

**PARANTHYADI TAILAM IS EFFECTIVE IN DERMATOLOGICAL MANIFESTATION  
(VRANA FORMED DUE TO MANDALI SARPA DANSH) – A REVIEW****<sup>1</sup>Dr. Vaishali Gawande, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Aruna Jeswani and <sup>3</sup>Dr. Khairkar Chandan Bhimrao**<sup>1</sup>Professor and HOD, Dept. of Agadtantra evam Vidhi Vaidyaka, Bhausaheb Mulak Ayurved College and Research Hospital Butibori Nagpur.<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Dept. of Agadtantra evam Vidhi Vaidyaka, Bhausaheb Mulak Ayurved College and Research Hospital Butibori Nagpur.<sup>3</sup>Assistant professor, Dept. of Agadtantra evam Vidhi Vaidyaka, Bhausaheb Mulak Ayurved College and Research Hospital Butibori Nagpur.<sup>3</sup>PhD Scholar, Dept of Agadtantra Evam Vidhi Vaidyaka, Sumatibhai Shah Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Hadapsar, Pune.**\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Vaishali Gawande**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Ayurveda* is the science of life that deals with both cure and prevention of diseases. There are eight branches in it, one among which is *Agadtantra*. *Agadtantra* is defined as the science that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of bites of poisonous snakes, insects, spiders, mice etc and their complications. Among all poisonous cases snake bite poisoning is utmost importance as it is a condition that needs emergency management & after their complications. *Keraleeya Visha Vaidyas* play an eminent role in the treatment aspects of poisonous bite cases, they have dedicated their life and soul to the cries of dead broke and also has contributed literatures that quote different treatment modalities and formulations out of their experience like *Kriya Koumudi*, *Visha Vaidya Jyotsnika*, *Lakshanamritham*, *Prayoga Samuccayam* etc. The topic of concern *Paranthyadi tailam* is one such distinctive formulation that has been quoted in *Visha Vaidya Jyotsnika*. The formulation contains many ingredients having *kushtaghna*, *Vranaghna* & *desa vaishanya* properties and is administered as *Lepa* (external application). *Lepana* (external application) is widely practiced among folklore *Visha Vaidhyas* even, in this present era. This formulation has been used for reducing the *vrana* formed due to *mandali sarpa dansh* and all problem due to *vrana*.

**KEYWORDS:** *Agadtantra*, *keraleeya visha chikitsa*, *Paranthyadi tailam*, *Mandali Visha*.**INTRODUCTION**

*Ayurveda* is the science of life that deals with both cure and prevention of diseases.<sup>[1]</sup> There are eight branches in it, one among which is *Agada tantra*.<sup>[2]</sup> *Agada tantra* is defined as the science that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of bites of poisonous snakes, insects, spiders, mice etc and criminal administration of poison.<sup>[3]</sup> *Visha* is explained as the object which causes *Vishada* on the body both physically and mentally. *Acharyas* have divided *Visha* into two main types *Sthavara* (plant origin) and *Jangama* (animal origin).

The science of wound healing has an existing journey over the ages. From the references available in *Ayurveda* and *History*, we come across warriors being treated very effectively with then available medicines. When an individual develops an open wound nature attempts to cover the wound to prevent infection by the growth and migration of epithelial cells. This natural method is slow and explains why infections of the wound by germs or

parasites are common. Poor wound healing not only cause trauma to the patient but increase the burden of financial resources.

Wounds are treated differently from another, depending upon how they happened and how serious they are. Healing is the response of the body to injury that sets into motion a sequence of events. With the exception of bone, all tissues heal with some scarring. The object of proper care is to minimize the possibility of infection and scarring. Though it is a natural phenomenon, many factors interfere with the healing of wounds. The role of wound healing medicines is to prevent infection and to fasten the healing process.

