



## A REVIEW ON PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION OF CHAMPAKADI AGAD IN DENGUE FEVER

Dr. Gajendra Pawar\*<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Milind Godbole<sup>2</sup> and Dr. K. K. Jadhav<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Postgraduate Scholar, Dept. of Swasthavritta, Yashwant Ayurvedic College Postgraduate Training and Research Center, Kodoli, Dist-Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

<sup>2</sup>Principal and Professor, Dept. of Swasthavritta, Yashwant Ayurvedic College Postgraduate Training and Research Center, Kodoli, Dist-Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

<sup>3</sup>Associate Professor and HOD, Dept. of Swasthavritta, Yashwant Ayurvedic College Postgraduate Training and Research Center, Kodoli, Dist-Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Gajendra Pawar

Postgraduate Scholar, Dept. of Swasthavritta, Yashwant Ayurvedic College Postgraduate Training and Research Center, Kodoli, Dist-Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

Article Received on 13/05/2022

Article Revised on 05/06/2022

Article Accepted on 26/06/2022

### ABSTRACT

The incidence of Dengue Fever has increased dramatically in his decade. Agada is a formulation which is Vishaghna (Anti-toxic). There are many Agadas described in Ayurvedic literature. Acharya Vagbhata has mentioned Champakadi Agada in Keeta Lutadi vishpratishedham Adhyaya of Uttarsthana. This Agada is useful in all Luta and Keeta Visha. On the basis of sign and symptoms, Dengue Fever can be correlated with Raktagata Jwara. Hence there is a need for Raktaprasadhak, Raktastambhak dravyas in the management of Dengue Fever. Champakadi Agad contains Haridra, Daruharidra, Patang, Manjistha, Tagar, Nagkeshar which possess all these properties by virtue of their rasapanchak.

**KEYWORDS:** Agad, Champakadi, Dengue, Fever.

### INTRODUCTION

From last two decades Dengue fever is the most common infection as well as vector borne disease.

The Global incidence of Dengue fever<sup>[1]</sup> has grown dramatically in recent decades. About half of the World's population is now at risk. There are an estimated 100-400 million infections each year. One modeling estimate indicates 390 million Dengue virus infections per year (95% credible interval 284-528 million), of which 96 million (67-136 million) manifest clinically (with any severity of disease) Another study on the prevalence of Dengue estimates that 3.9 billion people are at risk of infection with Dengue viruses. Despite a risk of infection existing in 129 countries, 70% of the actual burden is in Asia. The number of dengue cases reported to WHO increased over 8 fold over the last two decades, from 505,430 cases in 2000, to over 2.4 million in 2010, and 5.2 million in 2019. Reported death between the year 2000 and 2015 increased from 960 to 4032.

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral infection, found in tropical and sub-tropical climates Worldwide, mostly in urban and semi- urban areas.

There is no specific medicine to treat dengue infection in modern Allopathy medicine, only symptomatic treatment is the main aspect of treatment.

On the other hand, Ayurveda describes number of formulations in the treatment of various poisoning. In Ashtang Hrudaya Uttartantra Chapter 37/71-72, Champakadi Agad<sup>[2]</sup> is mentioned as a treatment of Kit-Luta Visha (Poison). This reference is not directly related with Dengue fever or fever due to mosquito bite some Lakshanas like Visha can be correlated like fever with Chills (Sheetapurvak Jwara), Twakgata Aaraktata, Vaivarnya, Kandu, Daha (erythematous rashes) on the body & sometimes Raktapitta (Bleeding Disorder). In Dengue fever, on blood investigations, Platelets are low (Thrombocytopenia) and the ingredients in Champakadi Agad are having blood clotting property. Ayurveda thinks action & transmission of Visha in body through Raktavaha Srotas. So many medicines used in Visha chikitsa are acting on Raktavaha srotas. In Dengue Fever, blood becomes thinner leads to bleeding tendency and the ingredients in Champakadi Agad can stops that bleeding tendency so it is found very helpful in Dengue Fever. So present article deals with Importance of Champakadi Agad dravyas in Dengue Fever management.

