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Contribution of Shankar Nighantu w.r.t. *Vishahara Dravyas*: A Review

Review Article

Tanvi Harvadan Umrigar[1], Sunila H Deo[2*]

1. PG Scholar, 2. Professor and HOD, Department of Agadtantra,
Dr.D.Y.Patil College of Ayurved and Research Centre, Pimpri, Pune. India.
Affiliated to Dr.D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University). India.

Abstract

Toxicity, which may be intentional, unintentional or accidental, is a grave problem throughout the world from ages. Advancements in the literature of Ayurveda address this problem by including the various treatments of toxicities, where Shankar Nighantu is one of them. Shankar Nighantu is a modern lexicon in Ayurvedic Materia Medica, originating in the 20th century and written by Shankar datta Gauda in the Hindi language. This lexicon based on Ayurvedic and Unani references, constructed in Hindi alphabetical order, is in three parts and contains vast information about the botanical characteristics, medicinal properties, and therapeutic indications of numerous plants, animals, and their products, as well as metals and minerals, aiding in the effective practice of this ancient healing tradition in contemporary times. Various *Vishahara dravyas* (Antivenom or Anti-toxic properties or Anti-poisonous drugs) are also listed highlighting the significance of toxicity treatment. *Vishahara dravyas* are elements that can prevent and eliminate toxins or poisons from the body. These elements play a crucial role in Ayurveda, which emphasises the importance of detoxification for maintaining health and treating diseases. *Unani dravyas* that are referred from '*Makhjan*', are also mentioned as a unique entity as *Vishahara* property in this Nighantu. This Nighantu also includes various drugs used as folklore medicine. The author indicates various single drug as well as compound formulations to be used as antitoxic. *Chuk, Hatthajodi, Chumbak patthar* (Magnetic stone) are a few controversial and unexplored drugs that need further research for its antitoxic properties. This literary review aims to focus on the data found in Shankar Nighantu regarding various antitoxic drugs that is *Vishahara dravyas*. It will assist researchers and medical practitioners in gaining better insight about principle of treatment of toxicity.

Keywords: Shankar nighantu, *Vishahara Dravyas, Visha*, Antitoxic.

Introduction

Poisoning is a major problem throughout the world. The exact incidence of poisoning is not known in India due to lack of central registry but approximately it accounts for 10% of admissions in medical emergency.

Poisoning is a critical challenge that affects diverse populations across many different regions. The exact incidence of poisoning is not known in India due to lack of central registry but approximately it accounts for 10% of admissions in medical emergency. (1) World Health Organization (WHO-2010) estimated 0.3 million people die every year due to various poisoning agents. (2) The time-tested ancient science of Ayurveda describes the toxicities and their principles of treatment in detail in its one major branch '*Agadtantra*', out of its eight main branches. In further advancements in medieval and recent era, many new books, lexicons etc. were written by different authors, which contribute greatly to the literature of Ayurveda. These recent literature includes various regional, traditional and folklore regimens. These recent literature focuses more on pharmacological aspect wherein, the properties of various drugs (of different origin), its formulations and application is focused, so also includes various treatments indicated for different toxicities.

In Ayurvedic literature, the substance that creates *vishada* (sadness) in creatures is considered as *Visha*. (3) This concept can be very well correlated and understood as the concept of toxicity in contemporary science. The drugs which act against these toxic substances are specified as *Vishhara* drugs.

The Nighantu (lexicon) holds significant importance as a classical text in Ayurveda. The term 'Nighantu' refers to a traditional collection of words that have the qualities and activities of drugs that possess therapeutic use. It contains numerous references to various medicinal *dravyas* and provides a source of knowledge about ancient Indian medicine. Shankar Nighantu is a modern lexicon in Ayurvedic Materia Medica, originating in the 20th century and written by Shankar Datta Gauda. It is a printed Nighantu published by Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashan. Written in easy Hindi, it is not only understandable to doctors and students but also accessible to the general public, and will facilitate translation into various global languages. It has not been extensively explored, particularly in

*** Corresponding Author:**
Sunila H Deo
Professor and HOD, Department of Agadtantra,
Dr. D.Y.Patil College of Ayurved and Research Centre, Pimpri, Pune. India (Affiliated to Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University)
Email Id: sunila.deo@dpu.edu.in

reference to *Vishahara Dravyas* (antidotes). Many of the medicines mentioned are part of Indian folklore medicine, which are easily available and cost-effective in specific areas of India. This makes them a valuable alternative when modern antidotes are unavailable. There is documentation of many drugs with *Vishahara* properties (Antivenom or Anti-toxic or Anti-poisonous drugs). *Vishahara dravyas* are elements that can prevent and eliminate poisons and toxins from the body. These elements are significant to Ayurveda, which indicates the importance of these medicines in traditional medicinal practices of animal bite victims, cases of poisoning and cases of toxicity within the body. This lexicon is divided into three parts: First part (Pratham bhag), Second part (*Dvitiya bhag*) including Appendix part (*Parishishta bhag*) and Third part (Tritiya bhag). Many Ayurvedic and Unani *dravyas* are included in it. Pratham and Dvitiya bhag including *Parishishta* bhag of this Shankar nighantu mentioned an explanation of important *dravyas* including herbs, minerals, and animal origin in Hindi alphabetical order. The explanation of topics related to Rasashastra, Baishajya Kalpana and *dravyagunas* like *puta, shodhan, Maran, various visha-upavisha*, and various preparations are mentioned in third part.The data about various *Vishhara dravyas* that can be found in Shankar Nighantu is the main focus of this review of literature. This article attempts to compile and classify all the *Vishahara dravyas* and preparations listed in the Nighantu according to their sources, including herbs, minerals, and animals. Additionally, this article intends to compare the descriptions of these *dravyas*, including their local or regional names, with their botanical/latin or chemical names. It also works to compile and assess the probable therapeutic dosages of these *dravyas* from authorised sources.

Aims and Objectives

- To explore, compile and analyze the *Vishhara* (antidote) aspects of Shankar Nighantu, focusing on terms such as *Vishhara, Vishghna, Vishnashak, Vishnashan Vishmarak, Vishdoshhara, Vishtiryaaka and Vishvikarnashak*.
- To validate the botanical identification of *dravyas* mentioned in Shankar Nighantu concerning *Vishhara dravyas* by comparing them with authorised sources.
- To compile the appropriate dosages of the *Vishahara dravyas* from the authorised sources.

Materials and methods

The text reviewed has been Shankar Nighantu authored by Shankar Datta Gauda, and was published by Chaukhambha Surbharti Academy, Varanasi, print 2002. The entire content of the article is a literary analysis based on Shankar Nighantu's explanation of the *Vishahara* properties of *dravyas*. Various Ayurvedic, Unani, and modern literature, as well as other authentic online resources, were considered to accurately correlate the botanical, chemical, or Latin names of *Vishhara dravyas* and to compile their dosages.

