



## Review on *Dooshivishari Agad* and its Indication.

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### Abstract :

*Dooshivisha*, also known as cumulative toxicity, belongs to the category of *Kritrima visha*, which refers to artificial poisons. When other forms of poison are not eliminated from the body and instead accumulate in small doses over time, they give rise to this particular type of poisoning. *Ayurveda* introduces the unique concept of *Dooshivisha*, which is considered a major contributor to numerous health issues in the modern era.

*Acharya Sushruta* pointed out that a portion of *Sthavara* (in animate), *Jangam* (animate) or *Krutrim* (artificial) poison, which due to accumulative nature is not able to come out of the body completely and accumulates in the body for a long time, destroys the body slowly is called *Dooshi Visha*.

*Ayurvedic* scholars, known as *Acharyas*, have provided various treatment principles for managing *Dooshivisha*. One recommended formulation for its treatment is called *Dooshivishari agada*, a herbo-mineral blend comprising twelve ingredients taken in equal proportions during the preparation process. Esteemed *Acharyas* such as *Sushruta*, *Vagbhata*, and *Bhavaprakasha* have elucidated this formulation in their classical texts. In addition to its efficacy against *Dooshivisha*, the *Agada* can also be employed for treating its complications, as well as various other types of poisoning and their associated signs and symptoms. The word *Gada* has two meanings- 1. Disease 2. Poison.<sup>[1]</sup> So *Agad* means anything that conquering the poison.

### INTRODUCTION

The term "*Dooshivisha*" or cumulative toxicity is derived from the combination of two words. "*Dooshi*," which means denatured, latent, or attenuated, and "*Visha*," which means Poison. Therefore, *Dooshivisha* refers to denatured or latent poison. *Acharya Sushruta* and *Vagbhata* have described *Dooshivisha* as any type of poison that originates from animate or inanimate sources, including artificial poisons, which remain in the body after partial elimination or have undergone detoxification through the use of anti-poisonous drugs. These toxins may dry up due to factors such as forest, fires and wind, but they persist in the body for an extended period of time without producing symptoms.

Any poison that is devoid of the natural ten properties of *Visha* (poison), and is incapable to produce acute symptoms of poisoning can be termed as *Dooshivisha* (cumulative toxicity). Low potency of all ten qualities is said to be responsible for delayed action. Due to the low potency of poison and *Avarana* (enveloping) action by *Kapha* (phlegm), these poisons remain in the body for a long duration without producing any fatal symptoms.<sup>ii</sup>

In the modern era, there are various poisonous materials that can accumulate in the human body through daily activities and exposure. These substances include metals, metallic compounds, radiation, pesticides, chemicals, food additives, and other pollutants. Over one billion humans have been exposed to elevated levels of toxic metals and metalloids in the environment. The sources of exposure can vary, including industrial pollution, contaminated water and soil, air pollution, occupational hazards, and certain consumer products. Metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and arsenic are examples of toxic substances that can accumulate in the body over time. These metals can enter the body through ingestion, inhalation, or dermal contact. Once inside the body, they may accumulate in various organs and tissues, leading to health issues. Pesticides and chemicals used in agriculture and industry can also pose a risk to human health. Prolonged exposure to these substances can lead to their accumulation in the body, potentially causing adverse effects on the nervous system, reproductive system, immune system, and other organs.

The classical texts of *Ayurveda* provide various treatment protocols for managing *Dooshivisha* or cumulative toxicity. One such recommended formulation is *Dooshivishari agada*, which is primarily used for the management of *Dooshivisha* as well as other poisonous conditions. This formulation has been specifically designed to address the effects of cumulative toxicity and is considered effective in detoxifying the body and treating the associated symptoms.

**KEYWORDS:** *Dooshivishari Agad*,

*Dooshivisha*,

*Agad*.

