INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL



Review Article ISSN: 2320 5091 Impact Factor: 4.018

A REVIEW ON GRAHANI DOSHA WITH ITS AYURVEDIC MANAGMENT

Kanwar Durgeshwari¹, Khichariya S.D²

¹P.G.Scholar, P.G.²Assistant Professor, P.G. Dept of Kayachikitsa, Govt. Ayurved College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India

Email: dr.durgeshwarikanwar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda defines health as equilibrium of three Dosha, Dhatu, Malakriya, Agni, and cheerful status of Atma, Indriya and Manasa. In current era-faulty dietary habits sedentary life style and stress are key causative factors of several diseases and affects the functioning of digestion and absorption, which leads to many digestive disorders. Grahani is one of the leading disorders of Annavaha Srotas. Mandagni is the root cause of all the disease. The main site of Agni is Grahani i.e. "sasthi pittadhara kala" i.e. the part of intestine, between Amashya and Pakawashya. The nomenclature of Grahani is so called because of its power to retain (grahanat) the downward movement of food. Normally, it holds up the food and release it from the side after it is digested. Mandagni causes improper digestion of ingested food which moves either in Urdhva or Adho marga and when it goes in Adhomarga then it leads to Grahani Dosha. So it should be mainly treated with Deepan (which enhance digestive power) and Pachana (digestive) durgs for Agnivardhana. In modern science it can be correlated with Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

Keywords: Agni, Grahani, Grahani Dosha, Deepana, Pachana.

INTRODUCTION

In Ayurvedic classic the basic approach to the concept of health is essentially psychosomatic in nature which was related to the state of equilibrium of physio biochemical factors namely Dosha, Dhatus, Mala and Agni and a state of well being of mental and spiritual forces. Today is the era of science, in which everyone is busy to get luxurious lifestyle, polluted air and water lead to many disease of Annavaha srotas. The faulty lifestyle leads to interruption of dincharaya (daily regimen) and ritucharaya (seasonal regimen), described in ayurveda and also effect social and mental status of per-

son. If the man avoids following the rules of taking food and continuously taking *virudha ahara*, *jathragni* gets vitiated and vitiated *jathragni* is the cause of all disease. *Ayurveda* considered that the dysfunction of *Agni* is responsible for undigested food which is responsible for various functional and structural defects in gastro intestinal tract. These disorders related to digestion and its absorption is broadly covered under the heading of "*Grahani Dosha*". The sign and symptom of *Grahani dosha* is similar to Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) described in modern science.

IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME: Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is characterised by recurrent abdominal pain is associated with abnormal defecation in the absence of a structural abnormality of the gut. Young women are affected 2-3 times more often than man. Most patients alternate between episodes of diarrhea and constipation but it is useful to classify patients as having predominantly constipation or predominantly diarrhea. IBS is associated with abnormal gastrointestinal motor function enhanced visceral perception as well as psychological and genetic factor¹⁷

ETYMOLOGY OF GRAHANI DOSHA

The word *Grahani* is derived from *Dhatu "Graha*" which means 'to catch' 'to hold' or 'to get'.

Grahani is the specialized part of the *Mahasrotas* (Gastro intestinal system).

PHYSIO ANATOMICAL VIEW OF GRAHANI

- Anatomically *Grahani* is said to be situated above the *Nabhi*¹⁹ and between the *Amashaya* (stomach) and *pakwashaya*²⁰ (large intestine). It is the site of *agni*. Physiologically it holds the indigested food for the duration of its digestion before the *kitta* or undigested food residue is propelled into the *pakwashaya*. Thus *Grahana*, *Dharana*, *Pachana* and *soshana* become the main function of *Grahani*.

AGNI IN GRAHANI DOSHA — The Grahani Dosha is mainly caused by Agni dushti. Mandagni is also cause of all disease — "Rogasarvepimandagnou" If Jathragni and Grahani have Ashraya- Ashrita type of relationship. The or-

gan *grahani* is *Ashraya* and *Agni* is *Ashrita*. The impairment of *Grahani* will impair the functional aspect of *Agni* and vice versa.

