

Comprehensive Classical Review on *Agnitundi Vati* (AVT)

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ABSTRACT

Agnitundivati (ATV) is the *kharaliya Rasayana* and has unique combination of minerals, *Visha dravya*, *kshardravya*, *lavandravya* and *herbal drvyas*. It mainly contains *Kajjali*, *vatsnabha*, *kuchala*, *yavakshar*, *sajjikshar*, *tankankshar*, *Saindhav*, *Samudra*, *souvarchl*. These all are helpful for deteriorate metabolism and rises strength of intestine. There are various references of ATV in classics of *Rasashashtra* and *Sangraha books*. Although ancient seers have mentioned the ATV for the *Agnimandhya* purpose, the contents, method of preparation, *Anupana*, doses and duration are justified latter by *Sangrahagranthakar*. The present paper has collected all the classical references of ATV and attempted to elucidate the context of given references.

Key Words *Agnitundi vati*, *Visha dravya*, *Kshara dravya*, *Agnimandya*

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INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is an ancient Indian system of medicine. Ayurvedic medicines are considered to be most potent to immune system with least side effects. It has various types of origin of drug such as plant, metallic and animal origin. *Rasashashtra* is an important branch of Ayurveda which deals with scientific processing of these drugs and convert it in bio- assemble form so it is easily palatable, fast acting, needs in less doses with extensive therapeutic utility. These drug forms are termed as *Rasaushdhies*.

Parad (Mercury) is at the centre of every *Rasaushadhies* which are also known as *Parad Rasayana*. These *Rasayana* are classified mainly

in four different categories such as *Khalvi*, *Parpati*, *Kupipakwa* and *Pottali Rasayana*. Among them *Khalvi Rasayana* have multi-dimensional therapeutic potential due to its varied herbomineral combination. Mercury and Sulphur and /or other herbal or mineral /metal ingredients are ground together in a mortar to produce a finely powdered drug. since the mercury and other ingredients of the formulation are grinded in a mortar known as *Khalva* as per the terminology of Ayurved the formulations are known and classified as *khalvi ras*¹.

Agnitundi vati is one of *Kaharaliya Rasayana* which is extensively used in *Agnimandya* in order to improve Agni (Metabolic fire) and enhance the intestinal motility. In classical text of

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Rasashastra there are six references of *Agnitundi vati* in which five are of same name but slightly different formulation. In another reference *Agnikumarras* is mentioned which has same ingredients as *Agnitundi vati*. In literature study total 17 contents of *Agnitundi Vati* are described in *Bhaishjya ratnavali* and *Rasatarangini*. Generally, *Agnitundi vati* described in B.B.R is preferred in clinical practice and also this formulation is available in market.

As most of the ailments are related to *Agni*, *Agnitundi vati* is considered as an important formulation mentioned in text book for *Agnimandya*, in which the proportion of *kuchala* is in the various ratio which ultimately change its therapeutic action. Present paper will take a complete review on literature of *Agnitundi Vati* mentioned in various Classics of Ayurveda to understand its context with reference to its different indication.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Aim of present study is to review of all the references on *Agnitundi vati* with the objective to highlight the ingredients and indications according to the different classical text books.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Total six classical text books were reviewed for this study namely *Rasaratnakara*, *Rasaratnasamucchya*, *SharangdharaSamhita*, *Rasatarangini*, *Siddha Aushadhisangraha*,

Bharatbhaishjya Ratnakar (B.B.R.), *Rasayogsagar*.

Total ten *Sangraha Grantha* were reviewed for comparative analysis of ingredients in *Agnitundi Vati* namely *Ayurvediya Aushadhighundharma shastra*, *Rasa tantra Sara evum siddha Prayog sangraha*, *Rasodhartantram*, *Rasendra Sarasangraha and Siddha Yog sangraha*, *Vaidya Sagar*, *Rasayogasagar*, *Siddha Aushadhi Sangraha*, *Rasaratnakar*, *RasaManjiri*, and *Bhaishajya ratnavali*.