**MATERIAL & METHODS:**

The study being a literary review, the sources of information collected from-

1. Ancient Grantha (Books)- *Charaka Samhita, Sushrut Samhita, Ashtanga Hriday*, etc
2. International Scientific Journals
3. Google scholar
4. Pubmed, Lancet
5. Various reference books regarding *Dravyaguna* and *Agadtantra*.



**OBSERVATION & RESULT:****Ingredients of Dooshivishari Agad-<sup>iii</sup>**Table no. 1: Ingredients of *Dooshivishari Agad*

Sr. no.	Ayurvedic name	Latin name	Part used
1.	<i>Pippali</i> <sup>iv</sup>	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	<i>Phala (Fruit)</i>
2.	<i>Dhyamak</i>	<i>Cymbopogon martinii</i> (Roxb.) Wats.	<i>Patra (Leaves)</i>
3.	<i>Jatamansi</i>	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> DC.	<i>Mula (Root)</i>
4.	<i>Lodhra</i>	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> Roxb.	<i>Twak (Stem Bark)</i>
5.	<i>Ela</i>	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> Maton.	<i>Phala (Fruit)</i>
6.	<i>Suvarchika</i>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> Linn.	<i>Phala (Fruit)</i>
7.	<i>Kuttanatham</i>	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (Linn) Benth. ExKurze.	<i>Mulatwak (Root bark)</i>
8.	<i>Natam</i>	<i>Valeriana wallichii</i> D.C.	<i>Mula (Root)</i>
9.	<i>Kusta</i>	<i>Saussurea lappa</i> C.B. Clarke.	<i>Mula (Root)</i>
10.	<i>Raktachandana</i>	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Linn. f.	<i>Khandasara (Heartwood)</i>
11.	<i>Yastimadhu</i>	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn.	<i>Mula (Root)</i>
12.	<i>Gairik</i>	<i>Red ochre</i>	

Table no. 2- Ingredients as per other Acharyas:

Sr. No.	<i>Sushrut Samhita</i> <sup>v</sup>	<i>Bhavprakash</i> <sup>vi</sup>
1.	<i>Pippali (Piper longum Linn.)</i>	<i>Pippali (Piper longum Linn.)</i>
2.	<i>Dhyamaka (Cymbopogon martini Roxb.)</i>	<i>Dhyamaka (Cymbopogon martini Roxb.)</i>
3.	<i>Jatamansi (Nardostachys jatamansi (D.Don) DC.)</i>	<i>Jatamansi (Nardostachys jatamansi (D.Don) DC.)</i>
4.	<i>Shaavara (Lodhra) (Symplocos racemosa Roxb.)</i>	<i>Lodhra (Symplocos racemosa Roxb.)</i>
5.	<i>Paripelava (Vanyaka)(Cyperus esculentus)</i>	<i>Bruhat Ela (Amomum subulatum)</i>
6.	<i>Suvarchika (Tribulus terrestris Linn.)</i>	<i>Suvarchika (Tribulus terrestris Linn.)</i>
7.	<i>Ela (Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton.)</i>	<i>Maricha (Piper nigrum)</i>
8.	<i>Toya (Vaalaka) (Pavonia odorata Willd.)</i>	<i>Baalaka (Pavonia odorata Willd.)</i>
9.	<i>Kanaka gairika (Red ochre)</i>	<i>Sukshama Ela (Elettaria cardamomum (L.) Maton)</i>
10.	-	<i>Kanaka gairika (Red ochre)</i>