Observation

Regional/Local name, Dravya' s name,Sources of *Vishhara dravays*, Specific variety or parts are compiled from the Shankar Nighantu. Latin name/ Scientific name /chemical/English name, Family and dose are compiled from the authentic sources.

Table 1: First part (Pratham bhag)

Sr. No.	Regional/ Local name mentioned in Nighantu	Dravyas name (Drug name)	Source of Drugs	Latin name/ Scientific name/ Chemical name	Family	Action	Therapeutic Dose	Specific variety or parts that mention in Nighantu as Vishhara	Sr no. in Shankar Nighanatu
1	*Ankol*	*Ankoth*	Herb	*Alangium salvifolium (Linn. F.) Wang. (4)*	Alangiaceae(4)	*a) Vishnashak b) Sarpavish nashak c) Mushak vishnashak*	Churna: 1-2 gm (4)	-	4
2	*Atibala*	*Atibala*	Herb	*Abutilon indicum Linn. (5)*	Malvaceae (5)	*Vishnashak*	Churna: 1-3 gm (5)	-	13
3	*Atis*	*Ativisha*	Herb	*Aconitum heterophyllum Wall. (6)*	Ranunculaceae (6)	*Vishnashak*	Churna:1-3 gm (6)	-	14
4	*Anant mula*	*Sariva*	Herb	*Hemidesmus indicus (Linn.)R. Br. (7)*	Asclepiadaceae (7)	*Vishhara*	a) Phanta: 50-100 ml b) Kalka: 5-10 gm (8)	-	16
5	*Aparajita*	*Aparajita*	Herb	*Clitoria ternatea Linn. (9)*	Fabaceae (9)	*a) Vishnashak b) Sarpavish Nashak*	a) Churna: 1-2 gm b) Kwath: 40-80 ml (9)	-	18

6	*Abhrak*	*Abhrak*	Mineral	*a) Black Mica or Magnesium iron mica b) Lithium or ruby mica c) White or potash mica d) White or Potash mica (10)*	-	*Vishhara*	Bhasma form: 1-2 Ratti (125-250 mg) with honey,ghee or butter (10)	-	21
7	*Arjun*	*Arjun*	Herb	*Terminalia arjuna W. & A. (11)*	Combretaceae (11)	*Vishhara*	Twak Churna:1-2 gm (11)	-	27
8	*Ashok*	*Ashok*	Herb	*Saraca asoca (Roxb.) De. Wilde (12)*	Caesalpinoidae (12)	*Vishnashak*	a) Twak kwath: 20-40 ml b) Beej churna: 1-2 gm (12)	-	28
9	*Amla*	*Amalaki*	Herb	*Emblica officinalis Gaertn. (13)*	Euphorbiaceae (13)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 3-5 gm b) Swarasa: 40 ml (13)	-	34
10	*Izkhar*	*Jarankush*	Herb	*Cymbopogon jwarancusa (Jones) Schult. (14)*	Poaceae/ Gramineae (14)	*Vishmarak*	a) 5-7 gm b) 1.45- 4.5 gm c) 1.45gm – 3.5gm or 4.5gm (14)	-	44
11	*Indrayan*	*Indra varuni*	Herb	*Citrullus colocynthis Schrad (15)*	Curcurbitaceae (15)	*Vishrog nashak*	Churna:1-3 gm (15)	-	61
12	*Ood-Bilsa*	*Ood-e-Balsam*	Herb	*Commiphora gileadensis (L.) C. Chr. (16)*	Burseraceae (16)	*Vishmarak*	-	Wood	75
13	*Kapur*	*Karpur*	Herb	*Cinnamomum camphora Linn. (17)*	Lauraceae (17)	*Vishmarak*	Churna: 125-250 mg (17)	-	80
14	*Kasturi*	*Kasturi*	Animal product	*Animal: Moschus moschuiterous (18)*	-	*Vishhara*	-	-	81
15	*Kutaki*	*Katuka*	Herb	*Picrorhiza kurroa Royle ex Benth. (19)*	Scrophulariaceae (19)	*Vishnashak*	Churna: 0.5-1 gm (19)	-	88
16	*Kaitha*	*Kapittha*	Herb	*Feronia limonia Linn. (20)*	Rutaceae (20)	*Vishnashak*	-		90
17	*Kamal*	*Pundarik*	Herb	*Nelumbo nucifera Grertn. (21)*	Nelumbonaeae (21)	*Vishnashak*	a) Beej churna: 3-6 gm, b) Mula swarasa: 10-20 ml (22)	Kamal kesar	91
18	*Kabila*	*Kampillaka*	Herb	*Mallotus philippensis (Lamk) (23)*	Euphorbiaceae (23)	*Vishnashak*	Churna: 0.5-1 gm (23)	-	96
19	*Kasisa*	*Kasisa/ Green vitriol*	Mineral	*Ferrous sulphate (24)*	-	*Vishnashak*	Bhasma form: ½ -1 Ratti (62-250 mg) (24)	-	97
20	*Katsaraiya*	*Saireyak*	Herb	*Barleria prionitis Linn. (25)*	Acanthaceae(25)	*Vishnashak*	a) Swaras: 10-20 ml b) Kwath: 40-80 ml (25)	White flower	106

21	*Kasaundi*	*Kasmard*	Herb	*Cassia occidentalis Linn. (26)*	Caesalpinio-Ideae (26)	*Vishghna*	a) Patra swaras: 10-20 ml b) Beej Churna:2-4 gm c) Mula kwath: 40-80 ml (26)	-	126
22	*Kola*	*Kola*	Herb	*Ziziphus Mauritiana Lam. (27)*	Rhamnaceae(27)	*Vishmarak*	Kwath:50-100 ml (27)	Seeds (Bij)	150
23	*Kikar*	*Babbul*	Herb	*Acacia Arabica Wild. (28)*	Mimosioideae (28)	*Vishnashak*	a) Twak kwath:40-80 ml b) Phala churna:1-3 gm (28)	-	151
24	*Kadvi tumbi*	*Katutumbi*	Herb	*Lagenaria leucantha (Duch) Rusby (29)*	Curcurbitaceae (29)	*Vishnashak*	Swarasa: 10-20 ml (29)	-	157
25	*Kanduri*	*Bimbi*	Herb	*Coccinia indica W. & A. (30)*	Curcurbitaceae (30)	*Vishnashak*	Swaras:10-20 ml (30)	-	159
26	*Kuth kadva*	*Kushth*	Herb	*Saussurea lappa C.B. Clarke (31)*	Compositae (31)	*Vishnashak*	¼-1 gm (32)	-	161
27	*Kumbher*	*Gambhari*	Herb	*Gmelina arborea Linn. (33)*	Verbenaceae (33)	*Vishnashak*	Mula twaka kwath:50-100 ml (33)	-	168
28	*Khapariya*	*Kharpar*	Mineral	*Zinc oxide (34)*	-	*Vish vikarnashak*	½-2 Ratti (62-250 mg) (34)	-	172
29	*Khas*	*Ushir*	Herb	*Vetiveria zizanioides (35)*	Graminae (35)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 1-3 gm b) Phanta: 40-80 ml c) Arka: 20-40 ml (35)	-	173
30	*Khubbaji*	*Khubazi*	Herb	*Malva sylvestris Linn. (36)*	Malvaceae (36)	*Jangham vishnashak*	a) 9-17.5 gm b) 5 masha (36)	-	186
31	*Gunja*	*Gunja*	Herb	*Abrus precatorius (37)*	Fabaceae (37)	*Vishnashak*	a) Mula or patra churna:1-3 gm b) Beej churna: 60-250 mg (37)	Roots and leaves	201
32	*Gvar patha*	*Grutkumari*	Herb	*Aloe barbadensis /Aloe vera (38)*	Liliaceae (38)	*Vishnashak*	a) Patra swaras:10-20 ml b) Churna: 0.1-0.3 gm (39)	-	205
33	*Geru*	*Gairik/ Haematite*	Mineral	*Iron oxide/ Ferrous oxide (40)*		*Vishnashak*	2-4 Ratti (250-500 mg) (40)	-	212
34	*Gopi chandan*	*Saurastri Mrutika/ soil from Saurastra region*	Naturally sourced	-	-	*Vishhara*	-	-	213
35	*Gile Makhtum*	*Gile Makhtum*	Naturally sourced	*Terra sigillata /sealed earth (41)*	-	*Vishmarak*	-	-	221
36	*Garikun*	*Garikun/ Gharigun*	Herb	*Polyporus officinalis (42)*	Polyporaceae (42)	*Vishmarak*	-	-	225