All references are tabulated according to the different classical text books, ingredients, properties of ingredients, Proportion of *Kuchala* and Properties of *Agnitundi Vati*.

DISCUSSION

Total six formulations are present in classical text book name as *Agnitundi vati (ras)* same composition and indications. *Rasaratnakara* has been given with the name as *Agnikumaro Rasa* which having same indication and same ingredients but in *Rasaratnasamucchya* stated *Agnitundi vati (rasa)* having different indication and composition. *Agnitundi vati (ras)* is present in sangraha granthas as *Vaidysar* named as *Kulantako ras*, *Aayurvediya aushadhighundhrma shastra*, *Siddha aushadhisangraha*, *Bharatbhaishjya Ratnakar*, *Rasayogsagar*, *Rasa tantra sara evum siddha Prayog sangraha*, *Rasodhartantram*, *Rasendra sarasangraha*, *Siddha yog sangraha etc.* 'palatryam' instead of 'phalatryam' is mentioned in *Vaidyasagar*

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sangraha grantha and also quantity of *Ajmoda* is to be taken 3 *pala*. They are not included *Triphala* as an ingredient and also mentioned

Tankan as well as *Trikatu* as an ingredient. (Table 1).

Table 1 showing references from different classical text

Sr.no	Granthaadhar	Rogadhikar	Adhyay	Name
1	<i>Bhaishajya Ratnawali</i> ²	<i>Agnimandya</i>	<i>agnimandyadhikara</i>	<i>Agnitundi ras</i>
2	<i>Rasatarangini</i> ³	<i>Agnimandya, arsha, atisar, katiprushthavedana</i>	<i>Vishaupvishadi vigyaniya</i>	<i>Agnitundi ras</i>
3	<i>Rasachandanshu</i> ⁴	<i>Agnimandya</i>	<i>Agnimandya ajirnachkitsa</i>	<i>Agnitundi ras</i>
4	<i>Sharangdhar Samhita</i> ⁵	<i>Agnimandya</i>	<i>Rasashodhan-maran Kalpana</i>	<i>Agnitundivati ras</i>
5	<i>Rasaratnakara</i> ⁶	<i>Mandagni</i>	<i>Ajirmadhikar</i>	<i>Agnikumaro ras</i>
6	<i>Rasamanjiri</i> ⁷	<i>Agnimandya</i>	<i>Rasaajirna, 6</i>	<i>Agnitundi vati</i>
7	<i>Rasaratsammucchaya</i> ⁸	<i>Krimi, udara</i>	<i>Krimirogadhikar</i>	<i>Agnitundi rasa</i>
8	<i>Vaidyasagar</i> ⁹	<i>Agnimandya</i>	<i>Mandagni</i>	<i>Kalagni rasa</i>
9	<i>Sidhayogsangrah</i> ¹⁰	<i>Mandagni, ajirna</i>	<i>Agnimandya, ajirnarogadhikar</i>	<i>Agnitundi vati</i>
10	<i>Rasendrasarsangraha</i> ¹¹	<i>Agnimandya</i>	<i>Ajirna chikitsa adhyay</i>	<i>Agnimandya</i>
11	<i>Rasoddhar tantram</i> ¹²	<i>Agnimandya, mandagni</i>	<i>Ajirna</i>	<i>Agnitundi goli</i>
12	<i>Rasa tantra sara siddha pryog sangraha</i> ¹³	<i>Mandagniamatisara, swapdosha, vatarog hridrog sangrahni</i>	----	<i>Agnitundi rasa</i>
13	<i>Rasayogsagara</i> ¹⁴	<i>Mandagni</i>	-----	<i>Agnitundi rasa</i>
14	<i>Bharatbhaishjya Ratnakar</i> ¹⁵	<i>Mandagni</i>	-----	<i>Agnikumaro ras</i>
15	<i>Siddha aushadhi sangraha</i> ¹⁶	<i>Agnimandya</i>	-----	<i>Agnitundi ras</i>
16	<i>Aayurvediya aushadhi gundharmashastra</i> ¹⁷	<i>Mandagni</i>	-----	<i>Agnitundi ras</i>

In context of ingredients slight variation is seen. In ATV formulation total 17 ingredients are mentioned in *B.R.* and *R.T.* and in *Raschandanshu*, *Rasaratnakar*, *Shrangdhar Samhita*, *Rasamanjiri* there is nineteen

components are mentioned. *Trayushna* is mentioned in *Rasachandanshu*, *Shrangdhar Samhita*, *Rasrudyantra* instead of *tankan* and in *B.R.* and *R.T.* *Tankan* is included. (Table no.2).

