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## **Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences**

REVIEW ARTICLE

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### A compendious study on Santarpanotta Vikara vis-a-vis to metabolic diseases

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### ABSTRACT

Ayurveda the science which deals with healthy lifestyle, health promotion and sustenance along with disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment. As health is multifactorial and complex. It is influenced by a no. of factors, In which lifestyle has a significant influence on physical and mental health of human being. In recent decades, life style is a common influencing factor on health. According to WHO, 60% of related factors to individual health and quality of life are correlated to life style. Millions of people follow an unhealthy lifestyle. Hence, they encounter illness, disability and even death. Problems like Metabolic disorders, Cardiovascular diseases, Hypertension, Overweight, Joints and skeletal problems, Violence and so on can be caused by an unhealthy lifestyle. The relationship of lifestyle and health should be highly considered. These all disorders are categorized in mainly two concepts those are Santarpanotta Vikara and Apatarpanotta Vikara. The Santarpana Rogas can be compared with Metabolic disorders. This includes almost all the disease arise by Over nourishment or Impairment in the metabolism. Those are Prameha, Pandu, Atistholya, Kushta etc. At the same time Santarpana and Apatarpana are the two important treatment modalities (Upakrama), which helps to cure diseases. Santarpana i.e., nourishing, enriching Chikitsa is recommended in the Apatarpanajanya Vyadhis and the Apatarpana i.e., depleting, cleansing Chikitsa is recommended in the Santarpanajanya Vyadhis. Thus for Santarpanajanya Vyadhis like Medoroga, Prameha, Pandu etc. Apatarpana (Langhana) is considered as the best treatment modality. Here is an attempt made to understanding of Santarpanavikara with Metabolic diseases and its treatment.

Key words: Santarpana, Apatarpana, Metabolic Disorders.

#### INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda gives foremost importance to the concept of Trayopasthambha, which are Ahara, Nidra and Bramhacharya these become essentials for individual health.[1] Ahara is the most important factor for substance of life. According to Acharya Kashyapa,

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Ahara is considered as the Mahabhaishajya. [2] For the transformation of Ahara into Dhatus the Agni is the key factor.[3] Agni (Jatharagni, Bhutagni and Dhatwagni) plays an important role in all the Metabolic activities. When there is any impairment in functions of Agni it leads to the formation of Ama. [4]

Ama is usually conjugated with Doshas and Dhatus. [5] As Ama accumulates in the body, it clogs the channels of the body and disrupts tissue nutrition. This Ama can disturb physiologoical process at the cellular level as well. When Ama finds its way into deeper tissues, it clogs the individual membranes inhibiting cellular communication and weakening of the immune response.

So that, the diseases which are originated from the improper metabolism of food are broadly categorized under the Santarpana Vikaras. And these can be compared with the Metabolic syndrome/ Diseases.

The varied and complex process involved in utilization and storage of macros and micro-nutrients either assimilated from diet or metabolites, generated *de novo* as well as eliminationof undesirable by-products by the organism is called as metabolism. Most of the metabolic disorders are consequent to defects at enzymatic levels, either intracellular or at plasma tissue interface. Metabolic disorders can be classified by mode of inheritance or by abnormal metabolites produced or deficiency on any specific protein or metabolite necessary for that particular metabolic event.<sup>[6]</sup>

#### **Definition**

Santarpana the word meaning "Santarpayati Santarpanamacharati" i.e. Gratifying or Satisfying the desires.<sup>[7]</sup>

#### Nidana

Nidana includes the excessive intake of Snigdha, Madhura, Guru, Pischila Ahara Sevana. Then over consumption of Navanna, Nootanamadira, Anupa and Jaleeyamamsa, Gorasa, Guda, Pishta etc. Ahara Padarthas which nourishes the Dhatus excessively. [8] These all foods are having the predominance of the Prithvi and Aapmahabhoota quality.