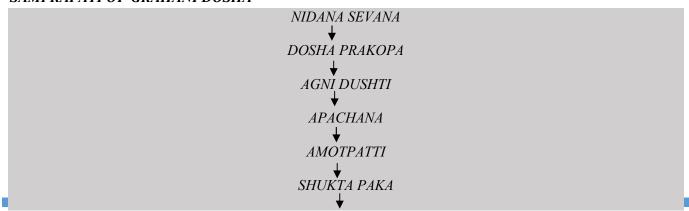
NIDANA OF GRAHANI DOSHA

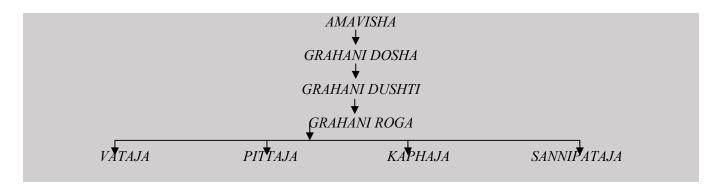
- Aharaj Abhojana (excessive fasting), Atibhojana (excessive food intake), vishama bhojana (improper food) Asatmya bhojana (unwholesome food) etc.
- *Vyapada* of *vamana*, *Virechana*, *Snehana* (Adverse effect of therapeutic measures)
- Vega vidharana (Suppression of natural urges)
- Viruddha or incompatibility of Desha, Kala and Ritu
- shoka (Grief), Krodha (Anger), Bhaya¹(fear).

PURVARUPA-Aalasya (inaction), Balakshaya,
Trishna (excessive thirst), Anna
Vidaha (burning sensation),
Chirapaka (delayed digestion),
Kayagaurava².

RUPA - Ati Srushta mala pravritti, vibbadha mala pravritti (Occasional hard and soft stool) Arochaka, Vairashya (altered in tongue), praseka (nausea), Tamaka, Shunapadkara, Asthiparvaruka, chhardana (vomiting), Jwara (fever), Lohanugandhi Udgara³.

SAMPRAPATI OF GRAHANI DOSHA4





SADHYASADHYATA OF GRAHANI DOSHA⁵

According to Acharya Madhava the Asadhya Lakshanas of Grahani are similar to Asadhya Lakshanas of Atisara viz. shoola, pipasa etc. He also opines that, in Balyavastha, Grahani is considered as sadhya, in Yuva and Vriddha Avastha it is stated to be Krichchha Sadhya and Asadhya respectively.

PRINCIAPLE OF GRAHANI DOSHA CHIKITSA⁶

"Nidanparivarjanam" i.e. removal of cause. Acharya Shusrut mentioned nidana parivarjana as the first line of treatment of all diseases. Acharya Vagbhatta suggested that all the treatment modalities of Ajeerna should be implemented in the management of Grahani Ashrita dosha 15. He also opines that, sama and nirama avastha should be taken into account as per Atisara Chikitsa. In the management of Grahani dosha the fact that along with agni mandhya, the pachana Shakti of Grahani is deranged. Due to this the indigested diet undergoes putikriya, and has action similar to visha, which produces symptomatology of Ama. For this particular stage, shodhana Chikitsa is preferred.

CHIKITSA

- Grahani associated with ama dosha when the patient having complaint of constipation, excessive salivation, pain in abdomen, heart burn, heaviness then he should be treated with Vamana. Vamana should be done either luke warm water, decoction of madanphala and powder of piper and mustard.
- Pakawasyasth Upchara the patient should be treated with virechana. The medicine having

- agni deepana properties should be added in virechana yoga.
- When apkva ahara rasa is present in all over the body the langhana and pachana medicine should be given.
- After the purification of amashaya peya prepared with deepana and pachana dravyas should be given to the patient.
- Snehana, svedana, and shoshana, langhana, deepana, pachana and sangrahni drugs should be given as per the condition of the patient.

DIETETIC REGIMEN

Oleation, sudation, purification and lightening therapies articles that are gastric stimulants, various kinds of *churnas*, salts, alkalis, honey, *arishta*, *sura*, *asava* various kinds of butter milk courses and digestive stimulant ghee should be resorted to by the patient suffering from *Grahani*⁷.