Table 2 Showing the ingredients of ATV in various classical textbook

Sr. no ingredients	BR	RT	RC	SS	RR	RM	VS
Mineral origin drugs							
1 <i>Shudha parada</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 <i>Shudha gandhak</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Visha drvya (poison origin drugs)							
3 <i>Shudha vatsnabha</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 <i>Shudha kuchala</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kshar origin							
5 <i>Sajjikshar</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 <i>Yavakshar</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 <i>Tankan</i>	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
Lavan drvya							
8 <i>Saindhav lavan</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 <i>Sauvarchala lavan</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10 <i>Samudra lavan</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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Plant origin drugs						
11 Amalaki	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Bibhitaki	+	+	+	+	+	+
13 Haritaki	+	+	+	+	+	+
14 Ajmoda	+	+	+	+	+	+
15 Chitrak	+	+	+	+	+	+
16 Jiraka	+	+	+	+	+	+
17 Vidanga	+	+	+	+	+	+
18 Suntha	-	-	+	+	+	+
19 Maricha	-	-	+	+	+	+
20 Pipali	-	-	+	+	+	+
Bhavana dravya						
21 Jambiri nimbu	+	+	+	+	+	+
Duration of bhavana						
Vati nirman praman	-	-	-	-	-	-
maricha raktika	maricha	maricha	mricha	maricha	maricha	maricha
Matra	-	2 ratti	-	nm		
Anupan	suntha guda					

BR - Bhaishjya Ratnavali, RT - Rasa Trangini, RC – Rasa Chandanshu, SS - Sharangdhar Samhita, RR – Rasa Ratnakar, RM - Rasa Manjiri, Vaidysagar NM:

In ATV, it was observing that the proportion of *kuchala* is different, In *R.T.* one-part *kuchala* is mentioned and in *BR* 16-part *Kuchala* is mentioned but other *Rasachndanshu*, *Shrangdhar* *Samhita*, *Rasaratnakar*, *Rasa manjiri* are mentioned as 18 part of *kuchala*. Most of the ingredient are *Tridhoshshmak* and *Vatkaphashamk* in nature. (Table no.3,4).

Table 3 Properties of ingredients

Sr.no. ingredients	latin name	Rasa	Guna	Verya	vipaka
Mineral origin drugs					
1 Shu. Parada ¹⁸	hydragyrum	shadaras	sara, guru, snighda	-	-
2 Shu. Gandhak ¹⁹	sulphur	katu	Sar, Snigdha	Ushna	Madhura
3 kajjali ²⁰	sarvaaamahar, tridosahar, vrishya				
Visha dravya (poison origin drugs)					
1 Shu. Vatsnabha ²¹	Aconitum ferox	madhura	rukshya	Ushana	Madhura
2 Shu. Kuchala ²²	Strychnos nux vomica	tikta, katu	laghu, rukshya, tikshna	Ushna	Katu
Kshar origin					
1 Sajjikshar ²³	fagnonia arbica	katu	tikshna, pachana	Ushna	-
2 Yavakshar ²⁴	hordeum vulgare		laghu, snigdha, dipan, pachan	-	-
3 Tankan ²⁵	Borax	katu	tikshna, rukshya,	Ushna	-
Lvana varg					
1 Saindhav ²⁶	sodium chloride	lavana	singdha, laghu	Sheeta	-
2 Sovurchal ²⁷	sodium chloride	lavana	dipaka, pachaka	-	-
3 Samudra lavana ²⁸	soddi muras	lavana	snigdha, laghu	-	-
Plant origin drugs					
1 Ajmoda ²⁹	Carum Roxburghianm	katu, tikta	laghu, rukshya	Ushna	Katu
2 Amalaki ³⁰	Emblica officinalis	lavan rahat	Guru	Sheeta	Madhura
	amla Pradhan				
3 Bibhitaki ³¹	Terminalia Belerica	Kashaya	Rukhya laghu	Ushna	Madhura
4 Haritaki ³²	terminalia chebula	lavanrahat pancharas Kashaya Pradhan	laghu, rukshya	Ushna	Madhura
5 Chitrak ³³	plumbago Zeylanica	katu	laghu, rukshya	Ushna	Katu
6 Jiraka ³⁴	Cuminum	katu	laghu,	Ushna	Katu

