

STUDY OF PRAMEHA SAMPRAPTI BY EVALUATING BADHATVA AND BAHUTVA OF DUSHYA**Dr. Madhavi Gaikwad¹, Dr. Komal Kishanrao Patil*² and Dr. Deepali Amale³**Associate Professor¹, PG Scholar², Professor & H.O.D. of Rog Nidan Department³
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ABSTRACT

Charaka has explained Prameha in Ashtomahagada. Prameha is a Kulaj Vikar (Hereditary) and Jataj Prameha (Juvenile diabetes) is Incurable. Dosh Dushya Sangraha of Prameha is as- Dosh- Kapha, Pitta, Vata. Involved Dushya are Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Majja, Shukra, Oja, Ambu, Vasa, and Lasiaka. 'Dosh Dushya Samurchana Janito Vyadhi'. Symptoms of disease are depends up on the involvement of Dushyas. Ten Dushyas are involved in samprapti of Prameha. Symptoms reflecting in patient depend upon how much Dushti occurs. Ex. Prameha Pidaka are not seen in all types of Prameha Rugna. Sandhivishlesh, Sirashyathilya etc. occur only when Dushya Dushti occurs. Dosh Sanga occurs at the place of kha vaigunya. Where there is more Kha Vaigunya more symptoms will be expressed in disease. Different type of Lakshana are created by single Dosh by disturbing different types of Dushya.

KEYWORDS: Prameha, Samprapti, Dushyas.**INTRODUCTION**

Acharya Charak Has explained Prameha in Ashtomahagad.^[1] Acharya Charak has been described the Utpatti of Prameha in Nidansthan. He stated that Prameha is a Kulaj Vikar (Hereditary) and Jataj Prameha (Juvenile diabetes) is Incurable.^[2] Due to lack of proper management it becomes Asadhya in later stage. There is increased frequency of micturition and increase urinary output in this disease. Therefore it is called Prameha.

In Ayurveda there are 20 types of Prameha, 10 Types of Kaphaj Prameha, 6 Pittaj Prameha and 4 vataj Prameha. Prameha is life threatening life style originated disease. It is basically belongs to Medovaha, Mutravaha and Udakavaha Stratas. Prameha is a Santarpan Janya Vyadhi.

The Diabetes mellitus has been generally classified in to 2 types Type 1 and Type 2. According to WHO 220 million people have Type 2 Diabetes mellitus. It is a fast growing health hazard and Silent Killer. India has more Diabetes than any other country in the world. The top countries for number of persons with Diabetes are India, China, and United States of America. India has now been declared by WHO as the Diabetes Capital of the world.^[3]

As Prameha is Tridoshaj Vyadhi with Ten Dushyas there is possibility of loss of combination of dosh dushyas. Ayurvedic Samhita state that Sahaj Prameha occurs due

to defect in Beej. In Prameha dushta Kapha is called as Bahu Drava Shleshma that means increase in Drava Guna of Kapha.

कफः सपित्तः पवनच् दोशाः मेदोअस्त्रशुकाम्बुवसालसिकाः।
मज्जा रसओजः पिशित च दुश्याः प्रमेहिनाम्, विशतिरेव मेहाः
॥ च. चि. अ. ६।८^[4]

Dosha Dushya Sangraha of Prameha is as- Dosh- Kapha, Pitta, Vata. Involved Dushya are Rasa, Rakta, Mansa, Meda, Majja, Shukra, Oja, Ambu, Vasa, Lasika.^[5] Except Raktadhatu all Dushyas Kapha category. Meda and Mamsa are important Dushyas and are compulsory involved in all types of Prameha. Pecularity of Meda and Mamsa Dhatu is both of them are Bahu (excess in quantity) and Abadha (Aghana i.e. flabby or loosely bonded). Without proper knowledge of Hetusevan and Dosh Dushyas Sangraha one cannot suggest Nidan Parivarjan to any patient.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES**Aim**

Study of Prameha Samprapti by evaluating Badhatva and Bahutva of Dushya.

Objectives

1. To Explore Dosha – Dushya in Prameha Samprapti in detail.
2. To elaborate relation between Dosha- Dushya in aetiology of Prameha.
3. To evaluate Badhatva and Bahutva of Dushya in Prameha.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the present review detailed literary study performed. The detailed content and references are analysed from available text. Principle text referred are Charak Samhita, Sushrut Samhita, Vagbhat Samhita and other Samhita. Relevant references are taken from other modern books. Some other Ayurvedic books also referred.

Dushyas

Nidan, Dosha, Dushyas are the three factors responsible for the manifestation of every disease. But are having Anukulatva of these factors is important in Madhumeha. All Acharyas narrated Dushya Sangraha and their involvement in the pathogenesis, but Charaka specially enumerated a group and named it as a Dushya Vissha (Ch. Ni. 4/7) again he mentioned them in Chikitsasthana also. Sushruta also narrated the Dushyas but he typically mentioned them along with the Doshic type (Su. Ni. 6/9) but he commonly included Meda in each type. Only Vagbhata mentioned Sweda as a Dushya along with above Dushyas (A. H. Ni. 10/14). Meda vitiation is common and dominant Dushya in the pathogenesis of Madhumeha. Kapha and Meda have close resemblance in regard to functions as well as qualitative parameters. Both get vitiated more or less by same etiological factors.

