Damshaja Shula: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda has mentioned the bite of Sarpa(snakes), Keeta(incects), Luta(spider), Vrischika(scorpion), Mooshaka(rat), etc., the Jangama Visha (animate poisons), their characteristic symptoms and its management, in a very special branch of Ayurveda termed as Agada tantra. Ayurveda Acharyas have given special attention to Jangama Visha(animate poisons) and are described in the classics as a special entity. Damsha(bite) is the most common in animal poisons. The most common and early symptom is pain. In the management of all types of jangama visha damsha traditional and regional knowledge are available. Administration of anti- venom and sthavaravish(plant poison) are used as an antidote for all jangama visha damsha. Ayurveda has explained numerous medicinal plants in the management of jangama visha damsha. Pain management plays a major role in management of animal poisoning. Most of the Ayurveda formulations used in management of bite have multiple actions rather than on single symptom like pain.

Keywords: Pain, Sarpa, Keeta, Loota, damsha, Chikitsa

INTRODUCTION

Damsha (Fang or teeth bite) is the most common among jangamavishaadhisthana (animal poison base).The most common and early symptom of damsha is pain.

Pain due to damsha may be due to tissue injury causing the release of inflammatory mediators like bradykinin, serotonin, prostaglandins, cytokines, potassium, substance P and H+ responsible for pain. Or, chemical contents of the poison or venom which may decrease the threshold of pain in body by contributing to increase in the amount of inflammatory mediators around the site. Ex: serotonin in scorpion venom and serotonin and kinin in wasp/hornets venom1.

Pain management plays a major role in management of animal poisoning. Most of the Ayurveda formulations used in management of bites have multiple actions rather than on single symptom like pain. 46 classical texts were reviewed and 375 formulations containing arka were found. 25 formulations were indicated for visha management, mostly as lepa (application). 22 references were found for vatavyadhi, mostly as oil and svedana (sudation). 13 formulations were found to be mentioned for wound management that is mostly used as kwatha (decoction).

Bites2

All the Jangamavishas(animate poisons) are responsible for damsha(bite). Mainly, the Bhousamasarpadamshtra visha, Marjara(cat), Shwana(dog), Nara(human), Manduka(frog), Keeta(incects),etc. these are the damshtra(bite)and nakhavishas(nail poisoning). Lootavisha (spider) are the lalasrava(salivation), purisha(stool), damsha(bite), nakha(nail), shukraVishas. Makshika(honey bee). Kanabh(wasp), and Jalouka(leech) are the mukhasandamsha vishas.

Snake Bites:

Types of damshra: According to Vaghbhatta3 there are five types namely Tundahata, Vyalida, Vyalpta, Damsha Nipida and Dashtaka.
Acharya Sushruta has mentioned three types as Sarpita, Raditaand Nirvisha/ Sarpangabhihita

Sarpa Damsha samanya Lakshana

Bites of snake having poison are accompanied with swelling, prickling pain, itching and burning sensation.

**Cobra**

In cobra bite there is manifestation of Vataprakopa (aggravation of vata), krishnata (blackish discoloration), symptoms start within six to eight minutes, small reddish wheal at the site of bite, radiating and burning pain with tenderness. Pain will be in ascending order with numbness and fast spreading.

In viper bite there is manifestation of Pitta prakopa, pain and oozing with burning sensation, local necrosis and gangrene, serous and serangious blisters, petchial haemorrhage, abdominal colic.

In rajimanta damsha (krails) there is no swelling or burning sensation, mild pain or no pain at all. Headaches, heaviness in the body, abdominal pain, dysarthria, dysphasia, chest pain and kaphaprapokaa is present.

In Sea snakes, there is very little or no local symptom and is painless.

Pain management through Ayurveda:

Arka Patrasvedana (except in viper bite), and irrigation of the afflicted part with ghee and rock salt helps in relieving the pain.

**In Cobra bite**

Mahakalyanakaghrita 15 ml, 10ml Madhu, Bilvadi Gulkachhurna is given at the earliest. Jeevaraksha Gulkavith Dugdha. After 3-6 vomiting, if symptoms persist, patient has to be referred to a higher centre. Nasya with bhiringraj aswarasa mixed with Bilwadi to check paralysis, diplopia and slurring speech. Patoladigakwatha with Bilwadiare given and repeated after 12 hrs. Trivritleheias advised to relieve constipation. ArkaPatra (Calotropis gigantea) and iishwari (Aristolachia indica) paste is smeared.

