



Review Article

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## ROLE OF MAHAAGADA IN AGADA TANTRA

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### ABSTRACT

Agada Tantra is a branch of Ayurveda which deals with different types of poisoning and their treatment. Ayurveda has mentioned various medicine formulations both for internal and external uses. One such Agada that is mentioned in the context of snake bite management is Mahaagada mentioned in Ashtang Sangrah. In Ayurveda, visa is classified into two types sthavara and janghma.vishaMahaagada is indicated for snake bite which is under janghma visa. It is a formulation of 14 ingredients. Mahaagada is described in context of snake poisoning due to the action and properties of its ingredients it can be use as whole poisoning conditions. It can also be used in condition like spider, rat scorpion bite and also in indigestion, fever etc. In present article discussed and understood the role of Mahaagada in Agadatantra.

**KEYWORDS:-** Mahaagada, Agada tantra, Ayurveda, visha, Snake bite.

**INTRODUCTION :-**

Ayurveda has mentioned various medicine formulations both for internal and external uses. Similarly, there are formulations which are indicated for acute or chronic cases, poisonous or non-poisonous cases and similarly for single or multiple purposes.[1]. In Ayurveda, visa is classified into two types sthavara and janghama. Mahaagada is indicated for snake bite which is under janghama visa. Treatment of snake poisoning is discussed in Ashtang Sangrah Uttarsthana (42/61) with reference to Mahaagada. Also Treatment of snake poisoning is discussed in Susruta Samhita kalpa sthana (58/59) with reference to Mahaagada. Treatment of snake poisoning is discussed in Vangasen samhita visha Rogadhikara with reference to Mahaagada. In addition, it can be used to treat fever, indigestion, gastroenteritis, and poisoning from spiders, rats, and scorpions. It is a formulation that has 14 ingredients, it has to be triturated with goat's urine till it turns into a fine paste dried and preserved for further use.

**Ingredients of Mahaagada :-**

क्र. सं.	Ashtang Sangrah Uttarsthana (42/61)	Susruta Samhita Kalpa Sthana (58/59)
1	Trivrita	Trivrt
2	Vishalya	Visalya
3	Madhuka	Yasti-Madhuka
4	Haridra	2 kinds of Haridra
5	Daruharidra	Rakta (Manjistha)
6	Manjistha	Narendra (Aragvadha)
7	Shunthi	Tri-Katu
8	Pippali	Lavana Varga (Drugs of salt group)
9	Maricha	—
10	Bastamootra	—
11	Panchalavana	—

### **Method preparation :- [2]**

According To Ashtang Sangrah Uttarsthana (42/61)

All Should Be Powdered made into a paste form by triturating with Ajamutra .

INDICATION ;-

- ❖ Loota Visha
- ❖ Mooshika Visha
- ❖ Sarpa Visha
- ❖ Gastro enterities
- ❖ Vrischika visha
- ❖ Indigestion
- ❖ Homicidal Poison
- ❖ Fever
- ❖ Seizure By Demons
- ❖ Makes Them Healthy etc.

### **Method preparation -[3]**

According To Susruta Samhita kalpa sthana (58/59)

All Should Be Powdered Nicely Mixed With Madhu (Honey) And Filled Into A HORN (Receptable Of Medicine ) And Preserved. The Anti-Poisonus Medicine knows as Mahagada.

### **Administration of Mahaagada;-**

- PANA
- ANJANA
- ABHYANGA
- NASYA DRAVYA Destroy Poison, Stop The Stages Of Poisoning,Possess Indefeatable,Potency And Is Very Powerful.

### **According to Vangasen Samhita Visha Rogadhikara -[4]**

Inducation :-

- Sarwa vish nashaka.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS :-**

As a literary review, the study will gather data from a variety of Ayurvedic compendia as well as from modern textbooks, websites, and pertinent periodicals.

**Ingredients of Mahaagada:-****According To Ashtang Sangrah Uttarsthana:-**

Drug	Scientific name	Family	Rasa	Guna	Karma	Part used
Trivrita	<i>Operculina turpethum</i> Linn	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	Tikta, Katu	Laghu (light), Ruksha (Dry), Teekshna (sharp)	Shothahara, Sukh virechaka, Javaraghna, kapha-pittashamaka.	Root
<b>Vishalya<sup>C</sup></b>	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn	<i>Liliaceae</i>	Tikta, Katu	Laghu (light), Teekshna (Sharp)	Deepan, Garbhashya sankochana, Vishamjavarghna, Krimighna, Raktashodhaka, Vata-kaphashamana.	Root
<b>Madhuka<sup>7</sup></b>	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn	<i>Leguminosae</i>	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha	Anulomana, Snehana, Stambhana, Raktapitta shamaka, Mutrala, Daha prashamana, Vednasthapana, Vata-pittashamana.	Stem
<b>Haridra<sup>8</sup></b>	<i>Curcuma longa</i> Linn	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	Katu, Tikta	Laghu, Ruksha	Kushthaghna, Kandughna, Vishaghna, Lekhaniya, Krimighna, Kaphavatarakta doshahara.	Rhizome
<b>Daruharidra<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>Berberis lycium</i> DC	<i>Berberidaceae</i>	Tikta, Kashaya	Laghu, Rooksha	Kandughna, Vishahara, Shophahara, Vedanasthapana, Yakrituttejaka, Kaphapittahara.	Root, Stem

