



**Sanjeevani Darshan**

**ISSN: 2584-0304**

**<http://sanjeevandidarshan.com>**



**National Journal of  
Ayurveda & Yoga**

**Year- 2025**

**Volume 3, Issue 3**

**“CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF MANDARAGAD IN LUTA VISHA CHIKITSA”****Dr. Manali Avinash Wale<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Manohar N. Khankhane<sup>2</sup>**

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**Sumatibhai Shah Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Hadapsar, Pune, India****ABSTRACT:**

Medications with anti-toxic qualities are referred to as 'Agada'. They are used against gada, i.e., discomfort, pain, or pathological disorders brought on by poison of any kind. In Ayurvedic Samhita, numerous medicines with anti-toxic properties are recorded. According to Aacharya Vagbhata, Mandaragad is mentioned in the Ashtanghrudayam Uttasthan Keetloutadivishpratishedham Adhyay. All forms of loota visha (spider bite) and keeta visha (bug bite) can benefit from this Agada. The treatment of spider venom is described in ancient writings. Thus, the current study provides insight into the therapeutic benefits of Mandaragad in lutavisha. Ayurvedic remedies such as Mandaragad could assist in treating spider bites. Additional studies are required to verify their efficacy against spider venom.

**KEY WORDS:-** Lutavisha, Mandaragad, Spider venom, Antitoxic action**Corresponding Details:****Dr. Manali Avinash Wale**

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How to cite article:

**Dr. Manali Wale, Dr. Manohar N. Khankhane**

**Conceptual Study of Mandaragad in Luta Visha Chikitsa, Sanjeevani Darshan - National Journal of Ayurveda & Yoga 2025; 3(3): 01-07 : <http://doi.org/10.55552/SDNJAY.2025.3301>**

## INTRODUCTION

Agadtantra is one of the branches of Ashtanga Ayurveda that places a strong emphasis on the description of visha (poison), as well as its classification, examination, and disorders, as well as various treatments and prevention strategies<sup>1</sup>. Agadtantra outlines different Agadas for the treatment of various forms of Jangam visha (animal poisons) and Sthavar Visha (vegetable and mineral poisons). Agadas that are elucidated in the ancient texts function against various forms of visha (toxins), like Sarpa visha, lootā visha, keeta visha, Dooshivisha, etc. They are a polyherbal combination of antitoxic drugs that act against specific poisons. Many such Agadas are mentioned in Samhitas. One such Agada is Mandaragad, which is mentioned in Ashtang Hridayam in the treatment of spider bites.

Spider bites are commonly reported from many parts of the world. Most bites are harmless, but some cause symptoms ranging from simple local irritation and dermoneurotic lesions to potential lethal neurotoxicity and intravascular haemolysis. Spider venom consists of cysteine-rich peptides, enzymes and peptides which are neurotoxins, vasculotoxins and necrolytic enzymes. Mandaragad can be used as a remedy against this poison<sup>2</sup>

## AIM & OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the antitoxic action of Mandaragad and its mechanism of action in Lutavisha chikitsa.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The process of conceptualising and summarising data is conducted using various Samhitas. Articles and contemporary texts.

Method of preparation of Mandargad – All the powdered herbs in Mandargad are mixed in equal quantity, and ghee and honey are added to it.

Spider bite and its symptoms<sup>3</sup>-

The black widow spider (neurotoxic) and brown recluse spider produce severe toxicity. Nausea, vomiting, sweating, difficulty in breathing, hypertension, restlessness, irritability, and ulcers at the bite site are symptoms of the bite. Local swelling, local painful muscle spasms and tremors, circulatory collapse, convulsions and delirium may occur.

Acharya Vagbhat has mentioned the lakshanas of lutadamsha as follows: for vataj luta – fever and joint pain; for pittaj luta – inflammation at the bite site, fever and giddiness; and for kaphaj luta – excessive sleep, fever, respiratory infections and intense itching.<sup>4</sup> Also, he says all luta are tridoshatmak, but the luta are identified on the basis of the dominance of any one

dosha.<sup>5</sup>

Mandaragad -

Mandaragad is one of the Agada yogas mentioned in Ashtanghrudayam Uttarsthan Keetloutadivishpratishedham Adhyay. This Agada formulation includes contents like Apamarg, Manashila, Hartala, Daruharidra, Dhyamaka, Gairik, Tagar, Ela, Kushtha, Marich, Yashtimadhu, Ghrit and Madhu.<sup>6</sup>

