

**A CLINICAL INTERPRETATION OF SANJATKRIMI LAKSHANA W.S.R. TO IN THE
CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE****Dr. Masarao Bengal*¹, Dr. Krishna Kadam², Dr. Amit Bayas³**

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is a traditional system of medicine originated in the ancient vedic times of India. It is a comprehensive approach to health and homeostasis that addresses body, mind, emotions, spirit and environment. Health is influenced by many factors. Which may generally be organized into five broad categories known as determinant of health; genetics behavior, environmental and physical influences and social factors. There are so many environmental factors that affect health. i.e. Diseases caused by microbes. Microbes are organism that are too small to be seen without using a microscope so they include things like bacteria, viruses, helminthus etc. Any microbes which affect health generally called Infection. Infection has specific sign & symptoms. In ancient science micro-organism considered as krimi; krimi word shows the all micro-organism helminthus, protozoa, bacteria of virus in Ayurvedic literature. In ayurvedic text the Primi has general sign & symptom known as 'sanjatkrimi' lakshana. Here an attempt has been made clinically interpreting sanjatkrimi lakshan w s r. to in the context of contemporary science.

KEYWORDS: Sanjatkrimi, micro-organism, infection, infestation, contemporary science.**INTRODUCTION**

Ayurveda is generally understood as 'science of life' translating 'ayuh' as life and 'veda' as science. The main aim of ayurvedic science is to achieve perfect health by creating an equilibrium of perfect harmony between human body and the environment is habitats.

In Ayurveda Acharya Susrut states that

समदोषाः समाग्निश्च समधातू मलक्रियः।**प्रसन्नात्मर्द्धियमनाः स्वस्थ इति अभिधीयते ॥****सू. सू. १५**

This definition of health correlated with contemporary science. Acc. WHO health is complete state of physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

So many micro-organism present in environment which affect normal health. Although infection is caused by a micro-organism, inflammation is one of the responses of the organism to the pathogen.

In ancient science micro-organism considered as 'krimi'. The term krimi has been used in broader sense i.e. it includes all pathogen and nonpathogenic organism covering wide range of infection and infestation.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE**AIM:** To study association between sanjatkrimi lakshan and infection.**OBJECTIVE**

- 1) To study the concept of krimi in details.
- 2) To study sanjatkrimi lakshan from ancient samhita.
- 3) To study the concept of infection and its general sign & symptom from contemporary science.

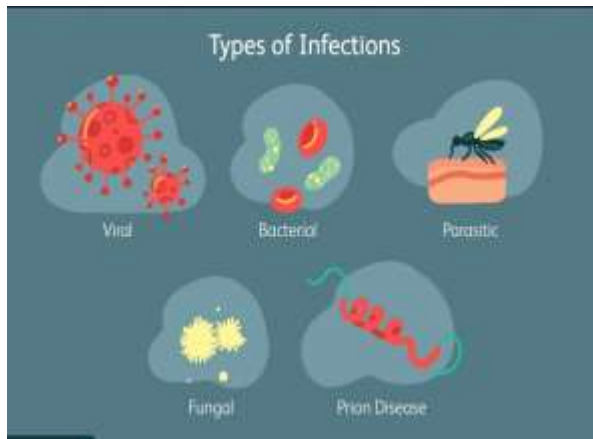
MATERIAL AND METHOD

- a) Description were collected from standard ayurvedic literature (samhitas) and recent reaserches.
- b) Papers related to topic of concern, research papers and articles were referred.
- c) Modern researches advances in field of pathology were studied.

DISCUSSION

In contemporary science microbial effect health known as infection. The infected microbes enter into the body through contaminated soil, water, food and also transmitted either by sexual intercourse, physical contact with human or animal through the expired contaminated air.

The general symptom can be divided into three categories like GIT manifestation, skin manifestation and anemia as per modern literature from their clinical features and habitat inside host. These krimi can be compared with various bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites described in modern science.



General sign and symptom of infection

- Fever
- Redness in any area
- Pain
- Diarrhea
- Vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Risk of heart disease



In ancient science micro-organism considered as 'krimi'. The word krimi is not new, its description is found since vedic period. Krimi word shows the all micro-organisms helminthus, protozoa, bacteria and virus in the ayurvedic literature.

The krimi may be external or internal in nature. Their mode of transmission, sign and symptom are almost same as worm and microbes in contemporary science.

Acharya described krimi in details they also believe that krimi can be etiological factors for various disease like Hridrog, krimi shirorog, and krimij pandu.

Almost all the ayurvedic text except Charak Samhita have described common sign and symptom for all krimi called as sanjatkrimi lakshan.

In Ayurveda sign and symptom mentioned as sanjatkrimi lakshan.

ज्वरो विवर्णता शूलं हृद्रोग च्छर्दनं भ्रमः |

भक्तद्वेषो अतिसारश्च संजातक्रिमिलक्षणम् |

यो. र. क्रिमिनिदान/६

The above said symptom point towards

- The existence of worms in the body (parasites).
- The invasion of worms to organ beyond the gut.
- Long standing or persisting infection.
- Worms in active form.
- Depletion of nutrition to the body cells by worms.
- Risk to heart and circulation.

Table: Show The Interpretation Between Sanjatkrimi Lakshan and Infection.

Sanjatkrimi Lakshan	Infection
Jwar	Fever
Vivarnata	Redness in any area
Shool	Pain
Chhardi	Vomiting
Bhram	Confusion
Bhaktdwesh	Loss of appetite
Atisar	Diarrhea
Hridrog	Risk to heart disease

CONCLUSION

Concept of krimi is not new, its description is not found since vedic period. Here an attempt has been made to critically analyse or correlate the sanjatkrimi lakshan with sign and symptom of infection.

Based on clinical feature and habitat host krimi can be compared with various micro-organism and parasites. The clinical conditions originating from krimi can be understood with various parasiting infections.

This correlation is useful for further treatment. Because in modern science there is only antibacterial, antiviral, antihelminthi etc. drugs are used but in Ayurveda Acharya described three treatment method apakarshan, prakriti vighatan and nidan parivarjan. This treatment aspect elaborately along with preventive aspect. There is a further scope to evaluate krimi chikitsa explained in Ayurveda in contemporary parasitic disease.

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