Necrotic ulcers are treated with irrigation of decoction prepared with Kaaraksharamula (strychnosnumonica), Vata (Ficusbenagelensis), Ashwatha (Ficusreligiosa), Plaksha Tvak (Ficusviresens). Nasal drops prepared with Dronapushpa (Leucasephalotes), Tulasi (Ocimumtenuiflorum), Marichaas nasal drops. Exceeding 4 drops avoided to prevent pulmonary oedema.

**In viper bite**

Patoladigakwatha (patola, kathurohini, chandana, madhusrava, guduchi, pata) with bilwadichohora, Malatiswarasa (Agnosmahneyi) with honey relieves hemoptysis, Nimba (Azadirachta indica) leaves for hematemesis, Tarunbhashagarragulika with coconut milk to check hematuria, pippali and ela in coconut milk to check dysuriaand constipation. Shigrupunaravadi lepa is applied to relieve oedema. Paste of the root of neeli (Indigofera tinctoria) orkaranja (Milletta pinnata) in warm water smeared over site, relieves the symptoms.

**In Krait bite**

Patoladigakwatha with bilvadigukta, root of aparajita (Clitoriaternata) mixed with water, neeli (Indigoferatinctoria), shunti (Zingiber officinale), pippali (Piper longum)and maricha(Piper nigrum) mixed in warm water given orally. For relieving headache the paste of ishwari, vachaand hinguare made into paste and smeared over the head.

Yogas12 - Jeevaraksha Gutika, Bilvadi Gutika, Visha bilvadi Gutika.

- Jeevaraksha gutika-vanga (tin), parada (mercury), haratala (yellow orpiment), manashala (realgar), hingula (cinnabar), tunkana (horas), tuttha (blue vitriale), saphprakopa, rhiing (Ferula asafoetidaa), sandhava (rock salt), kattuchanaka, balabaleeja (Minusopeseleni), vacha (Acorus calamus), trikatu, ishwari (Aristolachia indica), sariva (Hemidesmus nindicus), arka (Calotrops gigantea).

- Uses - kandugna property, dahagnya, shoologa property, sathogna etc

- Bilvadi Gutika14 Bilwamoola (Aeglemarmelos), tulasi puspa (Ocimumtenuiflorum), karanja fruit (Millettpinnata), tagara (TabernaemontanaDivaricata), devadaru (Cedrusdeodara), triphala, trikatu, haridra (Curcuma longa), daru haridra (Berberis aristata)

- Uses - Sarpam sqluha(snake bites), Loota visha (spider poison), Unduru visha (rat poison), Vrischikavisha (scorpion poison), Visuchika (cholera), Ajeerna (indiges-tion), Gara visha (combination of poisons), Jwara (raise of temperature), Bhoota bhada (infectious conditions).External application indications for External - Sarpa, Looa, Undu-ru, Vrischika

- Visha Bilvadi Gutika15 Bilwamoola (Aeglemarmelos), tulasi puspa (Ocimumtenuiflorum), karanja fruit (Millettpinnata), tagara (TabernaemontanaDivaricata), devadaru (Cedrusdeodara), triphala, trikatu, haridra (Curcuma longa), daru haridra (Berberis aristata), ishwari (Aristolachia indica), neelini (Indigoferatinctoria) and pata (Lawsonia inermis).

- Uses - All the drugs in this yoga are krimighna and vishaghna. And their pharmacological actions revealed as antimicrobial, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, cardio protective, antiseptic, antifungal, antidiarrheal and anti protozoal

**Scorpion Sting**16

Scorpions are eight legged arthropods, having two poison glands at the end part of tail. The venom contains toxalbumen having hemolytic and neurotoxic effect, Phospholipase, hyaluronidase, acetyl cholinesterase and serotonin. It causes local swelling and severe radiating pain.

Management through Ayurveda:

Dashangaguli with warm water for internal administration is mentioned. Externally, Arkapatra svedana, Dhoopana with feather of peacock and cock with saindhava (rock salt) and tilakalka put. Lepa of karanja(Milletta pinnata) and hingu (Ferula asafoetida)help to relieve pain.

For chronic case17

Patoladigana, Parantyadigana(udumbara, ashwathaa, vata, pathaparanthi, chandana, brahmi, durva, vadh, trikatu, jatamansi, ashwagandha, etc.). Sigrupunarvadilepa (sigru, punarnava, chandana, pata, eshwari, etc.)
Loota Visha (Spider Venom)

Its poisoning may occur directly or indirectly, various parts of spider capable of causing poisoning- Shvasa, Damstra, Pureesha, Mootra, Shukra, Laala, Nakha, Arthava. Out of these bite is more poisonous. Indirectly poisoning occurs through the cloths containing poison and contact of discharge of lesion of luthavisha. The venom contains hyaluronidase, ribonuclease, alkaline phosphatase, lipase, sphingomyelinase. Sphingomyelinase is mostly responsible for tissue destruction.

