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VYATYASA CHIKITSA: A CRITICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda follows line of treatment based on Hetu, Lakshana and Samprapti. These three factors help in constituting line of treatment for different types of diseases. Vyatyasa Chikitsa is one of the classical treatments for certain diseases like Arsha, Grahani, Hikka, Kasa, Vatavyadhi. The term Vyatyasa comes in various forms either in the Hetu or Lakshana or Chikitsa in many contexts, for example alternative use of diet like intake of Santarpana Ahara immediately after intake of Apatarpana Ahara or vice versa which manifests the disease Kushta. Frequent changes of body odour like Sugandha and Durgandha is one of Arishta Lakshanas. Alternative use of Bhavana method in the preparation of Gandhahasti Agada like Gopitta Bhavana and Ashvapitta Bhavana or vice versa, potentiates the medicine in Visha Chikitsa. Specific form of treatment is decided as per Hetu, Linga and Samprapti, similarly Vyatyasa Chikitsa also follows the same method and it is given alternatively as per the need after analyzing the Roga Bala, Rogi Bala, Dosha, Dushya, Desha, Kala, Anala, Prakruti, Vaya, Satva, Satmya etc. This article clarifies the application of Vyatyasa Chikitsa in few diseases.

Keywords: Vyatyasa Chikitsa, Arsha, Grahani, Hikka, Ayurveda etc.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of *Ayurveda* is to protect the health of the healthy and to alleviate disorders of the diseased¹. Any activity or approach which alleviates or destroys a disease, which brings about equilibrium in the *Shareerika Doshas (Vata, Pitta* and *Kapha), Manasika Doshas (Raja* and *Tama)* and *Sapta Dhatus* by destroying the *Dosha* and *Dhatu Vaishamya* is *Chikitsa*. Treatment is such that all the factors involved in the pathogenesis should be taken care of and one should not go in one extreme considering only one factor. Vyatyasa refers to Parivartana², Viparyaya³, Parasparakshepana⁴ and Vyathikrama Vyavahara⁵. Vyatyasa Chikitsa is one among the various types of treatment and it is measured as adoption of alternative treatment as per the need. In classics, some of the applications of Vyatyasa Chikitsa are clearly described in different diseases like Arsha, Grahani, Hikka, Kasa, Vatavyadhi, for example alternative use of Madhura and Amla or Ushna and Sheeta Guna Dravyas in Arsha. Alternative use of Ushna Ksheera and Sheeta Ksheera along with Madhu in



Hikka etc. these are helps to reduce the disease condition and maintains the health of the individual.

DISCRIPTION AS PER SAMHITA: *Arsha*:

It is Vata and Agnimandya dominant disease. Arsha manifestation is due to excessive flow of blood and vitiation of Kapha along with Pitta leads to vitiation of Vata. It is of two types i.e. Shushkarsha and Sraviarsha (Raktarsha). In Raktarsha - two factors are involved in Samprapti - 1) Vata-Kaphanubandha and 2) Agni. Treatment principle of Arsha is to maintain Vata and Agni, also to stop excessive bleeding. To achieve the desired result Vyatyasa *Chikitsa* can be followed. **Madhura* and *Amla* or *Sheeta and Ushna Dravyas are given alternatively as Vvatvasa Chikitsa in case of Arsha. "Vyatyasan Madhuramlani Sheetoshnani Yojayet". Madhura and Sheeta Dravva or Amla and Ushna Dravva can be given successively and repeatedly. If Arsha is caused due to Madhura Hetu then Madhura Viparita Amla Rasa Chikitsa to be given, likewise if Amla Rasa is Hetu then Madhura Rasa Chikitsa, similarly Ushna is Hetu then Sheeta Chikitsa to be adopted, if Sheeta is Hetu then Ushna Chikitsa to be adopted. In this manner Vyatyasa Chikitsa of Arsha to be done by adopting Viparita Rasas like *Madhura or Amla. Similarly by adopting Viparita Gunas in Chikitsa like *Ushna or Sheeta are given alternatively based on Agni and Bala⁶. Here, Amla and Ushna Dravyas act as Agni Diptikara, Madhura and Sheeta Dravyas gives Bala to the body.

