

Review Article

Open Open Access

Ayurveda Descriptions of *Garavisha*, *Dooshivisha* and *Viruddhahara* their Pathological Manifestations and Management

Ankita Sunil Mukhedkar^{*,a}, Dipti Ajay Chavan^b

^a Assistant Professor, Dept of Agadtantra, MES Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Ghanekhunt- Lote, Dist-Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, India.

^bDepartment of Prasooti Tantra and Streeroga, MES Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Ghanekhunt-Lote, Tal-Khed, Dist-Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract

Visha is considered something that causes harm to all human being, the invasion of *Visha* in human body leads pathological manifestation. The *Visha* also becomes causes of death in some conditions if not treated properly. Ayurveda described various concept related to the *Visha* including *Dushi visha*, *Gara visha* and *Viruddhahara*. *Dushi visha* represents damaged and spoiled poison. The term *Dushi* itself means attenuated and denatured. These poison (*Dushi visha*) acts as latent toxin or exhibited cumulative toxicity inside the body. Similarly use of powder of insects can act as *Gara Visha*, the hazardous chemicals and incompatible diet also described as toxins in various medical texts. These all toxins lead acute or chronic illness in the body and Ayurveda mentioned several therapeutic modalities for treating pathological manifestations of *Visha*.

Keywords: Gara Visha, Dooshivisha, Toxins, Viruddhahara, Poison

Article Info: Received 29 Jan 2023; Review Completed 06 Feb 2023; Accepted 06 Feb 2023



Cite this article as:

Mukhedkar AS, Chavan DA. Ayurveda Descriptions of *Garavisha, Dooshivisha* and *Viruddhahara* their Pathological Manifestations and Management. Himalayan J H Sci [Internet]. 2023 Feb 06 [cited 2023 Feb 06]; 8(1):10-13. Available from: http://www.hjhs.co.in/index.php/hjhs/article/view/164 **DOI:** 10.22270/hjhs.v8i1.164

*Corresponding author

1. Introduction

The Agadtantra branch of Ayurveda addresses various Visha kinds, their physiological consequences, and the treatment of poisoning with Visha Chikitsa. Sthavara visha and Jangama visha are significant Agadtantra concepts that describe several sorts of poison, whereas Chatur Vimshati Upakrama covers various methods of treating poisoning. Animal poison is referred to as Jangamavisha, whereas plant and mineral poisoning is referred to as Sthavaravisha. Jangama Visha, which translates to "animal poisoning," encompasses bee or fly poisoning as well as snake poisoning and insect poisoning. Figure 1 show how Visha affects Doshas and leads pathological manifestations. (1,2)

The *Chaturvimshati* idea of poisoning management *Upakrama* aids in limiting, neutralizing, destroying, and eliminating poison from the body. Drug ingestion during *Aushadha Sewan Kal* is crucial to *Visha Chikitasa* (treatment of poisoning). Procedures for *Visha Chikitasa* include *Vamana*, *Virechana*, *Nasya*, and

Raktamokshana. For the treatment of poisoning, *Gandush Ghrita* and *Vishaghna lepa* are also mentioned.

Gara Visha

The term *Gara Visha* represents something other than *Sthavara* and *Jangama Visha*. *Gara Visha* as per *Chakrapani* explained as combination of *Savisha* and *Nirisha Dravyas*. *Gara Visha* does not cause lethal effect immediately. They can produce disease when applied externally. *Gara* as *Visha* generally administered with food including combination of substances. The *Gara Visha* can impart acute and chronic effects including *Pandu, Shoth, Unmada* and *Udara*, etc. The incidences of *Gara Visha* arise accidently not intentionally. (3)

Gara visha may be artificial; it is combination of poisonous or nonpoisonous materials which also defined as artificial poisons. Medicinal preparations, agricultural poisons, alcoholism & chemical poisoning, etc. can be put under the category of *Gara visha*. Food additives, flavor, preservatives, etc. may cause cancers, heart problems and kidney diseases, etc. if consumed for prolong period of time. Defective processing, unhygienic practices and packaging, etc. also enhances chances of

non-intentional poisoning. *Gara visha* may administer inside the body in the form of *Anna*, *Pana*, *Anulepana*, *Utsadana*, *Dantakashta*, *Parisheka*, *Kashaya*, *Anjana*, *Nasya, Vastra, Dhuma, Shayya, Abharana* and *Paaduka. Garavisha* used with of foods to intoxicate the person.



Figure 1. Pathological consequences of Visha

Dushi Visha includes poisonous materials having poor qualities; the overall effect of poisoning substances, Kaal, Desha and Rutu, etc. imparts illness. The incomplete treatment or digestion accumulates poison inside the body. Factors like, Dushta desha, Dushta Kaala, Dushta anna, Diwaswapna, Pragwata, Ajirna, Ativyayam, Ativyavaya and Krodha, etc. causes vitiation of Dushi Visha. Dushi Visha produces symptoms of Nidra, Gurutva, Jrumbha, Vishlesha, Romancha and Angamarda, etc.

