

INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL



Impact Factor: 5.344

Review Article

ISSN: 2320 5091

A CRITICAL APPRAISAL ON DEHAVEDHA AND ITS PRACTICAL APPROACH

Ebin T U¹, G Jai², Kiran Sarma³

¹PG Scholar, Dept. of R&B Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India ²Professor, HOD, Dept. of R&B, Govt. Ayurveda College, Tripunithura, Kerala, India ³Assistant Professor, Dept. of R&B, Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India

Email: ebintu89@gmail.com

https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj08062020

(Published online: June 2020)

Open Access © International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, India 2020 Article Received: 30/05/2020 - Peer Reviewed: 03/06/2020 - Accepted for Publication: 08/06/2020

Check for updates

ABSTRACT

Introduction: '*Rasayana*' is the performance by which the seven consecutive *Dathus* in the body are enhanced. *Rasayana* prevents senility and eradicates diseases. '*Dehavedha*' is an integrated method of *Rasayana karma* described in *Rasashastra*. For performing *Dehavedha*, *Rasa Dravyas* (Minerals, metals etc) are inevitable. **Methodology**: Present work is a literature review on the various phases involved in *Dehavedha* and its beneficial effect on body. **Analysis**: In *Dehavedha Karma*, the person is undergone *Panchakarma* followed by '*Kshetreekarana*'. *Kshetreekarana* is followed by '*Vidha rasa seva*' which offers *Dehavedha*. **Result and Discussion**: '*Vidha Rasa*' easily achieves '*Deha Kramana*'. The detailed knowledge of *Saptadathu Vedha*, enlightens that accurately '*Jaritha Parada*' is capable to target and improve the quality of specific *Deha Dathu*. This *Saptadathu Vedha* concept opens a new route in the treatment to attain equivalence in *Dathus*. **Conclusion**: '*Saptadhathu Vedha*' hints the therapeutic influence of different *Rasadravyas* on *Dehadathu*. By means of classical formulations or those formulations synthesized by blending these *Rasa Dravyas* with *Parada* must definitely exhibit their ability in pacifying and preventing corresponding diseases.

Keywords: Rasayana, Dehavedha, Kshetreekarana Deha Kramana, Saptadathu Vedha,

INTRODUCTION

Avurveda, through its therapeutics aims on 2 facets, 'Swasthasya Swaasthya Rakshanam' and 'Athurasya Vikaaraprashamanam', which can be unevenly considered as the preventive and curative aspect of treatment.¹ both these aspects, are fulfilled through Rasavana Karma. For a medicament to be Rasayana, it should follow 3 criteria, namely Swasthasya Ojaskara (To maintain healthy state of an individual), Arthasya roganuth (To cure the one suffering from a disease), Jara*vyadhi vidhwasmakara* (To resist ageing and illness)². Also, Rasavana Dravyas can enhance the Rasaadi – Sukraantha dathus (Seven tissue systems from Rasa to Sukra) both quantitatively and qualitatively. 'Health' is defined as the physical, mental and social well-being of an individual. To effort for attaining such up-gradations, the basis is the body. Hence the body, which is the principle factor and the inseparable cause for such up-gradations should be considered as prime. Dehavedha is an integrated form of Rasayana karma. 'Vedha' means 'transformation'. 'Dehavedha' literally means the transformation of a 'disease susceptible body' to a 'disease free healthy body'. For performing Dehavedha, Rasa Dravyas (Minerals, metals etc) are inevitable. In *Dehavedha*, the knowledge of *Saptadathu Vedha* (enhancing the 7 tissue systems in the body) is unique in *Rasashastra*. Here each *Dehadathu* can be optimized using processed *Parada* (Mercury) and specific *Rasa Dravyas*. It clearly points out the relationship between particular *Rasa Dravya* with a specific *Deha dathu*.

Methodology

Present work is a literature review on various phases involved in Dehavedha Karma and how the knowledge of Saptadathu Vedha can be practically utilized at present. Dehavedha Karma can be divided into four phases³. 1. Panchakarma (Five cleansing therapies) 2. Padhyahara Seva (Consuming wholesome diet) 3. Arota (ka) Rasa Seva (Intake of processed mercurial formulation) 4. Sidha (Vidha) Rasa Seva (Intake of mercurial formulation undergone Vedha Karma). The first 3 phases are collectively called as 'Kshetreekarana'. 'Kshetra' means an 'appropriate body' which can accommodate the 'Vidha Parada' (Parada which had undergone 'Vedhana samskara'). The aim of Kshetreekarana is 'Rasabeeja Vapanakshamam' (ability to admit Parada).

