



## A REVIEW ARTICLE ON SKIN (TWACHA) – AN AYURVEDIC VIEW

Dr. Pratibha\*<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Anima Kumari<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Ved Prakash<sup>3</sup>, Dr. Subhash Upadhyay<sup>4</sup><sup>1</sup>MD Scholar, PG Department of Rachna Sharir, SGCAS & Hospital, Tanta University, Shri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India.<sup>2</sup>MD Scholar, PG Department of Swasthavritta, SGCAS & Hospital, Tanta University, Shri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India.<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Rog Nidan, SGCAS & Hospital, Tanta University, Shri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India.<sup>4</sup>Professor & HOD, PG Department of Rachna Sharir, SGCAS & Hospital, Tanta University, Shri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India.**\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Pratibha**

MD Scholar, PG Department of Rachna Sharir, SGCAS &amp; Hospital, Tanta University, Shri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India.

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**ABSTRACT**

*Twacha roga* and *twacha dushti* are the important aspects of *twacha* in *Rachana Sharir* and *Kriya Sharir*. Analysis and detailed study of the concept of *twacha*, its *kriyatmaka* and *rachanatmaka* aspect is of great importance as *twacha* is the seat for all *twacha rogas*. Various *Ayurvedic samhitas* have been referred for a detailed literature review of this concept. The *Utpatti*, layers of *twacha*, its *panchabhautikatwa* all have been comprehended in the article. As per various *acharyas*, various *twacha rogas* occurs in the different layers of the *twacha*. The *doshic* and *dhatu*'s involvement in formation of *twacha* has also been mentioned. An effort to correlate the layers of skin to *twacha* has also been made. In order to understand any skin disease (*twacha roga*) a detailed study of the structure and function of skin is necessary. The conceptual aspect of skin needs to be understood because skin disorder is result of some kind of internal pathology. No satisfactory results have been made till date in the aspect of curing skin disease (*twacha roga*). *Ayurveda* provides valuable information regarding various herbs which are useful in curing various skin disorders. Many scholars from around the world are working on skin diseases (*twacha rogas*) and are trying to find new solutions for treatment. Almost every other day new solutions are offered but this has shown unsatisfactory results till date.

**KEYWORDS:** *Twacha, sharir, rachana, kriya.***INTRODUCTION**

The knowledge of *Rachana Sharir* and *Kriya Sharir* is of great importance as skin is the most important factor involved in the pathogenesis of any disease which is manifested in the skin. *Twacha* is the seat for various *twacha rogas*. Almost every *roga* has its one or many *lakshanas* having *vyaktisthan* as *twacha*. *Twacha* is a seat of *sparshanendriya*. To know the *vikruti* first one should know the *prakruti*. Skin is one of the most important body part and sensory organ.

In modern times, the physicians are confronted with many new diseases, as well as with new forms of old diseases, that make the medical practice more difficult and interesting too. But besides this, there is other category of diseases, i.e. continuing to be a challenge for medical practitioners, not by their news, but by their impact among same category of population and by their unsatisfactory solutions offered by medical practice. Out

of them, group of skin diseases always remain a subject of our special interest and attention.

Many scholars from around the world are working on *twacha roga* (Skin diseases) and are trying to find new solutions for treatment approaching of it. Almost every other day, new solutions are offered but this has shown unsatisfactory results till date.

Also skin and skin diseases have a definite effect on personality which is worth more in this era and especially in adolescent age.

**AIM**

To study the concept of *twacha* according to *Rachana Sharir* and *Kriya Sharir*.

**OBJECTIVE**

- 1) To do a detailed literary review about the concept of *twacha* according to *Rachana Sharir* and *Kriya Sharir*.
- 2) To study the various *twacha roga* and its correlation with the various layers of *twacha*.
- 3) To study the relation between *dosha*, *dhatu*, *mala* and *twacha*.

**MATERIAL AND METHOD**

Review work done and various literature has been collected from the *samhitas* (classical texts).

***Twacha according to Rachana Sharir***

According to *Ayurveda*, *twacha* is a seat of *sparshanendriya*. It carries the sensation of touch. It covers the external part of the body. It also covers other sense organ. It is described as *Matruja avayava*.<sup>[1]</sup> It is made up of combination of *panchamahabhutas* of which *vayu mahabhuta* is the most important.<sup>[2]</sup>

The development of skin occurs in *tritiya masa* i.e. third month of intra uterine life.<sup>[3]</sup> The *acharya* described the development of skin by a suitable example. The skin develops like layer of cream on the milk. The heating of milk results in the formation of cream like layer on the surface. The formation of skin results from heat generated in the process of union of *shukra* and *shonita* and the formation of other *dhatu*s in foetal body.<sup>[4]</sup>

There are different views regarding the development of the skin. *Acharya Charak* states that development of the skin result from the *shukra shonita sanyog* and formation of all seven *dhatu*s. According to *acharya vagbhat*, the skin develops during the formation of blood. *Acharya Charak* has considered that the skin is made up of six layers.<sup>[5]</sup>