Dooshi Visha is another term accepted by Ayurveda Acharyas in general senses, Dooshi Visha causes vitiation of Dhatus and Doshas. It can be described as stats of latent poison that leads accumulated toxicity. The signs and symptoms of Gara Visha includes Pandu, Krisha, Alpagni, Kaasa, Shwaasa, Jwara, Pratiloma Swapnachintaaparaayana, Deenavag Vaavu. Durvalolasa, Sophavaan, Aadhmaana. Shushkapaadakara and Kshayee, etc. The diseases associated with Dooshi Visha are Bhinnapureesha, Dushtaasrarogi, Trishnan, Murchha, Vamana, Gadgada Vaak, Vimuhyan and Dushyodara, etc.

Dooshivisha may enter by various sources including *Sthavara, Jangama* and *Kritrima Visha*, etc. *Dooshivisha* vitiates *Dhatus* and the pathological symptoms become dominate if person exposed to the rainy season, marshy land and horse gram, etc. It will remain in body for long duration due to its *Kaphaavarana* property.

- ✓ *Sthavara Visha*: Cereals, pulses, fruits and flowers, etc.
- / Jangama Visha: Eggs and meat, etc.
- ✓ *Kritrima visha*: Artificial colors, flavors, adulterants, odors and preservatives.

The early symptoms of *Dushi visha* include *Gurutwa*, *Jrumbha*, *Sandhishaithilya*, *Angmarda* and *Aharsha*, etc. while major symptoms of *Dushi visha* are *Bhinnapurish varna*, *Mukha vairasya*, *Pipasa*, *Murcha*, *Vishanna* and *Mandal-kotha*, etc. The severe complications of *Dushi* visha are Jwara, Daha, Hikka, Anaha and Shotha, etc. (4-6)

Virudhahara

Virudhahara is concept mainly related with incompatible foods which is associated with time, region and climate, etc. *Viruddhahara* may be *Kaala viruddha* depending upon time, *Deshaviruddha* means incompatibility associated with time and *Rutuviruddha* means incompatibility associated with seasonal variation.

Incompatible diet vitiates *Doshas* from their places and spread them all over the body. The incompatible diet may causes pathological manifestations such as; *Andhyata, Visarpa, Shandhya, Visphotak, Unmada, Murchha, Mada, Bhagandara, Pandu, Kushtha, Grahani, Galagraha, Jwara* and *Amlapitta,* etc. The some examples of *Virudhahara* are as follows:

- Pigeon fried in mustard oil can acts as Karma viruddha.
- Honey and *Ghrita* together can acts as *Mana viruddha*.
- Meat of Anupa animals with germinated paddy can acts as Samyoga viruddha.
- Sweet and *Saltish* tastes acts as *Rasa viruddha*.

Viruddha Ahara may leads several types of disease such as; Bhagndra, Pandu, Amavisha, Grhani roga, Santana dosha and Yakshma, etc. (7,8)

2. Chikitsa of Visha:

Gara visha ingested in body accidently and suffering person remain unaware about the effect of Gara visha. This make difficulty in treatment since symptoms arises in delayed manner. The therapeutic measures for Gara visha includes Vamana Karma, Licking of Tamra, Churna with Madhu for Hrudaya Shuddhi, administration of Swarna Bhasma it helps to pacify effects of Gara Visha. Tamra churna, Vamanakaraka and Swarana are considered as Vishaghna Dravva useful for curing Gara Visha. Sharakara Suvarnadi Leha, Suvarna makshika bhasma & Swarna Bhasma, etc. are major Ayurveda formulation recommended for Gara Visha. Pippali, Guduchi, Patola, Chitraka, Musta and Vacha, etc. are ayurveda drugs considered useful for poisoning. There are many drugs present in Agada which are considered effective in Dooshi Vishari Agada; Vilwadi Agada, Champakagad and Dashanagad, etc. (9.10)

3. Some common therapeutic measures are as follows:

- Nasya, Hridayawarana and Dhuma, etc.
- 1 Nishpeedan, Arishtabandhana, Utkartan and Chushana, etc.
- Parisheka and Vamana for ingested poisons.
- 1 Oushadha and Agada in the form of antidotes.
- 1 Squeezing, cauterization and Agnikarma, etc.
- 1 Application of alkalies and recitation of Mantras.
- Shodhana, Swedana and Virechana
- Ayurveda drugs like Kusta, Jatamamsi, Pippali, Yastimadhu, Ela and Suvarchika, etc.
- Application of *Dravya* possessing cold potency.
- Fomentation and scraping, etc.
- 1 Activated charcoal and antidotes, etc.