Table 1: 4 Phase 1			
Pachana	Decoction of Kantakari (Solanum xanthocarpum L), Dhanyaka (Coriandrum sa-	3 days	
(Digestive therapy)	tivum Linn), Sunti (Zingiber officinale Roxb)		
	Decoction of <i>Triphala</i> (Terminalia chebula Retz), (Terminalia bellerica Roxb), (Emblica ofiicinalis Gaertn)	3 days	
Snehana	Rice processed with ghee and decoction of goat's meat consumed in the daytime.	7days	
(Oleation	4 Nishka (12 gm) cow's ghee with 1 Nishka (3 gm) Saindhava lavana (Rock salt)		
therapy)	at night.		
	External application of Bringaamalaka Tailam. (Eclipta alba L) (Emblica offici-		
	nalis Gaertn)		
Swedana	Ushma Sweda (Medicated steam fomentation) for 2 Ghatikas (~48 minutes) each	7 days	
(Fomentation therapy)	day		
Vamana	Decoction of Madanaphala (Randia dumetorum Lam) added with Pippali (Piper-	-	
(Emesis	longum Linn), Indrayava (Holarrhena antidycentrica Roxb),		
therapy)	Yashtimadhu (Glyrrhiza glabra Linn), Lavana (Rock salt)		
Virechana (Purgation	Formulation prepared by Parada (Mercury), Tankana (Borax), Gandhaka (Sul-	-	
therapy)	phur), Trikatu -(Piper longum Linn, Piper nigrum Linn, Zingiber officinale		
	Roxb), Triphala-(Terminalia chebula Retz, Terminalia bellerica Roxb, Emblica		
	ofiicinalis Gaertn) and Jayapala (Croton tiglium Linn) - Dose- 2 gunja (250 mg)		

Phase 2		
Padhya Ahara	Juice of Kethaki (Pandanus odorifer Kuntze) and Jambeera (Citrus limon Linn)	-
(Wholesome diet intake)	- To remove the lavana doshas in the body	
	Triphala Kashaya (Decoction of Terminalia chebula Retz, Terminalia bellerica	
	Roxb, Emblica officinalis Gaertn)- To remove the Kshara doshas in the body	
	Vidangaadi Kashaya (Decoction of Embelia ribes Burm, Acorus calamus Linn,	
	Saussurea lappa CB) or Tinthini Kshara Jala (Alkaline water prepared from Tam-	
	arindus indica Linn)- To remove the Amla doshas in the body	
In addition, Vachaadi Cho	orna and, Syaamaadi Choorna is also recommended for the purpose of Krimihara a	and
Rogasamana respectively.		
Phase 3		
'Arotaka Rasa Seva'	⁵ Ingredients - 2 gunja (250 mg) Arotaka Parada with 2 gunja (250 mg) each of	1 month
(Intake of processed	Kantha Loha Bhasma, Abhraka Satwa Bhasma, with honey and ghee.	(Minimum
mercurial formulation)		period)
Phase 4		
Viddha / Sidha Rasa	Parada which has undergone 'Vedhana Samskara' (17th Samskara) is used.	-
Seva		

'Arotaka Rasa' is defined as Mercury which has undergone 7 consecutive Samskaras (Processing techniques), namely from 'Swedana' to 'Niyamana'. Thus, mercury attains purity, capability for Rasavana and ability to cure disease ⁶. Depending on the number of times the Vedana Karma has been through, mercury used in this process can be Shata Vedhi (completed hundred Vedha Karma), Sahasra Vedhi (completed thousand Vedha Karma), Dasasahasra Vedhi (completed ten thousand Vedha karma), Laksha Vedhi (completed one lakh Vedha karma), Dasalaksha Vedhi (completed 10 lakh Vedha Karma), Koti Vedhi (completed 1 crore Vedha Karma). The so processed mercury should be administered with Gandhaka (Sulphur) or Divvamooli (Special herbs holding the property of Rasayana)⁷. This helps in 'Samyak Kramana' (distribution throughout body, which favours optimum bioavailability) and thereby 'Swaguna Prakatana' (exhibiting its therapeutic effect).