IMPORTANCE OF TAKRA IN GRAHANI DOSHA -

"Takra is the best diet for patients suffering from Grahani Dosha." 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 Virya, Vikasi and Ruksha Gunas, it is also useful in kapha; as freshly churned Takra is sweet, slightly sour and sufficiently thick, it will not produce daha in the kostha and it is also Vatahara⁸.

Charak has also suggested the use of *Takra* and *Takrarishta* in the routine treatment of *Grahani* ^{9,10}.

MEDICINE USED IN GRAHANI DOSHA

Medicine having *Deepana* and *Pachana* properties liked *chitrakadi vati, Marichadi churna Takrarishta, Bhunimbadi Churna, Madhukasav, Ksharaghrita*¹¹, can be used for *Grahani Dosha. Bhaisajya Ratnavali* has also mentioned some *yoga* for *Grahani Dosha Panchpallava, Panchlavana*¹² etc.

CHITRAKADI VATI¹³

Ingredient- chitraka, pippali moola, Yavakshara, Sarjikshara, Saurvachala lavan, Saindhava lavana, Vida lavana, Samudra lavana, Audbhida lavana, Shunthi, Maricha, Pippali, Hingu, Ajamoda, Chavya, Matulunga rasa, Dadima rasa.

Mode of action of Chitrakadi Vati in Grahani Dosha

Chitrakadi vati contains drugs which have Deepana, Pachana, Rochana, Vata-anulomana, Shoolahara, properties which are Ushna virya, Katu, Lavana, Tikta, Madhura, Amla rasa, laghu tikshna, snigdha grahi guna prominent with katu vipaka and kaphavatahara action which improves jatharagni by relieving Ama. Due to Madhura rasa and snigdha guna, it balances the pitta. Tikta and Katu rasa improves the digestion and made the first *Dhatu* in proper form, so the combination will act on the Rasa Dhatu. Deepan, Pachana and Grahi properties decrease Srotogata Ama and relieves Atipravritti. Drugs like Marich, Shunthi, Chitraka etc. are proved as a best Ama pachaka. So Chitrakadi Vati shows Amahara action which can cure Grahani Dosha.

BILVADI CHURNA¹⁴

Ingredient- Bilva, Chitraka, Shunthi, Chavya.

Mode of action of Bilvadi Churna in Grahani Dosha

Bilwadi churna has Katu, Tikta, Laghu, Ushna, Sukshma guna, Ushna virya, Katu vipaka which leads to shoshana of drava part of pitta and normalize the Agneya part of pitta. Ushna virya, Katu rasa katu vipaka which perform as Deeana, Pachana. After Pachana due to Ushna virya they absorb the

diluted portion form the *mala*. Hence it found good relief in *Grahani Dosha*.

Pathya Apathya

Pathya Ahara –Takra (buttermilk) masur, Tuvara, Mudga, Tilatail, Makshika Dadim.

Pathya Vihara: Nidra, chhardan, Langhana.

Apathya Ahara: Anna, Draksha, Gomutra, Dugdha, Gud Viruddha Bhojana.

Apathya Vihara: Aatap, Ratri jagarana (nightwakening) Snana, Vega Dharana, Nasya karma, Anjana, Sveda Dhumpana Shrama¹³ etc.

DISCUSSION

"Rogasarvepimandagnau" i.e. all the diseases are due to mandagni. Agni and pitta are similar in qualities. Sushrutacharya considers Pittadhara Kala as Grahani, which is located between Amashaya and pakwashaya. He has mentioned Grahani as seat of pachaka pitta, site of agni is called so, because of its power of retain (grahant) the downward movement of food, it is located above the *nabhi*, and is supported and nourished by the strength of agni. The relation between Grahani and agni is reciprocal and interdependent, thus adharadheva bhava is present. Grahani roga is tridoshatmaka disorder of digestive system occurs due to vitiation of pachaka pitta, saman vayu, apanavayu, kledakakapha. The functional dependency between normal vata and agni is altered to a significant level.

