

## CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF VEDANADHAYAYA IN KASHYAP SAMHITA

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## ABSTRACT

Kashyapa Samhita is nothing but a book of pediatrics having main focus on health and well being of children and their pathological manifestations. The most revered source book available on kaumarbhritya, is presented in the form of compilations of the preaching of Acharya Kashyapa by his disciple Vriddha Jivaka. The Kashyapa samhita available today is actually one fourth or even less than what it would have been in its original form. Fortunately we have Vednadhyaaya where in 32 pediatric illnesses are described. The text is divided in various sections (Sthanas) of which Vednadhyaaya is twenty fifth chapter in Sutrasthan. Acharya Kashyapa has provided us a strong diagnostic tool which is useful in day to day practice or pediatrics. He undoubtedly laid the foundation stone of clinical pediatrics. Vednadhyaaya concerns the symptomatology of various diases in children and serves as a great guidance for pediatric examination and diagnosis as children themselves are unable to narrate their symptoms. So the present article reviews the original text chapter and critically analyses it in light of contemporary medical science with special emphasis on common Mahastrotasa Vikara in pediatric age group.

**KEYWORDS:** Kashyapa samhita Pediatric Clinical Examination, Vednadhyaaya, Mahastrotasa Vikara.

## INTRODUCTION

Cry is one such symptom which indicates hundreds of pathology and pediatrician should have an analytic mind with high degree of suspicion in identifying the exact cause of suffering. It is mentioned that mild or severe disease of children should be known by mild or severe crying. Neonates are called "Balanam Avachasa" (One who is not able to express the suffering words) child by Kashyapa. Kashyapa gives many useful guidelines to diagnose the diseases in an Avachasa child in vedana Adhyaya. Identification of underlying pathology of baby

by observation, activity, sleep pattern, gesture, attitude, body language, posture has been explained for diagnosing neonatal problems. Newborn has got paucity of has to express all its suffering, pain, discomfort and demand by using minimum symptoms. Pain Perception is an important part of life and development and it has protective qualities as it serves as a 'signaling system' for tissue damage. As such it is a warning sign that incorporates behavioral and physiological responses as accurate indicators of pain. Mahastrotasa vikara mentioned in Vednadhyaaya are discussed below.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

## Contribution of kashyapa Samhita as vedanadhyaaya

Sr. No.	Disease	Symptoms
1	Mukharoga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stan Dwesh (Refusal to feed)</li><li>• Lalashravan (Excessive salivation)</li><li>• Nasashwashi (Mouth breathing)</li><li>• Arati (Dullness), Vyatha (Pain)</li><li>• Peetam Udagiriti ksheeram (Regurgitation of feed)</li></ul>
2	Adhijivha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kapole Shvaythurvedana (Swelling and pain on cheeks deviation of mouth and face)</li><li>• Aatyarthm Lalashravnam (Excessive salivary secretion)</li><li>• Mukhshya Vivritam ( Child usually keeps his mouth</li></ul>

		open
3	<b>Kanthavedana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peetam Udagiriti satanyam (ejects the ingested milk)</li> <li>• Ishat jwara (mild fever)</li> <li>• Vistambhi (Suffers from constipation due to take kaphakara ahara)</li> </ul>
4	<b>Galagraha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aruchi (Anorexia)</li> <li>• Jwara (fever)</li> <li>• Nishchesta (Labored breathing)</li> <li>• Mukhshrava (Salivation)</li> </ul>
5	<b>Kanthashotha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shoth (Itching and inflammation in throat)</li> <li>• Aruchi (Anorexia)</li> <li>• Jwara (fever)</li> </ul>
6	<b>Udarshula</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utanshch Avabhiyte (Lying in supine position)</li> <li>• Mukhsweda (sweating over the face)</li> <li>• Udarstabhd (Stiffness of abdomen)</li> <li>• Rotee (Constant cries)</li> <li>• Stanam vyudsyte (child dislike the breast)</li> </ul>
7	<b>Atisara</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arati (Discomfort)</li> <li>• Mukh glani (Dryness of mouth, dull look)</li> <li>• Vaivarnaya (Discoloration of body)</li> <li>• Anidarata (loss of sleep)</li> <li>• Vatakarma Nivarti (Disturbances in normal functioning of vata in pakwashaya)</li> </ul>
8	<b>Arsha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Badhpakwa purishtavam saraktam (The emaciated child, suffering from piles has well formed solid stool or stool with blood)</li> <li>• Kandu Toda (Itching and pain)</li> <li>• Gudanispidana (Feeling of compression in anal region continuously rub the anal region to overcome that)</li> </ul>
9	<b>Chakshu Rog (Eye diseases)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child suffering from chakshuroga have difficulty in looking (drustivyakulta), inflammation (shotha), pricking pain (Toda), excessive lacrimation and redness (Asharakata), eyes get smeared during sleep (suptasya choplipyante).</li> </ul>
10	<b>Trishna</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child suffering from trishna do not get satisfied in spite of too much breast milk feeding (stanm pibati chatyarthan cha trushyati), make cry (Roditi), has dry lips and palate 9shushk oshta and Talu), is wishing for water and is weak (Durbala).</li> </ul>