37	*Gathivan*	*Granthi parna*	Herb	*Leonotis nepetifolia (L.) R.Br. (43)*	Lamiaceae (43)	*Vishnashak*	5-10 gm (43)	-	227
38	*Gobrilla or gubrella*	*Dung beetle*	Animal	*Scarabaeinae (44)*	-	*Vrushchik vishnashak*	-	-	230
39	*Gau ka dugdha*	*Gaudugdh/Cow Milk*	Animal – product	-	-	*Vishnashak*	-	-	232
40	*Gau ka grit*	*Gaugrit/ Clarified butter from cow's milk*	Animal-Product	-	-	*Vish vinashak*	1 pala (45)	-	236
41	*Chakauda*	*Chakra mard*	Herb	*Cassia tora Linn. (46)*	Caesalpiniaceae (46)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 1-3 gm b) Patra swarasa: 5-10 ml (46)	-	238
42	*Chandan lal*	*Rakta chandan*	Herb	*Santalum album Linn.(47)*	Santalaceae(47)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 1-3 gm b) Taila: 5-20 drops (47)	-	240
43	*Champa*	*Champak*	Herb	*Michelia champaka Linn. (48)*	Magnoliaceae (48)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 3-6 gm b) Kwath: 50-100 ml (48)	-	282
44	*Chandi*	*Rajat/Silver*	Mineral	*Argentinum (49)*	-	*Vishnashak*	Bhasma form: ¼ -1 Ratti (31-125 mg)(49)	-	285
45	*Chaval*	*Shali, Tandul*	Herb	*Oryza sativa Linn. (50)*	Graminae (50)	*Vishnashak*	-	-	287
46	*Chaulai*	*Tanduliyak*	Herb	*Amaranthus spinosus Linn. (51)*	Amaranthaceae(51)	*Vishharak*	-	-	253
47	*Chameli*	*Upjati*	Herb	*Jasminum grandiflorum Linn. (52)*	Oleaceae (52)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 1-3 gm b) Kwath: 50-100 ml (52)	-	258
48	*Chameli jai*	*Jati*	Herb	*Jasminum grandiflorum Linn. (52)*	Oleaceae (52)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 1-3 gm b) Kwath: 50-100 ml (52)	-	259
49	*Chumbak patthar*	*Magnet stone*	Mineral Stone	-	-	*Vish-Upavish nashan*	-	-	261
50	*Churan har*	*Murva*	Herb	*Marsdenia tenacissima Wight & Arn. (53)*	Asclepiadaceae(53)	*Vishvikar nashak*	Kwath: 50-100 ml(53)	Rhizome (Kanda)	262
51	*Chuk*	*Chuk*	Thick Juice that extracted from Herb	*Thick juice that extracted from plant Bhakmilo(Rhus chinensis) (54)*	Anacardiaceae (54)	*Jaypalvish nashak*	-	-	268
52	*Chhadila*	*Shaileya*	Herb	*Parmelia perlata Ach.(55)*	Parmeliaceae (55)	*Vishnashak*	Churna: 1-3 gm (55)	-	270
53	*Javitri*	*Jatipatri*	Herb	*Myristica fragrans Houtt. (56)*	Myristicaceae (56)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 0.5-1 gm b) Taila: 1-3 drops (56)	-	276
54	*Jivanti*	*Jivanti*	Herb	*Leptadenia reticulate W. & A. (57)*	Asclepiadaceae (57)	*a) Vishnashak b) Mushak vishnashak*	a) Churna: 2-4 gm b) Kwath: 40-80 ml (57)	-	282
55	*Jira (Safed)*	*Sitjirak*	Herb	*Cuminum cyminum Linn. (58)*	Umbrelliferae (58)	*Vishnashak*	Churna: 1-3 gm (58)	-	285

