

A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON PAARANTHYADI TAILA

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ABSTRACT

Sarpavisha chikitsa (snake bite treatment) is extensively practiced in Kerala by using different *Vishahara yogas* (antitoxic formulations) and "^[1]*Paaranthyadi taila*" is one among them which is predominantly used in the treatment of *Mandali vrana chikitsa* (Non healing wound due to viper bite). External application of *Paaranthyadi taila* is reliable and very effective in the management of *Mandali damsa janya vrana* (non-healing snake bite wounds) and can also be used in other different wounds. This article is based on textual reviews and clinical experiences. Descriptions related to *Paaranthyadi taila* are collected from *Prayoga Samucchayam*. Here an attempt is made to carry out the conceptual study of *Paaranthyadi taila*.

KEYWORDS: *Paaaranthyadi taila*, *Mandali damsa vrana*, *sarpa visha chikitsa*, *Prayoga samucchayam*. *Viper bite*.

INTRODUCTION

Agada tantra is the branch that invariably demands practical training more than any other branches of *Ayurveda* that it has to deal with fatal cases and emergency management. *Agada yogas* are those formulations which counteract the prejudicious actions of *Visha* over the human body. Treating poisonous wounds requires more potent medicaments which owns faster actions. *Visha granthas* like *Prayoga samucchayam* arrays the wide spectrum of utility of formulations like *Paaranthyadi taila*.

Paaranthyaadi taila is mentioned in the text book named *Prayoga samucchayam* written by Sri *Kocchunni thampuran* from the Cochin dynasty who himself was a reputed toxicologist.

In the context of *mandali Visha chikitsa trutheeya paricchedam*, he explains the applicability of this yoga not only limited to *Vishajanya vrana* (wound due to poisonous bite) but also in cases of *Dushta vrana* (Chronic wound), *Naadi vrana* (sinus) and *Prameha pidakas* (Diabetic carbuncles) etc.

Signs and symptoms which can be seen in *Mandali damsa* (viper snake bite) are yellowish discoloration of the skin, burning sensation, seeing all objects as yellow in colour, burning type of pain, swelling in the bite site, patient wants to take cold things, excessive thirst, intoxicated, fainting, local temperature and fever, muscles become flaccid, bleeding from all the natural openings of the body especially through skin, bite part becomes gangrenous.^[2]

According to *Achaarya Susrutha*, any destruction of skin, mucous membrane generally characterized by pain leading to discoloration of skin and formation of scar which never disappear even after complete healing is known as *vrana*^[3] and the wound is defined as discontinuity of the skin. *Shashti upakrama* (sixty treatment modalities) in *Sushruta samhitha* explains the utility of different types of *taila* (oil) for the purpose of *Ropana* (wound healing). But before *Ropana karma* (wound healing), the *Vrana* (wound) should be purified by *Prakshalana* with *Kashaya* (herbal decoction), *Varti parayoga*, *Utkaarika*, *Rasakriya* etc.

About preparation of *Paaranthyadi taila*

Paaranthyadi taila is mentioned in *Prayoga samucchaya trutheeya parichhedam* in the context of *Mandali visha chikitsa* (Viper snake bite treatment). It is being used in *Mandali damsa Vrana* for the purpose of *Shodhana* (purification) and *Ropana* (healing).

Ingredients and Method of preparation

1 *pala* (48 gms of each) of *Kashaya dravyas* (drugs for making decoction, (Table no: 1) should be taken, then water should be added in the quantity of 6 *prasta* (approx: 4.6ltr) and *Kashaya* (decoction) is prepared by using normal procedure i.e.; reduction by 1/4th.

Table no 1: Shows the drugs for making *kashaya* (decoction).

Sl no	<i>Kashaya dravyas</i>	Botanical name	Family name
1	<i>Paranthi moola</i>	Root of <i>Ixora coccinea</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>
2	<i>Sapthachakra</i>	<i>Salacia reticulate</i>	<i>Celastraceae</i>
3	<i>Udumbara twak</i>	<i>Ficus recemosa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>
4	<i>Plaksha twak</i>	<i>Ficus lacor</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>
5	<i>Nygrodha twak</i>	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>

Then after following ingredients were added one by one: *1 prastha* (approximately: 768 ml) quantity of each of *Puraana nalikerajya* (coconut oil), *Jambeera swarasa* (leaf juice of *Citrous limon*), *Jaathi patra swarasa* (leaf juice of *Jasminum grandiflorum*), *Durva swarasa* (leaf juice of *Cynodon dactylon*) as half of the quantity ($1/2$ *prasta*- 384 ml) of *Kera taila* (coconut oil).

Patra swarasas (extracted leaf juice) of the following drugs (Table no: 2) should be added in total quantity of 2 *prastha* (aprox. 1.5ltr).

Table no: 2 showing drugs for *Patra Swarasa* (extracted leaf juice).