**Raspanchak (Properties) and Karma of individual Ingredients of Dooshivishari Agad:<sup>vii</sup>**

Table no. 3- Raspanchak of Individual Ingredients

S.No	Dravya(Drug)	Rasa(Taste)	Guna (Property)	Veerya (Potency)	Vipaka (Metabolic property)	Doshagnata	Karma (Action)
1.	<i>Pippali</i> <sup>viii</sup> ( <i>Piper longum</i> Linn.)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Laghu</i> (light) <i>Snigdha</i> (unctuous) <i>Tikshna</i> (sharp)	<i>Ushna</i> (Hot)	<i>Madhura</i> (Sweet)	<i>Kapha</i> <i>Vatahara</i> (alleviates <i>Vata</i> and <i>Kapha</i> )	<i>Raktashodhaka</i>
2.	<i>Dhyamaka</i> <sup>ix</sup> ( <i>Cymbopogon</i> <i>martini</i> (Roxb.)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent) <i>Tikta</i> (bitter)	<i>Laghu</i> (light) <i>Ruksha</i> (dry)	<i>Ushna</i> (hot)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Raktashodhaka</i>
3.	<i>Jatamansi</i> <sup>x</sup> ( <i>Nardostachys</i> <i>jatamansi</i> (D.Don) DC.)	<i>Tikta</i> (bitter) <i>Kashaya</i> (astringent) <i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Laghu</i> (light) <i>Snigdha</i> (unctuous)	<i>Sheeta</i> (cold)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Tridosahara</i> (alleviates all the doshas)	<i>Kushthaghna</i>
4.	<i>Lodhra</i> <sup>xi</sup> ( <i>Symplocos</i> <i>racemosa</i> )	<i>Kashaya</i> (astringent) <i>Tikta</i> (bitter)	<i>Laghu</i> (light) <i>Ruksha</i> (dry)	<i>Sheeta</i> (cold)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Kapha pittahara</i> (Alleviates <i>Kapha</i> and <i>pitta</i> )	<i>Raktashodhaka</i> & <i>kushtaghna</i>
5.	<i>Ela</i> <sup>xii</sup> ( <i>Elettaria</i> <i>cardamomum</i> ) (L.) Maton	<i>Katu</i> (pungent) <i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Laghu</i> (light) <i>Ruksha</i> (dry)	<i>Sheeta</i> (cold)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Kapha Vatahara</i> (Alleviates <i>Kapha</i> and <i>Vata</i> )	<i>Kushtagha</i> , <i>Kandughna</i>
6.	<i>Suvarchika</i> <sup>xiii</sup> ( <i>Tribulus</i> <i>terrestris</i> Linn.)	<i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Guru</i> (heavy) <i>Snigdha</i> (unctuous)	<i>Sheeta</i> (cold)	<i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Vata pittahara</i> (Alleviates <i>Vata</i> and <i>Pitta</i> )	<i>Vishaghna</i>
7.	<i>Kutannata</i> <sup>xiv</sup> ( <i>Oroxylum</i> <i>indicum</i> (L.) Kurz)	<i>Madhura</i> (sweet) <i>Tikta</i> (bitter) <i>Kashaya</i> (astringent)	<i>Laghu</i> (light) <i>Ruksha</i> (dry)	<i>Ushna</i> (hot)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Kapha Vatahara</i> (Alleviates <i>Kapha</i> and <i>Vata</i> )	<i>Raktaprasadak</i> , <i>Twakdoshar</i> , <i>Vishaghna</i>
8.	<i>Tagara</i> <sup>xv</sup> ( <i>Valeriana</i> <i>wallichii</i> DC.)	<i>Tikta</i> (bitter) <i>Katu</i> (pungent) <i>Kashaya</i> (astringent)	<i>Laghu</i> (light) <i>Snigdha</i> (Unctuous)	<i>Ushna</i> (hot)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Kapha Vatahara</i> (alleviates <i>Kapha</i> and <i>Vata</i> )	<i>Vishaghna</i> , <i>Kushtagha</i>
9.	<i>Kushta</i> <sup>xvi</sup> ( <i>Saussurea lappa</i> Clarke.)	<i>Tikta</i> (bitter) <i>Katu</i> (pungent) <i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Laghu</i> (light) <i>Ruksha</i> (dry) <i>Tikshna</i> (sharp)	<i>Ushna</i> (hot)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Kapha Vatahara</i> (alleviates <i>Vata</i> and <i>Kapha</i> )	<i>Vishaghna</i> , <i>Kandughna</i> , <i>Twagrog</i>
10.	<i>Yashtimadhu</i> <sup>xvii</sup> ( <i>Glycyrrhiza</i> <i>glabra</i> Linn.)	<i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Guru</i> (heavy) <i>Snigdha</i> (unctuous)	<i>Sheeta</i> (cold)	<i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Tridosahara</i> (Alleviates all the Doshas)	<i>Kandughna</i>
11.	<i>Chandan</i> <sup>xviii</sup> ( <i>Santalum album</i> Linn.)	<i>Tikta</i> (bitter) <i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Guru</i> (heavy) <i>Ruksha</i> (dry)	<i>Sheeta</i> (cold)	<i>Katu</i> (pungent)	<i>Kapha pittahara</i> (alleviates <i>Kapha</i> and <i>Pitta</i> )	<i>Kushtagha</i> , <i>Raktashodhak</i>
12.	<i>Gairika</i> <sup>xix</sup> ( <i>Red</i> <i>ochre</i> )	<i>Madhura</i> (sweet) <i>Kashaya</i> (astringent)	<i>Snigdha</i> (Unctuous)	<i>Sheeta</i> (Cold)	<i>Madhura</i> (sweet)	<i>Kapha pittahara</i> (alleviates <i>Pitta</i> and <i>Kapha</i> )	<i>Vishaghna</i>