56	*Jahar mohara*	*Jahar Mohara/ Nagpashan/ Serpentine*	Mineral	*Magnesium Silicate (59)*	-	*Vishnashak*	2-8 Ratti (59)	-	292
57	*Jalpipar*	*Jalpippali*	Herb	*Phyla nodiflora Linn.(60)*	Verbinaceae(60)	*Vishnashak*	-	-	293
58	*Jund bedstara*	*Jund bedstara*	Animalpr oduct	*Animal: Castoreum (61)*	Castoridae (61)	*Vishtiryaak*	500 mg to 1 gm (61)	-	296
59	*Jadvar (Nirvishi ghas)*	*Nirvishi*	Herb	*Delphinium denudatum Wall. (62)*	Ranunculaceae (62)	*a) Vishnashak b) Sarpa vishnashak c) Vrushchik vishnashak*	5-1 gm (62)	-	297
60	*Tagar*	*Tagar*	Herb	*Valeriana wallichii DC. (63)*	Valerianaceae (63)	*Vishnashak*	Churna: 1-3 gm (63)	-	305
61	*Taj(Moti dalchini)*	*Tvakpatra*	Herb	*Cinnamomum Zelyanicum (64)*	Lauraceae (64)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 1-3 gm, b) Taila: 3-4 drops (64)	-	306
62	*Trayman*	*Trayman*	Herb	*Gentiana kurroo Royle (65)*	Gentianaceae (65)	*Vishnashak*	Churna: 1-3 gm (65)	-	310
63	*Tamakhu*	*Ksharpatra*	Herb	*Nicotiana tabacum Linn. (66)*	Solanaceae (66)	*Vruschik Vishnashak*	-	-	312
64	*Takra*	*Takra/ Buttermilk*	Animal-Produ ct	-	-	*Vishnashak*	-	-	332
65	*Talmakhana*	*Kokilaksh*	Herb	*Asteracantha longifolia Nees. (67)*	Acanthaceae(67)	*Vishhara*	a) Churna: 3-6 gm b) Kwath: 40-80 ml (67)	-	335
66	*Tulsi*	*Tulsi*	Herb	*Ocimum sanctum Linn. (68)*	Labiatae (68)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 1-3 gm b) Swarasa: 5-10 ml (69)	-	338
67	*Nila Tutiya*	*Tuttha*	Mineral	*Copper sulphate (70)*	-	*Vishnashak*	1/8 to 1/4 Ratti (70)	-	341
68	*Tejbala*	*Tejovati*	Herb	*Zanthoxylum alatum Roxb. (71)*	Rutaceae (71)	*Vishnashak*	a) Phala churna:2-3 gm b) Twaka churna: 1-3 gm (71)	-	342
69	*Tad*	*Tal/Hintal*	Herb	*Borassus flabellifer (72)*	Arecaceae (72)	*Vishnashak*	-	-	349
70	*Thuhar*	*Snuhi*	Herb	*Euphorbia nerifollia Linn. (73)*	Euphorbiaceae (73)	*a) Vrushchik vishnashak b) Dushivish nashak*	a) Mula twaka churna: ½ to 1 gm b) Kshir: ¼ to ¾ gm c) Pushpa: 1-3 gm (74)	-	353
71	*Daronj*	*Daronj Akrabi*	Herb	*Doronicum hookeri C.B. Clarke (75)*	Asteraceae (75)	*a) Sarpa Vishnashak b) Vrushchik vishnashak*	3 to 7 gm (75)	-	355
72	*Duddhi*	*Dugdhika*	Herb	*Euphorbia thymifolia Linn. (76)*	Euphorbiaceae (76)	*Vishnashak*	Kalka: 10-20 gm (76)	-	358
73	*Dauna*	*Damanak*	Herb	*Artemisia vulgaris Linn. (77)*	Asteraceae (77)	*Vishnashak*	a) Swarasa: 10-20 ml b) Churna: 0.5-1 gm (77)	-	359
74	*Daruhaldi*	*Daru haridra*	Herb	*Berberis aristata DC. (78)*	Berberidaceae (78)	*Vishnashak*	Churna: 5-10 gm (78)	-	360

75	*Devdali*	*Devdali*	Herb	*Luffa echinata Mill ex. Hook (79)*	Curcurbitaceae (79)	*Mushakvish Nashak*	a) Churna: 3-5 gm b) Swarasa: 10-20 ml (79)	-	361
76	*Dhatura*	*Dhatur*	Herb	*Datura metel Linn. (80)*	Solanaceae (80)	*Dhaturvish nashak(Prativish)*	a) Beej churna: 60-120 mg b) Patra churna: 120-250 mg c) Dhoom panarth churna: 1-3 gm (80)	-	375
77	*Nakhi*	*Nakha/ Nails*	Animal – Product	–	-	*Vishnashan*	-	-	381
78	*Nagkesar*	*Nagkesar*	Herb	*Mesua ferrea Linn. (81)*	Guttiferae (81)	*Vishnashan*	Churna: 1-2 gm (81)	-	384
79	*Nagdaun*	*Nagdamni*	Herb	*Crinum asiaticum Linn. (82)*	Amaryllidaceae (82)	*a) Sarva vishnashak b) Sarpa vishnashak c) Luta vishnashak*	a) Patra swaras:5-10 ml b) Kanda churna:1-2 gm (82)	-	386
80	*Nirmili*	*Katak*	Herb	*Strychnos potatorum Linn. (83)*	Loganiaceae (83)	*Vishnashan*	Churna: 1-3 gm (83)	-	389
81	*Mitha nimbu*	*Nimbuk*	Herb	*Citrus limettoioides Tanata (84)*	Rutaceae (84)	*Vish vinashan*	Swarasa: 40-80 ml (84)	-	393
82	*Nil/Lil*	*Nili*	Herb	*Indigofera tinctoria Linn. (85)*	Fabaceae (85)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 3-5 gm b) Kwath: 50-100 ml (85)	-	394
83	*Neem*	*Nimba*	Herb	*Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (86)*	Meliaceae (86)	*Vishnashak*	a) Twaka churna: 1-2 gm b) Taila: 4-10 drops (86)	-	406
84	*Nirgundi*	*Nirgundi*	Herb	*Vitex negundo Linn. (87)*	Verbenaceae (87)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna: 1-2 gm b) Swarasa: 10-20 ml (87)	-	409
85	*Nariyel dariyai*	*Narikel*	Herb	*Cocos nucifera Linn. (88)*	Arecaceae (88)	*Vishmarak*	Phala majja: 10-20 gm (88)	-	410
86	*Nadishak*	*Nadishak*	Herb	*Corchorus Acutangulus (89)*	Tiliaceae (89)	*Afimvish nashak*	-	-	413
87	*Nakuli kand*	*Nakuli/ Sarpa gandha*	Herb	*Rauwolfia serpentine Benth ex. Kurz. (90)*	Apocynaceae (90)	*Vishnashak*	a) Churna in Anidra: 3-6 gm b)Churna: 1-2 gm (90)	-	414

Table 2: Second part (Dvitiya bhag)