Grahani roga described in ayurved may be correlated with IBS to some extent. Sushrutacharya considers pittadhara kala as Grahani, as seat of pachaka pitta that receives and retains food substances. Medha is karma of pitta hence it can be deduced that vitiation in medha (psychological function) contributes in Grahani roga. Psychological factors may be important in the etiology of IBS. The outcome is the indigestion of ingested food. Ayurveda described very useful medicine and procedure which is permanent cure with promoting health and without any altering aliment.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that *Mithya Aahara Vihara* is the main cause of the *Agni Dushti*, which leads to *Ama Dosha* and finally it result into *Grahani Dosha*. The diseases are *chirakari* in nature with early *Ama lakshanas* and late *Ojokshaya*. IBS is a psychosomatic disorder so in advised regimen two types of treatment has been given to patient i.e. *dravyabhuta* and *adravyabhuta*. They are treated more pronounced way with considering Ayurvedic concept of *Agni* and administrating *Deepana* and *pachana* drugs. It improves digestion and absorption. *Pathya apathya* plays an important role in the treatment of *Grahani Dosha*.

REFERENCES

- Charak Samhita by Pandit K. Shastri Published by Chaukhamabha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, edition 2004, Chikitsasthan Chapter 15 Shloka 42-43 page 386
- Charak Samhita by Pandit K. Shastri published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi edition 2004 Chikitsasthan Chapter 15 Shalok 55 page 388
- Charak Samhita by Pandit K. Shastri published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi edition 2004 Chikitsasthan Chapter 15 Shloka 53-54 page 388
- 4. Charak Samhita by Pandit K. Shastri published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi edition 2004 Chikitsasthan Chapter 15 Shloka 44 page 386
- Madhava Nidana by Dr. Brahamananda Tripathi, published by Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan Varanasi edition 2012, chapter 4 Shloka 19-20 page 235
- Charak samhita by Pandit K. Shastri published by Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi edition 2004 Chapter 15 Shloka 75 page 391
- Charak samhita by Pandit K. Shastri published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi edition 2004 Chikitsasthan Chapter 15 Shloka 196 page 406
- Astanga Hridaya by Dr Brahmananda Tripathi Published by Chaukhamba sanskrit pratisthan Delhi, edition 2012 Chikitsasthan Chapter 10 Shloka 4-5 page 696
- Charak Samhita by Pandit K. Shastri Published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, edition 2004 Chikitsasthan Chapter 15 Shloka 117-119 page 397

- Charak Samhita by Pandit K. Shastri Published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, edition 2004 Chikitsasthan Chapter 15 Shloka 120-121 page 397
- Charak Samhita by Pandit K. Shastri Published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, edition 2004 Grahani Dosha Chikitsa Adhyaya 15
- Bhaisajya Ratnavali by Kaviraj Ambika Dutta Shastri Published by Chaukhambha Prakashan Varanasi, edition 2011, Grahani Rogadhikar chapter 8 Shloka 24-25
- Bhaisajya Ratnavali by Kaviraj Ambika Dutta Shastri Published by Chaukhamba Prakashan Varanasi, edition 2011 Grahani Rogadhikar Adhyaya 8 Shloka 617-625 page 307.
- Yogaratnakara by Vaidya Laksmipati Sastri Published by Chaukhambha Prakashan edition reprint 2015, Grahani Nidanam shalok 1, page 284.
- Astanga Hridaya by Dr Brahmananda Tripathi Published by Chaukhamba Sanskrit pratisthan Delhi, edition 2012 Chikitsasthan chapter 10 Shloka 1 page 395.
- Astanga Hridaya by Dr Brahmananda Tripathi Published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit pratisthan Delhi, edition 2012 Nidansthan chapter12 Shloka 1 page 512
- 17. Davidson's principles and practice of medicine 22 edition by Ian D. Penman page 907
- Susruta Samhita by Kaviraj Ambika Dutta Shastri Published by Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi, edition reprint 2012, Uttaratantra chapter 1 Shloka 25 page 14
- 19. Charak Samhita by Pandit K. Shastri Published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi, edition 2004 Chikitsasthan chapter 15 Shloka 56 page 388
- Sushruta Samhita by Kaviraj Ambika Dutta Shastri Published by Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan Varanasi, edition reprint 2012 Uttaratantra chapter 40 Shloka 169 page 306

Source of Support: Nil Conflict Of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Kanwar Durgeshwari & Khichariya S.D: A Review On Grahani Dosha With Its Ayurvedic Managment. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2018 {cited May, 2018} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/1064 1069.pdf