**Method of Preparation:**

As per *Acharya Bhavaprakasha*, it is administered in the form of *Kashaya*.<sup>xx</sup> As a specific preparation method is not mentioned, a general preparation method can be adopted. All the above said 11 herbal ingredients are made into coarse powder by pounding in *Khalva yantra* separately. *Gairika* is made into powder form by pounding in *Khalvayantra* (pestle and mortar), it is done *Shodhana* (purification) by frying with cow's ghee in an iron vessel, till it turns to a slightly brown colour. The powders are mixed to get a homogeneous mixture. 1 part of this powder is added with 8 parts of water in a vessel and heated over *Mandagni* (mild fire) till the water is reduced to 1/4th.<sup>xxi</sup>

As per other *Acharyas*, All the herbal ingredients are made into coarse powder and 1 Mineral ingredient i.e. *Gairik* is firstly gone into process of *shodhana* and then its course powder is used. All the ingredients are mixed in same amount and then it is called as *Dooshivishari Agad churna/ vati*.

**Indication of Dooshivishari Agad:****A. Granthokta Indication****1. Dooshivishjanya vikar-**

*Charak Samhita- Shonit dushti, Kitibh, Kotha*<sup>xxii</sup>

**a. Shonit Dushti-**

*Shonit* means blood, *Dushti* means Vitiatio. According to *Charak acharya*, *Dooshi visha* when accumulate in body in larger amount, it creates *Shonit dushti* (Vitiatio of blood). *Charak Acharya* also mentioned symptoms of *Rakta Dushti* as *Raktapradoshaj vikar* in *Charak Samhita Sustrasthan 28/11-13* and *Charak samhita surtasthan 24/10*, which are as follows.

*Raktapradoshaj Vikar:*

- *Kushta*- Skin diseases and Leprosy
- *Visarpa*- Herpes
- *Pidaka*- Eruptions on skin
- *Raktapitta*- Bleeding disorders
- *Asruk dara* - Menorrhagia i.e. excessive bleeding during menstruation.
- *Gudapaka* - Suppuration or inflammation of anus or rectum
- *Medhrapaka*- Suppuration or inflammation of penis
- *Asyapaka*- Stomatitis or ulcers in mouth
- *Pleeha*- Enlargement of spleen
- *Gulma*- Abdominal tumors
- *Vidrathi*- Abscesses
- *Nilika*- Blue coloured raised eruption on the skin of face.
- *Kamala*- Jaundice
- *Vyanga*- Freckles
- *Piplu*- Port wine mark
- *Tilkalaka*- Black moles
- *Dadru*- Tinea, ringworm infestation
- *Charmadala*- Peeling of skin
- *Shwittra*- Leucoderma or Vitiligo
- *Pama*- Scabies, itching in groin
- *Koshtha*- Urticaria
- *AsruMandala*- Red coloured elevated patches on skin, red coloured wheels
- *Indralupta* - Circular Patchy balding over the scalp, alopecia
- *Vatashonita* - Gout arthritis
- *Arsha*- Piles
- *Arbuda*- tumors
- *Angamarda*- Body pains as if someone has beaten.

