	Buttermilk
41	Buttermilk	Kataka (<i>Strychnos potatorum</i>)

Table 2: List of poisons and their antidotes in *Visha Vaidya Jyotsnika*¹²

S. No	Poison	Antidotes
1.	Kannampatty	<i>Puzhparuhi (Hibiscus tiliaceus)</i>
2.	Alcohol	Lemon (<i>Citrus limon</i>)
3.	<i>Bhanga (Cannabis sativa)</i>	Bimbi (<i>Coccinia indica</i>)
4.	<i>Aveen (Papaver somniferum)</i>	Root and leaves of <i>mathigni (Datura metel)</i>
5.	<i>Langali (Gloriosa superba)</i>	Root of <i>neeli (Indigofera tinctoria)</i>
6.	<i>Nirvisha (Delphinium denudatum)</i>	<i>Maricha (Piper nigrum)</i>
7.	<i>Pashana- sarshapa (Brasica nigra)</i>	The root of <i>neeli (Indigofera tinctoria)</i> , <i>mrinalam (Nelumbo nucifera)</i>
8.	Parada (Mercury)	Kushmanda (<i>Benincasa hispida</i>)
9.	Aaval (<i>Chirivilwa- Holoptelea integrifolia</i>) and Chitraka (<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>)	Eranda (<i>Ricinus communis</i>), navaneeta (butter) and shatavari (<i>Asparagus recemosa</i>)

10.	Oral intake of Kupilu (<i>Strychnus nuxvomica</i>)	Kalka of tender leaves of Gunja (<i>Abrus precatoris</i>)
11.	Vatsanabha (<i>Aconitum ferox</i>)	Nirvisha (<i>Delphinium denudatum</i>)
12.	Removing poison from buttermilk and curd	Old unripe mango brine and cotyledon
13.	Dhooma patra	Coconut milk
14.	Taila veerya	Saline water
15.	Panasa	Telkada (<i>Heliotrapium indicum</i>), shunti (<i>Zingiber officinale</i>)

Table 3: List of *Vanaspatic visha* (*Sthavar visha*) and its specific Ayurvedic *prativisha* and antidote.

S. N.	Visha	Prativisha	Antidote
1.	<i>Ahiphena</i>	1) <i>Aadhraka</i> ¹³ 2) <i>Shunthi</i> ¹³ 3) <i>Brahatshudra Rasa (IPal) with Milk</i> ¹⁴	1. Naloxone-0.4-2mg IV/IM (repeated every 2-3 min up to 10mg if no response occurs). 2. Naltrexone-50mg/day for several weeks or months. Nalmefene-0.1mg followed by 0.5mg). ¹⁵
2.	<i>Bhallataka</i>	1) <i>Kapikachchu</i> ¹³ 2) <i>Palash pushpa</i> ¹³ 3) <i>Meghanadh Cholai with navneet – Lepa</i> ¹⁴ 4) <i>Navneet + Daruharidra + sharshap + Mustak</i> ¹⁴	Not specific antidote.
3.	<i>Dhatura</i>	1) <i>Nimbu swarasa, Jiraka</i> ²⁵ 2) <i>Godhugdha IPrastha + Sharkara 2 Pal</i> ¹⁴ 3) <i>Vrantaka phala beej Ras (IPal) – Pana</i> ¹⁴ 4) <i>Karpas Asthi + Karpas pushp kuwatha – Pana</i> ¹⁴	Physostigmine- 0.5- 2mg IV/IM ¹⁶
4.	<i>Snuhi ksheera</i>	<i>Avartaki</i> ¹³ <i>Suwarna-gairika with water – Pana</i> ¹⁴	Not specific antidote
5.	<i>Vatsnabha</i>	1) <i>Megdhmadh Ptra swarasa</i> ¹⁴ 2) <i>Patvn vraksha Rasa (IPal)</i> ¹⁴	Chemical antidote (Tannic acid-10gm in 2 liters of water) ¹⁷
6..	<i>Arka ksheera</i>	1) <i>Nili Swarasa</i> ¹⁴ 2) <i>Suwarna gairika with water – Pana</i> ¹⁴ 3) <i>Chincha Patra with water – Mardhan</i> ¹⁴	Not specific antidote
7.	<i>Gunja</i>	1) <i>Medhnada Rasa with Sharkara – Pana</i> ¹⁴ 2) <i>Kewal godugdha – Pana</i> ¹⁴	Anti-abrin ¹⁸
8.	<i>Karveera</i>	1) <i>Haritaki</i> ¹³ 2) <i>Mahish Dadhi with Sharkara</i> ¹⁴ 3) <i>Arka Twaka Churna with water – Pana</i> ¹⁴	Not specific antidote
9.	<i>Kuchala</i>	1) <i>Jambu</i> ¹³ 2) <i>Ketki</i> ¹³ 3) <i>Madhu + Sharkara + Ghrita – Pana</i> ¹³	Barbiturates (0.3-0.6gm in 10cc distilled water up to 5times, IV) ¹⁹
10.	<i>Langali</i>	<i>Shunthi</i> ¹³	Not specific antidote
11.	<i>Eranda</i>	–	2-5 gm sodium bicarbonate -8 hour ²⁰
12.	<i>Bhanga</i>	<i>Shunti with Godahi</i> ¹⁴	Not specific antidote

