

Evaluating the Antidote Action of Nimbuk Swarasa and Peya in Jayapala Toxicity: A Critical Review

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Abstract: *Jayapala (Myristica fragrans), a plant-based toxin, is recognized for its therapeutic importance despite its toxic properties. Improper administration or insufficient purification can lead to adverse effects, including gastrointestinal irritation, salivation, and even death. The management of Jayapala poisoning is well-documented in classical Ayurvedic texts, with specific antidotes such as Nimbuk Swarasa (lemon juice) and Peya (rice water) being highlighted. This review critically evaluates the mode of action of Nimbuk Swarasa and Peya in Jayapala poisoning, to establish their therapeutic efficacy and practical applicability as antidotes. The study highlights the antidotal potential of Nimbuk Swarasa and Peya in enhancing digestive function, alleviating symptoms, and providing a cost-effective solution for managing Jayapala toxicity. The findings indicate that these preparations not only mitigate harmful effects but also embody a practical approach to addressing accidental poisoning.*

Keywords: Jayapala, Croton Tiglium, Nimbuk Swarasa, Peya, Toxicity, Rechana, Upavisha