



Review on *Lodra Sevyadi Agada*

Akarsha Krishna S¹, Ashwini Kumar S Bharathi^{*2}, Soniya MP³, Niranjan RN⁴
^{1,3,4} PG Scholar, ^{2*} Professor

Department of Agada Tantra Sri Dharmasthala Manjunateshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan

Abstract: *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* is a traditional formulation utilized by *Visha Vaidyas* for treating *Lootha Visha*, or spider poisoning. This formulation is documented in two significant texts: the *Ashtanga Hridaya Keeta Visha Adhyaya* and *Prayoga Samuchayam* by Kochunni Thamburan. Comprising ten ingredients, *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* can be administered in various forms, including *Pana* (internal consumption), *Nasya* (nasal instillation), and *Anjana* (collirium). In contemporary practice, the internal administration of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* in its *Kashaya* form has been clinically adopted, reflecting its continued relevance in herbal medicine. The formulation is designed to counteract the effects of spider venom, and its versatility allows for different methods of delivery based on patient needs and the severity of symptoms. The combination of ingredients in *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* works synergistically to enhance its therapeutic effects. This review aims to explore the formulation's components, their individual properties, and the clinical practices surrounding its use. By examining both historical and modern applications, this paper seeks to highlight the significance of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* in the field of traditional medicine and its role in treating specific types of poisoning. Ultimately, this exploration emphasizes the enduring legacy and practical application of ancient formulations in contemporary healthcare settings.

IndexTerms - *Lodra Sevyadi Agada*, *Lootha Visha*, Spider Poisoning, *Visha Vaidya*

INTRODUCTION

Agada Tantra is one of the eight branches of *Ayurveda*, focusing on the signs, symptoms, antidotes, and emergency management of various types of poisoning, including *Jangama Visha* (animal origin), *Sthavara Visha* (plant origin), and *Krithrima Visha* (artificial poison). Among the numerous *Agada* preparations outlined in *Ayurvedic* texts, *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* is a notable formulation addressed in the *Keeta Visha Adhikara*. This remedy is particularly effective against all types of *Lootha Visha* and remains widely practiced by *Visha Vaidyas* in Kerala. *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* consists of ten carefully selected herbal ingredients, each contributing to its efficacy. This formulation is mentioned in key texts such as the *Astanga Hridaya Uttara Tantra* and the *Ashtama Paricheda*, specifically in the "*Lootha Visha Samanya Chikitsa*" chapter of *Prayoga Samuchaya*. This review aims to delve into the composition, preparation methods, and therapeutic applications of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada*. By examining the individual properties of its ingredients and their collective benefits, this paper seeks to highlight the formulation's utility in treating poisoning cases.

Review of literature:

The classical reference for *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* is found in the *Ashtanga Hridaya Keeta Visha Adhyaya*^[1] and further detailed in the *Ashtama Paricheda* chapter on "*Lootha Visha Samanya Chikitsa*" of *Prayoga Samuchaya*, authored by Kochunni Thamburan

[2]. While the *Prayoga Samuchaya* lists nine ingredients, it notably excludes *Haridra* (*Curcuma longa* L.) from the formulation. The text also provides clear guidelines on the modes of administration for *Lodra Sevyadi Agada*, indicating its versatility. The formulation can be administered as *Pana* (internal consumption), *Nasya* (nasal instillation), or *Anjana* (collirium), allowing for tailored treatment based on patient needs and the specific poisoning scenario. These references underscore the historical significance and practical application of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* in managing *Lootha Visha*. The detailed descriptions of its ingredients and methods of administration highlight the formulation's role in traditional *Ayurvedic* practices, emphasizing its continued relevance in contemporary herbal medicine.