Table 4: List of **Jangham visha** and its specific Ayurvedic **Prativisha** & Antidote.

S.N.	Jangham Visha	Prativisha	Antidote
1.	Snake bite	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ghrahadhoom+haridra+daruharidra+Tanduliyak smoola – Anupan madhu,ghrit²¹</i> 2. <i>Langhali Moola pishta in water– Nasya²²</i> 3. <i>Araka Moola+ tankana – pishta in water –Pana²³</i> 4. <i>Shobhanjana beeja– Bhavna dravya(shirish swarasa)– Nasya, Pana, Anjanartha²⁴</i> 5. <i>Vakra+ kushtha (2Pal) + Shodra ghrita (4Pal)²⁵</i> 	Anti-snake venom ²⁶
2.	Scorpion bite	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Jiraka kalka+ghrit +Sendhav +madhu – Lepa²⁷</i> 2. <i>Rock salt powder + warm cow ghee – Lepa²⁸</i> 	Anti-Scorpion Venom ³⁵
3.	Rabies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Sharpunkha Moola (1 karsh) + Dhatura (1/2 karsha) with Tandulodak-Pana³⁰</i> 2. <i>Dhatura patra kalka with Tandulodaka – Pana³¹</i> 3. <i>Purana ghrita – Pana³²</i> 4. <i>Shirisha beeja + Snuhisheera -Lepa(dansha sthan)³³</i> 	<p>Purified chick embryo cell vaccine (P.C.B.C. Vaccine) Post-exposure 1 ml I.M. injection on 0,3,7,14,30,90 days. Prophylaxis 0,30,60and booster after 1year human diploid cell vaccine (H.D.C. Vaccine) Post exposure 0,3,7, 14,30,90 days. Prophylaxis 1ml intradermal/I.M. Vaccine 0/30 days followed by a booster every year.</p> <p>Human Rabies Immune Globulin (H.R.I.G.) 20 units per Ig I.M. in gluteal region Rabies Vaccine Absorbed(R.V.A.), foetal rhesus lung diploid cell vaccine – 1ml, I.M., And wound area on 0,3,7,14,28 days³⁴</p>
4.	Spider (Loota)	<i>Pipali +Sleshmatk +Bibhitaka – lepa³⁵</i>	Not Specific antidote
5.	Keeta Visha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Dashang Agada³⁶</i> 2. <i>Champaka Agada³⁷</i> 3. <i>Padhamka Agada³⁸</i> 	Wasp- Antihistamine cream Hydrocortisone ³⁹
6.	Shatpadi	<i>Kumkumadi Agada³³</i>	Not antidote specific
7.	Piplika	<i>Krashn Valmiki mratika pishti with gomutra – Lepa⁴¹</i>	Not specific antidote
8.	Makshika	<i>Krashn Valmiki mratika pishti with gomutra – Lepa⁴¹</i>	Not specific antidote
9.	Galgolika	<i>Rajanyaadi Agada⁴²</i>	Not specific antidote
10.	Manduka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Meshsharangi Agada⁴³</i> 2. <i>Shirisha (seed)+Snuhi sheera –lepa⁴⁴</i> 	Not specific antidote