Sl no	Drug name	Botanical name	Family
1	<i>Sphotika</i>	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Apocynaceae
2	<i>Brahmi</i>	<i>Becopa monniri</i>	Plantaginaceae
3	<i>Sushavi</i>	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>	Combretaceae
4	<i>Parpata</i>	<i>Fumaria indica</i>	Papaaraceae
5	<i>Palaasha</i>	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Fabaceae
6	<i>Shikhari</i>	<i>Achyranthes apera</i>	Amaranthaceae
7	<i>Alaabu</i>	<i>Langernia siceraria</i>	Cucurbitaceae
8	<i>Haridra</i>	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingibaraeae

For Kalka (herbal paste) preparation (shown in the Table no: 3) the following drugs should be taken in the quantity of 400 mg each. *Taila paka* should be done until the *Samyak paaka lakshana*. *Tuttha* (Copper sulphate), *Krishna* (opium), *Karpooa* (Camphor) taken in the quantity of *Gunja pramana*, *Aksha beeja* (*Terminalia bellarica*) - 4 gms were used for *Paatra paka*.

Table no: 3 showing drugs for Kalka (herbal paste) preparation.

Sl no	Drug name	Botanical name	Family
1	<i>Ashwagandha</i>	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae
2	<i>Paata</i>	<i>Cyclea peltata</i>	Menispermaceae
3	<i>Haridra</i>	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingibaraceae
4	<i>Daaruharidra</i>	<i>Berberis aristata</i>	Zingibaraceae
5	<i>Chandana</i>	<i>Santalum album</i>	Sanatlaceae
6	<i>Eshwaramooli</i>	<i>Aristolochia indica</i>	Aristalochiaceae
7	<i>Shunti</i>	<i>Zingiber officianalum</i>	Zingibaraceae
8	<i>Maricha</i>	<i>Piper nigrum</i>	Piperaceae
9	<i>Pippali</i>	<i>Piper longum</i>	Piperaceae
10	<i>Katukarohini</i>	<i>Picrorhiza kurroa</i>	Plantaginaceae
11	<i>Aragwadha</i>	<i>Casia fistula</i>	Fabaceae
12	<i>Yashtimadhu</i>	<i>Glycirrhiza glabra</i>	Fabaceae
13	<i>Jataamamsi</i>	<i>Nardostachys jatamamsi</i>	Caprifoliaceae
14	<i>Udumbara</i>	<i>Ficus glomerata</i>	Moraceae

15	<i>Plaksha</i>	<i>Ficus lacor</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>
16	<i>Paarisha</i>	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>
17	<i>Ashwatha</i>	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>
18	<i>Nagavalli swarasa</i>	<i>Piper betle</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>

DISCUSSION

Snake bite is an important preventable health hazard in the world. Viperine bites are common in areas of south-India and they present with hemotoxicity, in forms of various degrees of coagulation dysfunction following systemic envenomation.^[4] Snake bite remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality, particularly in the rural occupational sector. In India on an average, about 80,000 snake bites are reported every year.^[5] Development of non-healing ulcers following a snake bite is very common in victims who survive the bite. The severity of symptoms depends on the potency of venom. Swelling of the bitten part and spreading cellulitis are the most common manifestations. In the event of recovery, surviving patients may develop necrosis of the skin, muscles, tendons, and even bone tissues. Various secondary infections leading to suppuration and gangrene may necessitate an amputation⁶ or fasciotomy in the allopathic practice. Surgical repair of the wound may lead to complications like contractures. Ayurvedic interventions in these cases have given good results which reveal the true essence and efficacy of the science.

Probable mode of action of Paaranthyadi taila

Wound healing is an integral part of normal growth of tissue which includes regeneration of injured tissue by the same parenchymal cell and replacement of connective tissue. This wound healing mechanism can be triggered by using some magical remedies practiced by Traditional healers of Kerala. *Paaranthyadi taila* is one such a formulation which can be used in non-healing wounds due to snake bite. According to *Sushruta Acharya*, *Mandali Visha* (Viper venom) which mainly vitiates the *Pitha dosha*, is having *Ushna* (hot in potency), *teeksna* (sharp) properties and it leads to *Raktha dushti* (vitiates blood). *Rakta dushti* (vitiation of blood) mainly affects the *Ropana procees* (wound healing process) and leads to delayed wound healing in the viperine bite. When we assess the properties of the ingredients, it is clear that most of the drugs in this yoga are mainly attributed to *Vrana hara* (wound healing property), *Vishahara* (anti toxic), *Pithahara* (which subsides *pitha dosha*), and *Sheetha* (cold in potency) in property and they can trigger the *Ropana* procees by counteracting the *Visha* and by subsiding the *pitha dosha*. *Paaranthyadi taila* has shown very effective result in *Mandali damsa Vrana* may be due to *Samyoga janya prabhava* (effective

action due to their combination) of the drugs. Many of the *Visha Vaidya*'s in Kerala suggest this formulation as an *Agroushadhi* (best remedy) for *Manadli damsa vrana* and also it has wide spectrum of utility in the field of *Vrana chikitsa*.

CONCLUSION

External application of *Paaranthyadi taila* is reliable and very effective in the management of *Mandali damsa janya vrana* (non-healing snake bite ulcers). In this present era, *Keraleeya Vishahara yogas* are least explored in field of *Ayurveda* and it may be due to lack of availability of drugs and expertized knowledge in the same field. So further researches on this yoga may show unseen effects in the management of *Vrana*.

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