Sr. no.	Regional/ Local name mentioned in Nighantu	Dravyas name (Drug name)	Source of Drugs/ dravyas	Latin name/ Scientific name/ Chemical name	Family	Action	Dose	Specific variety or parts that mention in Nighantu as Vishhara	Sr. no. in nighnatu
1	*Pathani lodh*	*Lodhra*	Herb	*Symplocos racemose Roxb. (91)*	Symplocaaceae (91)	Vishnashak	a) Kwath: 20-40 ml b) Churna: 125-250 mg (91)	-	416
2	*Panna*	*Markatam/ Tarksya/ Emerald*	Mineral	*Beryllium aluminum silicate (92)*	-	Vishnashak	Bhasma form: 1/4 to 1 Ratti (31 to 125 mgs) (92)	-	419
3	*Padh*	*Patha*	Herb	*Cissampelos pareira Linn. (93)*	Menisperma Aceae (93)	Vishnashak	a) Churna: 1-3 gm b) Kwath: 40-80 mg (93)	-	421
4	*Patal garudi*	*Patal garudi*	Herb	*Cocculus hirsutus (Linn.) Diels (94)*	Menisperma aceae (94)	Vish doshnashak	Swarasa: 10-20 ml (94)	-	423
5	*Patal tombi*	*Patal tumbi*	Herb	*Ceropegia bulbosa (95)*	Asclepiadaceae (95)	Vish doshnashak	-	-	424
6	*Palak*	*Palakyam*	Herb	*Spinacia oleracia (96)*	Chenopodi aceae (96)	Vishnashak	-	-	426
7	*Pani*	*Jal/Water*	naturally sourced compound	-	-	Vishnashak	Q.S. (97)	Sheetal jal (Cold water)	434
8	*Pilu*	*Pilu(Bruhat Pilu)*	Herb	*Salvadora persica Linn. (98)*	Salvadoraceae (98)	Vish doshnashak	a) Beej churna:1-3 gm b) Kwath: 50-100 ml (98)	-	440
9	*Pipal Vriksha*	*Ashvattha*	Herb	*Ficus religiosa Linn. (99)*	Moraceae (99)	Vishnashak	a) Churna: 3-6 gm b) Kwath: 50-100 ml (99)	-	441
10	*Pukhraj*	*Pushparag/ Topaz*	Mineral	*Silicate mineral of aluminium and Fluorine (100)*	-	Vishnashak	Bhasma form: 1/4 to 1 Ratti (100)	-	442
11	*Punar nava*	*Punarnava*	Herb	*Boerhavia diffusa Linn. (101)*	Nyctaginaceae (101)	Vishnashak	a) Swaras: 5-10 ml b) Beej churna: 1-3 gm (102)	-	443
12	*Priyangu*	*Priyangu*	Herb	*Callicarpa macrophylla Vahl. (103)*	Verbenaceae (103)	Vishnashak	Churna: 3-6 gm (103)	-	449
13	*Papita*	*Erand karkati*	Herb	*Carica papaya (104)*	Caricaceae (104)	Vishnashak	Churna: 10-20 gm (104)	-	450
14	*Phitkiri*	*Saftikari/ Alum*	Mineral	*Potassium double sulfate of aluminium (105)*	-	Vish vikarnashak	a) Bhasma form : 2-4 Ratti (105)	-	458
15	*Phiroza*	*Peroz/ Torquoise*	Mineral stone	*Hydrous phosphate of copper and Aluminium (106)*	-	a) Sthavar vishnashak b) Jangham vishnashak	Bhasma form: ½ to 1 Ratti (62 mgs to 125 mgs) (106)	-	463

16	*Barbari*	*Arjak, Banbarbari*	Herb	*Ocimum basillum Linn (107)*	Labiatae (107)	Vishnashak	a) Phanta: 50-100 ml b) Beej churna:1-3 gm (107)	-	479
17	*Brahmi*	*Brahmi*	Herb	*Bacopa monnieri (108)*	Scrophulariaceae (108)	Vishnashak	a) Swaras: 10-20 ml b) Churna: 0.5-1 gm (108)	Arka (Extract)	480
18	*Bay vidang*	*Vidang*	Herb	*Embelia ribes Burm.f. (109)*	Myrsinaceae (109)	Vishnashak	a) Churna: 1-2 gm b) Kwath: 10-20 ml (109)	-	483
19	*Bakayan*	*Maha nimba*	Herb	*Melia azadirachta Linn. (110)*	Meliaceae (110)	Mushak vishnashak	a) Kwath: 50-100 ml b) Phalasthi churna: 1-3 gm (110)	-	497
20	*Ban Bhakta kankoda*	*Vandhya kankoda*	Herb	*Momordica dioica (111)*	Curcurbitaceae (111)	a) Sthavar vishnashak b) Sarpa vishnashak	-	-	499
21	*Bans*	*Vansh*	Herb	*Bambusa arundinacea Wild. (112)*	Poaceae (112)	Vishnashak	a) Kwath: 50-100 ml b) Vansh lochan:1-3 gm (112)	-	500
22	*Jal bent*	*Vetas*	Herb	*Salix tetrasperma Roxb. (113)*	Salicaeae (113)	Vishnashak	-	-	506
23	*Badranj boya*	*Billi lotan*	Herb	*Nepeta ruderalis Buch.-Ham. Ex Benth. / Nepeta hindostana Haines (114)*	Lamiaceae (114)	Alark vishnashak	-	-	524
24	*Bhangra*	*Brungraj*	Herb	*Eclipta alba (115)*	Compositae (115)	Vishnashak	Swaras: 5-10 ml (115)	-	527
25	*Bhuiamla*	*Bhumy aamalki*	Herb	*Phyllanthus urinaria Linn. (116)*	Euphorbiaceae (116)	Vishnashak	a) Swaras: 10-20 ml b) Churna: 3-6 gm (116)	-	529
26	*Majith*	*Manjishtha*	Herb	*Rubia cordifolia (117)*	Rubiaceae (117)	Vishnashak	Churna: 1-2 gm (117)	-	535
27	*Madira*	*Mad, Madya/ Alcohol*	Herbal organic compound	-	-	Vishnashak	2 pala (96 ml)	Madhvi madira	539
28	*Maruva*	*Marubak*	Herb	*Ocimum basilicum Linn. (119)*	Labiatae (119)	Vrushchik vishnashak	-	-	540
29	*Mundi*	*Mundi*	Herb	*Sphaeranthus indicus Linn. (120)*	Compositae (120)	Vish vikarnashak	a) Swaras: 10-20 ml b) Kwath: 50-100 ml (120)	-	552
30	*Mans Lava*	*Common Quail meat*	Animal	*Charadrius dubius (121)*	-	Vishnashak	-	-	569
31	*Medha shingi*	*Meshshrungi*	Herb	*Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) R. Br. (122)*	Asclepiadaceae (122)	Vishnashak	Churna:3-6 gm (122)	-	603
32	*Musakani*	*Akhukarni*	Herb	*Merremia emarginata Hall f. (123)*	Convolvulaceae (123)	Vishnashak	Swarasa: 10-20 ml (123)	-	604

