



Review Article

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION OF PANKTIPRASOONADI GHRITHAM IN VISHAJA VRANA BASED ON ANALYSIS OF RASA PANCHAKA OF INGREDIENTS

Sreekutty P.V^{1*}, Shrinidhi R², Shubha P. U³, Chaithra Hebbar⁴

*1PG Scholar, ²Associate Professor, ³Assistant Professor, ⁴Professor and Head, Department of P.G Studies in Agada Tantra, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara College of Ayurveda, Udupi, Karnataka, India.

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ABSTRACT

Traditional management of *Visha Chikitsa* involves many practices that are yet to be explored. *Keraleeya Visha Chikitsa Granthas* possess abundant knowledge of practically used formulations in treatment of *Visha* as well as its complications. *Vishaja Vrana* can be considered as *Aganthuja Vrana* which has to be managed at time to prevent its complications. *Vrana hara Yogas* with specific indication will be working more effectively in this condition. *Visha Jyotsnika*, a book written in Malayalam which explains about the treatment practices followed by *Visha Vaidyas* from time to time in a practicable approach. *Mandali Visha Chikitsa* is explained in sixth chapter in detail along with various *Vranahara yogas*. This article highlights about the probable mode of action of *Panktiprasoonadi ghritham* in *Vishaja Vrana*. *Dasa Pushpa*, the *divya aushadhi* for *Visha* being the main ingredient in this formulation along with the combination of other *Vrana Ropana* drugs like *Kupilu*, *Haridra*, *Yastimadhu*, *Sariva* etc as a *Ghritha* preparation will be an excellent option for managing *Vishaja Vrana* from its initial condition.

INTRODUCTION

Snakebite is a neglected public health issue in many tropical and subtropical countries. About 5.4 million snake bites occur in every year resulting in 1.8 to 2.7 million cases of envenomation^[1]. The toxic components in the venom cause both toxic as well as systemic effects. Especially the elapid and viperidae species of snakes causes tissue injury at the bite site manifesting initially with oedema, pain, redness and blistering. Improper application of tourniquet and delay in accessing the medical are found to be major reason for development of ulcers following snake bite which will be progressing to non healing ulcers by time. This condition can be compared to *Vishaja Vrana*. Many practices were followed by traditional *Visha Vaidyas* and many of them are uncharted to us. This article is an attempt to review about *Vranahara Yogas* mentioned in a Malayalam *Visha Chikitsa Grantham* named *Visha Vaidya Jyotsnika* in the context of *Mandali visha Chikitsa* highlighting *Panktiprasoonadi ghritham* in detail^[2].

Literature

Visha Jyotsnika is a book that consists of various traditional practices followed in the field of toxicology. In the sixth chapter *Mandali Visha Chikitsa* has been described in detail. In the context various *Yogas* have been mentioned for treatment of *Mandali Vishaja Vrana*.

Vranahara Yogas^[3]

- *Nalpaamaradi Lepa Yogam*
- *Ekanayaka mooladhi Lepam*
- *Karaskaravandadi Lepam*
- *Durvarasadi tailam*
- *Brahmirasadi tailam*
- *Njettanodungadi tailam*
- *Panktiprasoonadi ghritham*

Panktiprasoonadhi Ghritham^[4]

The word *Pankthi* means, 'Dasha' (ten) and *Prasoon* means *Pushpa* (flowers). The *Ghritha* prepared out of *Dasha pushpas* (ten sacred flowers) is named as *Pankthiprasoonadhi Ghritham*. It is mentioned that *Dasha Pushpas* are considered as *Divya Aushadhis* in *Visha Chikitsa*^[5]. It is indicated in *Vrana Shodhana* as well as for *Vrana Ropana*. *Swarasa* of *Dasha pushpas* have to be used as *Drava Dravyas* in the preparation.