<b>Manjistha 10</b>	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn.	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> Linn.	Tikta, Kasha ya, Madh ura.	Guru, Rooksha.	Shothahara, Vrana ropana, Kushthaghna, Deepana, Pachana, Stambhana, Krimighna Rakta shodhana, Varnya, Rasayana, Kapha- pittashamana.	Root
<b>Shunti<sup>11</sup></b>	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	Zingiberaceae	Katu	Laghu, Snigdha.	Panduhara, Shoola prashamana, Atisarahara, Shophahara, Jwarahara, Vatakaphahara.	Rhizo me
<b>Pippali<sup>12</sup></b>	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn	Piperaceae	Katu	Laghu, Snigdham, Teekshna.	Pleehayakritrogahara, Jwaraghna, Jantughna, Vatakaphahara.	Fruit
<b>Maricha<sup>13</sup></b>	<i>Piper nigrum</i> Linn	Piperaceae	Katu	Laghu, Teekshna	Jantughna, Krimighna, Vishaghna, Shoolaprashamana (Analgesic), Bhootghna, Janthusamsthananashana	Fruit
<b>Panchalavana (Five Salts)<sup>1</sup></b>						
<b>Sauvarchala Lavana</b>	-	-	-	Laghu Vishad, Snigdha	Deepana, Pachana, Gulamhara, Shoolhara, Krimighna, Vatanulomana, Vatashamana, Saindhav.	-
<b>Saindhav Lavana</b>	-	-	-	Laghu, Snigdha, Teekshna	Agnideepana, Pachana , Hridya, Shothhara, Vibhandhaghna, Vranaropana, Tridoshashamaka.	-
<b>Vida Lavana</b>	-	-	-	Laghu, Ushna, Teekshna	Ajeernahara, Shoolahara, Vibhandhara, Hridya, Vatanulomana.	-

<b>Audbhida Lavana</b>	-	-	<i>Tikta, Katu Kshara</i>	<i>Teekshna</i>	<i>Utkledi</i>	-
<b>Samudra Lavana</b>	-		<i>Kshara</i>	<i>Snigdha</i>	<i>Agnideepaka, Vatashamaka</i>	-
<b>Goat's urine<sup>15</sup></b>	-	-	-	-	<i>Vishaghna, Krimighna, Shoolghna, Shophhara, Udarapleehahara, Kushtaghna, Kamalahara</i>	-

According to *Susruta Samhita kalpasthana*:-

<b>Drug</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Rasa</b>	<b>Guna</b>	<b>Karma</b>
<b>Yasti-Madhuka<sup>16</sup></b>	Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn	Leguminosae	madhur	guru	Chakshushya, balvarn akrut, shukrla, keshya, shothhara, vishahara
<b>Narendra<sup>17</sup> [Ar agvadha]</b>	Cassia Fistula	Caesalpinioideae	madhur	Guru, Snigdha	Ruchyam, kushtthara, vaatudavartshoolnut, jvarhara

## DISCUSSION:-

Mahaagada is listed as a treatment for snake bite patients, but it can also be used to treat various poisoning situations, fever, indigestion, etc. The symptoms of various poisoning types are gurucovered in the sections below. All of the following symptoms are common: shotha (swelling), shool (pain), Toda (prickly, knotty pain), Daha (burning feeling), Kandu (itching), and Jwara (fever). The components Shunthi, Haridra, Daruharidra, Trivrita, and Manjistha work on swelling because of their shothahara and kaphahara Characteristics. Trikatu, Madhuka, Sauvarchal lavana, and Vida lavana are among the substances that work on pain because of their vatahara and shoolaghna qualities. The components (Haridra and Daruharidra) act on itching because of their kandughna and kaphahara characteristics. The elements Trivrita, Vishalya, Madhuka, Haridra, Daruharidra, Manjistha, Shunthi, and Pippali have pittahara, dahaprashamana, and jwaraghna qualities, which aid to lessen burning feeling and fever. Additionally, several of the constituents (Vishalya, Madhuka, Daruharidra,

Manjistha, Pippali, Maricha, Saindhav lavana, and Bastmootra) contain vishahara, raktashodhaka, jantughna, and vranaropaka activities that aid to battle poisoning conditions and their consequences. This formulation's many and varied qualities and effects aid in the relief of poisoning symptoms.

### **CONCLUSION:-**

Mahaagada is a mixture of five lavanas that require trituration with goat urine and nine herbal ingredients. The formulation's constituents are readily available, and the preparation process is straightforward. The majority of medications are rasa pradhan, katu, and tikta, which are bitter and pungent and function as kapha-vatahara, or pacifiers of vata and kapha. As most medications have katuvipaka (hot potency) and Ushna veerya (hot potency), they act as fast as prativisha or an antidote. Because of the components' numerous pharmacological qualities and effects, it is beneficial for treating disorders including fever, indigestion, gastroenteritis, and other visha (poisoning) conditions in addition to snake bites and other related conditions. It can help relieve symptoms in poisoning cases because of the characteristics and effects of its constituents. To determine its precise method of action and apply the mixture as a whole in poisoning situations, more research may be beneficial.

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