

ROLE OF ROGI-ROGA PARIKSHA IN SNAKE BITE CASES – AN AYURVEDIC S MODERN CORRELATION

^{1*}Dr. Swati Santosh Vikhe, ²Dr. Kacharu Dadarao Solanke

^{1*} Assistant Professor Roga Nidan Evam Vikriti Vigyan Department Pravara Rural Ayurved
College. PIMS, (DU), Loni.

² Associate Professor Department of Agadtantra Avum Vidhivaidyaka Pravara Rural Ayurved
College. PIMS, (DU), Loni.

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***Corresponding Author**

Dr. Swati Santosh Vikhe

Assistant Professor Roga
Nidan Evam Vikriti Vigyan
Department Pravara Rural
Ayurved College. PIMS,
(DU), Loni.

ABSTRACT

Snake bite is a life-threatening medical emergency in tropical countries like India. Ayurveda describes snake bite (sarpa damśa) under Jangama Visha in Agadtantra, and emphasizes the importance of Rogi-Roga Pariksha for diagnosis and prognosis. Modern medicine uses clinical examination and diagnostic investigations for identification and management of snake bite. This article presents a comparative study of Ayurvedic diagnostic principles with modern clinical parameters to explore the significance of Rogi-Roga Pariksha in snake bite cases.

KEYWORDS: Snake bite, Roganidana, Rogi-Roga Pariksha, Ayurveda, Toxicology, Agadtantra.

INTRODUCTION

Snake bite is a major public health problem in rural India, contributing to significant morbidity and mortality.

WHO has declared snake bite as a “neglected tropical disease.”

Ayurveda (Agadtantra) describes signs, symptoms, and prognosis of snake bites.

Rogi-Roga Pariksha (examination of patient and disease) is a key diagnostic tool in Ayurveda.

Objective: To correlate Ayurvedic diagnostic methods with modern medical approaches in snake bite.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To study the role of Rogi-Roga Pariksha in snake bite cases as per Ayurveda.
2. To correlate Ayurvedic diagnostic principles with modern clinical findings.
3. To evaluate the prognostic importance of Ayurvedic examination in snake bite management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Type of study: Review and comparative study.

Ayurvedic sources: Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hridaya, Kashyapa Samhita, Agadtantra texts.

Modern sources: WHO guidelines, textbooks of toxicology, clinical medicine, and emergency care.

Methodology: Comparative analysis of Rogi-Roga Pariksha parameters with modern clinical examination (vital signs, neurological features, hematological findings, local tissue damage).

OBSERVATIONS

Ayurvedic Rogi-Roga Pariksha in Snake Bite Dashavidha Pariksha – Prakriti, Vikriti, Sara, Samhanana, Satmya, Satva, Ahara-shakti, Vyayama-shakti, Vaya, Bala.

Ashtasthana Pariksha – Nadi, Mutra, Mala, Jihva, Shabda, Sparsha, Drik, Akriti.

Visha Lakshanas (Sarpa Damsa) – Daha, Shotha, Ruja, Chheda, Moha, Tamah pravesha, Chardi, Jwara, Marmopaghata.

Prognosis (Arishta Lakshanas) – Collapse, loss of consciousness, frothing, inability to speak, cyanosis.

Modern Diagnostic Approach

Local signs: Fang marks, swelling, cellulitis, necrosis.

Systemic signs: Neurotoxicity (ptosis, paralysis, respiratory failure), hematotoxicity (bleeding, hematuria, DIC), myotoxicity.

Investigations: 20-minute Whole Blood Clotting Test (WBCT), CBC, coagulation profile, renal function test, ECG.

Prognosis: Based on type of snake (neurotoxic vs hemotoxic), severity, time lapse, comorbidities.

DISCUSSION

Ayurvedic Rogi-Roga Pariksha provides holistic understanding of the patient's constitution, strength, and prognosis.

Nadi Pariksha findings (durbala gati, kapha-pitta predominance) may correlate with bradycardia, hypotension, or shock.

Mutra/Mala changes can be correlated with hematuria, renal failure, or GI bleeding.

Jihva/Shabda/Sparsha help in assessing neurotoxic paralysis (slurred speech, cold extremities).

Ayurvedic Arishta Lakshanas correlate with poor prognostic signs in modern medicine (respiratory paralysis, shock, altered sensorium).

Integration of Ayurvedic and modern diagnostic principles may improve clinical evaluation, especially in rural settings where modern diagnostics are delayed.

CONCLUSION

Rogi-Roga Pariksha has significant diagnostic and prognostic value in snake bite cases. Ayurvedic observations correlate well with modern clinical parameters.

Integration of Ayurveda and modern diagnostics may help in early identification, better prognosis, and comprehensive management of snake bite cases.

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