Table 1: Ingredients of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* and Botanical name [3]

Drug	Botanical	Name Family
<i>Lodra</i>	<i>Symplocos racemosa</i> roxb	Symplocaceae
<i>Usira</i>	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i> Linn.	Graminae
<i>Kaliyakya</i>	<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.	Zingiberaceae
<i>Padmaka</i>	<i>Caesalpinia sappan</i> Linn.	Casalpiniaceae
<i>Shwetha chandana</i>	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Santalaceae
<i>Raktha chandana</i>	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Linn.	Fabaceae
<i>Kanthapushpa</i>	<i>Callicarpa macrophylla</i> Vahl.	Laminaceae
<i>Dugdinika</i>	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> Ser.	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Padmrenu</i>	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae
<i>Mrunala</i>	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> Gaertn.	Nelumbonaceae

Table 2: *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* ingredients and properties:

Drug	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Karma
<i>Lodra</i> [4]	<i>Kasaya, Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kapha Pitta Hara, Grahi Chakshusya</i>
<i>Usira</i> [5]	<i>Tikta, Madhura</i>	<i>Ruksha, Laghu</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kapha Pitta Hara, Pachana, Stambana.</i>
<i>Kaliyakya</i> [6]	<i>Tikta, Kashaya</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheeta</i>	<i>Madhura,</i>	<i>Kapha Vatahara, Vishgna, Krimighna,</i>
<i>Padmaka</i> [7]	<i>Kasaya, Tikta, Madhura</i>	<i>Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheetha</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kapha Pittahara, Vruna Ropana</i>
<i>Shwetha Chandana</i> [8]	<i>Tikta, Madhura</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheetha</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kapha Pittahara, Varnya, Dahaprasha mana</i>
<i>Raktha Chandana</i> [9]	<i>Tikta, Madhura</i>	<i>Guru, Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheetha</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kapha Pitta Hara.</i>
<i>Kanthapushpa</i> [10]	<i>Tikta, Kasaya, Madhura</i>	<i>Guru, Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheetha</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kapha Pitta Hara</i>
<i>Dugdinika</i> [11]	<i>Tikta</i>	<i>Laghu, Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheetha</i>	<i>Katu</i>	<i>Kapha Pitta Hara, Vamaka, Vishghna</i>
<i>Padmrenu</i> [12]	<i>Kasaya,</i>	<i>Ruksha</i>	<i>Sheetha</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Pittahara Kshayahara Trishnagna, Varnya,</i>
<i>Mrunala</i> [13]	<i>Tikta, Kasaya,</i>	<i>Laghu, Snigdha, Pichhila</i>	<i>Sheetha</i>	<i>Madhura</i>	<i>Pittahara, Dahahara, Mutrakrich ahara, Chardigna</i>

Method of Preparation:

Ashtanga Hrudaya does not specify the preparation method, while *Prayoga Samuchaya* provides clear instructions. It states that all listed drugs should be combined in equal parts, ground into a fine powder, and triturated with water to form tablets, which should then be dried and stored ^[14]. Currently, this *Yoga* is available as *Kashaya*. Although specific dosages aren't outlined in textbooks, a standard dosage of 2 Pala (approximately 96 ml) is taken internally on an empty stomach.

Diagram 1: Analysis of *Rasa* (taste) of ingredients of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada*.