33	*Manshila*	*Manshila*	Mineral	*Arsenic disulphide (124)*	-	Vishnashak	1/32 to 1/16 Ratti (3.9 mgs to 7.8 mgs) (124)	-	606
34	*Maulsari*	*Bakul*	Herb	*Mimusops elengi Linn. (125)*	Sapotaceae (125)	Vishnashak	a) Kwath: 50-100 ml b) Churna: 1-3 gm (125)		608
35	*Mulhati*	*Yashti madhu*	Herb	*Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn. (126)*	Fabaceae (126)	Vishnashak	Mula churna: 1-2 gm (126)	-	609
36	*Munga*	*Praval*	Mineral	*Corallium rubrum (127)*	-	Vishnashak	¼ to 2 Ratti (31 to 250 mgs) (128)	-	610
37	*Moti*	*Mukta/ Pearl*	Animal product	*Animal: Pinctada Margaritifera (129)*	-	Vishvinashak	Bhasma form: ¼ to 1 Ratti (31 to 125 mgs) (129)	-	620
38	*Motisip*	*Muktasukti/ Pearl oyster shell*	Animal-Product	*Animal: Pictada sp. (130)*	-	Vish doshnashak	Bhasma form: 2 Ratti (500 mgs) (130)	-	621
39	*Motiya*	*Varshiki, Mugdar*	Herb	*Jasminum sambac Linn. (131)*	Oleaceae (131)	Vishnashak	Kwath: 50-100 ml (131)	-	627
40	*Main phala*	*Madan*	Herb	*Randia dumetorum (132)*	Rubiaceae (132)	Vishhara	a) Shama narth:1-3 gm b) Vaman arth:3-6 gm (132)	-	630
41	*Rasot*	*Rasanjan*	Herbal extract	*Herbal semisolid extract from Berberis aristata DC (Daruharidra) (133)*	Berberidaceae (133)	Vishnashan	1-3 gm (133)	-	632
42	*Rasna*	*Rasna*	Herb	*Pluchea lanceolate (134)*	Compositae (134)	Vishvikar nashan	Kwath: 40-80 ml (134)	-	635
43	*Ral*	*Salniryas*	Herbal extract	*Shorea robusta Gaertn. (135)*	Dipterocarpeae (135)	Vishnashan	Ralchurna:1-3 gm (135)	-	636
44	*Ritha*	*Arishtak*	Herb	*Sapindus trifoliatus Linn. (136)*	Sapindaceae (136)	Vishnashak (Through Vaman)	3-6 gm (136)	-	637
45	*Rohish truna*	*Kattruna,Rohish truna*	Herb	*Cymbopogon martini Wats. (137)*	Poaceae (137)	Vishnashak	a) Kwath: 50-100 ml b) Taila: 1-3 drops (137)	-	642
46	*Roheda*	*Rohitak*	Herb	*Tecomella undulata G. Don. (138)*	Bignoniaceae (138)	Vishnashak	a) Churna: 1-3 gm b) Kwath: 40-80 ml (138)	-	643
47	*Lisauda*	*Shleshmatak*	Herb	*Cordia dichotoma Forst. f. (139)*	Boraginaceae (139)	Sarva vishnashak	a) Twak kwath:50-100 ml b) phala panak:10-20 ml (139)	-	650
48	*Lakh*	*Laksha*	Animal-product	*Animal: Lacciffer lacca (140)*	Lacciferidae (140)	Vishnashak	-	-	652
49	*Shankha*	*Shankha/ Conch shell*	Animal-product	*Animal: Turbinella pyrum (141)*	-	Vishnashak	Bhasma form: 2 Ratti (141)	Dakshin avarta	658

50	*Shankha huli*	*Shankh pushpi*	Herb	*Convolulus pluricaulis Chois. (142)*	Convulvulaceae (142)	Vishnashak	Kalka: 10-20 gm (142)	-	662
51	*Shal*	*Sal,Ashvakarna*	Herb	*Shorea robusta Gaertn. (135)*	Dipterocarpeae (135)	Vishvikar nashak	Twak-kwath: 50-100 ml (135)	-	663
52	*Shahad*	*Madhu/ Honey*	Animal-product	-	Apidae (143)	Vishnashak	1 to 10 ml (143)	a) Chhatra madh b) Audalak	672
53	*Sanhajna*	*Shobhanjan*	Herb	*Moringa oleifera Lamk (144)*	Moringaceae (144)	Vishhar	a) Mula: 8-10 gm b) Twaka: 10-20 gm (144)	-	680
54	*Suhaga*	*Tankan Khar (Borex)*	Mineral	*Sodium borate/ Sodiumtetraborate/ disodium tetraborate (145)*	-	Janghamvishnashak	1 to 2 Ratti (125-250 mgs) (145)	-	681
55	*Sarso*	*Sarshap*	Herb	*Brassica Campestris (146)*	Cruciferae (146)	Vishnashak	-	-	683
56	*Samudra phen*	*Samudraphen(Cuttle fish bone)*	Animal-product	*Animal: S. Officinalis (147)*	Sepiidae (147)	Vishnashak	2 Ratti (500 mg) along with Honey or water (148)	-	686
57	*Sarphonka*	*sarpunkha*	Herb	*Tephrosia purpurea (149)*	Fabaceae (149)	Vishnashak	Churna: 1-2 gm (149)	-	688
58	*Sarpa-kshi*	*Sarhati*	Herb	*Ophiorrhiza mungos (150)*	Rubiaceae (150)	a) Vrushchik vishnashak b) Sarpa vishnashak c) Mushak vishnashak	-	-	689
59	*Surma*	*Anjan*	Mineral	*Lead sulphide (151)*	-	Vishnashak	-	-	693
60	*Sindur*	*Sindur*	Mineral	*Mercuric oxide (152)*		Vishharak	External application (152)	-	695
61	*Singraf*	*Hingul/ Cinnabar*	Mineral	*Mercuric sulphide (153)*	-	Vishvinashak	½ to 1 Ratti along with Honey (153)	-	700
62	*Sona Marvi*	*Swarna Makshik*	Mineral	*Copper pyrite (154)*	-	Vishnashak	Bhasma form: ½ to 2 Ratti (62 to 250 mgs) (154)	-	712
63	*Sehund*	*Snuhi*	Herb	*Euphorbia neriifolia Linn. (73)*	Euphorbiaceae (73)	a) Vish nashak b) Dushivish nashak	a) Mula twaka churna: ½ to 1 gm b) Kshir: ¼ to ¾ gm c) Pushpa: 1-3 gm (73)	-	722
64	*Sal*	*Sal,Ashvakarna*	Herb	*Shorea robusta Gaertn. (135)*	Dipterocarpeae (135)	Vishvikar nashan	Twak-kwath: 50-100 ml (135)	-	726
65	*Sama*	*Shyamak*	Herb	*Echinochloa frumentacea Linn. (155)*	Gramineae (155)	Vishdosh nashak	-	-	729
66	*Haldi*	*Haridra*	Herb	*Curcuma longa (156)*	Zingiberaceae (156)	Vishnashak	a) Swaras: 10-20 ml b) Churna: 1-2 gm (156)	-	783
67	*Hattha jodi*	*Hattha jodi*	Herb	-	-	Kitvishmarak	-	-	744

68	*Hartal*	*Hartal*	Mineral	*Arsenic trisuiphide (157)*	-	Vishnashak	¼ to ½ Ratti 31 gms to 62 gms) (157)	-	748
69	*Hingu patri*	*Hingupatri*	Herb	*Ferula jaeschkeana Vatke (158)*	Apiaceae (158)	Vishnashak	-	-	751
70	*Hingot*	*Ingudi*	Herb	*Balanites aegyptica (Linn.) Del (159)*	Simurubaceae (159)	Vishnashak	a) Kwath: 40-80 ml b) Phala majja:3-6 gm c) Churna: 3-6 gm d) Beej taila:5-10 drops (159)	-	752
71	*Haldiya*	*Haaridra*	Herb	-	-	Vishmarak	-	-	754

