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# A Conceptual Study on Effect of Patoladi Gana in Chhardi [Vomiting]

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**Abstract:** Classification of drugs is a continuous practice in any pharmacology to identify the drugs. Ayurved classical texts provide different classifications to identify drugs on the basis of their origin, morphology, qualities of action, Therapeutic and pharmacological. AshtangHridya [Ayurved classical text] has mentioned 33 ganas in SutrasthanaShodhanadiGanaSangrahaAdhyayaaccording to their therapeutic uses. Patol, Katurohini, Chandan, Madhustrava, Guduchi and Patha drugs are mentioned in Patoladigana. These are acting on Kapha Pitta Doshas and Kushtha[ Skin diseases], Jwara [ fever], Visha [ toxic], Vami [ Vomiting] , Arochak [Anorexia] and Kamala[ Jaundice] diseases. All six drugs are used in different conditions of Vami [Vomiting] in the forms of decoction, ghrut, oil and powder. Chhardiis Gastro-Intestinal disorder, where vitiation of Kapha, pitta and vata move in upward direction leading to Chhardi.

Key words: Vami, Chhardi, PatoladiGana, Guduchi, Katurohini, Patha

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda classical texts provide different classifications to identify drugs on the basis of their origin, morphology, qualities of action etc. Therapeutic and pharmacological both type of classification can be seen in our texts including *Nighantus*[Ayurved Materia medica]. AcharyaVagbhata has divided the drugs in *Skandha, Gana*[various types of classification] etc. In Sutrasthana*ShodhanadiGanaSangrahaAdhyaya* 33 *ganas* are explained by him. The dravyas are classified in Ganas according to their therapeutic uses<sup>1</sup>.

PatoladiGana is one of 33 ganas frequently used which states six numbers of drugs. They are *Patola, Katurohini, Chandana, Madhustrava, Guduchi, Patha*<sup>2</sup> [4]. These drug specify Kapha*Pitta* and act on *Kushtha*[Skin diseases], *Jwara* [ fever], *Visha* [ toxic], *Vami* [ Vomiting], *Arochak* [Anorexia] and *Kamala*[ Jaundice] diseases<sup>3, 4, 5</sup>.

### Terms used for Vami

There are few terms continuously used in AshtangHrudayaas *Vami, Vamana, Vamit, Vamathu, Chardi*. The meanings of these different terms were seen from monnier Williams as follows<sup>6</sup>-

- 1) Vamit: Vomited
- 2) Vamana: Vomiting
- 3) Vamati: Act of vomiting
- 4) Vamathu: Qualmishness nausea
- 5) Vaanti: Act of vomiting
- 6) Vaamaka: The one who vomits
- 7) *Vaamva:* To be cured with emetics
- 8) Chardi: Qualmishness nausea

*Chardi*is Gastro-Intestinal disorder characterized by bouts of vomiting, nausea, pain and black outs. *Chardi* is patho-physiological condition where the sufferer is exposed to particular predisposing factors for vomiting and as a result he suffers from the particular sign<sup>7</sup>.

#### Samprapti [Pathogenesis]8

Causes will lead to vitiation of *Kaphadosha* and Pitta dosha which in turn vitiate *Vata* which forces the *Doshas* to move in upward direction leading to *Chhardi*. The Kaphadushti together with the Pitta dushti will lead *Utklishtata of Dosha* or *Aamasanchaya*. These *Utklishtadoshas* can cause Avarodha to the *Gati* of vata which in turn brings about *Kshobha* to *Amashaya*. The *Utklishtadoshas* are expelled out through the mouth by the action of *Udana* and *Vyanavata* resulting in Chhardi.

Dosa-VataPradhanaTridosa (mainly Udana, Samana and Vyanvata) ,Kapha- Kledaka, Pitta- Pachaka

Dusya -Rasadhatu, Puriushmala

Agni - Jatharagni, Dhatwagni

Srotas -Annavaha

Srotodushti - Vimargagamana and Sanga

Udbhavasthana - Amashaya, Hridaya

Sanchara -Kostha

Adhisthana –Amashaya

Udbhavasthana: Amashaya, Kostha RogaMarga –Abhuyuanutara

# II. AIM

To study the action of PatoladiGanafrom AshtangHrudaya as literary study in Vami[vomiting]

### III. METHODOLOGY

The literary type of study was carried out from all the chapters of AshtantangHridya, various classical and modern texts. Related references regarding to Vami [Vomiting] were collected and classified according to their effects.