Nowdays we see many patients of *Raktapradoshaj Vikaras* like *Indralupta*, *Arbuda*, *kushta*, etc. So in such cases we should think *Dooshivisha* as one of the *Hetu* (Contributing factor) of that clinical condition. Because Nowdays the food we are eating is not pure/ natural contains some sort of chemical/ preservatives/ fertilizers, So *Dooshivisha* as *Hetu* cannot be denied.

**b. Kitibha-**

*Kitibha* is one of the type of *Kshudra Kushta*. According to *Charak acharya*, symptoms of *Kitibha* as mentioned in *Charak Kushta chikitsa* are as follows-

*Shyav*- Blackish brown color

*Kina khara sparsha*- Rough on touch just like wound

*Parusha*- Hard and dry in nature

So any patient resembling the same clinical presentation as described by *Charaka acharya* in *Kitibha Kushta*, we can use *Dooshivishari agad* as *Hetu pratyani chikitsa* when *Dooshi vish* is one of causing factor in such patient.

### c. *Kotha-*

It is skin condition well explained in *Madhava Nidan Adhyaya- Shitapitta-Udarda-Kotha*. According to *Madhava Achary*, *Kotha* is Appearance of innumerable rashes, red in colour and highly itching is called as *Kushta*. *Hetu* (Causes) of *Kotha* are- *Asamyag Vaman* (Incomplete emesis therapy), *Pitta nigraha* (Obstruction of pitta movements), *Anna nigraha* (Obstruction of food), and *Shleshma nigraha* (Obstruction of kapha movements). All these hetu can leads to accumulation of *ama/visha* in body the body which in turn can be converted into *Dooshivisha* if properly not digested or excreted from body.

So *Dooshivishari Agad* plays Important role in all these conditions.

#### *Sushruta Samhita*<sup>-xxiii</sup>

*Dooshivisha Prabhav* on body-

- *Bhinna Purish Varcha- Atisar* - Diarrhea
- *Vigandh Mukhasya* - Fowl smell of mouth
- *Vairasya Mukhasya*- Loss of taste
- *Pipasa* - Thirst
- *Murcha*- Unconsciousness
- *Vaman* - Vomiting
- *Gadgad*- Horseness of voice
- *Vishannata*- Nervousness
- *Dooshyodar*- Ascitis

*Dooshivisha Lakshane-*

- *Annamad*- Feeling of weakness after eating food
- *Avipak*- Indigestion
- *Arochak*- Not willing for food
- *Mandal*- Round patches on skin
- *Kotha*- Appearance of innumerable rashes, red in colour and highly itching
- *Moha*- Unable to decide right or wrong
- *Dhatukshay*- emaciation of body tissue
- *Hastapad Shoth*- Edema over hands and foot
- *Dakodar*- Ascitis
- *Chardi*,- Vomiting
- *Atisar*- Diarrhea
- *Vaivarnya*- Different colour patches on skin
- *Moorcha*- Unconsciousness
- *Vishamjwar*- High grade fever
- *Prabal Trushna*- Excess thirst
- *Unmad*- Behavioural disorder
- *Anah* - Bloating
- *Shukrakshay*- Depletion of *Shukra dhatu*
- *Swarvikrut*- Change in voice
- *Kushta*- Skin diseases
- *Bahuprakara Vikar*- Many types of diseases

### 2. *Any Visha Vikar-*

It can be used in other types of poisoning where *Dooshivisha* is also one of causative factor.