Table 5: List of *Dhatu Visha* and its specific Ayurvedic *Prativisha* & Antidote.⁴⁵

S.N.	<i>Dhatu Visha</i>	<i>Prativisha</i>	Time	Antidote
1.	<i>Abharaka</i>	<i>Aamlaki fruit pisti in water</i>	Three days	Not specific antidote
2.	<i>Makshika</i>	1) <i>Kulatha kasaya</i> 2) <i>Dadima tvaka</i>	3 days	Not specific antidote
3.	<i>Suvarna</i>	<i>Haritaki with sharkara</i>	3 days	Not specific antidote
4.	<i>Ropya</i>	<i>Sharkara+ madhu</i>	3 days	Not specific antidote
5.	<i>Tambra</i>	<i>Sonfa with sharkara- early morning Pana</i>		Mechanical antidote White eggs or Demulcent milk drink Chemical antidote Potassium ferrocyanide Physiological antidote Calcium EDTA BAL Panicillamine ⁴⁶
6.	<i>Loha</i>	<i>Durva Rasa with madhu</i>		Not specific antidote
7.	<i>Naga</i>	<i>Hema haritki+sita mishri</i>	3 days	Mechanical antidote Demulcent drinks, milk, egg white, etc. Chemical antidote Magnesium sulphate & Sodium sulphate Physiological antidote EDTA ⁴⁷
8.	<i>Vanga</i>	<i>Meshsharngi +sita</i>	3 days	Not specific antidote
9.	<i>Yashada</i>	<i>Ela + madhu sharkara</i>	3 days	Not specific antidote
10.	<i>Manashila</i>	<i>Jiraka + mashika</i>	3 days	Not specific antidote
11.	<i>Harital</i>	1. <i>Jiraka with sharkara</i> 2. <i>Kushmanda Rasa</i>	7 days	Not specific antidote
12.	<i>Ras karpooora</i>	<i>Dhaniya with sharkara- Pana</i>		Not specific antidote
13.	<i>Parada</i>	<i>Nagvalli Rasa+ bharangraj + Tulsi Rasa takes one of these in Prastha Matra only and Mardhana with Aaja milk</i>	3days (Two Pradhara every day)	Mechanical antidote Demulcent drinks, milk, egg white, Activated charcoal. Chemical antidote Magnesium sulphate & Sodium sulphate Physiological antidote B.A.L. – 3-4mg /kg I.M. every 4hour Panicillamine ⁴⁸

Table 6: List of Antidotes in specific Poisoning.⁴⁹

Specific poisoning	Specific antidote
Acetaminophen/Paracetamol	N.A.C.
Aspirin	Sodium bicarbonate
Arsenic	B.A.L.
Anticholinergic poisoning	Physostigmine
Beta-blockers	Glucagon, Insulin
Benzodiazepines	Flumazenil
Botulism	Guanidine
Rodenticide poisoning-warfarin	Vit K1

Arsenic	Dimaval
Calcium channel blockers	Atropine, insulin, calcium, lipid emulsion
Copper	Penicillamine
Chloroquine	Desferrioxamine mesylate
Lead	Calcium disodium EDTA
Mercury	N-Acetyl Penicillamine
Methanol	Ethanol
Tricyclic Antidepressant	Sodium bicarbonate
Snake bite	Anti-snake venom
Scorpion sting	Anti-Scorpion venom
Insulin	Glucose/dextrose

DISCUSSION

People have been exposed to poisoning on a daily basis since ancient times, which has resulted in major health problems. Antidotes are used in Ayurveda to treat poisoning. Antidotes are pharmaceuticals that stop the progression of negative health effects brought on by exposure to exogenous substances, such as drugs, metals, and poisons⁵⁰. The usage of antidotes is dependent on the clinical indication and the product's availability. Plant, animal, and mineral products are readily available antidotes. The majority of the antidotes discussed in this literature are plant and animal items. *Swarasa* is commonly used as an antidote to plant products. Milk is commonly used as an antidote to animal products. The probable mode of action of each antidote can function with the concept of incompatible action for each other, as we have seen in day-to-day practice, where we can observe alcoholic patients who drink too much alcohol and then use lemon juice to lower the toxicity of the liquor. Similarly, *Neeri* Root is used to treat *Langali* toxicity. We can use ethanol for methanol poisoning and other antidotes for research purposes. As a result, an attempt has been made to consolidate everything into one publication.