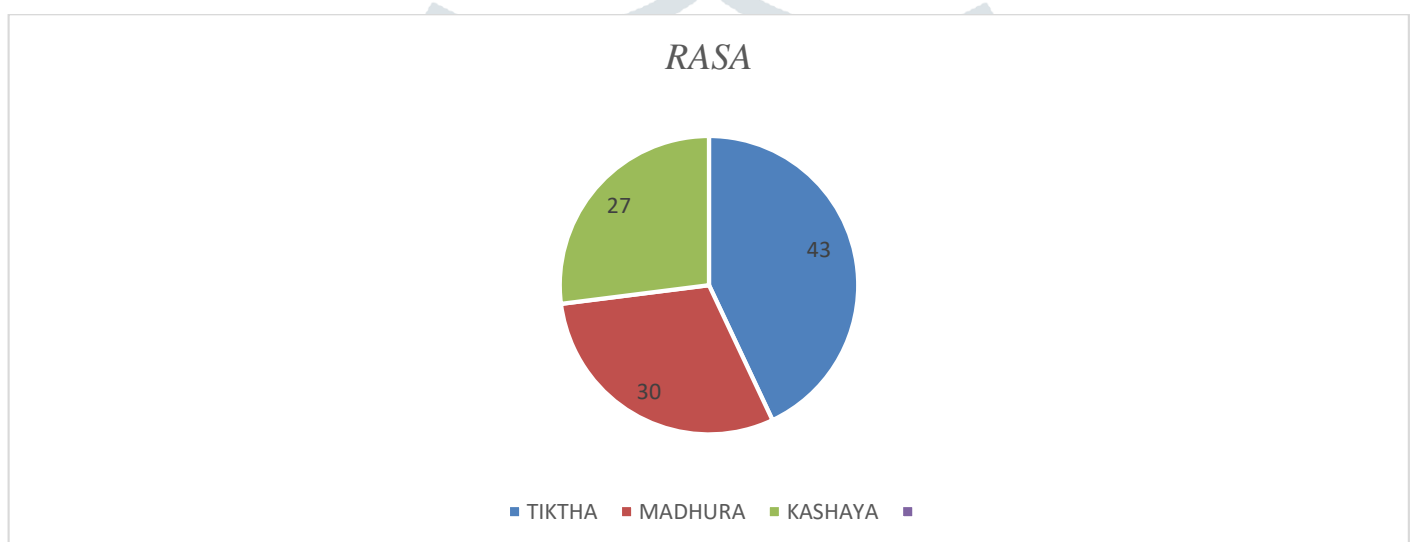


Diagram 2: Analysis of *Guna* (Properties) of ingredients of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada*

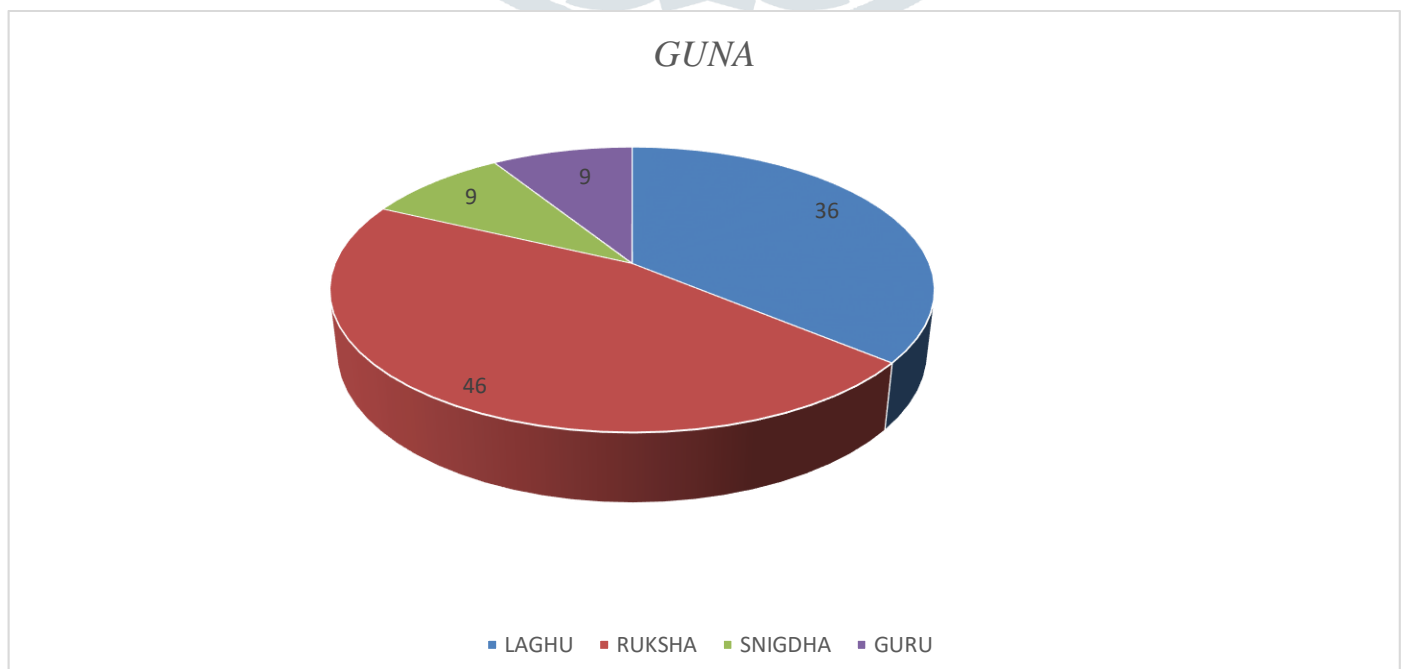


Diagram 3: Analysis of *Virya* (potency) of ingredients of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada*.