### B. *Anubhut Indication (Research work)*

#### 1. *Urticaria/ Commonly diagnosed as Shitapitta/Udarda/Kotha/Utkotha*<sup>-xxiv</sup>

Patients with symptom of urticaria of unknown etiology can be treated with *Dooshivishari agad*. Symptoms of *Shitapitta/Udarda/Kotha/Utkotha* are similar to Urticaria. The causes of *Shitapitta/Udarda/Kotha/Utkotha* involves *Raktadushti*. According to *Madhav Nidan Grantha, Samprapti of Shitapitta* involves *Kaph and Vata prakop* due to *Shitamara root samsparsha* (touch of cold air) then it mixed with *Prakopit pitta*, then all these three *Dosha* create *Raktadushti* and produce *Shitapitta*. *Shonitadushti is one of the Dooshivishajanya vikar explained by Charaka acharya*. So in the patients involving *shonitadushti* due to *aamvisha/garavisha/dooshivisha/ viruddha ahar*, we can use *Dooshivishari agad* as *Hetu pratyani chikitsa*.

*Dooshivishari agada* posses all properties which will help in breaking pathogenesis of Urticaria, Clinical study of shows good results in Urticaria, as the results are highly significant in reducing symptoms like *Kandu* and *Daha*. In laboratory parameters like Total Leucocyte count, Eosinophill Count and Absolute Eosinophill count it shows significant results as

compared to Cetrizine. After comparing Cetrizine and *Dooshivishari agad* it was found that there is no significant difference in effect of therapy upon symptoms like *Kandu* and *Daha*, Total leucocyte count while it shows significant difference in symptoms like *Mandal*, *Toda* and Eosinophill count and Absolute Eosinophill count shows significant difference. Present clinical study proves that is an effective formulation in the management of Urticaria.

**2. Cancer<sup>xxv</sup>**- Cancer is not simply localized lumps and bumps that we have been programmed to accept through the years. Cancer can partly be viewed as a degenerative process with symptoms representative of underlying systemic dysfunction. There are many causative factors, including emotional stress, diet, drugs and chemicals, infections, genetic mutation and environmental pollutants. Out of this various factors various chemicals slowly get deposited in the body and act as carcinogenic. *Dooshivisha* is a remaining portion of specific poison after the completion of treatment or cumulative nature of poison that get deposited in body and damage the cell. After reviewing the causative factor of cancer it is found that all get categorized under the heading of *Dooshivisha* that is artificial poison. This poison cumulatively deposited in particular (*Dhatu*) tissue then that tissue is more prone to produce cancer. Weakened *Dhatu*s and *dhatu agnis* were highlighted as important *Ayurvedic* concepts in the pathophysiology of cancer. The *Vaidyas* suggested that when the *dhatu*s are weakened, that patients are vulnerable to disease and that in particular a weakened *dhatu agni* (Harmones & enzymes) predisposes them to cancer in that *dhatu*. This concept is unique to *Ayurveda*. However, a parallel exist in biomedicine, in which particular tissues (e.g., sites in the aerodigestive tract after tobacco exposure) are vulnerable to cancer. The conventional treatment of surgery, radiation and chemotherapy has been the cornerstone of cancer treatment over the past 50 years. Today, the clinical success of these treatments has reached a ceiling but along with their toxic effect. In chemotherapy along with destroying neoplastic cell, it also damages healthy tissue, body fails to eliminate the excess drugs which leads to accumulation of these chemical as in the body & cause health problems of long period. These chemicals are in-excretable & indigestible. Due to these therapy there is anorexia, nausea, fatigue, malaise and drowsiness as acute symptoms. After someday there is ulceration of mouth & GI tract ,diarrhea, hair loss etc. occurs. All these symptoms resembles with the symptoms of *Dooshivisha*. So while treating the cancer patient along with this therapy if integrated approach of *Dooshivisha* is applied then it may be fruitful. *Dooshivisha* is managed by detoxification of body with *Vaman* along with administration of *Dooshivishari Agada*. For cancer management the formulation needed is having property which strengthen the immune system ,prevent the spread of cancerous cell, create a environment that is unfavorable for cancer growth that means high oxygen level, detoxifying the body ,fighting free radicles that cause mutational changes. After reviewing pharmacological activity of *Dooshivishari Agad* it is found that it fulfills all the criteria which are needed for the management of cancer. Herbs of *Dooshivishari Agada* has individually proved this activity. So synergistic effect of this formulation will be much more effective in cancer patient.

