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

1Dr. Hitesh Thakare, 1Dr. UtkarshaRajaguru, 2Dr. Manasi Deshpande*

1. PG Scholar, 2 Professor and Head, Department of DravyagunaVigyan, BharatiVidyapeeth [Deemed to be University], College of Ayurved, Pune Maharashtra- India- 411043
Corresponding Author: Dr. Manasi Deshpande

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 both type of classification can be seen in Ayurveda classical texts including Nighantus[Ayurved Materia medica]. AcharyaVagbhata has divided the drugs in Skandha, Gana[various types of classification] etc. In SutrasthanaShodhanadiGanaSangrahaAdhyaya 33 ganas are explained by him. The dravyas are classified in Ganas according to their therapeutic uses. Patol, Katuruhini, 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 Kamal[ Jaundice] diseases. All six drugs are used in different conditions of Vami [Vomiting] in the forms of decoction, ghrut, oil and powder. Chhardis Gastro-Intestinal disorder, where vitiation of Kapha, pitta and vata move in upward direction leading to Chhardi.

Key words: Vami, Chhardi, PatoladiGana, Guduchi, Katuruhini, 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 SutrasthanaShodhanadiGanaSangrahaAdhyaya 33 ganas are explained by him. The dravyas are classified in Ganas according to their therapeutic uses1.

PatoladiGana is one of 33 ganas frequently used which states six numbers of drugs. They are Patola, Katuruhini, Chandana, Madhustrava, Guduchi, Patha2 [4].These drug specify KaphaPitta and act onKushtha[ Skin diseases], Jwara [ fever], Visha [ toxic], Vami [ Vomiting] , Arochak [Anorexia] and Kamal[ Jaundice] diseases3,4,5.

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 follows6.
1) Vamit: - Vomited
2) Vamana: - Vomiting
3) Vamati: - Act of vomiting
4) Vamathu: - Qualmishness nausea
5) Vaaanti: - Act of vomiting
6) Vaaamaka: - The one who vomits
7) Vaaamya: - To be cured with emetics
8) Chardi: - Qualmishness nausea

Chardisis 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 sign7.

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 Kaphadushi together with the Pitta dushiti will lead Utklishtata of Dosha or Aamansanchaya. 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 Vyvanavata resulting in Chhardi.
A Conceptual Study on Effect of Patoladi Gana in Chhardi [Vomiting]

Dosa – Vata Pradhana Tridosa (mainly Udana, Samana and Vyanvata) , Kapha- Kledaka, Pitta- Pachaka
Dusya – Rasadhautu, Puriushmala
Agni - Jatharagni, Dhatwagni
Srotas - Annavaha
Srotodushti - Vimargagamana and Sanga
Udbhavasthana - Amashaya, Hridaya
Sanchara – Kosta
Adhisthana – Amashaya
Udbhavasthana: Amashaya, Kostha
RogaMarga – Abhuryuamutara

II. AIM

To study the action of Patoladi Gana from Ashtang Hrudaya as literary study in Vami [vomiting]

III. METHODOLOGY

The literary type of study was carried out from all the chapters of Ashtantang Hridya, 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 Patoladi Gana with Botanical name, Raspanchak [attributes], Prayojanaga [parts used]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Part used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Patola9</td>
<td>Trichosanthes dioica Roxb.</td>
<td>Cucurbitaceae</td>
<td>Leaves, whole plant, fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Katurohini 10</td>
<td>Picrorrhiza kurrao Royleex.</td>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chandana 11</td>
<td>Santalum album Linn.</td>
<td>Santalaceae</td>
<td>Heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Madhustrava 12</td>
<td>Marsdeniatenacissa W. &amp; A.</td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Guduchi 13</td>
<td>Tinospora cordifolia Willd.</td>
<td>Menispermaceae</td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Patha 14</td>
<td>Cissampelos pareira Linn.</td>
<td>Menispermaceae</td>
<td>Stem, leaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Pharmacological Properties of Patoladigana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Patola</th>
<th>Katurohini</th>
<th>Chandana</th>
<th>Madhustrava</th>
<th>Guduchi</th>
<th>Patha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guna [Properties]</td>
<td>Light, Dry</td>
<td>Light, Dry</td>
<td>Light, Dry</td>
<td>Heavy, Dry</td>
<td>Heavy, Dry</td>
<td>Heavy, Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veerya [Potency]</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vipak [Post digestive effect]</td>
<td>Pungent</td>
<td>Pungent</td>
<td>Pungent</td>
<td>Pungent</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>Pungent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dosha Karma Action on Dosha</td>
<td>Pacify Pitta and increase Vata</td>
<td>Vatakara, Pittahara ka</td>
<td>Pittagyna</td>
<td>Tridoshghna</td>
<td>Tridoshghna</td>
<td>Tridoshghna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Patola</th>
<th>Katurohini</th>
<th>Chandana</th>
<th>Madhustrava</th>
<th>Guduchi</th>
<th>Patha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aushadha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalka</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghee</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Conceptual Study on Effect of Patoladi Gana in Chhardi [Vomiting]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infusion</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arishtha</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dravyas of PatoladiGana:

Patoladrutroot 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 Pittapradhana Vami. 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 Phanta Kalpana] for pacify Pitta with vehicle as Sitaand Laja. Chandana with its cold potency and bitter, sweet taste rasa helps in pacify Pitta and cooling the body [Daha Shamana], Ghrita of Chandana is also used in Fever [Jwar] associated with improper digestion vishumagni. Liver disorders, Anorexia [Aruchi] for pacify Pitta and as appetizer & digestive action. Vidradhi is associated with Chhardi, Ghrita of Chandana is used for purification of doshas. In Vatavyadhi, medicated oil of Chandana is used for treatment of associated Chhardi for pacify vata. Chandana with its cold potency has pacify action on vitiated Pitta and also gives strength.

Madhustrava is used in Pittapradhana Chhardi as it is bitter and hot.

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

Patha is used on Vaanti in Arsha Chikitsa in Arishtha 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 of other 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 Ahara Kalpanas 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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