Astanga Hrudaya opines that *Vyatyasa Chikitsa* can be planned according to the need of *Agni* and *Bala*; it also decreases the excessive pain⁷.

Grahani:

Grahani is one of the diseases caused by *Agnimandya*. *Agni* is responsible for increase and decrease of *Dhatvagni* and *Bhutagni* during *Avasthapaka* of *Ahara*. It is also responsible for longevity, strength, complexion etc of body. Hence, the maintenance of *Agni* in proper way is essential. An improper function of *Agni* is responsible for *Grahani*

Roga. It is of four types i.e. Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja and Sannipataja. In Sannipataja Grahani all three Dosha Lakshanas are seen and treatment follows as *Panchakarma Chikitsa and Agni Vardhaka Grita, Kshara, Asava and Arishta. Otherwise Vatadi Janya Grahani Chikitsa given alternatively as per the need or combined treatment is also beneficial. In Vataja Grahani Chikitsa - Grita, Niruha Basti, Virechana and Anuvasana Basti is mentioned⁸. In Pittaja Grahani Chikitsa - Vamana or Virechana for Utkleshita Pitta Dosha, Avidahi, Laghu and Tikta Dravya Siddha Anna, Jangala Pashu-Pakshi Mamsa Rasa, Yusha Prayoga etc. are mentioned and in Kaphaja Grahani Chikitsa - Vamana, Katu-Amla-Lavana Rasa Pradhana Dravva and Ksheera Prayoga are explained. These Vatadi Janya Grahani Chikitsa may be given alternatively or combined according to Rogi Bala. These Vyatyasa Chikitsa decreases the Agnimandya and increases the Bala of Rogi⁹.

Astanga Hrudaya opines that if person is lean then advise *Snigdha and Ruksha alternatively to increase Kapha and to decrease Vata in the body¹⁰.

Hikka:

Hikka is Vayu and Kapha dominant disease. Increased Vayu vitiates the Urahsthanagata Kapha, obstructs the Pranavayu and produces Hikka. While explaining of Nasya Prayoga in Hikka Chikitsa, *Ushna Ksheera and Sheeta Ksheera along with *Madhu is mentioned alternatively, it results in early prognosis of disease. Ushna Ksheera balances Vata and Sheeta Ksheera along with Madhu balances Kapha without harming other Doshas. Ushna Ksheera with Madhu may show harmful effect to the body so only Ksheera is used without adding Madhu¹¹.

Astanga Hrudaya opines that *Sita (Sharkara) and Madhu used alternatively with Ushna Ksheera and Sheeta Ksheera respectively¹² in Hikka Chikitsa. Kasa:

Kasa is a condition where *Pranavayu* is obstructed due to *Kaphadi Dosha*; it will affect the normal movement of *Vayu* and produces different sounds. It

is of five types i.e. Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Kshataja and Kshayaja. Among them Kshayaja Kasa is Sannipata Dosha Janya Kasa. It leads to Dhatu Kshaya i.e. Rajayakshma or it is considered as Vruddhavastha Janva Kasa. It is difficult to cure as Rogi is having less strength due to Dhatu Kshaya. In this condition Bala and Agni should be increased by adopting Vyatyasa Chikitsa i.e. Brumhana and Agni Vardhaka Dravvas for the acute stage of Kshayaja Kasa and Snehana, Mrudu Virechana in case of Dosha Utklesha. This treatment involves Dipana, Brumhana and Samshodhana alternatively as per the need and based on involvement of Doshas and strength of patient. Treatment can be started with *Dipana and Brumhana in those persons who are having less strength, and can be started with Mrudu Shodhana in case of those persons who are having moderate strength¹³.