Dehavedha offers *Sthira Pinda*⁸ (an enduring healthy body). Such a body is known as '*Divyatanu*' which is the basis of '*Jeevanmukthi*', the pure goal of *Rasashastra. Jeevanmukti* is a stage of attaining a healthy body devoid of ageing and disease with the habitation of '*Shaiva Bhava*' (divinity)⁹. 'Without a healthy body one cannot perform his duties. Righteousness in duty visualises right action in a society. Right action always follows right choices and thereby right path in life. Right path in life favours salvation'¹⁰. Therefore, every effort should be taken to attain and preserve a healthy body through *Rasarasayanas* ¹¹.

Dathu Vedha Karma

Dathu Vedha Karma is a method of optimizing each Deha Dathu using specific Rasadravyas. In the aspect of Chikitsa, Dathuvedha is substantial, because in accordance with a disease, there may be single or multiple Dathu impairment. Hence each Dathu can be boosted discretely or jointly by means of corresponding Rasa Dravyas. For performing Dathu Veda, the particular Rasa Dravya should be done,'Jarana', with Parada. 'Jarana' literally means 'assimilation'. It is a processing method of Parada, where a substance is made to digest in *Parada* without any physical alteration in the latter. In fact, Parada is the common ingredient for each Dathu Vedha. In the book Anandakandha, Acharya Bhairava describes the ability of certain Rasa Dravyas to undergo Vedha Karma of particular Deha *Dathus*. They are as follows ¹².

www.iamj.in

Table 2	
¹² Sapthadathu	Rasadravyas
Rasa Vedha	Kantha Lauha Jaritha Parada
Rakta Vedha	Tamra Jaritha Parada
Mamsa Vedha	Tapya Jaritha Parada
Meda Vedha	Rajatha Jaritha Parada
Asthi Vedha	Swarna Jaritha Parada
Majja Vedha	Abhraka Jaritha Parada
Sukra Vedha	Vajra Jaritha Parada

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Dehavedha karma through Rasarasavana ensures longevity by granting an 'imperishable health'. But this divine procedure still remains resting in textbooks and far from common practice. In the present era, Rasavaidhyas are facing numerous challenges in processing Parada and other Rasa Dravyas. Completing 'Ashtadasha Parada Samskaras' (18 sequential processing techniques of mercury) is still in vain. Hence Dehavedha Karma through Vidha Parada is beyond common practice. But the concept of Dehavedha especially the Saptadathu Vedha opens a new path in the treatment methodology. Optimizing individual Dathu in accordance with the pathological situation is the main principle in attaining normal health. After considering the association between particular Rasa Dravya and Sapta Deha Dathu, it should be used in curing a disease or to maintain ideal health. Numerous Rasarasayanas and added formulations has been framed based on the knowledge of Saptadathu Vedha. These formulations can either optimize single impaired Dathu, based on 'Khale-Kapotha Nyava'.¹³ e.g. Pindi Rasa ¹⁴ (which is a combination of 'Tamra' (Copper) with Parada). This formulation is indicated in Kampa Vata associated with burning sensation. At this point the involvement of Rakta Dathu can be anticipated. Or it can optimize succeeding Dathus according to 'Kedari-Kulva nyaya'¹⁵ E.g. Amruteshwara Rasa¹⁶ (comprising Rasa Bhasma and Loha Bhasma, indicated in Rajayakshma, where the leading cause may be Rasadathu Dushti.) This combination may hold a special influence on Rasa Dathu and may further enhance succeeding Dathus like Rakta, Mamsa, Meda etc according to Kedari-Kulya nyaya. Similarly, in the impairment of multiple Dathus, a combination of different Rasa Dravyas which have specific influence on those *Dathus* may be used. Thus, there may be a 'one to one' pharmacological action based on '*Khale – Kapotha nyaya*'. In terms of clinical research, a new and elaborate exploration is required to understand the association of metals and minerals described in *Ayurveda* with various tissue systems in the body.

