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AYURVEDIC REVIEW OF GRAHANI W.S.R TO IBS

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ABSTRACT

Now a days with changing life style of the people irregularities in the nutrition and dietary timings gives rise to stress that affects the peace of mind. Nowadays *Grahani Roga* is commom GIT disorder affecting the normal life style of approx every human being at one time. In *Ayurveda Mandagni* is considered as the root cause for manifestation of many diseases. Among them, *Grahani Roga* is one of the prime diseases of gastro-intestinal tract and seen often in day-to-day practice. *Mandagni* leads to *Ama Dosha* which may result in *Grahani Roga* over time. The sign & symptoms of *Grahani Roga* are similar to irritable bowel syndrome as described in modern medical science.

KEYWORDS: Agni, Grahani Roga, Mandagni, IBS

INTRODUCTION

Ahara (food) is the most important factor for sustenance of life. It is described as foremost pillar among the three pillars of life (Trayopsthambha). i.e. Ahara, Nidra, Brahmacharya. Hitkari/Pathya Ahara (Wholesome food) as per Ayurveda is conducive for the maintenance of good health, longevity, strength, intellect, good voice and complexion. Agni is the invariable agent in the process of Ahara Paka (digestion, transformation) ². Grahani is an Ayurveda term related to the seat of Agni (digestive fire), which help in the metabolism and digestion of food. In Ayurveda Mandagni is considered as the root cause for manifestation of many diseases. Among them, Grahani Roga is one of the prime diseases of gastro-intestinal tract and seen often in day-to-day practice. Mandagni leads to Ama Dosha which may result in Grahani Roga over time. Acharya Charaka says that when partially digested and partially undigested bio substances moves downward in gastrointestinal tract it produces a disorder known as Grahani Roga due to Durbala(weak) Agni. Grahani and Agni are interdependent, functionally weak Agni i.e., Durbala Agni, causes improper digestion of ingested food, which leads to Ama Dosha. This Ama Dosha is a root cause of most of the diseases. It has pivotal importance in the pathogenesis of Grahani Roga. Grahani is considered under than eight major diseases (Ashtamahagada) by Acharya Vagbhatta. 4

PREVALENCE:

The survey assessed the prevalence of 20 functional gastrointestinal syndromes based on fulfilment of multinational diagnostic criteria. 69% reported having at least one of 20 functional gastrointestinal syndromes in the research. The symptoms were attributed to four major anatomic regions; esophageal (42%), gastro duodenal (26%), bowel (44%), and anorectic (26%) with considerable overlap. Females reported greater frequencies of functional dysphagia, irritable bowel syndrome, functional constipation, functional abdominal pain, functional biliary pain; males reported greater frequencies of aerophagia and functional bloating. The rate of work, school absenteeism and physician visits are increased for those having a functional gastrointestinal disorder.⁵

IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) has been defined as a functional disorder of gastrointestinal tract without any accompanying structural defect, in which normal activity of bowel either exaggerated or distorted in such a way that it leads to constipation and/or diarrhoea and frequently to abdominal pain or discomfort. It can also be described as a dysregulation of the brain-gut axis that interacts with visceral hypersensitivity and associated with observed digestive motor disturbances and micro inflammation of the gut, with possibly an imbalance of the intestinal bio flora. The prevalence is known to be higher in Western countries as compared to Asian counties. The prevalence of IBS within the community is between 10% and 25%. Meta-analysis shows a pooled estimate of international IBS prevalence of 11.2% (95% confidence interval [CI]: 9.8–12.8), with variation by geographic region; the lowest occurring in South Asia (7.0%) and the highest in South America (21.0%). In the United States, nearly 20% of general population is known to be affected by IBS. In Western countries, females outnumber males by the ratio of 2:1, while female-to-male ratio in USA is 3:2. It was observed that the ratio of females to males in India is reversed, i.e. 1:3 to that of the Western countries. The disorder is usually found in the age group of 15–50 years and may also occur in children and elderly. The prevalence of IBS in general population of India is 15%. Most of the patients approach the general practitioner and only 30%–50% of the workload at gastroenterology outpatient clinics.⁶

ETIOLOGY OF GRAHANI ROGA

Samanya Nidana-

- 1) Abhojana, Ajirna, Atibhojan, Vishmashan
- 2) Guru, Sheeta, Atiruksha, Dushit Bhojan
- 3) Virechana, Vaman, Sneha Ka Asamyak Prayog
- 4) Desha, Kaal, Ritu Vishamta
- 5) Vega Dharana

Table No.3-Vishishta Nidana

Sr No.	Vataj Grahani	Pittaj <mark>Grahani</mark>	Kaphaj Grahani
1	Katu,Tikta,Kashaya R <mark>asa</mark>	Katu, Amla Rasa Yukta	Guru, Atisnigdha, Sheeta Bhojan
		Aahar	
2	Atiruksha,	Dushit Bhojan	Ajeern <mark>a Atibhojan</mark>
3	Pramitashan Matra Swapna	Vidhai Anna	Bhukta <mark>Matra S</mark> wapna
4	Anshan	Kshara (Alkaline f <mark>ood)</mark>	
5	Veganigraha Veganigraha		