Table 3: Second part (Dvitiya bhag): Sankhya varg, Sr. no: 733

Sr no.	Formulation	*Ingredients*	*Action*
1	*Trisugandhi or trijatak*	*Dalchini (Cinnamomum zeylanicum)* *Elayachi (Elettaria cardamonum)* *Patrak (Cinnamomum tamala)*	*Vishnashak*
2	*Madhurtraya*	*Grut (Clarified butter from milk)* *Jaggery* *Honey*	*Vishvikarnashak*
3	*Upavishtray*	*Nirvishi (Delphinium denudatum)* *Atis (Aconitum heterophyllum)* *Kalihari (Gloriosa superba)*	*Vishnashak*
4	*Panchnimbak*	*Neem(Azadirachta indica)* *Flower* *Fruit* *Bark* *Leaves* *Roots*	*Vishnashak*
5	*Sugandh panchak*	*Kesar (Crocus sativus)* *Agar (Aquilari agallocha)* *Kapur (Cinnamomum camphora)* *Kasturi (Mangifera casturi)* *Chandan (Santalum album)*	*Vishvikarnashak*
6	*Shadushan*	*Pipli (Piper longum)* *Piplimula (root of Piper longum)* *Chavya (Piper retrofractum)* *Chitraka (Plumbago zeylanica)* *Saunth (Zingiber officinale)* *Marich (Piper nigrum)*	*Vishvinashak*
7	*Jeevniya gana*	*Jeevanti (Leptadenia reticulate)* *Madhuyashti (Glycyrrhiza glabra)* *Meda (Polygonatum verticillatum)* *Mahameda (Polygonatum cirrhifolium)* *Kakoli (Rosea purpurea)* *Kshirkakoli (Lilium polyphyllum)* *Mashparni (Teramnus labialis)* *Mudgaparni (Phaseolus trilobus)* *Jeevak (Crepidium acuminatum)* *Rishabhaka (Malaxis muscifera)*	*Vishnashak*

Table 4: Second part (Dvitiya bhag): Appendix part (Parishista bhag)

Sr. no.	Regional/ Local name that mentioned in Nighantu	Dravyas name (drug name)	Source of dravyass	Latin name/ Scientific name/ Chemical name	Family	Action	Therapeutic dose	Specific variety or parts that mention in Nighantu as Vishhara	Sr. no. in nighnatu

1	*Ishvarmula*	*Ishvarmula*	Herb	*Aristolochia indica Linn. (160)*	Aristolochiaceae (160)	*Vish nashak*	*a) Mula churna: 1-3 gm b) Patra swaras : 5-10 ml (160)*	-	768
2	*Gudmar*	*Gudmar*	Herb	*Gymnema Sylvestre R. Br. (161)*	Asclepiadacae (161)	*Sarp Vish nashak*	*a) Patra churna: 3-6 gm b) Mula kwath: 50-100 ml (161)*	-	772
3	*Ghi*	*Grut / Clarified butter from milk*	Animal-Product		-	*Vish nashak*		*a) Bhedgrut b) Hathigrut c) Ghodagrut d) Strighrut Purangrut*	773
4	*Chunar*	*Jalba*	Herb	-	-	*Jangham vishnashak*	*Phala*	-	774
5	*Chaube hayat*	*khushbulhay ayaat*	Herb	_	-	*Vishmarak*	-	-	775

Table 5: Third part (Tritiya bhag): Bhasma

Author also mentioned various bhasma in Tritiya bhag that has Vishhara properties.

Sr no.	Rasaushadhi / minerals	Vishhar property	Anupan
1	*Swarna*	*Vishnashak*	*With Nirvishi*
2	*Roupya*	*Vishdoshnashak*	-
3	*Nilathotha*	*Vishnashak*	*With gogrit and butter*
4	*Abhrak*	*Vishnashak*	*With Pipal and honey*
5	*Manhsheela*	*Vishnashak*	*With Swarna*
6	*Munga*	*Vishnashak*	-

In Tritiya bhag Shankar nighnatu mentioned various formulations that used for *Vishahara*.

Table 6: Third part (Tritiya bhag): Formulations

Sr. no	Formulations	Action	Serial no. in Nighantu (Parishista bhag)
1	*Shirisharishta*	*Samsta vishvikarnashak*	*Chapter Aasav-Arista:48*
2	*Dashang lepa*	*Vishdoshnashak*	*Chapter Lepa:2*
3	*Ashvakanchuki*	*Mushakvishnashak*	*Chapter prasiddha rasagutika: 12*
4	*Gandhak rasayan*	*Vishdoshnashak*	*Chapter prasiddha rasagutika: 27*
5	*Yograj guggul*	*Mushakvishnashak*	*Chapter Prasiddha rasagutika: Section Guggulu: 30*
6	*Yograj ras*	*Vishnashak*	*Chapter Prasiddha Rasagutika : 69*
7	*Sanjivani vati*	*Sarpavishnashak*	*Chapter Prasiddha Rasagutika: 89*

Results

Table 7: Percentage of Vishhara dravyas from Total dravyas mentioned in Nighantu (Single drug from Firsts and second part of Nighantu)

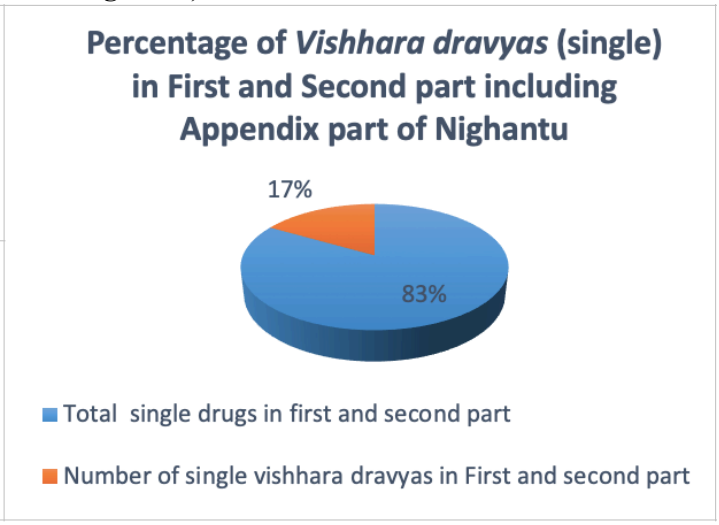
Total single dravyas (drugs) in first and second part	813	
Number of single *Vishhara dravyas* (drugs) in First and second part including Appendix (Parishishta bhag)	163	

Table 8: Percentage of *Vishahara dravyas* according to their source

Sources of drugs	Number of *Vishahara dravyas*	Percentage
Herb	125	77%
Animal	15	9%
Mineral	20	12%
Natural	3	2%
	Total-163	