CONCLUSION

Ayurveda recognised the necessity of *Prativisha* (Antidote) in counteracting poisonous possessions. *Visha* has virtues such as *Laghu*, *Aashu*, *Sukshma*, *Vyavayi*, *Vikashi*, and others that will penetrate *Sukshmatikusshma srotas* and work fast. Ayurveda

has described various antidotes that are widely available. The highest poisoning death rate in the world is seen primarily in lower socioeconomic strata, with minimal publicity for emergency treatment. This article has discussed various specific antidotes that are widely available. This is the time to stimulate additional research on the antidote, for new and improved antidotes, and its action in various modes of poisoning conditions.

REFERENCES

1. Dr. P.V.N.R. Prasad, Illustrated AgadaTantra, Chowkamba Sanskrit series office Varanasi, 3rd edition, 2016, pg no; 2.
2. U R Sekhar Namburi Textbook of Agadatantra, 2007 ed Chaukhambha sanskrit sansthan, chapter 2, page 6. Rasamruta, 11:10 September 2019
3. U R Sekhar Namburi Textbook of Agadatantra, 2007 ed Chaukhambha sanskrit sansthan, chapter 2, P 6.
4. <https://www.collinsdictionary.com>
5. Kashinath shastri, Charak Samhita chikitsa sthana, Chaukhambha Sanskrit, reprint 2012, 23/35-39 P 555-556
6. Astanga Sangraha Dwitiya bhaga Uttara Stana 48/2, 1st 1962 Ed, Atrideva Vidyaalankara Bansa Phataka Varanasi P 385.
7. www.drugsbanks.com
8. Dr. P.V.N.R. Prasad, Illustrated AgadaTantra, Chowkamba Sanskrit series office Varanasi, 3rd edition, 2016, pg no 1.
9. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology 3rd edition -2015 Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisher(P) Ltd New Delhi-110002, p-474
10. K.S. Narayan Reddy, The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology 34th edition -2017, Jaypee Broth-