4. Modern perspective:

The quantity of poisonous compounds in the body is referred to as cumulative poison. Cumulative poison may imparts local, systemic, short-term, delayed, reversible, or irreversible changes within a live organism. Accidentally poisons can be swallowed, absorbed through the skin, injected, inhaled or splashed into the eyes.

Some food combination may acts as incompatible diet and induces toxicity, the examples of incompatible food combinations are as follows: (11)

- ••• Fish and Milk.
- Curd/Yogurt in night
- ٠ Fruit and Milk
- Cooking with Liquor **
- Honey and Ghee

Chronic & Acute Toxicity:

Acute toxicity appears within hours or days of an exposure, whereas chronic toxicity may appear after months or years of administration of poison.

5. Major Classification:

- 1. Inorganic poison
- 2. Organic poison
- Inorganic poison:

Nonmetallic phosphorous, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc. Arsenic, antimony, copper, mercury, zinc and lead, etc.

Organic poison:

Himalayan Journal of Health Sciences 2023; 8(1): 10-13

Vegetable: castor oil and croton oil, etc.

Animals: snake venom, insect bites and cantharides, etc.

Common poisons include:

- ✤ Berries and Seeds.
- ••• Alcohol.
- ••• Food Poisoning.
- Hazardous Chemicals. •••
- Household Products. •••
- ••• Inhalants
- ••• Smoke or environmental poisoning.

6. Conclusion

This review study draws the conclusion that the symptoms of Dushi visha and diseases brought by Viruddha ahara (incompatible food) are same. Dushi Visha is vitiated by factors such as Dushta desha. Dushta kaala, Dushta anna, Diwaswapna, Pragwata, Ajirna, Ativyayam, Ativyavaya, and Krodha, among others. Nidra, Gurutva, Jrumbha, Vishlesha, Romancha, and other symptoms are produced by Dushi Visha. Sthavara and Jangama Visha are not the only things that are meant by the phrase Gara Visha. According to Chakrapani, Gara Visha is a hybrid of Savisha and Nirisha Dravyas. Gara Visha does not immediately have a fatal consequence. When used externally, they can spread disease. *Gara* as *Visha* is typically provided along with food and/or a cocktail of medications. The Gara Visha can have both short-term and long-term effects, such as Pandu, Shoth, Unmada, and Udara. Vamana, Virechana, Nasya, and Raktamokshana are some of the Visha Chikitasa procedures. Gandush Ghrita and Vishaghna Lepa are also listed for the cure of poisoning.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to Himalavan Journal of Health Sciences who gave us the opportunity to publish the article.

Financial Disclosure statement: The author received no specific funding for this work.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article.

References

- 1 Sushruta, S.S. and Commentry, A.T.S.H. Kaviraj Ambika Dutta Shastri. Chikitsa Sthana Dvivranayee Adhyaya- 1/9. Edition-11. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan; 1997.p.5.
- Sartha Vagbhat, by Dr Ganesg Krushna Garde, chapter no 2. 35/ verse no 37. Reprint 2006. Pune: Anmol Prakashan Uttarsthana; 2006.p.460
- Acharya JT. Susruta Samhita of susruta with 3. Nibandhasangraha Commentary of Sri dalhanacharya and Nyayachandrika Panjika of sri Gayadasacharya Reprint. Varanasi: Chaukambha Sanskrit sansthan. 2010.p.560.
- Kaviraj Ambika Dutta Shashtri. Sushrut Samhita 4. Kalpasthan, 2/30. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan; 2013.p.31-33.

- 5. Bramhanand Tripathi, Ashatang Hruday, Published by Chaukhamba Sanskrut Pratishthan, Sutrasthan, 7/29.p. 45.
- Acharya Sharma Priyavat, Charak Samhita. Sutrasthan. 26/102. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Sanskit Pratishthan; 2002.p.103.
- 7. Bramhanand Tripathi, Ashatang Hrudaya, Published by Chaukhamba Sanskrut Pratishthan, sutrasthan.p.7/29.
- Sartha Vagbhat, by Dr Ganesg Krushna Garde, Anmol Prakashan Pune, Reprint 2006. Uttarsthana, chapter no 35/ verse no34.p.459.
- 9. Sushrut Samhita of MaharshiSushruta edited with Ayurved Tattva Sandipika by Kaviraj Abikadutta Shastri Forwarded by Dr. Pranajivana Manekchanda Mehta Part I Chaukhaba Sanskrit sansthan. Fourteenth edition 2003. Kalpasthan chapter no 2/ verse no 50-52; 2003.p. 26.
- Ambikadatta Shastri, Shushurut Samhita, Kalpasthan 2/24-25. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Pratisthan; 2007.p.25.
- 11. Modern Medical Toxicology, VV Pillay, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd. 16th edition; 2011.p.517.