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Ingredients

Table 1: Containing Name of Ingredients used as *Drava Dravya*

Drug	Botanical Name	Family
<i>Sahadevi</i>	<i>Vernonia cinera</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Akhukarni</i>	<i>Emelia sonchifolia</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
<i>Vishnukranthi</i>	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>
<i>Durva</i>	<i>Cyanodon dactylon</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>
<i>Bhringaraja</i>	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	<i>Compositae</i>
<i>Lakshmana</i>	<i>Ipomea obscure</i>	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>
<i>Musali</i>	<i>Curculigo orchiodes</i>	<i>Amarillidacea</i>
<i>Samanga</i>	<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i>	<i>Geraneaceae</i>
<i>Bhadra</i>	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>
<i>Indravalli</i>	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>

Table 2: Containing Drugs used as *Kalka Dravya*

Drugs	Botanical Name	Family
<i>Karaskara</i>	<i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i>	<i>Loganiaceae</i>
<i>Haridra</i>	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>
<i>Dineshavalli</i>	<i>Ventilago maderaspatana</i>	<i>Ramnaceae</i>
<i>Thamboolapatra</i>	<i>Piperbetal</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>
<i>Yashtimadhu</i>	<i>Glycirriza glabra</i>	<i>Papilionaceae</i>
<i>Sariva</i>	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	<i>Asclepidiaceae</i>
<i>Aghori</i>	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	<i>Flacourtaceae</i>
<i>Nili</i>	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
<i>Vacha</i>	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	<i>Araceae</i>
<i>Chandana</i>	<i>Santalum album</i>	<i>Santalaceae</i>
<i>Raktachandana</i>	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	<i>Papilionaceae</i>

Table 3: Containing Pharmacological Properties of Herbal Ingredients

S.No	Drug	Rasa	Guna	Virya	Vipaka	Karma
1	<i>Sahadevi</i> ^[6]	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu</i> <i>Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Raktaprasadana,</i> <i>Rujahara</i> <i>Kaphavata samaka</i>
2	<i>Akhukarni</i> ^[7]	<i>Kasaya,</i> <i>Madhura</i>	<i>Tikta</i> <i>Katu</i> <i>Kasaya</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Vrana ropana</i> <i>Vataghna</i>
3	<i>Vishnukranthi</i> ^[8]	<i>Katu,</i> <i>Tikta</i>	-	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Kaphavatahara</i> <i>Vranaropana</i> <i>Krimi hara</i>
4	<i>Durva</i> ^[9]	<i>Tikta,</i> <i>Mahura,</i> <i>Kasaya</i>	<i>Laghu</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Rakthasudhikara</i> <i>Dahahara</i> <i>Varnya</i>
5	<i>Bhringaraja</i> ^[10]	<i>Katu,</i> <i>Tikta,</i>	<i>Laghu,</i> <i>Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Varnya</i>
6	<i>Lakshmana</i> ^[11]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	-	-	<i>Tridoshagna</i> <i>Pithahara</i>

7	<i>Musali</i> ^[12]	<i>Madhura Tikta</i>	<i>Guru, Snighda</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Vata pithahara</i>
8	<i>Samanga</i> ^[13]	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Laghu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>		<i>Shoolahara</i>
9	<i>Bhadra</i> ^[14]	<i>Tikta Kasaya</i>	<i>Laghu Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Vedanahara Krimighna Kapha vata samaka</i>
10	<i>Indravalli</i> ^[15]	<i>Katu Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu Rooksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Sophahara Vataghna Sulahara</i>
11	<i>Karaskara</i> ^[16]	<i>Tikta Katu</i>	<i>Ruksha Laghu Tikshna</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kushtaghna Kandughna Vranahara Kaphavatasamaka</i>
12	<i>Haridra</i> ^[17]	<i>Tikta, Katu</i>	<i>Ruksha, Laghu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Varnya Vranahara Sothahara Kandughna Kushtaghna, Krimighna Visaghna</i>
13.	<i>Dineshavalli</i> ^[18]	<i>Kasaya Tikta</i>	<i>Guru</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Varnya Shoolaghna Kandughna Vishahara</i>
14.	<i>Thamboolapatra</i> ^[19]	<i>Tikta Katu</i>	<i>Laghu</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Raktaprasadana Krimighna</i>
15.	<i>Yashtimadhu</i> ^[20]	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Guru Snighda</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Sandhaniya Shonitasthapana Kandughna Vranahara</i>
16.	<i>Sariva</i> ^[21]	<i>Tikta Madhura</i>	<i>Guru Snighda</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Tridosasamaka Vishaghna Kandughna Kushtagna Raktasodhaka</i>
17.	<i>Aghori</i> ^[22]	<i>Madhura</i>	-	<i>Sheeta</i>	-	<i>Twachya, Raktasodaka Vishapaha</i>
18.	<i>Nilji</i> ^[23]	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Vishaghna Vatakapha samaka</i>
19.	<i>Vacha</i> ^[24]	<i>Katu, Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Ushna</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Lekhana, Sulaghna, Jantughna, Kanthya Kaphavata Samaka</i>
20.	<i>Chandana</i> ^[25]	<i>Tikta Madhura</i>	<i>Ruksha Laghu</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Rakta prasadaka Krimighna Twakdosahara, Kushtaghna</i>
21.	<i>Raktachandana</i> ^[26]	<i>Tikta Madhura</i>	<i>Guru Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Varnya, Vrana Ropaka, Vishahara, Kaphapitta samaka</i>

