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Original Article

A Review of Literature on Panchashirisha Agada: (Albizialebbeck Benth)

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ABSTRACT
Ayurveda is a branch of the science of well-being. The vast majority of Ayurvedic medication is derived from plants. Ayurveda's specific field of agada tantra (toxicology) emphasizes the many forms of poisoning and how to treat them. Various therapy modalities are employed in the management of distinct poisoning instances. One of the modalities called agada (antidote) is made by combining several anti-poisonous plants. Panchashirisha Agada is one of the important herbal medicines for Keeta Visha (insect bite) that the Shushruta Samhita mentions. It has broad-spectrum medicinal properties. The five parts of this plant are the fruit, root, bark, flower, and leaves. In Bruhattrayee (the major Ayurvedic treatises), several formulations of Shirisha with varying ways of administration have been recorded for the treatment of various poisons.
Keywords: Ayurveda, Panchashirisha, Visha, Agada, Anti-toxic, Herbal, Therapeutic

INTRODUCTION

Panchashirisha Agada is a formulation explained in *Sushruta* [1] *& Charaka samhita*[2] for the treatment of all type of Keeta Visha (Insect poisoning). This formulation can be used to treat various symptoms caused due to Keeta Visha and other related dermatological manifestations[3]. *Acharya Charaka* mentioned Shirisha as a best anti-poisonous drug and also mentioned in *Vishaghana Gana Dravyas* (antipoisonous drugs).4 Several pharmacological studies showed that extracts/fraction/compounds of leaves, bark, and flower of *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth exhibited significant antiallergic activity, anticancer, anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, antivenom, neuroprotective, antipyretic, antidiarrheal, and wound healing activities. [5] Many of symptoms of *Keeta Visha* in general such as *Daha, Shopha*, and *Kandu* are similar to that of Histamine mediated anaphylactic reactions caused due to insect poisoning. Symptoms in insect poisoning are caused due to release of histamine from mast cell. Thereby produces immune response in the body causing allergic reaction resulting in release of chemicals like histamine, leukotriene which leads to symptoms like urticaria, wheezing, laryngitis, itching and even death. Internal and external medicines about the management of Keeta Visha are mentioned in all classical Ayurvedic literature. As this agada is minimally used hence it is done to screen the effect of Panchashirisha *Agada* on cells. So, it is very much essential to evaluate the effects of *Panchashirisha Agada in Keeta Visha* to get the scientific proof to substantiate the Ayurvedic claims. I have chosen *Panchashirisha Agada* which is one of the potent formulations mentioned in *Shushrut Samhita*, which is indicated for Kita Visha (insect poison), [1] where all five parts of this plant are used; i.e., fruit, root, skin, flower and leaves. It is considered as one of the best medicines in treating toxicity.

RASA PANCHAKA[6]

Rasa- Kashaya, Tikta, Madhura
Guna- Laghu, Ruksha, Tiksana
Vipaka- Katu
Veerya- Anusna
Prabhava- Vishagna

Indication-*Vishavikara, Shota, Shwasa, Kasa, Kushta, Kandu, Visarpa, Twakdosha, and Vivarnya.*

CLASSIFICATION[7]

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- *Charaka Samhita: Vishaghna, Vedana Sthapana, Shirovirechana, Kashaya Skanda*
- *Sushruta Samhita : Salsaradi Gana*
- *Vagbhata: Asanadi Gana*
- *Amarkosh: Vanausadhi Varga*
- *Sausurat Nighantu: Slasaradi Gana*
- *Ashtanga Nighantu: Asandi Varga*
- *Dhanvantri Nighantu: Amaradi varga*

CONTENTS OF *PANCHSIRISHA AGADA*

Shirisha phala	*Shirisha mula*	*Shrisha twak*	*Shirisha pushpa*	*Shirisha patra*
Fruit	Root	Bark	Flower	Leaves

DRAVYA SANGRAHA KALA[8]

Part Used	*Ritu*
Phala	*Grishma*
Mula	*Grishma, Sisira*
Twak	*Sarad*
Patra	*Varsha*
Pushpa	Acc to flowering season (acc to C*haraka)*