**3. Allegies<sup>[xxvi]</sup>** An allergy is a hypersensitivity disorder of the immune system. Due to modernization & industrialization today's lifestyle is far removed from the rules of the nature. The intake of canned food, intoxicating beverages, eating and sleeping at irregular intervals, usage of various types of synthetic drugs decline the immunity day by day which ultimately results in Allergy. Concept of *Dooshivisha* in *Ayurveda* is very unique and applicable to present condition of the universe. It is the remnant part of *Sthavar* (vegetative), *Jangam* (animate), & *Kritrim Vish* (artificial) which enters the body and vitiates when conditions are favorable. Harmful effects produce due to *Dooshivisha* are similar as that of hypersensitivity reactions. It remains in *Dhatu*s (tissues) and on vitiatio produces hazardous consequences on the body. *Dooshivishari Agad* is one of the formulations for treatment of *Dooshivisha*. Etiopathology of Allegy and *Dooshivisha* is same. *Dooshivishari agad* may be useful in allergic diseases.

**4. Monosodium Glutamate (MSG) induced female reproductive toxicity<sup>[xxvii]</sup>** Monosodium glutamate (MSG) is a flavor enhancer, also called as "AJINOMOTO;" is a combination of 78% glutamic acid and 22% sodium and water. Studies have shown that it causes degenerative changes in the cells of brain, liver, kidney, spleen and pancreas, reproductive organs and also causes hormonal imbalance. MSG mainly acts as a neurotoxic component by oxidative stress. Mostly, the ingredients of DVA have anti-oxidant properties, which counteract the oxidative stress caused by MSG in cell. Many ingredients such as *Pippali*, *Tagara* and *Kushtha* in *Dooshivishari Agada* have neuroprotective property which corrects the neurodegeneration and balances the endocrine system.

**5. In chemical toxicity of Cosmetics<sup>xxviii</sup>** After exposure to the body some of the ingredient of this cosmetic substance does not get completely eliminated from the body and in due course of time, this repeated accumulation lead to cumulative toxicity and this cumulative toxicity is nothing but the *Dooshivisha* according to *Ayurveda*. This chemical toxicity of cosmetics leads to many skin disorders such as skin irritation, skin dryness, scaly skin, contact dermatitis, eczema and is treated as *Dooshivisha chikitsa*. According to *Ashtanghrudaya Uttarsthan* patient suffering from *Dooshivisha* is given *Swedan*, *Vaman*, *Virechan* as a *Shodhan Chikitsa* and *Dooshivishari Agada* is given with *Madhu* as a *Shaman Chikitsa*.

In all *Twak Rogas* mostly *Raktadushti* is the major factor. All the contents in *Dooshivishari agada* have *pittakaphaghna*, *vishaghna* and *raktaprasadak* properties and also some of the *dravyas* in these *agada* like *Jatamansi*, *Lodhra*, *Ela*, *Mustak*, *Tagar*, *Kushtha*, *Yastimadhu*, and *Chandan* are *Kushthaghna*, *Kandughna* mostly act on *Twakroga*. So, *Dooshivishari agada* are useful to treat skin disorders caused by chemical toxicity of cosmetics. Also clinical study is done where *Dooshivishari agada* is proved to be effective in the management of *Dooshivishjanya Vicharchika*.