**AIM AND OBJECTIVE**

- To study the etiopathogenesis and treatment of Dengue Fever in context of Ayurved
- To study probable mode of action of Champakadi Agad in Dengue Fever.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Textbooks of Contemporary Medical Science, Research articles from reputed journals, Classical textbooks of Ayurved along with their commentaries, various books related to Visha chikitsa, Dravyaguna vigyan.

**Introduction of Dengue Fever -**

Dengue Fever<sup>[3]</sup> is a mosquito-borne illness that occurs in tropical and subtropical areas of the World. Mild Dengue Fever causes a high grade fever and flu-like symptoms. The severe form of Dengue fever, also called Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever, can cause serious bleeding, a sudden drop in blood pressure (shock) and death.

Millions of cases of dengue infection occur Worldwide each year. Dengue fever is most common in Southeast Asia, the Western Pacific Islands, Latin America and Africa. But the disease has been spreading to new areas, including local outbreaks in Europe and southern parts of the United States.

Researchers are working on Dengue Fever vaccine. For now, in areas where Dengue Fever is common, the best way to prevent infection are to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes and to take steps to reduce the mosquito population.

**Symptoms of Dengue Fever**

Many people experience no signs or symptoms of a dengue infection.

**Discussion on probable mode of action**

हरिद्राद्वयपंतगमजिष्ठानतके सैः॥ सक्षौद्रसर्पःपवस्मादधिकश्चम्पकाहवयः। अ.ह. 37/71-72

Sr. No.	Dravya (Drug)	Rasa (Taste)	Guna (Property)	Veerya (Potency)	Vipaka (Metabolic Property)	Karma (Action)
1.	Haridra	TiktaKatu	Ruksha Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittahara, Varnya, Twak Doshhar, Mehaghna
2.	Daruharidra	Tikta	Ruksha Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Varnya, Twak Doshhar, Mehaghna, Netra-Karna-Mukha Roganashak
3.	Pattanga	Madhura Tikta	Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu	Pittakaphahar, Vrana-Asrahar, Dahanashan
4.	Manjistha	Madhura Tikta	Guru	Ushna	Katu	Vishahar, Vranaropak,, Kushtahar, Mehahar
5.	Nata(Tagar)	Madhura	Snigdha Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Tridosahar, Visha, Apasmar,
6.	Kesar (Nagkesar)	Kashaya	Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kaphapittashamak, Kushtahar, Visarpahar, Vishaghna

When symptoms do occur, they may be mistaken for other illnesses - such as the flu - and usually begin 4 to 10 days after you are bitten by an infected mosquito. Dengue fever causes a high grade fever - 104° F (40° C)

And any of the following signs and symptoms:

- Headache
- Muscle, bone or joint pain
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Pain behind the eyes
- Swollen glands
- Rash

Most people recover within a week or so. In some cases, symptoms worsen and can become life-threatening. This is called severe Dengue, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever or Dengue Shock Syndrome. Severe Dengue happens when your blood vessels become damaged and leaky and the number of clot- forming cells (Platelets) in bloodstream drops. This can lead to shock, internal bleeding, organ failure and even death.

Warning signs of severe dengue fever — which is a life-threatening emergency — can develop quickly. The warning signs usually begin the first day or two after your fever goes away, and may include:

- Severe stomach pain
- Persistent vomiting
- Bleeding from your gums or nose
- Blood in your urine, stools or vomit
- Bleeding under the skin, which might look like bruising
- Difficult or rapid breathing
- Fatigue
- Irritability or restlessness

The Champakadi Agad contains Haridra, Daruharidra, Patang, Manjishtha, Tagar, Nagkeshar with Honey and Cow ghee. The etiopathogenesis and signs and symptoms shows involvement of mainly Rasa and Rakta dhatu. So treatment must include Rasarakta prasadak, Rakta stambhak, Vishaghna, Vranaropaka, Ojovardhak dravyas.