# IV. OBSERVATIONS

# Drugs of Patoladi Gana

Table shows drugs of PatoladiGana with Botanical name, Raspanchak [attributes], Prayojyanaga [parts used]

Table 1: Botanical name, Family and Parts used of Patoladigana

	Two 1 2 common number of a most of a								
Sr.	Drug	Botanical name	Family	Part used					
No									
1.	Patola9	TrichosanthesdioicaRoxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Leaves, whole plant, fruit					
2.	Katurohini10	PicrorrhizakurraoRoyleex.	Scrophulariaceae	Root					
3.	Chandana11	Santalum album Linn.	Santalaceae	Heart					
4.	Madhustrava1	MarsdeniatenacissimaW. &	Asclepiadaceae	wood					
	2	A.							
5.	Guduchi13	TinosporacordifoliaWilld.	Menispermaceae.	Root					
6.	Patha14	CissampelospareiraLinn.	Menispermaceae	Stem, leaves					

Table 2 Pharmacological Properties of Patoladigana

Attributes	Patola	Katurohi	Chandan	Madhustrav	Guduchi	Patha
		ni		а		
Rasa [Taste]	Bitter	Bitter	Bitter,	Bitter,	Bitter,	Bitter
			Sweet	Astringent	Astringent	
Guna	Light, Dry	Light, Dry	Light, Dry	Heavy, Dry	Heavy, Dry	Heavy, Dry
[Properties]						
Veerya	Hot	Sheet	Sheet	Hot	Hot	Hot
[ Potency]						
Vipak [ Post	Pungent	Pungent	Pungent	Pungent	Sweet	Pungent
digestive						
effect]						
DoshaKarma	Pacify Pitta	Vatakara,	Pittaghna	Tridoshghna	Tridoshghna	Tridoshghna
Action on	and	Pittahara				
Dosha	increase	ka				
	Vata					

Table 3 various dosage forms used for Patoladigana in treatment of Chhardi

Drug	Patola	Katurohini	Chandana	Madhustrava	Guduchi	Patha
Name						
Aushadha	1	1	1	2	3	1
Decoction	1	1	-	-	1	-
Kalka	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oil	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ghee	-	2	3	-	-	-

Infusion	-	-	1	-	-	-
Arishta	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	4	6	2	4	3

#### Dravyas of PatoladiGana-

Patolaroot is used in *Vidradhi*[abscess], *Visarpa*[Erysipelas], *Daha*[burning sensation], *Jwara*[Fever], *Raktapitta*[Haemorrhage], *Kushtha* [skin disorders] where *chhardi* is as symptom. These all diseases are caused by *Kapha Pitta Dushti* and so *Patola* root with its purification action helps in *Shodhana* [purification] of the *vitiated doshas*.

In Jwara [fever] and Vidradhi [abscess]Katurohini is used for treatment of PittapradhanaVami.Katurohini with bitter and pungent taste act as appetizer, digestive action and cold potency reduce pitta.

Jwar [fever] when with Vaanti [vomiting] is due to *Pitta Dushti, Chandana* is used in form of hot or cold infusion [ *Hima or PhantaKalpana*] for pacify Pitta with vehicle as *Sita*and *Laja. Chandana* with its cold potency and bitter, sweet taste rasa helps in pacify Pitta and cooling the body [*DahaShamana*], Ghrita of *Chandana* is also used in Fever [Jwar] associated with improper digestion *vishamagni*, Liver disorders, Anorexia[Aruchi] for pacify Pitta and as appetizer & digestive action. *Vidradhi*associated with *Chhardi*, Ghrita of *Chandana* is used for digestion of doshas. In *Vatavyadhi*, medicated oil of Chandana is used for treatment of associated Chhardi for pacify vata. Chandana with its cold potency has pacifyaction on vitiated Pitta and also gives strength.

Madhustrava is used in PittapradhanaChhardi as it is bitter and hot.

Guduchi with its rasapanchak helps in pacify dosha and digestion of toxic substances.InVatavyadhiGuduchi is used in Taila form for pacify Vata and also for strengthen the Dhatus. As Guduchi has action on Rakta, Meda, Asthi, MajjaDhatus it provide strength all tissues.

Patha is used on Vaanti in ArshaChikitsa in Arishta form for increase agni by its bitter taste and hot potency.

# V. CONCLUSION

Chhardiis in acute stage i.e. curable or manageable but in chronic stage it is incurable. Most of the time vomiting found in associated complaints ofother disease. All the drugs of PatoladiGana are collectively bitter taste. All the 6 drugs are appetizer, digestive, bitter and hot potency. Drugs of PatoladiGana can be used as single or in combination as Aushadha and AharaKalpanas in various conditions of Vami as preventive and curative aspects of the treatment. Further it may useful for experimental and Clinical study.

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