Astanga Hrudaya opines that Vyatyasa Chikitsa in Kshayaja Kasa gives strength to the patient¹⁴.

Avarana Janya Vatavyadhi:

Vatavyadhi is caused due to either Dhatu Kshaya or Avarana. In Avarana Janya Vatavyadhi, the cause of Avarana may be various types of Vata or Kaphadi Doshas which obstruct the normal functions of Vata. Avarana is of forty four type's i.e.

Twenty	-	Annyonyavarana
Thirteen	-	Doshavruta
Seven	-	Dhatvavruta
Two	-	Malavruta
One	-	Annavruta and
One	-	Amavruta ¹⁵

Pittavruta Vata is a type of *Annyonyavarana*, in which obstruction of *Vayu Marga* by *Pitta Dosha* takes place. Treatment of this *Avarana* is **Sheeta* and *Ushna Chikitsa*, it is adopted as alternative form or repeated form. These alternative treatments do not increase the *Pitta* and *Vayu* simultaneously. *Sheeta Chikitsa* suppresses the increased *Pitta* and similarly *Ushna Chikitsa* decreases the *Vata* alone. These *Vyatyasa Chikitsa* removes the obstruction and helps in normal movement of *Vata*¹⁶.

DISCUSSION

Vyatyasa the term means Viparita or dissimilar or opposite. The term Vyatyasa comes in various forms either Hetu or Linga or Chikitsa. This article discussed regarding Chikitsa mainly and shows the importance of Vyatyasa Chikitsa in different diseases. As per above description Vyatyasa Chikitsa is considered as an adoption of alternative treatment as per the need. This clears the word meaning of Vyatyasa in treatment aspect. This is based on the Roga Bala, Rogi Bala, Dosha, Dushya, Desha, Kala, Anala, Prakruti, Vaya, Satva, Satmya etc. The factors involved in Vvatyasa chikitsa are Gunas, Rasas and treatment principle according to the diseases. Gunas of Dravya used in Vyatyasa Chikitsa is Gurvadi Guna and Rasas are Madhuradi Shadrasas. These Gunas and Rasas are mutually understandable in nature like Ushna or Sheeta Guna and Madhura or Amla Rasa etc.

In Arsha, Vyatyasa Chikitsa acts like Viparita Guna of Dravya to reduce the symptoms. In Grahani Roga, Samshodanadi Vyatyasa Chikitsa helps in reduction of Tridosha Prakopa and maintains the Prakruta Agni. In Hikka, opposite Guna of Ushna and Sheeta balances the Vata and Kapha. In Kasa, Dipana, Brumhana and Shodhana type of Vyatyasa Chikitsa maintains Bala and Dosha of the person. In Avarana Janya Vatavyadhi i.e. Pittavruta Vata condition; Sheeta and Ushna Dravyas helps to maintain the Pitta and Vata. Vyatyasa Chikitsa helps to balances the Prakruta Doshas without harming the other Doshas and maintains the health. In this way Vyatyasa Chikitsa helps to treat various disease conditions by using different Guna of Dravyas and treatment principles while designing the Chikitsa.

CONCLUSION

In Ayurveda, Samhitakaras mentioned Chikitsa Sutra to most of the diseases and Vyatyasa Chikitsa mentioned in very few diseases. This shows Vyatyasa Chikitsa is applicable to very few diseases and is a unique treatment concept. The diseases mentioned above are Agnimandya Janya Vikaras like Arsha, Grahani and Pranavaha Srotho Vikaras like Kasa, Hikka and another one is Vatavyadhi. In those conditions Vyatyasa Chikitsa can be applied as per the need. Before going to treatment Roga Bala, Rogi Bala, Dosha, Dushya, Desha, Kala, Anala, Prakruti, Vaya, Satva, Satmya etc. should be considered.

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