Haridra<sup>[4]</sup>- Haridra has Tikta, Katu Rasa, Katu Vipaka, Ushna veerya, Ruksha guna, Kapha Pittahar, Vishahar property also it has Kushthahar, Vishodhani property means it is Rakta prasadak in nature so it is useful in Dengue fever.

Darvee<sup>[5]</sup> - Tikta, Kashaya Rasa, Katu vipak, Ushn veerya, Because of Kashay, Tikta rasa it is Rakta shodhak, Raktastambhak. In Dengue Fever, Platelets are reduced leads to bleeding. By virtue of its Raktstambhan property, Bleeding can be stopped or reduced.

Patang<sup>[6]</sup>- Kashay, Tikta, Madhur rasa, Ruksha guna, Sheet veerya having Vranaropan & Raktastambhak property can reduce bleeding tendency in Dengue.

Manjishtha<sup>[7]</sup>- Tikta, Kashaya, Madhur rasa, Katu vipak, Ushna veerya & having Vishaghna & Raktastambhan property may reduce sign and symptoms of Dengue Fever.

Tagar<sup>[8]</sup>- Tikta, Katu, Kashay rasa, Katu vipak, Ushna veerya & having Vishaghna, raktastambhak property can help to break etiopathogenesis of Dengue and further prevent complications.

Nagkeshar<sup>[9]</sup>- Kashay, Tikta rasa, Katu vipak, Ushna veerya & having Vishahar & Raktastambhan property. So it can also be helpful in the treatment of Dengue.

#### Importance of Champakadi agad

As all dravyas in Champakadi Agad are having Raktashodhak, Raktastambhak & Vishahar property. So the symptoms like Hemorrhage, Rash on the body can be reduced in Dengue Fever & may lead to improvement in platelet count too.

#### CONCLUSION

Dengue is common disorder since couple of decades. Its identification is crucial. Its timely management prevents upcoming mortality thus bringing favorable outcome. Ayurved has excellent remedies which are safe, naturally available & improves quality of life & health.

Dengue can be correlated with Kita- Luta visha and Raktagata jwara on the basis of its sign and symptoms. It is associated with reduction of Platelet & leads to bleeding disorder. Champakadi Agad can stop or reduce the tendency of bleeding & may improve the Platelet count. The Agad can be used safely without any adverse effects.

#### REFERENCES

1. K. Park, chapter 5/III. Epidemiology of communicable diseases. In: Park's Textbook of Preventive & Social medicine, 26<sup>th</sup> ed. M/S Banarasidas Bhanushali publishers, 2021; 284.
2. Vaghat Kruta Ashtang Hrudaya, Sarth Vaghat, 37<sup>th</sup> chapter Kitlutavishpratishe adhyaya, 37/71-72, Edited by Dr. Ganesh Krushna Gadre, 472.
3. Harsh Mohan, 6<sup>th</sup> chapter, Infectious & Parasitic Diseases. In: Textbook of Pathology, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Jaypee Brothers medical publishers, 2000; 171.
4. Priyawat Sharma, Dravya guna vidnyan Vol.-2, Publisher Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 1998; 162.
5. Priyawat Sharma, Dravya guna vidnyan Vol.-2, Publisher Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 1998; 537.
6. Priyawat Sharma, Dravya guna vidnyan Vol.-2, Publisher Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 1998; 619.
7. Priyawat Sharma, Dravya guna vidnyan Vol.-2, Publisher Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 1998; 800.
8. Priyawat Sharma, Dravya guna vidnyan Vol.-2, Publisher Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 1998; 64.
9. Priyawat Sharma, Dravya guna vidnyan Vol.-2, Publisher Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi, 1998; 783.