Excessive intake of *Madhura Rasa Ahara* does over nourishment of the body, as it increases the *Sthoulata, Mardavata, Alasya, Gouravata* etc. along with this it does the *Agnimandhyata*. And also the *Madhuravipaka* increases the *Kapha*.<sup>[9]</sup> The functional property of *Snigdhaguna* is *Sneha, Mruduta* and *Ardata*. It stimulates *Kapha* and increases *Mala*.<sup>[10]</sup>

Vihara, Diwaspana, Shayyasana and Avyayama etc. also leads to Santarpanajanya Vikaras.[11]

#### Samprapti

These all the above *Nidanas* leads to formation of *Aparipakwa Amaras*a and *Tridoshaprakopa*. And gets lodges in the *Rasadi Dhatus* and takes *Sthanasamshraya* in the *Amashaya*. From there it spreads into respective *Srotas* and leads to various *Vyadhis*.

Some of the *Sampraptis* have been mentioned which are listed under the heading of *Santarpanajanya Vikara* which are;

 In Medoroga, Medasavrittavata is one of the Samprapti. Which is explained in the context of the Astouninditiya Adhyaya of Acharya Charaka and Medoroga Prakarana of Madhavanidana.

The first and fore most *Nidana* is explained as the Atisampuranat i.e. excessive intake of food. [12] It is co related with the "Medasavritta Margatwad Vayuhu Koste Visheshataha" here, the increased Medadhatu obstruct the pathways of the Srotas.[13] At this time the Vata enters into the Koshta and ignite the Aani. Along with this absorption of the food takes place. Therefore, the digestion of food takes place instantly. Thus, the person eats food again and again in more quantity. Like this if food habits are continued for long time which leads to many chronic conditions of the Vata and Pitta associated diseases. This vitiated Agni along with Vata increases inturn leads to many complications as like the increased Agni destroy the whole forest. This condition can be co-related with the complication of the Medoroga like Pakshaghata, Hridroga etc.[14]

Other than this Aharas like Guru, Madhura, Sheeta, Snigdhaguna, Viharas like Avyayama, Avyavaya, Diwaswapna and Manasikabhavas like Achinta, Ashoka etc. Also the Beejaswabhava of Mata-Pita also a causative factor for the Medoroga.

The medoroga symptoms includes the Ashaktahasarvakarmasu, Gurugatrata, Atisweda, Atitrishna, Krichrashwasa, Alpamaithuna etc.<sup>[15]</sup>

2. Prameha - As the causative factors for the Prameha are similar to that of the Santarpanaahara and Viharas.

"Shlemapittam cha medaschamamsam cha atipravardhate | tairavratagatirvayorojaadayagacchati" | | [16]

The Nidana factors leads to the Kapha, Pitta, Meda and Mamsaativriddhi, this forms the Avritta of Vayu. This Prakupita Vayu take out the Oja to the Mutrashaya and leads to Madhumeha.

The symptoms includes the *Avilamutrata, Hastapadadaha, Gurugatrata, Tandra, Avasada.*<sup>[17]</sup>

3. Raktagatavata - The Vata along with Raktadhatu leads to a condition called as Raktagatavata (Hypertension). Due to the Nidanasevana, Sharirika and Manasika Tridosha gets vitiated, leading to Kapha and Medavriddhi and Mana Kshobha. These Dosha gets lodge in the Dhamanis causing Margavarodha, in turn leading to Vataprakopa (Vyanavata). This Vyanavata combine with Rakta alters the Raktasamhanana. This condition is called as Raktagatavata (Uccharaktachapa).

The symptoms includes the *Padadaha, Twakshota, Shwayathu, Klama, Raktasrava* and *Spandana*.<sup>[19]</sup>

Along with above diseases, *Pidaka*, *Kotha*, *Kandu*, *Panduroga*, *Mutrakrichra*, *Aruchi*, *Tandra*, *Klaibhya*, *Atisthoulya*, *Alasya*, *Gurugatrata*, *Indriyapradoshaja Vikara*, *Moha*, *Pralapa* like many disorders comes under the metabolic syndrome.<sup>[20]</sup>

#### Samprapti Ghataka

- Dosha Kapha predominant Pitta and Vata
- Dushya Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Majja,
  Shukra and Oja
- Agni Jatharagnimandhya
- Srotas Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Meda, Majja, Shukra
- Srotodushti Srotosanga, Vimargagamana followed by Atipravritti
- Udbhavasthana Amashayotthavyadhi
- Vyaktasthana Sarvasharira /Avayavavisesha
- Sancharasthana Sarvasharira
- Swabhava Chirakari
- Sadhyasadhyata Krichrasadhyavyadhi

#### Chikitsa Krama

As Santarpana Vikaaras are Bahudosha Pradhana Vyadhis, along with Shamana, Samshodhana are the necessary treatment modalities. In which

Samshodhana measures are most drastic effect in the metabolic syndrome.