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	Cyminum		rukshya		
7 Vidanga ³⁵	Embelia ribes	katu, Kashaya	laghu,	Ushna	katu
			Rukshya, tikshna		
8 Suntha ³⁶	Zingibare Officinale	katu	laghu, snigdha	Ushna	Madhura
9 Maricha ³⁷	Piper nigrum	katu	laghu, snigdha	Ushna	Madhura
10 Pippali ³⁸	Piper longum	katu	laghu, Tikshna, snigdha	Anushana sheeta	Madhura
Bhavana dravya					
1jambiri Nimbu ³⁹	Citrus medica	amla	Guru, tikshna	Ushna	Amla

Table 4 Proportion of kuchala according various text books

Drug name	Rasa trangini	Rasachandanshu	Shrangdhar samhita	Bhaishjya ratnavali	Rasa Ratnakar	Rasamanjiri
Shudha kuchala	1 part	18 part	18 part	16 part	18 part	18 part

All Six ingredients in ATV (*rasa*) is *tikshna*, *ushna* in nature which acts as *dipana*, *pachana* effect in every *samprapti* of *vyadhi* the main affecting factor is *Agni* and when it is *manda* or having *Agnimandya* due to this *manda agni* in body *Aama* will form this *Aama* acts as poisonous action on body so *pachana karma* have to do so ATV is helpful for *pachana*, *Ajirna*, *Visuchika*, *Grahani*, *Shola*, *Kostgatvaat*, *Parinamshool*, *Sarvangvata*, *Vatvyadhi*, *Gudabharnsh*, *Amavat*, *Tamakshwas*¹⁶. (Table no.5).

Table 5 showing Doshghanata of ingredients.

Sr.no.	Ingredients	Doshagnata
Mineral origin drugs		
1	(parada+Gandhaka) kajjali ²⁰	Tridosha shamaka
Visha dravya (poison origin drugs)		
1	Shuddha vatsnabha ⁴⁰	Vatakaphashamak
2	Shuddha kuchala ⁴¹	Vatakaphashamak
Kshara origin drugs		
1	Sajjikshar ²³	Vatashamak
2	Yavakshara ²⁴	Vatashamak
3	Tankan ²⁵	Vatashamak
Lavana dravya		
1	Saindhava lavana ²⁶	Tridosha shamaka
2	Sauvrchala lavana ²⁷	Vatashamak
3	Samudra lavana ²⁸	Vatashamak
Plant origin drugs		
1	Ajmoda ²⁹	Kaphvatshamak

2	Aamalaki ⁴²	Tridoshshamak
3	Bibhitaki ⁴³	Tridoshshamak
4	Haritaki ⁴⁴	Tridoshshamak
5	Chitrak ⁴⁵	Kaphavatshamak
6	Jirak ⁴⁶	Kaphavatshamak
7	Vidanga ⁴⁷	Kaphavatshamak
8	Suntha ⁴⁸	Kaphvatshamak
9	Maricha ⁴⁹	Vatkphashamak
10	Pippali ⁵⁰	Kaphavatshamak
Bhavana dravya		
1	Jambir nimbu ⁵¹	Kaphavatshamak

Agnitundi vati (ras) is mainly act on *Amashya* and *Pakwashya* it increases *Jatharagni* and stimulate for good digestion and form proper *Aahar Ras* which increases strength to *Hridya*, *Amamashya*, *Pakvashya* and control the direction of *vat* and *Purisha*.