Probable Mode of Action

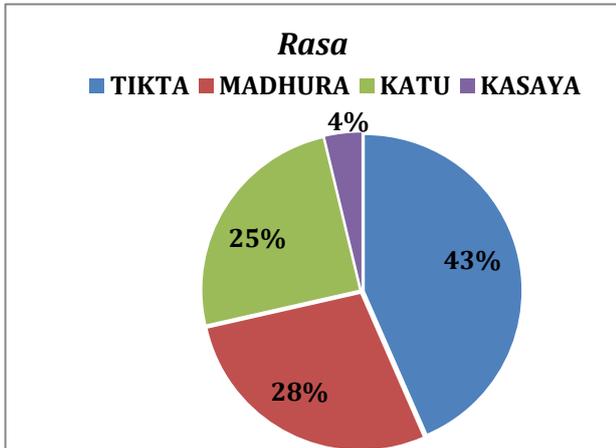


Figure 1: Analysis of Rasa of ingredients

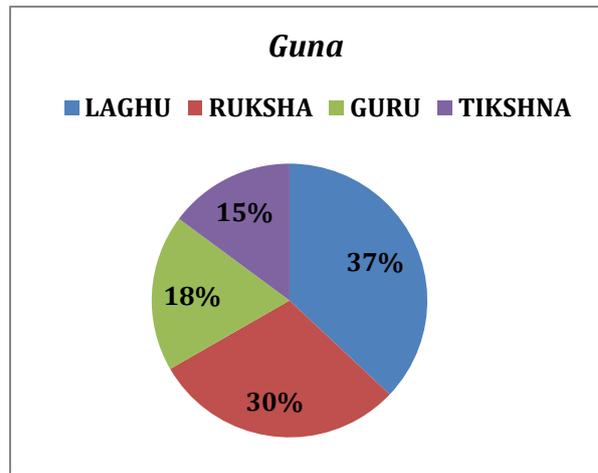


Figure 2: Analysis of Guna of Ingredients

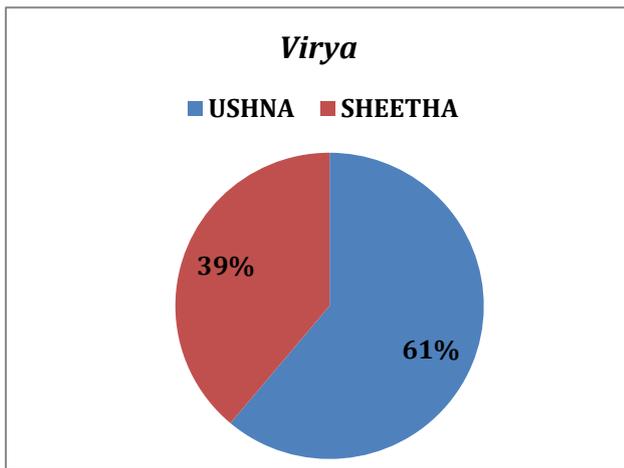


Figure 3: Analysis of Virya of Ingredients

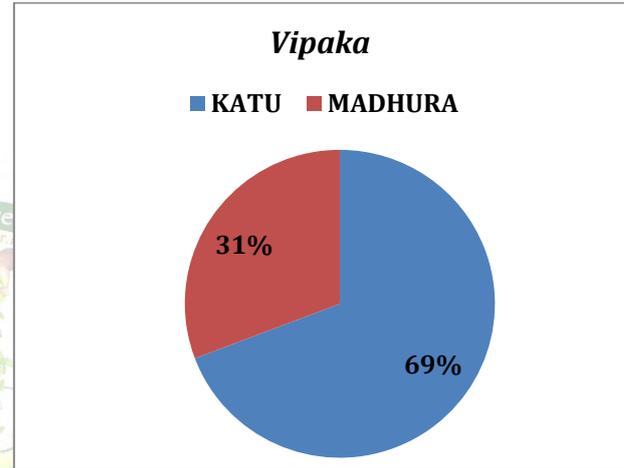


Figure 4: Analysis of Vipaka of Ingredients

DISCUSSION

Management of *Vrana* has to be focussed on both aspects of *Shodhana* as well as *Ropana*. This formulation has been specifically indicated for *Vishaja Vrana* conditions. By analysing the *Rasa*, *Guna*, *Virya*, *Vipaka* and *Karma* of the twenty one ingredients in this formulation it is understood that majority of drugs are having *Tikta Rasa* followed by *Madhura*, *Katu* and *Kasaya Rasa*. *Karma* of *Tikta Rasa* is *Krimi Vishahara*, *Kleda Shoshana* and alleviates *Kushta*, *Daha* and *Kapha*^[27]. *Madhura Rasa* is having *Brimhana swabhava*^[28] as well as *Sandhana*, that is which helps in nourishing as well as enhances healing process of wounds. *Katu Rasa* possesses *Shophahara*, *Vranaavasadana* and *Shodaka* properties^[29]. *Kasaya Rasa* is *Rakta Vishodaka*, *Vrana Achooshana*, *Ropana*, *Stambhaka* and initiates *Kleda Vishoshana* and results in *Twak Prasadana*^[30]. Considering the *Guna*, drugs with *Laghu*, and *Ruksha Guna* helps in easy penetration as well as retention of medicine in the site. The drugs with *Ushna Virya* stimulate the proliferation of granulation tissue. The presence of drugs with *Lekhana*, *Shoolahara*, *Amapachana*, *Kledoshoshaka*,