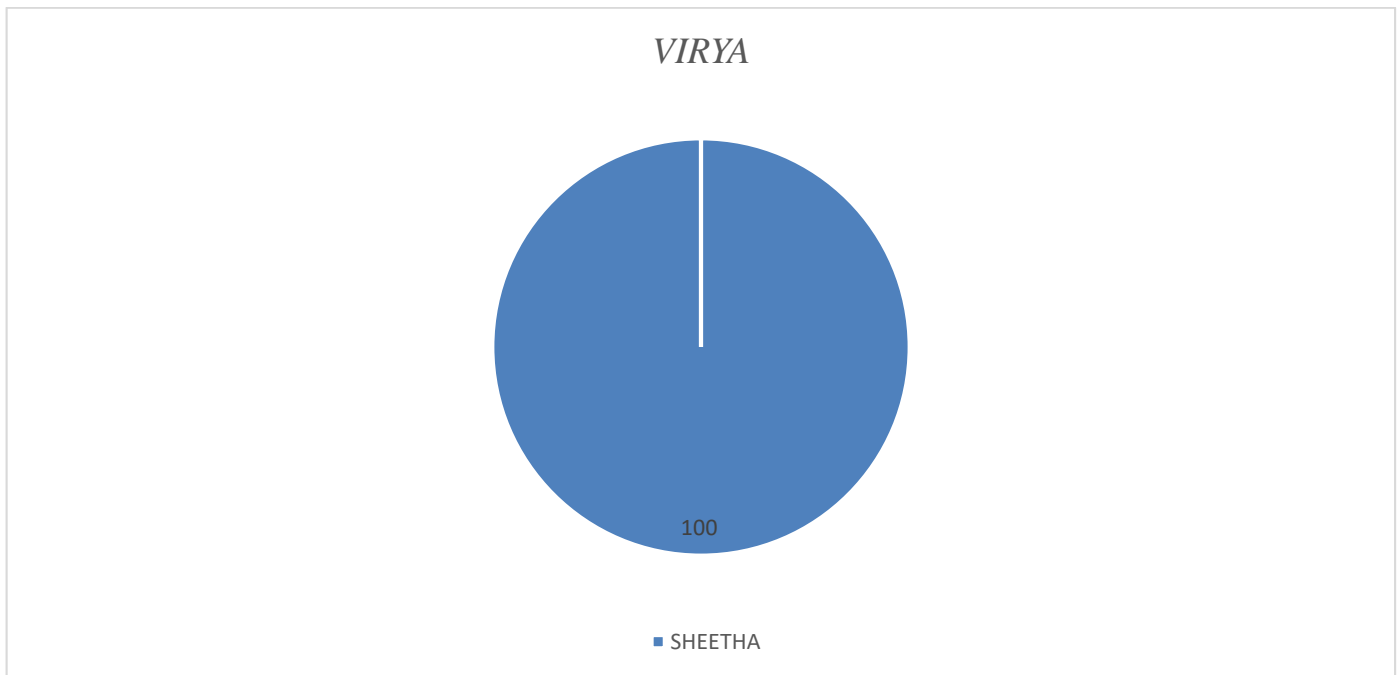
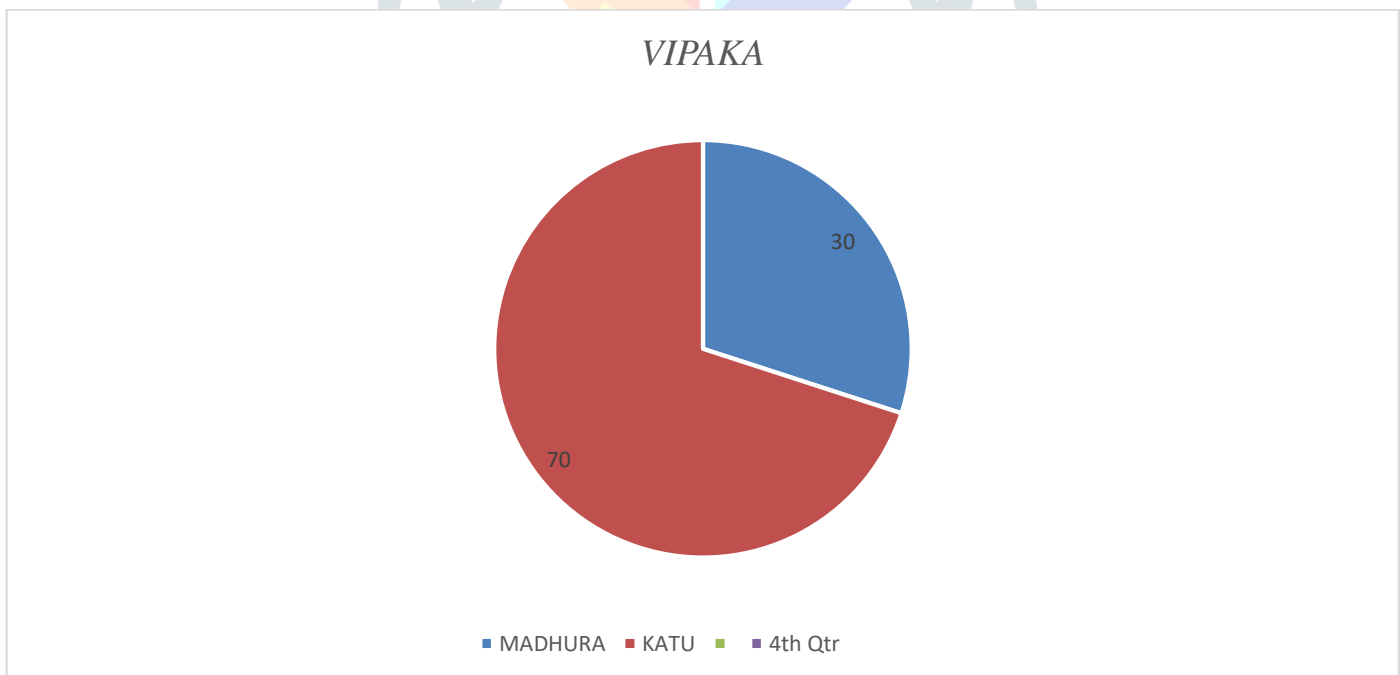