**DISCUSSION:**

*Dooshivisha* (cumulative toxicity) is an attenuated or denatured poison that functions as a latent toxin in the body. The symptoms of *Dooshivisha* mentioned by *Sushruta acharya* are commonly seen in today's era as a one symptom or a disease. Every physician should have to take proper dietary history of every patient with special reference to *Dooshivisha* to rule out *Dooshivishajanya* symptoms. In today's era, toxin consumption cannot be avoided in the form of Preservatives, pesticides, etc. that's why we can think about *Dooshivishari agad* in every disorder patient as Curative as well as Preventive aspect. A day-to-day exposure to unhealthy environment, season, food and *Diwaswap* (day sleep) tends to vitiate *Dhatu* (the tissues), thereby causing irritating symptoms due to presence of *dooshivisha* in every aspect. *Dooshivisha* having mild potency, is not fatal for an individual, and has delayed action as it is covered by *Kapha dosha* (phlegm). It resides in the body for many years and produces different untoward effects.

Considering the ingredients of *Dooshivishari agad*, every ingredient has its individual action on body. Most of the ingredients have *Vishaghna* (antipoisonous), *Kushtaghna* (skin disease alleviating), *Deepana* (gastro stimulant), *Rasayana* (rejuvenating), *Vrishya karma* (aphrodisiac property). As the formulation contains *Pippali*, *Ela*, *Kutannata*, *Suvarchika*, *Kushtha* has *Deepana* (gastro stimulant) and *Pachana karma* (digesting property), which corrects and maintains *Agni* (digestive fire) at the cellular level. *Dhyamaka*, *Jatamansi Lodra*, *Chandana*, *Ela*, *Tagara*, *Kushta*, and *Gairika* has *Kushtaghna* (skin disease alleviating), *Vishaghna* (anti-poisonous), *Balya* (strengthening), *Shothahara* (reduces swelling), *Rakta shodhana* (blood purification) properties and exhibit their antitoxic action and cure *Dooshivisha janya vikaras* (disease due to cumulative toxicity).

**CONCLUSION:**

*Dooshivisha* is a condition where a toxic substance remains in the body for an extended period without causing immediate symptoms or death. Over time, this accumulated toxicity can lead to various health issues.

Considering *Dooshivishari agad* regards to its preparation, Pharmacological action and Therapeutic usage in various conditions, it can be used in every patient as preventive and curative as today's era everybody consuming some sort of *Dooshivisha* on day today basis. In the modernized world, we are exposed to a wide range of environmental factors, including radiation, chemicals, preservatives, and pollutants, which can contribute to cumulative toxicity and increase the risk of various diseases. Escaping from these factors completely can indeed be challenging due to their widespread presence in our daily lives. However, while complete avoidance might be difficult.

Proper diagnosis of disease helps for better management. In this mainly *Kapha avarana* (*Kapha* enveloping) is seen, hence *Kaphahara* treatment should be adopted as well as remove the *Avarana* (enveloping). *Dooshivishari Agada* is the medicine of choice for the management of *Dooshivisha* (cumulative toxicity) by different *Acharyas*. It is a herbo mineral formulation where the majority of the ingredients mainly have *Kaphahara* and *Vishaghna* (anti-poisonous) properties. Hence it can be used in all *Dooshivisha* (cumulative toxicity) and *Visha* (poison) conditions. Presently this medicine is commonly used by *Ayurveda* toxicologists in *Dooshivisha* (cumulative toxicity), *Ardita* (facial paralysis), *Vamana* (vomiting), *Dushta asra* (blood disorders), *Trishna* (thirst), *Arochaka* (tastelessness), *Moorcha* (fainting), *Udara rogas* (abdominal disorders), *Sthavara Visha* (plant poison), *Jangama visha* (animate poison), All other *Jwaradi vyadhi* (fever etc. diseases) and its complication.

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