Kapha Vata Shamana, *Janthughna* as well as *Varnya* properties in this formulation will check the *Vrana Gandha*, *Srava*, *Vedana* as well as *Gandha* and accelerates *Ropana* by clearing secretions and local infection. Considering the pharmacological action of drugs used in this formulation, among the *Kalka Dravyas* used *Kupilu Patra*, *Vaca*, *Chandana*, *Sariva* and *Yashti madhu* have wound healing activity. The major ingredient in this *Ghritha* preparation is the *Dasa Pushpa* which possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic and anti-oxidant properties which have been already establishes by many research studies^[30]. Being a *Ghritha* preparation, the *Yogavahi* property of *Ghritha* enhances wound healing.

CONCLUSION

Ulcers following snake bite are a serious condition which may end up in surgical interventions or even amputation. This can be considered in the category of *Vishaja Vrana* and managed properly. *Ghritha Prayoga* is one among the *Shashti Upakrama* mentioned for *Vrana Chikitsa*. *Pankthiprasoonadi Ghritham* is a unique preparation indicated for *Mandali*

Vishaja Vrana in *Visha Jyotsnika*. *Dasa puspas* are the major ingredient which is considered as *Divya Aushadhi* in treating *Visha*. This formulation has been indicated for *Vrana Shodana* as well as *Ropana*. Even the *Kalka* prepared out of this can be applied at *Damsa sthana* to prevent development of ulcers. In this review the *Rasadi gunas* of individual drugs as well as its Pharmacological properties have explained. This formulation can be indicated for all the *Vishaja* conditions based on *Dosha* predominance. Further studies have to be conducted to prove the therapeutic effect of this excellent preparation.

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***Address for correspondence**

Dr. Sreekutty P.V

P.G Scholar

Department of P.G Studies in

Agada Tantra,

Sri Dharmasthala

Manjunatheswara College of

Ayurveda, Udupi.

Email: sreekuttysibiraj@gmail.com

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