Diagram 4: Analysis of *Vipaka* of ingredients of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada*.



DISCUSSION:

Lodrasevyadi Agada is a highly effective formulation commonly used by many *Visha Vaidyas*. This formulation comprises 43% *Tikta Rasa* and 27% *Kashaya Rasa*, aiding in the pacification of *Pitta Dosha*, while 30% *Madhura Rasa* helps balance *Vatadosha*. Additionally, it contains 36% *Laghu Guna* and 46% *Rooksha Guna*, which enhance the medicine's spreadability. The formulation includes 9% *Snigda* and 9% *Guru Guna*, also contributing to the pacification of *Vata Dosha*. All components possess *Sheetha Veerya*, which pacifies *Pitta Dosha*. In terms of *Vipaka*, 70% exhibit *Katu Vipaka*, which helps balance *Kapha Dosha*, while 30% show *Madhura Vipaka*, affecting both *Vata* and *Pitta Doshas*. Overall, 90% of the ingredients are *Kapha Pittahara*, with many exhibiting *Vrana Ropana*, *Vishagna*, *Kushtanga*, and *Varnya* properties. Clinically, this formulation is used for treating *Lootha Visha* and other conditions characterized by a predominance of *Pitta Dosha*, such as *Visarpa*.

CONCLUSION:

Lootha Visha is a prevalent condition that requires accurate diagnosis and effective treatment. *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* has emerged as a highly effective formulation for addressing *Lootha Visha*, and it is widely utilized by *Keraleeya Visha Vaidyas*. The treatment methodology is detailed in *Ashtanga Hridayakara*, which outlines its application for this condition. Additionally, *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* is referenced in *Prayoga Samuchaya*, a well-known Malayalam textbook that further emphasizes its significance in traditional medicine. One of the advantages of *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* is the accessibility of its ingredients, making it easy to prepare and administer. This practicality enhances its appeal among practitioners and patients alike, allowing for widespread use in therapeutic settings. Given its historical and clinical relevance, it is essential to conduct further research to better understand its efficacy and mechanisms of action. Such studies could help validate traditional practices and potentially uncover new therapeutic benefits. Enhanced clinical knowledge could also lead to optimized treatment protocols, ensuring better outcomes for patients suffering from *Lootha Visha*. Overall, *Lodra Sevyadi Agada* represents a valuable asset in the arsenal of traditional medicine, warranting continued exploration and documentation in contemporary practice.

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