In Prameha vitiation of Meda results in two way.

Qualitative: Abadha (Asamhat) Normal function of Meda is to produce unctuousness in the body along with Dridhatva i.e. compactness. So this Abadhatva causes derangement in the structure of Meda producing Shaithilya in the body. This can be well correlated with FFA excess.

Quantitative: Bahu - Here in the pathogenesis, Meda is in excess quantity. This MedoDhatu is Aparivakva (Ama) (Su. Ni. 6/4)

1) Medadhatu

It is the dominant Dushyas in all types of Pramehas. Both quantitatively and qualitatively it is vitiated. Abadhatva is qualitative and Bahutva is quantitative vitiation. Sharir Shaithilya is produced by Abadha Meda and Bahutva of Meda leads to Dhatwagnimandya. Dhatwagnimandya leads to Medo Vrudhi in turn.

2) Raktadhatu

Sushrut has specially mentioned Rakta as Dushya in Samprapti of Pittaj Prameha. The Provoked Pitta gives its manifestation in the form of Rakta Dushti. The

symptoms and signs due to its involvement are Daha, Pidaka and Vidradhi.

3) Shukradhatu

The normal function of the shukra dhatu is to maintain Dehabala, Shukra is also a constituent of the Sahaj Prameha. Prameha is a Kulaj Vikara and occurs as a result of Beej Dosha. Vyan and Apan are the causative factors for Shukra Dosha and Prameha. Vata causes depletion of Shukra Dosha and Prameha. Vata causes depletion of Shukra Dhatu and causes Shukra Meha.

4) Kleda

Kleda itself is an important Dushya in Prameha. It makes other Dushyas susceptible for the progression of the Samprapti. Kleda promotes analogy between Dosha and Dushya. The increase Kleda with Bahudrava Sleshma and Bahvabadha Meda amalgamates with vitiated Doshas and Dushyas resulting in increased amount and frequency of urine along with adding Samatva to it thus altering its turbidity, specific gravity and transparency.

5) Vasa

Vasameha is subtype of Vataj Prameha. Vasa is the Upadhatu of Mamsa and the unctuousness present in the Mamsa. It has been described in the text as one of the four main Sneha Dravyas. The provoked Vata draws Vasa towards the Basti and excretes it through the urine in the form of Sneha.

6) Lasika

The liquid component present just beneath the skin is lasika. It is excreted from the skin in the form of sweat. The Dushti in the form of Bahutva, Lasika is described as a Dushyas in Hastimeha. The provoked Vata draws Lasika toward the Basti and excreted through the urine leading to massive micturition.

7) Majjadhatu

In the Samprapti of Madhumeha, Majja gets depleted as a result of Vataprakopa. The provoked Vata draws Majja towards Basti and excretes through Mutravaha Srotas leading to Majjameha which signifies the highest degree of vitiation.

8) Rasadhatu

Kapha is the mala of Rasdhatu which is having the close resemblance with each other so naturally when the kapha gets vitiated the rasdhatu also gets vitiated, showing the same symptomatology which is clearly mentioned by vagbhata "Raso api shelshmavata."^[6] Thus rasdhatu is very much important in the precipitation of the disease which shows the features like Alasya, Gaurava, Karshya etc.

9) Oja

Oja plays active part as Dushya in Samprapti of Madhumeha. Vitiation of oja causes the Ojomeha which is the synonym of the madhumeha. In madhumeha as there is Dhatushaithilya due to the unhealthy formation

of the dhatus as oja is the sarbhuta of all the dhatus there is ojakshaya which results in to Gurugatrata, Murccha, Nidra, Tandra and Daurbalya.

10) Mamsadhatu

It has been described as one of the main Dushya in Kaphaja Prameha and Avaranjanya Madhumeha. Kapha and Mamsa both gives strength to body. The vitiated Mamsa loses its normal consistency and develops Shaithilya which results in to the formation of space for the accumulation of morbid matter. That in this turn results in to Putimamsa Pidaka.^[7]

DISCUSSION

Diabetes mellitus termed as Silent Killer. Ten Dushyas are involved in samprapti of Prameha. Symptoms reflecting in patient depends up on how much Dushti occurs. Ex. Prameha Pidaka are not seen all types of Prameha Rugna. Sandhivishlesh Sirashyathilya are occurred only when Dushya Dushti occurred. Dosh sanga occurs at the place of kha vaigunya. Where there is more Kha Vaigunya more symptoms will be expressed in disease. Different type of Lakshana are created by single Dosha by disturbing different types of Dushya.

CONCLUSION

Today some disease have turn out to be burning problem of society. Diabetes mellitus is one of them. Diabetes mellitus is the world leading disorder now a days. It has triggered the research for safe and effective alternatives. So there is intense need to know the graveness of the disease and to understand the proper relation of Dosha-Dushya in etiology of Prameha. Medadhatu is the dominant Dushyas in all types of Pramehas. Ten Dushyas are involved in Samprapti of Prameha. Symptoms reflecting in patient depends up on how much Dushti occurs. Where there is more Kha Vaigunya more symptoms will be expressed in disease. Thus we can conclude that In Madhumeha there is Shaithilya in Ghan Dushyas like Meda and Mansa while there is Bahutva in Drava Dushyas like Rasa, Rakta.

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