- ers Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi-110002, p g 482.
11. Krishnamurthy M.S. A reputed text of Ayurvedic therapeutic and pharmaceutical codified by "Vaidya Shree Basavaraja," Basavarajeeyam text with English translation, 23rd chapter, Chaukhamba Orientalia Varanasi, 1st edition 2014. Pg. no.621.
 12. C.M. Sreekrishnan, Visha vaidya Jyotsnika an English translation, oct 2012pg.no;146-147.
 13. Puvada Suryanarayana Rao, Textbook of Anupanamanjari, Aravaturi, sarvavishamilaku, samastavishavikaramilaku samanya Aushada chapter, Madras Publication, 1908; 18.
 14. Ritu Kapoor, Agad Tantra, Chapter, Sakshi publication Jaipur, 2017; 17: 80.
 15. Dr. P.C. Ignatius, Forensic medicine and toxicology, Letter wave books, 3(9): P-478.
 16. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi, 2015; 577: 3-54.
 17. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi, 2015; 519: 3-45.
 18. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology 3rd edition-2015, 53 Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi, P-574.
 19. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi, 2015; 517: 3- 45.
 20. Vidhyadhar Shulk, Charak Samhita Chikitsa Sthan Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, 2009; 567: 23-198.
 21. Vaidhya Shree Laxmipati Shatri, Yogratnakar, Vish Chikitsa Varanasi; chaukhamba Orientalia, 2017; 470: 11-10.
 22. Vaidhya Shree Laxmipati Shatri, Yogratnakar, Vish Chikitsa Varanasi; chaukhamba Orientalia, 2017; 470: 11-11. www.wjpr.net | Vol 9, Issue 14, 2020. | ISO 9001:2015 Certified Journal | Aara et al. World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 254
 23. Vidhyadhar Shulk, Charak Samhita Chikitsa Sthan Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, 2009; 569: 23-193.
 24. Vidhyadhar Shulk, Charak Samhita Chikitsa Sthan Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, 2009; 569: 23-194.
 25. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi, 2015; 531: 4-46.
 26. Dr. Bulusu Sitaram, Bhavaprakasa edi., Vishadhikara, chapter, Varanasi; Chaukhamba orientalia, 2017; 685: 2-4.
 27. Dr. G. Prabhakara Rao, Bhaisajya Ratnavali, Vishrog chikisa prakaran, Varanasi; Chaukhamba orientalia, 2014; 64: 72-27.
 28. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi, 2015; 534: 3-46.
 29. Prof. KRS Murthy, Susruta Samhita, Kalpsthana Varanasi; Chaukhamba orientalia, 2017; 476: 7, 53-54.
 30. Dr. G. Prabhakara Rao, Bhaisajya Ratnavali, Vishrog-chikisaprakaran, Varanasi; Chaukhamba orientalia, 2014; 649: 72-37.
 31. Prof. K.R.S. Murthy, Ashtanga Hridaya Uttarsthan Varanasi; chaukhamba Orientalia, 2017; 922: 38-35.
 32. Dr. G. Prabhakara Rao, Bhaisajya Ratnavali, Vishrog-chikisaprakaran, Varanasi; Chaukhamba orientalia, 2014; 648: 72-35.
 33. Ritu Kapoor, Agad Tantra, Animal poison (Jangham visha), Chapter, Sakshi publication Jaipur, 2017; 9: 175.
 34. Prof. K.R.S. Murthy, Ashtanga Samgraha Uttarsthan Varanasi; chaukhamba Orientalia, 2016; 420: 44-50.
 35. Prof. K.R.S. Murthy, Ashtanga Hridaya Uttarsthan Varanasi; chaukhamba Orientalia, 2017; 916: 37-27.
 36. Prof. K.R.S. Murthy, Ashtanga Hridaya Uttarsthan Varanasi; chaukhamba Orientalia, 2017; 919: 37-71.
 37. Prof. K.R.S. Murthy, Ashtanga Hridaya Uttarsthan Varanasi; chaukhamba Orientalia, 2017; 919: 37-70.
 38. Ritu Kapoor, Agad Tantra, Animal poison (Jangham visha), Sakshi publication Jaipur, 2017; 150: 9.
 39. Prof. KRS Murthy, Susruta Samhita, Kalpsthana Varanasi; Chaukhamba orientalia, 2017; 486: 8-48. www.wjpr.net | Vol 9, Issue 14, 2020. | ISO 9001:2015 Certified Journal | Aara et al. World Journal of Pharmaceutical Research 255
 40. Prof. KRS Murthy, Susruta Samhita, Vol.2, Kalpsthana 8/55, Varanasi; Chaukhamba Orantalia; 2017. P-487
 41. Prof. KRS Murthy, Susruta Samhita, Kalpsthana Varanasi Chaukhamba Orantalia, 2017; 486; 8-48.
 42. Prof. KRS Murthy, Susruta Samhita, Kalpsthana Varanasi; Chaukhamba Orantalia, 2017; 486: 8-50.
 43. Acharya Vidhayadhar shulka, Charak Samhita, Chikitsa Sthan Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit pratishthan, 2009; 569: 23-209.
 44. Puvada Suryanarayana Rao, Textbook of Anupanamanjari, Aravaturi, sarvavishamilaku, samastavisha-

- vikaramilaku samanya Aushada chapter, Madras Publication, 1908; 18.
45. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher(P) Ltd New Delhi, 2015; 506: 3-41.
46. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi, 2015; 500: 3-40.
47. Gautam Biswas, Review of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Chapter, Jaypee Brother Medical Publisher (P) Ltd New Delhi, 2015; 496: 3-39.
48. <https://iwpoisoncentre.ca/poison>
49. C.M. Sreekrishnan, Visha vaidya Jyotsnika an English translation, pg. no;146-147.
50. Wang RY, Kazzi ZN, Antidotes and Rescue Therapies, Current pharmaceutical biotechnology, 2012; 13(10):1914- 1916 [accessed Jun 10, 2018].

Source of Support: Nil

Conflict of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Akanksha et al: A compilation of antidotes in contemporary science and ayurveda. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2023 {cited July 2023} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/460_468.pdf