Additional Purposes of Different Part Shirisha

- *Shirisha Beeja* is used *as Prathisharana in Visha Chikitsa and Dantha kashta* (tooth brush twigs). [9]
- *Shirisha Twak* (bark), Phala (fruits), and Sara (heart wood) are utilized in several forms of *Mushika damsha* (rat bites), such as *Putraka, Krishna, and Kashaya danta,* for Lepa (ointments), *Paana* (internal treatment), and *Anjana*.[10]
- In a similar vein, Sara (heart wood) is utilized for *Shirovirechana* (*Nasya),* while Phala is used for Vamana (emesis).[11]
- In keet*a visha - Shirisha Twak* (bark) is utilized for Paana (internal medicine), Lepa chikitsa (ointments), Alepa (external application), and *Seka in Keeta visha chikitsa* (insect poisoning).[12]
- In *Lutha visha - Shirisha Twak* (bark) is utilized for both Paana (internal treatment) and Lepa (ointment) in Pitta Pradhana Luta Damsha (spider bites).[13]
- In *mushika visha - Shirisha Twak* is employed in *Vishadagdha Vrana as Prathisarana* (rubbing).[14]

According to Modern Point of View[15]

- Botanical Name - *Albizzia lebbeck*.
- Classical Name – *Shirisha*
- English Name – *lebbeck*
- Kannada name – bage mara
- Genus – *Albizzia*
- Species - *A. lebbeck*
- Family – Fabacea

Chemical Composition

The Phytochemical constituents of this plant reveals the Bark contains 7-11% tannins; Dcatechin D-leucocyanidin and it yield seven compounds. Including frieedlan-3-one-and ysitosterol. The leaves contain echinocystic acid and it yield flavon, vicenin II and β-sitosterol. Flowers yield triterpiniods, saponins, labbekanin D and 4 saponins glycosides lebbckannins D, F, G & H. Mature leaves of Albizzialebbeck contained keto acids including phosphoenolpyruvate, glyoxalate, oxalacetate and α-oxoglutarate; vicenin-2, reynoutrin, rutin, myricitrin and robinin from leaves. Leaves also have alkaloids, flavonoids, tanins, saponins. Oil obtained from seeds contains sterols, methyl sterols, triterpene alcohol, tocopherol, hydrocarbons and carotenoids, cycloeucalenol, 24-ethylphenol, cycloartenol. Compositional studies indicated carbohydrates as major components while saponin was found as a major antinutrient in both pods and seeds. Potassium was found in the highest amount and copper in the lowest.

DISCUSSION

The best is Shirisha. The following are analgesics: *Vedanasthapaka,* anti-inflammatory *Shothaghna,* anti-poisoning Vrana *Ropaka,* and *shamaka*

Tridosha.[16] It directly eliminates the Visha and prevents its spread into the Rakta by calming the Bhrajaka Pitta, which is located in the *Twacha. Twak* is the primary portion of the plant that is utilized.[17] Nasal inhalation, or Nasya, is one of the best is Shirisha. *Vedanasthapaka* is an elimination therapy that aids in clearing the nasal passage of pollutants, poison, and vitiated Doshas. Sthavara Visha (5th Vega), Darveekar A Sarpadamsha (3rd and 7th Vega), and Rajimanta *Sarpadamsha* (6th Vega) all mention it when a person is unconscious and exhibits symptoms of poisoning, including obstruction of the nose, eyes, tongue, throat, and ears. Nasya was poisoned by Luta.

CONCLUSION

Shirisha, according to Ayurveda, functions because of its *prabhava, or vishghna* activity. Shirish is a very promising plant in many different activities, as evidenced by the numerous alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and scientifically proven actions it possesses. For this reason, ancient Aacharyas referred to it as the Vishaghna plant. Shirisha is considered the best antipoisonous medication, according to Acharya Charaka, who also listed it in *Vishaghana Gana Dravyas* (antipoisonous drugs). Shirish's pharmacodynamics demonstrates that it has Kashay and Tikta Rasa. In bite situations, Kashay Rasa aids in the healing process while *Tikta Rasa* has antitoxic properties of its own. Numerous investigations carried out by various branches utilizing various plant parts have demonstrated antibacterial, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diarrheal, immunomodulatory, antiarthritic, anti-asthmatic, anticonvulsant, and anti-allergic properties.

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