Clinically it has been seen that in case of snake bite, after the treatment for the venom, in the later stage, the wound will not be healed without a proper line of treatment. A number of formulations have been mentioned in this stage those can counteract the underlying pathology and

aid in healing of the wound. *Paranthyadi Tailam* has been mentioned in *Visha Vaidya Jyotsnika* in the context of *mandali visha chikitsa*. It has been especially mentioned for the treatment of the wound caused by the bite of *mandali sarpa*.<sup>[4,5]</sup> It has also mentioned that not only in this, it is also a better choice of treatment for healing of any types of wounds. Hence furthermore scientific evaluations are needed to determine and understand its pharmacological actions and effect in any type of wound healing in general. Hence this review study has been undertaken to highlight in brief about its ingredients, method of preparation, wound healing activity and uses of *Paranthyadi Tailam*

#### AIM

To review study the efficacy of *Paranthyadi Tailam* in Dermatological manifestation (*Vrana* formed due to *mandali sarpa dansh*).

#### OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study the *Rasapanchak* and *karma* of ingredients of *Paranthyadi tailam*.
- 2) To study the *vrnaghna* activity of *Paranthyadi tailam* on the *vrana* formed due to *mandali sarpa dansh*.

#### MATERIALS

1. Ayurvedic Samhitas & *Keraleeyan* Ayurvedic text (*Vish Vaidya jtotsnika*)
2. Modern text
3. Online data and journals

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

Name of *yoga*: *Paranthyadi tailam*

The reference of *yoga* can be found out in chapter 6 – *Mandali Visha Chikitsa* in *Visha Vaidya Jyotsina*.<sup>6</sup> It contains almost 38 ingredients. This formulation is mainly used for the management of *vrana* caused due to snake bite, *sra vana* of *dushtaraktajala*, the problem due to *durgandha*, etc. It gives relief in *vrana* (wound), itching and skin lesions near *vrana* and nerve palsy.

The external application of this *taila* (oil) is useful in all *vrana* (wound) especially due to *mandala sarpa dansh* (viper bite).

**Table 1: Ingredients of *Paranthyadi tailam*.**<sup>[7,8]</sup>

Sr. No.	Drug (Ayurvedic Name)	Botanical name	Family	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Karma
1	Paranthen	<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Rubiaceae	Kashaya, Tikta	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Tridosahara
2	Malathi	<i>Jasminum grandifolium</i>	Oleaceae	Katu, Tikta	Laghu, Rooksha	Sheeta	Katu	Vishaghna Kushthaghna
3	Durva	<i>Cyanodon dactylon</i>	Poaceae	Kashaya Tikta	Laghu	Sheeta	Madhura	Kaphapittahara
4	Tankaare	<i>Physalis minima</i>		Tikta Kashay	Laghu	Sheeta	Madhura	Tridoshara
5	Brahmi	<i>Bacopa moneiri</i>	scropulaceae	Tikta Kashay	Laghu	Sheeta	Madhura	Kaphapittahara
6	Sushavi	<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>	Combritaceae	Tikta, Katu	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Kushthaghna Kamala
7	Parpataka	<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i>	Fumariaceae	Tikta	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Krimighna
8	Paribhadra	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>	Leguminaceae	Katu	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Raktapreasadana
9	Apamarga	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Katu, Tikta	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
10	Haridra	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Scitaminaceae	Tikta Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara
11	Kritavetasa	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Tikta Madhura	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Vishaghna
12	Ashwagandha	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Solanaceae	Katu Tikta Kashay	Snigdha Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Vatakaphahara
13	Tagara	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i>	Valerianaceae	Katu Tikta Kashay	Laghu Snigdha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
14	Vacha	<i>Acorus</i>	Araceae	Katu	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara

		calamus		Tikta	Tikshna			Krimighna
15	Patha	Cycleapeltata	Menispermaceae	Tikta	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Tridoshahara
16	Haridra	Curcuma longa	Scitamineae	Tikta Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara
17	Daruharidra	Berberis aristata	Berberidaceae	Tikta Kashaya	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
18	Chandana	Santalum album	Santalaceae	Tikta Madhura	Laghu Rooksha	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphapittahara
19	Ishwarimoola	Aristolochia indica	Aristolochiaceae	Tikta Katu Kashay	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
20	Haritaki	Terminalia chebula	Combretaceae	Pancha rasa except Lavan	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Madhura	Tridoshahara
21	Bibhitaki	Terminalia bellerica	Combrataceae	Kashay	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphapittahara
22	Aamalaki	Embelia officianalis	Euphorbiaceae	Amlapradhan pancha rasa	Laghu Rooksha	Sheeta	Madhura	Tridoshahara
23	Katuki	Picorrhiza kurroa	Scrophalariaceae	Tikta	Rooksha Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphapittahara
24	Tivrutta	Operculina turpentum	Convovulaceae	Tikta Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara
25	Yashtimadhu	Glycyrrhiza glabra	Leguminaceae	Madhura	Laghu Snigdha	Sheeta	Madhura	Dahashamaka Keshya
26	Shunthi	Zingiber officianale	Zingiberaceae	Katu	Guru Rooksha	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphavatahara
27	Pippali	Piper longum	Piperaceae	Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphavatahara
28	Marich	Piper nigrum	Piperaceae	Katu	Laghu Rooksha	Ushna	Katu	Kaphavatahara
29	Jatamansi	Nardostachys jatamansi	Valarianaceae	Tikta Kashay	Laghu Snigdha	Sheeta	Katu	Tridoshahara
30	Ashwatha	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae	Kashay Madhura	Laghu	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahara Vranaropana Raktashodhana
31	Vata	Ficus bengalensis	Moraceae	Kashay	Guru	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphapittahara
32	Udumbara	Ficus recemosa	Moraceae	Kashay	Guru Rooksha	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahara Vranashodhana Ropana
33	Plaksha	Ficus lacor	Moraceae	Kashaya	Guru	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahara Raktavikara
34	Tamboolpatra	Piper betel	Piperaceae	Katu Tikta	Laghu Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Vatashamaka Raktaprasadana
35	Karpura	Cinnamon camphora	Lauraceae	Tikta, Katu Madhura	Laghu Rooksha	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphahara
36	Parisa	Thepesian populnea	Malvaceae	Amla, Madhura, Kashay	Snigdha	Sheeta	Katu	Kaphapittahara Vranavikara
37	Jati	Jasminium grandifolia	Oleaceae	Tikta Kashay	Laghu Snigdha	Ushna	Katu	Tridoshahara
38	Coconut	Cocos nucifera	Arecaceae	Madhura	Guru Snigdha	Sheeta	Madhura	Vatapittahara
39	Jambir	Citrus lemon	Rutaceae	Amla Madhura	Laghu Snigdha	Ushna	Amla	Vatakaphakar
40	Tuttha	Copper sulphate		Katu Kashay	Laghu Sara	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara

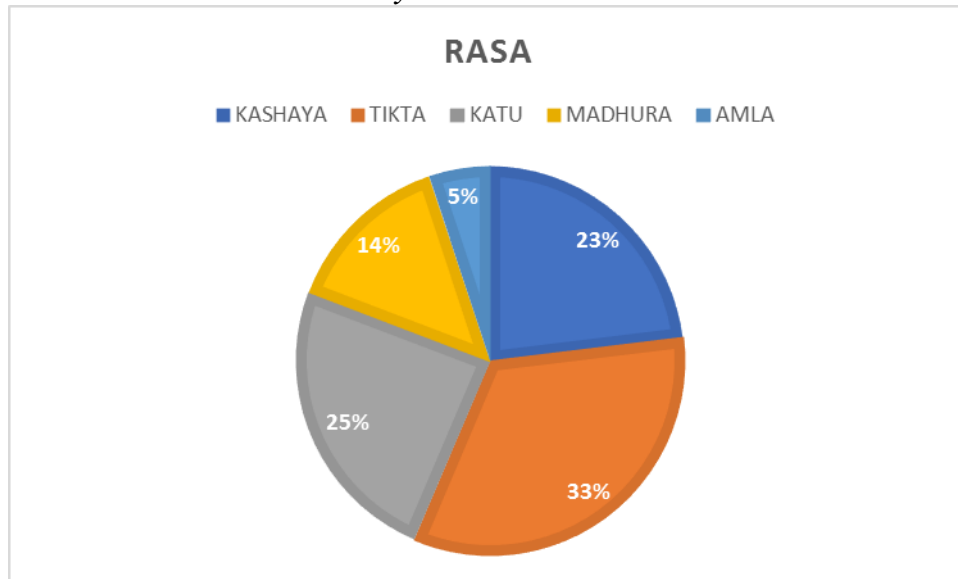
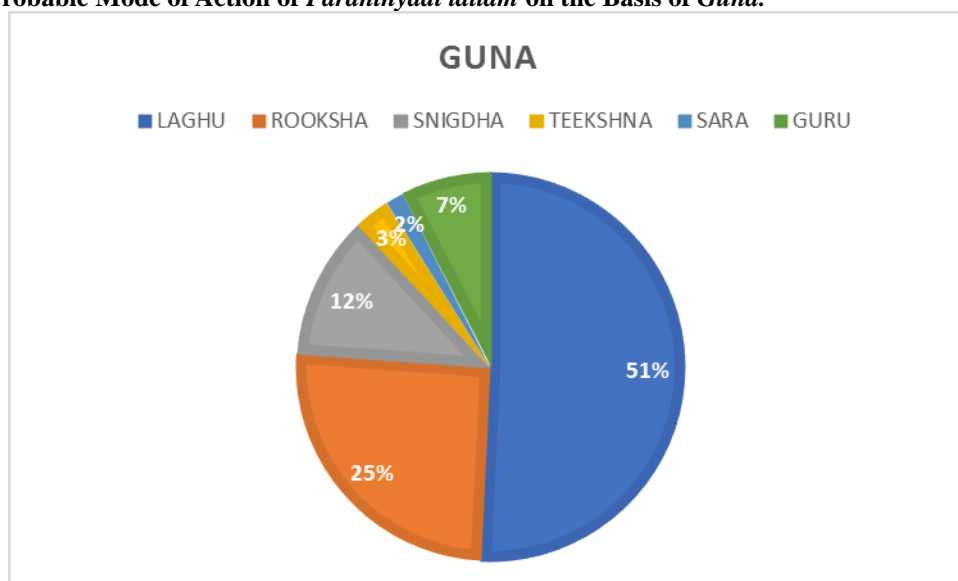
**Signs and Symptoms of Mandali Sarpa Dansh**According to Acharya Sushruta<sup>[9]</sup>

