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VIBANDH W.S.R TO CONSTIPATION: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Vibandha is the most prevalent digestive system ailment caused by an unhealthy lifestyle. Although Vibandha (constipation) is not detailed independently in Ayurvedic texts, it has been explored under Apanavaigunya, Purisavaha Srotodusti, and Krura Koshtha, which arise due to vata dominance. As a result, all of the elements that exhibit Purishvahasrotodushti for Vibandha. In modern science, this disease is known as constipation. Constipation is a condition in which an individual has unpleasant or infrequent bowel motions. This is caused by a variety of causal elements, the most important of which are nutritional, mental, and lifestyle factors. The current study aims to fully understand the pathophysiology of Vibandha (constipation) and its therapy from an Ayurvedic viewpoint.

KEYWORDS:- Vibandha, Constipation, Krura Koshtha, Apanavata vaigunya, Purisavaha Srotodusti.

INTRODUCTION

Constipation is a condition in which an individual has painful or infrequent bowel motions. The patient may also complain of straining, an incomplete evacuation feeling, and either perianal or abdominal pain. Constipation can be caused by a variety of gastrointestinal and other medical conditions. [1] Constipation is one of the most prevalent digestive problems of contemporary life; around 70% to 80% of individuals suffer from it, and the patient is at great risk of becoming reliant on laxatives. So, it looks that constipation is a problem that most of us will face at some point in our lives. Constipation is a functional issue caused by a delay in the transit of faecal matter or an inadequate volume of the stool in the majority of instances.

Vibandha (Constipation) is not addressed as a separate disease in Ayurvedic scriptures, but it has been cited as a Nidana (cause), Lakshana (symptoms), and Upadrava (complication) of various disorders. Due to the Pratiloma Gati (reverse flow) of Apana Vayu, it might be regarded a Lakshana in Udavarta (Retention of faeces, flatus, and urine) like Anaha (Obstruction), Adhmana (Distension), Malaavastamba (Hardness of stools). [2] Generally, patients complaining of Vibandha have Krura Koshtha, which happens due to Vata dominance, and the Rukshna Guna of Vata promotes greater water absorption, resulting in hard lumpy stools. As a result, Ayurveda regards constipation as an issue caused by the Vata Dosha's dominance. In reality, everyone with a Vata constitution has this issue to some level. Pakvashaya,

Vibandha's principal site, is dominated by Apana Vata. Furthermore, the Ruksha Guna of Vata causes hardness of faeces, making it harder to pass. Vibandha treatment is based on Samprapti Vighatana, and because Apana Vata is the principal Dosha involved in creating Vibandha, medications with qualities opposing to Vata Dosha, such as Ushna, Snigdha, Guru, Sara, and Dravya, should be used to cure constipation. As a result, it is critical to understand Vibandha well before embarking on treatment.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Based on a survey of *Ayurvedic* writings, information linked to *Vibandha* or Constipation and their relationship have been collected and assembled from various books. *Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Vagbhatt Samhita*, and *Sharangadhara Samhita* are the primary *Ayurvedic* texts studied in this research.

Constipation: Constipation is a medical disorder characterised by unpleasant or infrequent bowel motions. It is defined (ROME II criteria) as the presence of any two or more of the following symptoms for at least 3 months. [3]

- Infrequent passage of stool (3 bowel movements/week)
- 2. Hard stools
- 3. Straining at stool
- 4. Incomplete evacuation. In India, the normal stool frequency is 1 per day in contrast to 3 per week in West.

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Nidana of *Vibandha*: Since there is no direct reference to *Vibandha* in the classics, it may be said that the causes of the vitiation of *Apana Vata* and *Purishavaha Sroto Dusti* are the causes of *Vibandha*.

- Vataj Prakriti are more prone to constipation.
- *Katu, Tikta, Kashaya Rasa* aggravates *Vata Dosha* and hence causes constipation. [4]
- Purishavaha Sroto dusti. [5]
- All causes responsible for vitiation of *Apana Vayu*. [6]
- Vaman Virechana Vyapad. [7]

ETIOLOGY OF CONSTIPATION[8]

| A. Gastrointestinal | B. Non-gastrointestinal | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| (1) Dietary | (1) Drugs | | |
| | Opiates | | |
| | Calcium antagonists | | |
| Low fibre, Inadequate food | Iron Supplements | | |
| | Anticholinergics | | |
| | Aluminium containing antacids | | |
| (2) Motility | (2) Neurologic | | |
| Slow transit constipation | Multiple Sclerosis | | |
| Irritable bowel syndrome | Parkinsonism | | |
| Drugs (given in non-gastrointestinal causes) | Spinal Cord Disease | | |
| ntestinal Obstruction and pseudo-obstruction C V A | | | |
| | Autonomic neuropathy | | |
|) Structural (3) Metabolic /Endocrine | | | |
| Colonic carcinoma | Diabetes mellitus | | |
| Hirschsprung's disease | Pregnancy | | |
| Diverticulosis of colon | Hypercalcaemia | | |
| | Hypothyroidism | | |
| (4) Defecatory disorders | 4) Others | | |
| Obstructed defecation | Any serious illness with immobility, especially in the | | |
| Ano-rectal Disease e.g. (fissure, piles) | elderly Depression | | |

TYPES OF CONSTIPATION^[9]- Constipation can be broadly classified into two types:-

- a) Casual or temporary: Indigestion, overeating, tainted food, or bacterial infection are all potential causes.
- b) Chronic or habitual: most frequently affects elderly people and is typically brought on by the decrease of tone in the sphincter muscles. Additionally, those with piles or hemorrhoidal tissues present with it.