Contents-

- Apamarg<sup>7</sup> – It has the Latin name Amaranthus aspera and belongs to the family Amaranthaceae. It is classified under the Arkadi, Vamanopag and Shirovirechanopag ganas of the Acharya Sushrutokta gana.<sup>8</sup> It has Katu Vipak. [It](#) acts on Kaphaj disorders and acts as vamak, rechak, krimighna and Vishaghna.
- Daruharidra<sup>9</sup> – Daruharidra has the Latin name Berberis aristata, and it belongs to the Berberidaceae family. It comes under Lekhaniya and Kandughna Mahakashaya, described by Acharya Charak. Berberine in Daruharidra is known for its antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antihepatotoxic and antipyretic properties<sup>10</sup>.
- Dhyamaka<sup>11</sup> - Cymbopogon schoenanthus is the Latin name of Dhyamaka, and its family is Poaceae. It contains compounds like citronellol, flavonoids, and terpinoids, which act as antivirals, antibacterials, and anti-inflammatories.<sup>12</sup> It acts on various skin disorders.
- Shuddha Gairik<sup>13</sup> – Gairik is described in Uparas varga in texts. It is called Ochre [Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>](#). [It](#) is classified under Shonitsthapan Mahakashaya by Acharya Charak.<sup>14</sup> It acts as Netrya, Raktpitta, Hikka, and Vishaghna.
- Tagar<sup>15</sup> - Valeriana wallichii is its Latin name, and its family is Valerianeaceae. It acts as a vedanasthapak, vranaropak and vishaghna and diminishes vaat.
- Ela<sup>16</sup> – Ela has the Latin name Elettaria cardamomum and belongs to the Zingiberaceae family. It diminishes Vaat and Kapha and acts on diseases like udarshool, kandu, shwas, trishna, etc.
- Kushtha<sup>17</sup> – It has the Latin name Saussurea lappa and belongs to the family Asteraceae. Its main constituents are costunolide, dehydrocostus lactone and α-curcumene. It has anticancer, anti-inflammatory, anticonvulsant, hepatoprotective and immunomodulatory properties.<sup>18</sup>
- Marich<sup>19</sup> - Piper nigrum is the Latin name of Marich, and its family is Piperaceae. It acts as a krumihar, pittakar, swedajanan and vishaghna.
- Yashtimadhu<sup>20</sup> – It has the Latin name Glycyrrhiza glabra and belongs to the Fabaceae family. It contains glycyrrhizin, flavonoids, and polysaccharides as its active ingredients. They are antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and immunomodulatory in action.<sup>21</sup>
- Shuddha Hartala<sup>22</sup> – It is classified under Uparas varga in Samhitas. It is called yellow

arsenic,  $As_2S_3$ . It acts on kaphaj disorders, Raktaj diseases, Vishavikar and Kushtharog. It is Jara Mrutyunashak.

- Shuddha Manashila<sup>23</sup> – Manashila is known as realgar, i.e.,  $As_2S_2$ . It acts as a rasayan, vishaghna, kandughna, etc.
- Ghrit – Ghrit is mentioned as Rasayan, agnidipak, and sheetvirya. It enhances kanti, tej and ojas. It boosts the immune system. It is guru, snigdha and kaphakarak and eliminates visha, pitta, jwar and many such disorders.<sup>24</sup>
- Madhu – It has sheetal, laghu, ruksha, grahi, and agnidipak properties. It heals wounds, detoxifies strotas, enhances potency and is yogwahi. It is used in disorders like arsha, kaas, kapha, prameha, krimi, etc.<sup>25</sup>

**Table no. 1 :** Properties of contents of Mandaragad

Sr. No.	Name of Drug	Rasa (taste)	Guna (property)	Virya (potency)	Vipaka	Doshaghnata
1	Shuddha Manashila	Tikta, katu	Ushna, Snigdha, Guru	Ushna	Katu	Vaat Kaphaghna
2	Shuddha Haratala	Tikta, Kashaya, Katu	Ushna, Snigdha, Guru	Ushna	Katu	Vaat Kaphaghna
3	Shuddha Gairik	Madhur, kashaya	Sheet, Snigdha, Guru	Sheet	Madhur	Pitta Kaphaghna
4	Daruharidra	Tikta, Kashaya	Ushna, Laghu, Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Kapha pittaghna
5	Marich	Katu	Laghu, Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Kaphaghna
6	Apamarg	Katu, Tikta	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna, Sara	Ushna	Katu	Pitta Kaphaghna
7	Dhyamak	Tikta	Laghu, Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphaghna
8	Nat	Tikta, Katu, Kashaya	Laghu, Snigdha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphaghna
9	Ela	Katu	Laghu, Ruksha, Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Kaphaghna
10	Kushtha	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha	Sheet	Madhura	Vaat Pittaghna
11	Yashtimadhu	Madhura	Guru, Snigdha	Sheet	Madhura	Vaat Pittaghna

### Mechanism of Action –

Mandaragad acts as an Agad / antidote to lutavisha. The toxin of Lutavisha enters the bloodstream and spreads rapidly in the body due to its laghu, ruksha and vikasi gunas after vitiating Rakta Dhatu. Here, an antidote contradicting the gunas of visha might work on the toxin. Furthermore, because partial neutralisation or removal may have delayed effects on the body, the Acharyas believe that the poison must be totally eradicated. Because of a specific integration of its Dravyas, this Kalpa may act as Vishaghna.

The properties of every content of this kalpa may provide an insight about how this kalpa might work. The medicine has properties tha reduce Vata and kapha and balance all three doshas. Based on an examination of the effects of its ingredients.

When looking at the qualities of each ingredient, the medicine is mainly Tikshna. Similarly, it has Katu ras, it has Katu vipak, and its virya is Ushna when ingredients are considered together. The qualities of Mandaragad may include **katu ras**, **katu vipak** and **ushna virya** and properties that reduce Vata and Kapha.

### DISCUSSION

The venom of a spider bite is known to produce local swelling, pain, tenderness and also systemic symptoms like circulatory collapse, delirium and convulsions, etc. The contents of Mandaragad have ushna virya, and they might reduce the symptoms caused by vaat and kapha vitiation in spider bites. Contents like Apamarg, Gairik, Tagar, Marich and Hartala are proven scientifically to have Vishaghna properties. Also, other contents are described in texts in Shonitsthapan, Angmardprashaman, Daahprashaman, and Vranaropan Gana.

### CONCLUSION

According to classical Ayurvedic literature, spider bites can be successfully treated if they fall under the category of Sadhya (easily treatable). This information highlights the significant potential of Ayurvedic remedies for addressing various ailments, including scorpion bites. When Mandaragad is utilised for spider bites, it is believed to possess therapeutic properties that can promote healing. Furthermore, the method of preparation and the corresponding action plan are straightforward and practical. Compared to synthetic drugs, it may offer a safer alternative.

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**Source of Support : None Declared**

**Conflict of Interest : Nil**