### Clinical Relevance of Symptomatology mentioned in Vedanadhyaya

#### Mukha Roga (Diseases of oral cavity)

The clinical features described here represents a range of diseases associated with oral cavity like ulcers, pharyngeal problems, palate pathologies, tonsillitis, aphthous ulcers etc. Swelling of gums causes excessive salivation whereas oral ulcers and tonsillar inflammation causes difficulty in feeding and painful deglutition. So the baby is refuse to feed and expels the ingested milk<sup>[1]</sup> These all symptoms are similar to the kashyapas vedanadhyaya.

#### Adhijivhika Roga (Diseases of epiglottis)

Adhijivhika can be bitterly correlated to acute epiglottitis on basis of symptoms. It exhibits marked difficult and painful swallowing and high fever. In vednadhyaaya it is described that mukhhshya vivritam which denotes the

opening of mouth suggests compensatory mechanism to maintain airway and excessive salivary secretion. Deviation of mouth clearly indicates involvement of facial nerve<sup>[2]</sup>

#### Kanthavedana (Pain in Throat)

Kanthavedana refers to any disease in which pain in throat is a prominent feature like pharyngitis, tonsillitis, diphtheria Diphtheria infection is characterized by local inflammation of epithelial surfaced, formation of membrane and toxemia.<sup>[3]</sup> In case of tonsillitis the child has mild fever and malaise as described by jwara and glani.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### Gala Graha (Diseases of throat)

Gala graha may include the severe form of various diseases related to throat which exhibit dyspnea or Nishchesta as a feature.<sup>[5]</sup> This may include

laryngotracheitis, bacterial tracheitis, supraglottitis and pharyngo-tonsillitis. Throat infection, throat irritation in a child is quite common due to bacterial and viral infections.

#### **Kanthashotha (Inflammation in throat)**

Kanthashotha can be correlated as pharyngitis both has similar features of itching, pharyngeal erythema, sore throat. Fever is frequently associated in pharyngitis and itching of throat is considered a prodromal feature of kasa (cough) which is also the usual upper respiratory complaints in pharyngitis.<sup>[6]</sup>

#### **Udarshula (pain in abdomen)**

Acute abdominal pain is a common complaint in children. There are many health problems that can cause stomach pain for children like gastrointestinal immaturity or allergy, malabsorption, intolerance of cow's milk, and gastroesophageal reflux. Infantile colic is a common condition occurring in the first months of life where in the baby has inconsolable cry, refusal to feed (satanam vyudsyte), hard abdomen (udarstabhdta) and child like lying in supine position (utanshch avabhjyte).<sup>[7]</sup>

#### **Atisara (Diarrhoea)**

Diarrhoea in children is a common clinical illness in practice. Diarrhoea is more dangerous in neonate and malnourished children. These clinical manifestations resemble signs of dehydration like dryness of mouth, irritability and paleness due to hypovolemia.<sup>[8]</sup> Discolouration of body due to water loss, irritable due to electrolyte imbalance, discomfort, these symptomatology are as similar as of kashyapa's symptomatology.

#### **Arsha (Plies)**

Acharya kashyapa clearly mentioned the description for development of pile mass in children due to the tendency of hard stool (Badhpakwapurishtavam) and passing of hard stool finally causes difficulty in defecation, erosion of anal mucosa leading to blood in stool.<sup>[9]</sup>

#### **Chakshu Rog (Eye diseases)**

The symptom described concerning eye diseases is closer to that of conjunctivitis, blepharitis, ophthalmia neonatorum and other infective conditions of eyes. These are characterized by pain, gluing of eyelids, thick discharges, redness, increased lacrimation.<sup>[10]</sup>

#### **Trishna (Thirst)**

The hypothalamic osmoreceptors are regulating water intake or thirst. These osmoreceptors by connecting to the cerebral cortex arouse thirst when the serum osmolality increases. Thus, thirst occurs with a small increase in serum osmolality. It is also stimulated by moderate intravascular volume depletion, the mechanism being mediated by angiotensin 2 and baroreceptors.<sup>[11]</sup>

## **CONCLUSION**

Brief analysis of the chapter vedanadhyaya clearly reveals the depth of knowledge of clinical understanding of Acharya Kashyapa about pediatric examination. It is important to understand that accurate and timely diagnosis is the key to preventing significant morbidity and mortality in children. So it is quite clear that the features included in pediatric illnesses are the symptomatology mentioned in vednadhayaya are closely matching with modern medical science and it should be practiced in diagnosis of pediatric diseases.

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