SAMPRAPTI OF VIBANDHA^[10]: *Agni dushti* or *Ama* formation lead to the creation of *vibandha*. The

Prakupita Vata entered Pakvashaya for the aforementioned Nidana Sevana and dried up the Mala, causing a firm stool.

SAMPRAPTI GHATAK^[12]

Hetu - Agnivaigunya - Ama formation — Malasanchaya -Vibandha Dosha- Apana Vayu Srotas - Pureeshavaha srotas Udbhava Sthana - Pakvashaya Sadhya/Asadhyata - Sadhya Vyakta Sthana - Adhah- Kaya

ASSESSMENT OF VIBANDHA BY KOSTHA^[12,13,14]

Vibandha is diagnosed by evaluating a person's Koshta (bowel habits) and the related clinical symptoms.

| Type of Kostha | Acc to Sharangadhara | Acc to Sushruta | Acc to Vagbhatt |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Mridu, | With more <i>Pitta</i> | Mridu Koshta have an | It is due to increased |
| | | abundance of Pitta and | Vata. |
| | | are purged even by milk. | |
| Madhyama | With more <i>Kaph</i> . | Madhyama Kostha have | It is due to increased |
| | | balanced Doshas | Pitta. |
| Krura | with more Vata | Krura Koshta have a | It is due to increased |
| | | predominance of Vata | Kapha |
| | | and Kapha and are | |
| | | purgated with difficulty. | |

People who have more *Vata* are classified as having *Krura Kostha* and are constipated, since the *Koshta* is

impacted by *Vata* and is *Ruksha*. As a result, absorption increases, and the increased absorption of water from the

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faeces leads in hard lumpy stools, which produces Vibandha.

LAKSHANA OF VIBANDHA^[15]:- Vegadharana is viewed as a Nidana for Vibandha, hence the Pureeshvega Nigraha Lakshana such Pakvashya Shoola, Shiro Shool, Pindikodveshtana, Vatavarcho-Apravritti, Aadhman, Pratishyaya, Hridayasya-avarodha may be chosen as Lakshana for Vibandha.

COMPLICATIONS OF VIBANDH^[16]:- Anah, Raktarshas, AntraVriddhi, Bhagandhara, Parikarthika, Sanniruddha -guda (anal stenosis).

MANAGEMENT OF *VIBANDHA* AS MENTIONED IN $AYURVEDA^{[17]}$:

The *Sharangdhara Samhita* describes many plants and their formulations for restoring normal GI tract discharge. These are *Anulomana*, *Bhedana*, *Rechana*, and *Sramsana*.

ANULOMANA:- Anulomana (aperients) is a medicine that aids in the normal formation of excreta as well as breaking down obstructions and facilitating simple expulsion through the anus. Example: Chebulic myrobalan (Haritaki).

BHEDANA:- This medicine, which breaks down either constipated faeces or vitiated *Doshas* and expels them, is known as *Bhedana* (purgative). Example-: *Katuki* (Picrorhiza kurroa).

RECHANA:- The drug which liquifies the Malas whether it is formed or unformed and expels them is called *Rechana*. Example: *Sukha Virechana -Trivrit, Teekshna Virechana - Snuhi Ksheera, Mridu Virechana - Aragvadha*.

SRAMSANA:- The medication pushes down the products that are still affected in the intestines but has no effect on digestion. The medication cleanses the lower stomach and small intestine, known as the *Pitta-ashaya*, of either *Pitta*, *Kapha*, or both. The example for this is *Aragvadha* (Cassia fistula).

PATHYA IN *VIBANDHA*: The most fundamental aspect of *Vibandha* is to incorporate dietary modifications, such as the use of sweet, sour, and saline tastes, which are beneficial for stool expulsion. To relieve *Vibandha* (constipation), medications and foods should be handled correctly. Many medications are described to relieve *Vibandha* (constipation), such as *Sitarasika*, which is made from boiling juice. Matulunga's juice is very useful for constipation. Jambira phala alleviates constipation. Nagara (dry Sunthi) and Hingu are easy to digest and help with constipation. Madhusigru is a laxative that relieves constipation.

Rasona (garlic) has laxative properties. [24] Sauvarchal Lavana aids digestion and relieves constipation. [25] Constipation is treated with Sarji-Kshara and Yavak-Kshara (made from barley bristles). [26] (Shaka Varga: Pushpa Phala (Kushmanda), Alabu, Kalinda, and Harita Varga: which may be eaten as a salad.

Ginger juice cures *Vibandha* (Constipation). *Vatahara Madira*, *Sauviraka* and *Tushudaka* and sour *kanji* are laxatives. *Shali Chawal* causes constipation. ^[26]

DISCUSSION

Constipation can be associated with *Vibandha*, according to the concept of Constipation as defined by Rome II criteria. One of the indications of *Purisha kshaya*, *Vata Vriddhi*, and *Krura Kostha* is incomplete stool evacuation. It can also occur as a result of *Apana Vata Vaigunya* and *Apathy Aahara - Vihara*, which can result in hard stools, so the treatment is based on *Samprapti Vighatana*, so *Vibandha* can be compared to constipation, which can be managed by medications or simply changing dietary and lifestyle habits in the early stages.

CONCLUSION

Finally, it should be noted that *Vibandha* is not a single sickness but is related with a number of ailments as stated in *Ayurvedic* texts. The management should be based on the kind of *Kostha*. It may be inferred that therapy should be administered based on *Nidan*, in addition to *Pathya-Apathya* and many other types of laxatives such as *Anulomana*, *Bhedan*, and so on.

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