Management of Spider poison

Chedana, Daalakarma, Lepana, Sela-dhara (kshereervrikshitavakkathwa), Raktamokshna

For lepa- Haridra (Curcuma longa), tulasi (Ocimum sanctum), saidhava (rock salt), madhu (honey), hingu (Ferula asafoetida) and betel leaf

Formulations – Neeltilusiyadikwatha, Padnakaagada, Champakaagada, Lodhraadiagada

Keeta Damsha

Fever (Vvara), bodyache (Angamarda), horripilation, disconforts, vomiting, thirst, burning sensation, fainting, rigors, dyspnoea, appearance colored round patches, dadru, kamika, visarpa, kitibha, these are complications produced by their bites.

Cenitpede

Parusha, Krishna, citra, kapila, ptikta, rakta, shveta, agniprabhia, these are the eight varieties of shatatpadi, the bite of these causes swelling and pain.

Wasp

Visarpa, shvayathu, shula, jvara, chardi, these are symptoms are seen in wasp bite.

Bee Sting

Makshika are mainly sixtytypes, kaantaarka, Krishna, pingala, madhulika, kaashaayi, shtaalaaka. The bite of these causes itching, swelling, burning sensation, and pain will be present at the place of bite. When bee stings, it leaves behind the stinger and part of its abdomen. Locally there is pain, itching, redness and slight swelling at the site of sting.

Treatment in Ayurveda includes Svedana, utktartana, raktamochhna, lepana, sela and virechana if need be. The formulation beneficial is Dashaangaagada

Alarka Visha Damsha

The premonitory stage, there is pain and discomfort at site of bite, headache, anxiety, muscular spasm, hydrophobia-involuntary painful contractions of diaphragm, accessory respiratory, laryngeal muscles in response to swallowing fluids.

Alarka Visha Chikitsa

Bite should be burnt by hot Ghrita and covered with warm paste of agada, Purana Ghrita should be made to drink, Kwatha of neelimool (Indigofera tinctoria), and karanjamoolaa (Millettia pinnata) administered for 14-21 days. Externally, the paste of the root and bark of ankola (Alangium salvifolium) with rice wash is applied. Wound care with triple wash, sedation for anxiety, respiratory support and hydration.

Moosika Visha

Rat bite may cause large and triangular wound with bleeding. Pain will be trivial in rat bite. Pain may be more if the wound is large but there will not be any additional pain due to the wound. Area of wound may swell and suppurate with fever.

Treatment

Immediately after rat bite the site should be burnt with soft of an arrow or a mirror. If not there will be either severe pain or formation of circular rings. Burnt area should be scraped and shrinya, rajani, vakra, kamikuma and amravalli paste should be applied.

DISCUSSION

Different jangamavishas have various adhitihana. However, almost all the animal may cause bites which may be poisonous or non-poisonous. Pain due to damsha may be due to tissue injury causing the release of inflammatory mediators like Bradykinin, serotonin, prostaglandins, cytokines, Potassium, substance P and H+ responsible for pain. Or, chemical contents of the poison/venom which may decrease the threshold of pain in body by contributing to increase in the amount of inflammatory mediators around the site.

In snake bite, larger the tissue damage, more severe is the pain. Hence, the classification of damstra as tundahat, vyalidh, vyalipata, damtanipida, damshista is based on the severity of tissue damage and symptoms.

Most of the chemical constituents of the snake venom play role in tissue destruction but directly causing pain. Hence more the venom injected more tissue damage and more pain.

Different types of Sarpa, Keeta, Loota, etc. have different types of dosha predominance, drugs combinations are made accordingly. Drugs which are having the vishaghna karma along with shola prashamana are used in the management of damshajashwa. Most of the drugs have madhura, katu and kashaya rasa which are generally known as shoolaghna and vishaghna.

Most of the Ayurveda formulations used in management of bites have multiple actions rather than on single symptoms like pain. 46 classical texts were reviewed and 375 formulations containing arka were found.24 Formulations was indicated for visha management, mostly as lepa. 22 references for vatavyadh, mostly as oil and svedana are said. 13 formulations for wound management, mostly used as kwatha are mentioned.

CONCLUSION

Pain may be present in both poisonous and non-poisonous bite, however more in the earlier. Tissue damage is the main cause of local pain, venom may cause visceral and abdominal pain also. Various formulations for the management of pain are described both for local application as well as internal administration. Arka is the most commonly used drug in damshaja shola in the form of svedana, taila, kwatha. Dasangaagada can be considered as formulation of choice in damshaja shola.

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