Jambiri nimbu is a common ingredient which are stated in classical text book as *bhavana dravya*. Due to *bhavana* (levigation) the active principles of the *bhavana dravyas* are retained by the drug hence *bhavana* (levigation) process have a tremendous role in changing the morphological cell structure of processed drugs. Thereby it increases the therapeutic efficacy of the *Agnitundi vati*⁵². But the duration or no of *bhavana* for *Agnitundi vati* is not mentioned. seven *bhavana* should be given to *Agnitundi vati*

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is to be mentioned in *siddha Aushadhi sangraha* and in *siddha yog sangraha* duration of *bhvana* of *Agnitundi vati* is three-day mentioned¹⁰.

Anupana for AVT is not included in classical text book but some *sangraha granthas* have described as *Anupan* in *siddhaaoushadhi sangraha* AVT is said to be consumed with *nimbu rasa* and *sharkara*¹⁶. in *Siddhayogsangraha jala*¹⁰ is mentioned as *Anupana* and *Rasratnakar* mentioned *suntha* and *guda*⁶.

Every *rasakalpa* has some specific time duration like 7 days, 15 days or 45 days but for *Agnitundi vati* duration is not stated in classical textbook only in *Siddha aushadhi sangraha* it is said to be 8 days¹⁶. *Vati Praman* is as *Maricha Praman* and *Raktika pramana*. *Matra* is to be included in classical text book as two *Ratti* and the main important point is that in ATV the proportion of *kuchala* is different according to *Bhaishjya ratnavali*, *Rasaratnakar*, *Sharangdhar Samhita*, *Rasachndanshu* and *Rasa manjiri* proportion of *kuchala* is equal to total ingredient and according to *Rasatarangini* it is same in quantity as other ingredients. In the formulation of *Agnitundi vati* slight variation seen and in *Bhaishajya ratnavali* and *Rastarangini* total 17 ingredients are described while in *Rasamanjiri*, *Sharangdhar samhita*, *Rasaratnakar*, *Rasachandanshu* mentioned 19 ingredients. In three classical text has mentioned *tankan* while *tryushna* i.e. *suntha*, *maricha*, *pippali* is mentioned in other three classical text. In the *Rasachandanshu*, *Rasaratnakar* and *Sharangdhar Samhita* instead of *tankan* used as *tryushna*. *Tankan* is mentioned

in text book of *Bhaishjya Ratnavali*, *Rasatarangini* and *Rasamanjiri*.

Table 6 Action of ingredients in ATV¹⁶

Sr.no	Ingredients	Properties
1.	<i>Kajjali</i>	<i>Jantughna, Rasayana, yogvahi</i>
2	<i>Shudha vatsnabha</i>	<i>Tiktakatu ushna, amapachak, vedanashmak</i>
3	<i>Shudha kuchala</i>	<i>Tikta, katu, ushna, vyavayi, vikashi, dipaka, pachaka, vedanashmak, yogvahirasayana, vatvahi balyakar.</i>
4	<i>Kshara & lavana</i>	<i>Agnivardhak, anulomak, vibandhanashak.</i>
5	<i>Chittrak, vidang</i>	<i>Dipaka, pachaka, anulomak</i>
6	<i>Nimbu swaras</i>	<i>Dipaka, pachaka, anulomaka.</i>

CONCLUSION

Various Classical references of ATV suggests that it is the important formulation for *Agnimandya* in *Rasasahshtra*. *Vishyukta Kharaliya Rasayana* has both curative and preventive aspect. Various practical aspects regarding *bhavna dravya*, *Anupana* and duration of dose is clarified by the authors of *Sangraha Grantha*. As basic ingredients (table 6) of AVT are same in almost all references, due to presence of *Visha dravya*, its judicial use has been suggested for its maximum therapeutic advantage.

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