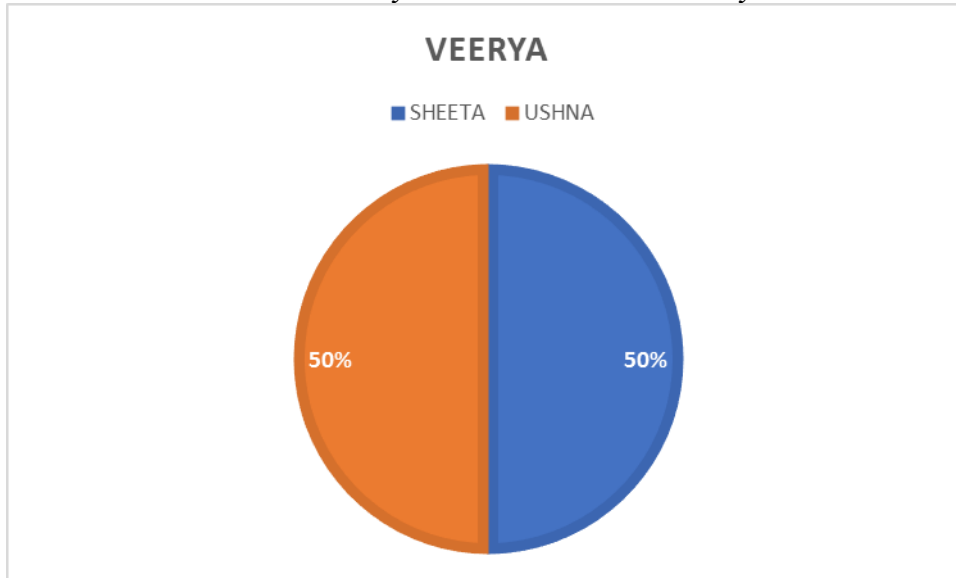
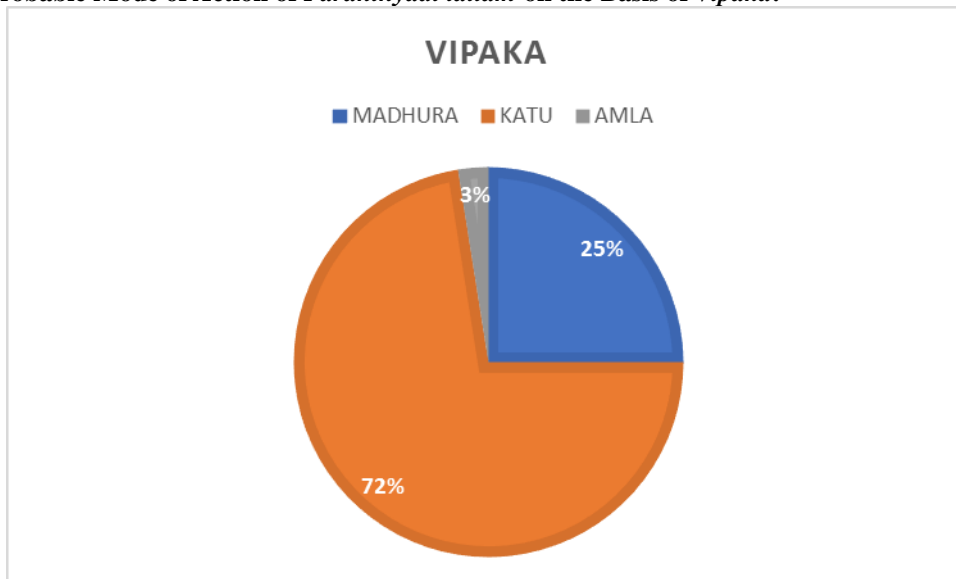
- *Pidathwa Twakadinam* – yellowish discoloration on body
- *Paridhupana* – local burning sensation
- *Daha* – burning sensation
- *Trushna* – excessive thirst
- *Mada* – intoxication
- *Moorchha* -fainting
- *Jwara* – fever
- *Kshavadhu* – swelling
- *Deshakodhu* – putrefaction of the bite site

- *Pittavedhanam* – other symptoms due to aggravation of Pitta

According to Acharya Vagbhata in *Ashthang sangraha*<sup>[10]</sup>

- *Ushna* – temperature at bite site
- *Sashosh* – dryness in bite site
- *Pitatwa* – yellowish discoloration
- *Kshrama* – fatigue
- *Bhrama* – giddiness
- *Dhumaka* – feeling of smoke coming up from the stomach

**OBSERVATION****Diagram 1: Probable Mode of Action of Paranthyadi tailam on the Basis of Rasa.****Diagram 2: Probable Mode of Action of Paranthyadi tailam on the Basis of Guna.**

**Diagram 3: Probable Mode of Action of *Paranthyadi tailam* on the Basis of *veerya*.****Diagram 4: Probable Mode of Action of *Paranthyadi tailam* on the Basis of *Vipaka*.****DISCUSSION**