**According to Acharya Sushruta the seven layers of skin are**

- *Avabhasini* - This is the first superficial layer. It is responsible for the color and shadows of five types i.e. *prabha*. It is seat of *sidhma*, *padmakantak* and measures about 1/18<sup>th</sup> part of *vrihi*.
- *Lohita* -It measures 1/16<sup>th</sup> part of *vrihi*. It is the seat for *tilakalaka* i.e. mole.
- *Shweta*-This is the third layer of skin having thickness about 1/12<sup>th</sup> part of *vrihi*. It is the seat for *Charmadala*, *Ajagallika* and *mashaka*.
- *Tamra*-4<sup>th</sup> layer having thickness of 1/8<sup>th</sup> part of *vrihi*. It is the seat for different types of skin disease.
- *Vedini*-It is the fifth layer and measures 1/5<sup>th</sup> part of *vrihi* it is the seat for *kushtha* and *visarpa*.
- *Rohini*-It is sixth layer which has thickness of one *vrihi*. It is the seat for *granthi*, *apachi*, *arbuda*, *shlipada* and *galaganda*.
- *Mamsadhara*-It is the seventh layer it has the thickness of two *vrihi*. It is the seat for *Bhagandar*, *vidradhi* and *arsha*.

***Twacha according to Kriya Sharir***

The physiology of the body is mainly governed by the *dosha*, *dhatu*s and *malas*. So, to examine the role of skin in the physiology of our body, we will have to assess the effects of *dosha*, *dhatu*s and *malas*.

The skin retains water and keeps itself moist. It is clear that it has a relation with water content and sweat as described by *Acharya Charak* in *Sharir Rachana*. The skin is responsible for absorption of *sneha* of the skin ointment, *lepa* applied etc. According to *Ayurveda*, *twacha* means skin which is related to *vata dosha*. It is site of *vata* and also the sense of touch carried out through skin by *vata*. Another aspect is that reflection of *vata dosha* in the body is expressed on skin. Type of *pitta dosha* called *bhrajaka pitta* also stays there and gives colour to skin.<sup>[6]</sup>

*Vatadosha vriddhi* in the body is exhibited by darkness to the skin.<sup>[7]</sup> The *pittadosha vriddhi* in the body results in yellowish discolouration of the skin,<sup>[8]</sup> whereas in *pittakshaya* the lusture of the skin is lost. The *vriddhi* of *kapha dosha* causes whitish discolouration of the skin.<sup>[9]</sup>

*Dhatu*s like *mamsa dhatu* are directly related to the skin. *Twacha* is *upadhatu* and also root of *mamsavaha strotas*.<sup>[10]</sup> Also, *rasa*,<sup>[11]</sup> and *rakta*,<sup>[12]</sup> *dhatu*s are indirectly related to skin. While lusture of body which is reflection of good *shukra* is also seen on skin.<sup>[13]</sup>

Presence of *sweda* is essential for maintaining the health of the skin.<sup>[14]</sup> The oiliness of the skin has relation with *majja dhatu* because the *twaka sneha* or *mala* of *majja dhatu* is exhibited on the skin.

**Likely correlation between Layers of skin and twacha Epidermis**

- 1) Horne layer - *Avabhasini*
- 2) Stratum Lucidum - *Lohita*
- 3) Stratum Granulosum - *Sweta*

**Dermis**

- 4) Malphagian layer - *Tamra*
- 5) Papillary layer - *Vedini*
- 6) Reticular layer - *Rohini*
- 7) Subcutaneous tissue and muscles - *Mamsadhara (sthula)*

**Skin structure**

Skin does the dual work as a barrier between the outside environment and our body. The layers of the skin are epidermis and dermis.

**Epidermis**

The epidermis is the outermost layer, having a thickness of 0.1 to 0.6 mm as per its location on our body. 90-95% of cells in the epidermis are keratinocytes. The bottom most layer of epidermis has a layer of undifferentiated keratinocytes which are in contact to the dermis. These

rows of cells divide constantly and thereby producing new cells outermost layer of skin is stratum corneum.

### Dermis

Inner layer of skin between epidermis and other layer of tissue fat muscle, etc Thickness is 0.3 to 0.4 mm. Blood vessels supplying nutrients to all skin layers are in dermis. Extracellular proteins immune cells, reside in dermis.

### CONCLUSION

Skin (*Twacha*) is one of the important presentable organ of the body. It has a definite role in one's personality. So, disorders of skin (*twacha*) affect not only on somatic level but also on psychological level too. To get a proper idea of disorder one must know the normal echo-texture. Hence normal condition of skin (*twacha*) is necessary. Hence the *twacha* according to *Rachana Sharir* and *Kriya Sharir* has to be studied in depth.

Skin is one of the sensory organs and thus helps in knowledge. It is in a way covering of the whole body not only externally but also internally.

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