Mandagni in Grahani Dosha:

"Rogasarvepimandagnou" As the malfunction of Agni i.e. Mandagni is the root cause of the gastrointestinal tract. The disease Grahani Dosha is also mainly caused by Agni Dushti. The organ Grahani and Agni have Ashraya Ashrita type of relationship. 8 The prime site of Agni and the site of occurrence of the disease Grahani Dosha is organ Grahani. This ensues with symptomatology like Atishrusta and Vibaddha Mala Pravritti, Jwar, Udgara, Arochaka etc. 10

- Pathya Ahara Takra, Masur, Tuvara, Mudhaga, Tila, Makshika Dadima.
- Pathya Vihara, Nidara, Chhardan, Langhan
- Apathya Ahara Dugdha,
- Apathya Vihara Aatap, Ratrijagran, Snana, Veg Dharana, Nasya Karma, Anjana, Sveda, Dhumpan.

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Signs and Symptoms	Charak	Sushrut	Ashtang
	Samhita	Samhita	Hrudaya
Trishna (Thirst)	+	-	+
Alasyam	+	-	+
Balakshaya (loss of strength)	+	-	+
Annasyavidaha	+	+	+
Chirapaka(delayed digestion)	+	-	+
Kayasya gourvam (heaviness og the body)	+	-	-
Sadana(lassitude)	+	+	+
Klama (Exhaustion)	+	-	-
Aruchi (Aversion of food)	*		-
Kasa (cough)	W		+
Karnakshweda(Ringin g <mark>in ear)</mark>	+	-	+
A <mark>ntrakujanam (Rumblin</mark> g sound i <mark>n the int</mark> estine)	+		-
Preseka (salivation)			

CHIKITSA:

Agnimandhya is important factor in the Samprapti of the disease Grahani Dosha. So, it should be mainly treated for Agnivardhana by Deepana (carminative property) and Pachana (digestive property) drugs. All the treatment modalities of Ajirna and Atisara should be implemented in the management of Grahani Ashrita Dosha.12

Procedure: If the Ama moves downwards and remains adhered to the Pakvashaya, then patient should be given purgation with drugs having Agni Deepana property. 13 If Dosha are spreaded all over the body then the Shodhana is contraindicated and the principal management should be Langhana, Pachana. Various Deepana Pachana drugs described in various classics should be administered along with follow of Laghu and Supachya Ahara. Importance of Takra in Grahani Dosha: All Ayurvedic classics have showed importance of Takra as the main diet in Grahani Dosha. Acharya Charaka has also suggested the use Takrarishta in the routine treatment of Grahani. 14 As the Takra is Laghu in Guna, possesses Deepana properties and attains Madhura Paka, it does not provoke and increase Pitta; because of Kashaya Rasa, Ushna Veerya, Vikasi and Ruksha Gunas it is useful in Kapha; as freshly churned Takra is Madhur, slightly Amla, it will not produce Daha in the *Kostha* and it is also *Vatahara*.

Medicines having Deepana and Pachana proper ties like Chitrakadi Vati, Marichadi Churna, Takrarishta, Bhunimbadi Churna, Madhukasaya, Kshara Ghrita. can be used for Grahani Dosha. Bhaisajya Ratnayali has also mentioned some Yoga for Grahani Dosha Pancha Pallava, Pancha Lavana, Rasanjanadi Churna.

DISCUSSION

"Rogasarveapimandagni" i.e Mandagni is the root cause of the gastrointestinal tract. Grahani roga is mainly caused due by Agni Dushti. The organ Grahani and Agni have Ashraya-Ashrita type of relationship. The prime site of Agni and the site of occurrence of the disease Grahani Dosha is organ Grahani. This ensues with symptomatology like Atishruta and Vibaddha Mala Pravritt, Jwar, Udgara, Arochaka Etc.Nidana which disturb the Agni are Aharaj -Abhojana (excessive fasting), Atibhojana (excessive food intake), Vishama (unwholesome Bhojana(improper food), Asatmya Bhojana food Vyapada Vamana, Virechana, Snehana. (Adverse effect of therapeutic measures). Vega Vidharana (suppression of natural urges). Viruddha or incompatibility of Desha, Kala, Ritu. Shoka, Krodha, Bhaya.

CONCLUSION:

The disorders related to digestion of food and its absorption is becoming more common than the past due to our faulty food habits, which are covered under Grahani Dosha. They are treated more pronounced way with considering Ayurvedic concept of Agni and administrating Deepana and Pachana drugs.

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare that there was no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript.

Statement of informed consent

Written informed consent was taken from patient.

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