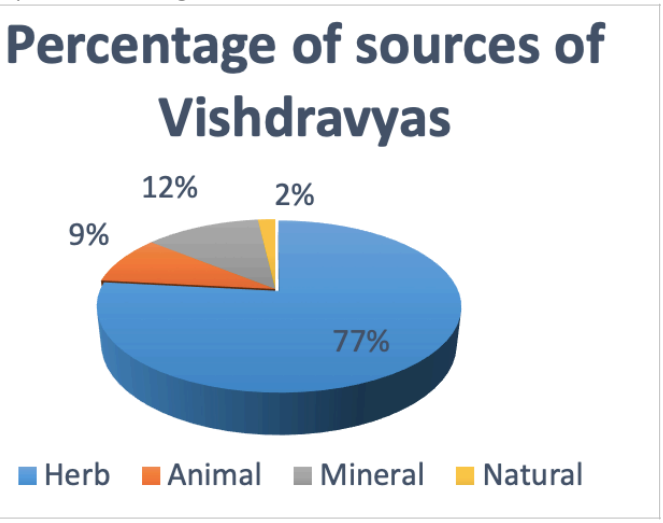


Table 9: Specifically mentioned *Vishhara dravyas* for specific Vish (Poison)

Type of Vish	Specifically mentioned Vishhara dravyas	Total number of single drugs	Total number of formulation
Jangham vishnashan	*Khubbaji, Phiroza, Suhag, Chunar*	4	-
Sarpa vishnashak	*Ankol, Aparajita, Jadvar, Daronj, Nagdaun, Banbhaktakankoda, Sarpakshi, Gudmar Sanjivani vati*	8	1
Vrishchik vishnashan	*Gubrela, Jadvar,Thuhar, Daronj, Maruva, Sarpakshi*	6	-
Mushak vishnashan	*Ankol, jeevanti, Devdali, Bakayan, Sarpakshi Ashvakanchiki,Yograj guggulu*	5	2
Alark vishnashan	*Badraj boya*	1	-
Luta vishnashan	*Nagdaun*	1	-
Kitvish nashan	*Hatthajodi*	1	-
Sthavar vishnahsan	*Phiroza, Banbhaktakankoda*	2	-
Jaipal vishnashan	*Chuk*	1	-
Dhatur vishnashan	*Dhatur*	1	-
Afimvish nashan	*Nadishak*	1	-
Dushivish nashan	*Thohar, Snuhi*	2	-
Vish-Upavish nashan	*Chumbak*	1	-
Vishdosh nashan through vaman (panchkarma- procedure-	*Ritha*	1	-

Discussion

After the review of the Shankar nighantu, the whole content of it is based on various *Nighantus* of Ayurveda as well as '*Makhjan*' of Unani literature. (162) It primarily focuses on helping the beneficiaries to use it as a ready-reckoner as therapeutic guide. Its beauty and highlight is that the author has described it in easy fluent Hindi language and has used alphabetical sequence while describing it, so that it becomes user friendly, either student or a researcher.

First and second part with its appendix (*Parishishta*), includes a description of various single drugs used, while third part highlights different instruments and procedures for the medicine formulation, which may have Ayurvedic or Unani origin and methodology. (163)

After an analysis of Shankar Nighantu, the *Vishaghna* action of drugs is given special consideration. The review indicates that the author has focused on drugs derived from herbal sources (77%), as well as those originating from, minerals (12%), and animal source (9%) (Table no.8). Author describes the drugs by giving different vernacular names, descriptions, morphologies, properties, and organoleptic tests, thereby helping with the concept of correct identification of drug and confirmation of species to be used.

The Shankar Nighantu lists 813 single *Dravyas* in first and second part including appendix (164), among which 163 have been identified as possessing anti-toxic properties (Tables no.1,2,3,4,7).After analysis of *Vishahara dravyas*, author also mentioned specific *Vishahara dravyas* for the cases of different types of poison and toxicity. (Sthavar vish, *janghamvish*, *dushivish* etc.) (Table no.9).

The author maintains the concept of the *Panchkarma* procedure vaman and indicates that Ritha (*Sapindus mukorossi*) should be used for poison removal via vaman.

In *Dhatura* (*Datura metel* L.) poisoning, the author indicates Dhatura drug for management. (165).This concept of *prativish* needs to be explored through research.

In the treatment of *Dushivish*, the author indicates a poisonous drug, *Snuhi* (*Euphorbia nerifolia*). Here, he mentioned two drugs, *Thuhar* and *Sehund* (166) which appear to be probably locally identified as similar species and may be belonging to the same family.This also to be explored, and the controversy needs to be clarified.

Grut (Clarified butter from milk) are mentioned 2 times by the author in the context of Vish Chikitsa highlights their significance. (167,168)

There is also mention of Chumbak patthar (magnetic stone) in Nighantu that is indicated in the management of toxicity created by various *Vish-Upavisha vargas* (groups). (169)

'*Chuk*' (extracted juice from *bhikmilo* [*Rhus chinensis*] plant) is a unique drug used as folklore in mountain regions of the Himalayas. (Wherein botanical identification remains ambiguous) and is used specifically for *jaipal* (*Croton tiglium*) toxicity. (54,170)

Hatthajodi, a controversial drug is also indicated for treatment of insect bite (*kitvishnashan*),which is of herbal origin through its description in Shankar nighantu but also shows animal origin while exploring various other references.(171) Hence it needs to be clarified for its better utility in management of various toxicities.

Sankhya varg is an innovative description made in the second part of this Nighantu (Table no.3, Sr.no-733) which describes different groups that are related to the treatment of toxicities.

The third part (Tritiya part) emphasises all the 6 *bhasmas* that possess anti-toxic properties and are indicated to be consumed with specific *anupanas* (Table no.5) which are to be used as a regimen in treatment of toxicities or poisoning cases. So also, in third part there are also 7 specific formulations that are indicated in toxicities or poisoning cases. (Table no.6)

This review helps preserve and elucidate traditional Ayurvedic knowledge, which might otherwise be overlooked or lost. It could lead to new insights or therapeutic practices that combine traditional and modern approaches. By compiling therapeutic doses, the research can help optimise treatment protocols, ensuring that *Ayurvedic dravyas* are used effectively and safely in both research and practice, and contributes to the development of evidence-based guidelines for Ayurvedic medicine.

Conclusion

Based on the above facts, it can be concluded that 163 *dravyas* out of 813 in (First and second part including appendix) have *Vishahara* property. In third part 6 *bhasmas* and 7 formulations are antitoxic. By validating the botanical identification of these *dravyas* and compiling their appropriate dosages, the study makes the Ayurvedic knowledge easily comprehensible with modern terminology. This approach ensures that these *dravyas* in the Nighantu and also some unexplored folklore medicines are accessible to common people through their common names and throughout the world through botanical names, this is also useful for students, doctors, and academicians in practice, study and research. The therapeutic benefits of *Vishahara dravyas* in detoxifying the body and improving overall well-being, and treating poison can be discovered by integrating the knowledge of Nighantu with contemporary science. Further the knowledge of traditional uses, folklore medicinal uses, phytochemical properties, pharmacological characteristics, and potential therapeutic applications of *Vishahara dravyas* mentioned in Shankar nighantu, can be referred for development and research in the current times and future.

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