The qualities of the ingredients in this formulation are

- 14% of drugs is *Madhura rasa* and 33% *tikta rasa* which helps in pacifying aggravated *Pitta Dosha* which is found in *Mandali Visha*.
- 23% of the drugs constitute *kashaya rasa* which is acting upon *kapha dosha* as well as *pitta dosha*.
- 51% of drugs have *Laghu Guna* which helps in easy absorption of the medicine.
- 12% of drugs have *Snigdha Guna* which helps in counteracting the *Rukshata* at the bite site.
- 25 % of drug have *Ruksha Guna* which help in the easy penetration of the drug into the skin tissues.
- 50% of drugs have *Sheeta Virya* which helps in pacifying the *Pitta Dosha*.
- 72% of drugs have *Katu Vipaka* and 25% of drugs have *Madhura vipaka*, this will help in pacifying

*vata* and *Kapha Dosha* which gets aggravated due to the prior aggravation of *Pitta Dosha*.

The combined qualities of the formulation are

- On the contest of pacifying the *Doshas* in the body, most drugs are *Kapha pitta shamaka* actions.
- Most of drugs have *Vishagna*, *Vranahara* property.
- *Kandughna* property is also seen in 60% of drugs in the *tailam*.
- *Kushtaghna* property is also seen in 65% of drugs in the *tailam*.
- *Raktaprasadhanam* and *krumighna* actions is also present in *Chandana*.
- *Vranashodhan* and *Vranaropana* property is also seen among the drugs.

A look on the properties of the drug indicates that eighteen drugs have *sheeta veerya* and twenty have

ushna veerya of the total drugs present. The drugs have hrudya, shulahara, vishaghna, shophahara, kanduhara, vranaropana, krimighna and raktaprasadana properties. Haritaki, Amalaki, Shunti and Pippali have Hrudya property where, they protect the heart from the effect of poison. Pippali, Maricha, Shunti, Amalaki, Apamarga and paribhadra have shulahara property. Haritaki, Amalaki, Shunti, Haridra, Daruharidra, Pata and Aswagandha have shophahara action. Tagara, Haridra, Daruharidra, Ishvari, Maricha, Karpura, Kritavetasa, Parpartaka and Shushavi are vishaghna in action. Devadaru, Haridra, Daruharidra, Jatamamsi and Apamarga have kandughna action. Plaksha, Palisa, Udumbara, Paranthi and Vata have vranaropana property. Jatamamsi, Apamarga, Paranthi, Malathi, Trivrut, Vacha, Kritavesta, Parpataka and Paranthi have krimighna action. Palisha, Ashwattha, Udumbara, Paribhadra, Tamboola and Tagara have raktaprasadana property. Thus, these attributes of the drug have a healing action in poisonous bites.

Compared to the properties of visha these drugs have sheeta, laghu, snigdha, etc. properties and hence will act in counteracting the ill effects caused because of visha.

Tikta rasa- Shoshana of Kapha & Kleda, Twak, Mamsa Sthirakarana property of it helps in giving strength to the healed tissue.

Vrana Shodhana by keeping the wound area clean  
Lekhana property it prevents the growth of microbes  
Krimighna property- provides the shield against infection  
Vishoshakari nature-helps in wound contraction.  
Samgrahi & Sthambhana property- prevention of oozing of blood through the wound.  
Shoshana maintains the dryness of the wound site that prevent the invasion of worms.  
Ropana karma helps in the formation of healthy granulation tissue thus facilitating the wound healing process.

## CONCLUSION

Paranthyaditaila is explained in vishavaidyajyotsnika. It is used in all types of visha. Mainly, it is indicated in mandalal sarpadamsha. It is pitta pradhana, and most of the drugs used in this preparation are sheetaveerya and possesses properties like vranaropana, vishaghna, hrudya, sulahara, etc. Hence it acts against the ill effects caused because of mandali sarpadamsa and in post snakebite ulcers.

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