For Santarapanajanya Vyadhi, Apatarpana is the treatment modality. Apatarpana includes the Langhana, Swedana and Rukshana Karmas.

For Medoroga the line of treatments<sup>[21]</sup> are

- 1. As *Nidanaparivarjana* is first line of treatment, the person should avoid *Vata, Shleshma Medakara Ahara* and *Vihara*.
- Rooksha, Teekshna and Ushnabasti like Lekhanabasti are advised. Rooksha Udwartana are indicated. As Udwartana does the Kaphameda Pravilayana it helpful in the Srotoshodhna and Doshavilayana.
- Guduchi, Bhadramusta, Triphala, Takrarishta and Madhu are prescribed. Administration of Vidanga, Nagara, Kshara, Lohabhasma along with Madhu can be given. Yava and Amalaka Churna can be given.
- 4. Administration of *Bilwadi Panchamoola* along with *Madhu*.
- 5. Administration of *Agnimantha* along with *Shilajatu*.

#### Prameha

It has been explained that in Balavan and Sthoola Pramehi conditions the Samshodhana is the main line of treatment. As Prameha is a Bahudoshaja Vyadhi, here mainly the Pramanataha Vriddhi of Dosha and Gunataha the combination of Kapha and Meda will occur. So that the Shodhana (Langhana) is one of the treatment modality in the Prameha.[22] It has been also explained that Shodhana, Virookshana Lekhana and Langhana therapies are helpful treatment in the Kaphaja and Pittaja Prameha.[23] As Vamana Karma is effective in pacifying symptoms like Prabhutamutrata and Avilamutrata, because both symptoms are mainly due to Kaphaprakopa and Abadha Medas. [24] In Pittaja Prameha, Virechana is best line of treatment. As Karapadadaha, Atisweda etc. are Pitta predominant characterstics Virechana is indicated. And than in Madhumeha all Drava Dhatus gets lodges in the Basti

because of *Apana* and *Vyanavigunata, Basti Chikitsa* is prime treatment modality here.<sup>[25]</sup>

In Samprapti of Prameha as it is Bahudrava Shleshma and Abaddhameda are important. Among the Dosha and Dushyas, indicating excessive Aapdhatu in the body. In this main line of treatment is Shoshana, that is done by Rookshana. That is by Pragadha Udwartana with Triphaladi Churna, Kolakulatthadi Churna etc. [26]

Swedana does Utkleshana and Vilayana of Doshas adhered to the Dushya, but in Prameha Doshas are already in Utlhklishta Avastha, Swedana is contraindicated. As it is necessary to give Swedana before Shodhana, it could be done by Nadisweda or Seka.

#### Raktagatavata

In this condition advised to take *Laghu*, *Supachya*, *Sneharahita*, *Lavanarahita Ahara*. The *Ahara* which does not increases the *Kapha* and *Meda*.

As Samshodhana Lekhnabasti, Virechana and Raktamokshana are suggested with suitable drugs as Langhana therapy.<sup>[27]</sup>

Nitya Vyayama, Jirnante Bhojana, Yava Godhuma Bhojana etc. are recommended.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Modern life style can be treated as an indicator of social attitudes, as it has introduced many changes in the way of living. The tremendous development and innovation in all aspects of life in general and in field of technology in particular, which has made living much more comfortable on one side but on the other side, gifted many lifestyle related diseases. These disorders are included under the metabolic syndrome. The metabolic syndromes are having the nearer correlation with the pathology of the Ama and Avarana concept of Ayurveda. Ayurveda is having the unique and efficient treatment modalities in controlling these diseases. And prevent the further complications. Thus Ayurveda can improve the health and increases the longevity of patients with metabolic syndrome.

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