CONCLUSION

Dehavedha grants 'Pindasthiratwa' (Divya Tanu) which is the absolute basis of 'Jeevanmukthi'. The aforesaid Rasarasayanas fulfil the aspects of Rasayana karma like 1.enhancing Ojas in a healthy, 2.curing a disease 3.preventing the occurrence of ageing and disease in an individual. 'Saptadhathu Vedha' hints the therapeutic influence of Rasas, Lohas etc on each Dehadathu. In the Saptadathu Vedha concept Parada remains as the constant ingredient. By choosing appropriate Rasa Dravyas and performing Jarana (assimilation) with Parada, the latter attains the ability to uplift a weak Dhathu. Thus, the optimum structural and functional excellence of a *Dathu* is accomplished. Hence Saptadathu Vedha directly suggests association, between a particular Rasa dravya and Deha Dathu. As a first step, accurate assessment of *Dathu* impairment is done. In the second step, after understanding the pathological involvement of major Dathu a suitable Rasa Dravya is selected for optimizing that particular Dathu. The selected Rasadravya may directly exhibit its therapeutic effect on the Dathu based on the Saptadathu Vedha concept. This also suggests a method in choosing out a particular formulation from the bulk described in our classics. Consuming such classical formulations or those synthesized by blending these Rasa Dravyas with Parada must exhibit their ability in pacifying and

3779

preventing corresponding disease. The concept of Saptadathu Veda also opens a new path for research works to recognize the relationship of different tissue system with the mineral drugs.

REFERENCES

- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhitha, Chakrapani Datta, Ayur-1 veda Deepika Vyakhyana, Chikitsa Sthana Chapter 1 Sloka 4.
- 2. Sri Gopalakrishna, Rasendrasaara Sangraha, Pandit Sri Ambikadatta Sastri Goodartha Sandipika Commentary, Pg 603, Chap 5 Sloka 1.
- 3. Sri Bhairava, Anandakandha, Prof Siddhinandan Misra , Siddhiprada Hindi Translation, 'Amrutheekarana Visrantha', Pg 110, Chapter 4, Sloka 512-513.
- 4. Sree Bhairava, Anandakandha, Prof Siddhinandan Misra, Siddhiprada Hindi Translation, 'Amrutheekarana Visrantha', Pg 123-126, Chapter 6, Sloka 5--26
- 5. Sree Bhairava, Anandakandha, Prof Siddhinandan Misra, Siddhiprada Hindi Translation, 'Amrutheekarana Visrantha', Pg 125, Chapter 6, Sloka 34.
- 6. Sree Bhairava, Anandakandha, Prof Siddhinandan Misra, Siddhiprada Hindi Translation, 'Amrutheekarana Visrantha', Pg 125, Chapter 6, Sloka 32-33.
- 7. Sri Bhairava, Anandakandha, Prof Siddhinandan Misra , Siddhiprada Hindi Translation, 'Amrutheekarana Visrantha', Pg 110 ,Chapter 4 , Sloka 514-516

- 8. Dr Indradev Tripati, Rasachandrika Hindi Commentary On Rasarnava, Pg 5, Chapter 'Pradhama Patala', Sloka 20
- 9. Dr Indradev Tripati, Rasachandrika Hindi Commentary On Rasarnava, Pg 2, Chapter 'Pradhama Patala', Sloka 7.
- 10. Dr Indradev Tripati, Rasachandrika Hindi Commentary On Rasarnava, Pg 4, Chapter 'Pradhama Patala', Sloka 15-16.
- 11. Dr Indradev Tripati, Rasachandrika Hindi Commentary On Rasarnava, Pg 3, Chapter 'Pradhama Patala', Sloka 11.
- 12. Sree Bhairava, Anandakandha, Prof Siddhinandan Misra, Siddhiprada Hindi Translation, 'Amrutheekarana Visrantha', Pg 136, Chapter 6, Sloka 119-121.
- 13. Agnivesha, Charaka Samhitha, Chakrapani Datta, Ayurveda Deepika Vyakhyana, Chikitsa Sthana Chapter 15 Sloka 16 (Vyakhyana).
- 14. Acharya Dundukanatha, Rasendrachinthamani, Prof Siddhinandan Misra, 'Siddhiprada' Hindi Translation, Pg 249, Chapter 9, Sloka 8-9.
- 15. Acharya Vagbhata, Ashtangahridayam, Arunadatta, Sarvangasundara Vyakhyana, Hemadri Ayurveda Rasayana Vyakhyana, Sareerasthana, Chapter 3 Pg 396, Sloka 62.
- 16. Acharva Dundukanatha, Rasendrachinthamani, Prof Siddhinandan Misra, 'Siddhiprada' Hindi Translation, Pg 236, Chapter 9, Rajayakshma Chikitsa, Sloka 1

Source of Support: Nil **Conflict of Interest: None Declared**

How to cite this URL: Ebin T U et al: A Critical Appraisal On Dehavedha And Its Practical Approach. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2020 {cited June, 2020} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/3776 3780.pdf

www.iamj.in