COMPARISON OF THE TYPES OF JWARA IN MSS “BHISHAK CHAKRA CHITTOTSAVA” WITH BRIHAT TRAYI AND LAGHU TRAYI

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INTRODUCTION

Fever diseases of many types are affecting the large population. In order to find their more effective medicine, it is essential to find their traces in Ayurveda. Apart from classical text large quantity of Ayurvedic literature is in the form of unpublished manuscripts. One such MSS about Nidan is ‘Bhishak chakra chittotsava’ written by Hamsanath. Types of Jwara from the MSS are studied and compared with Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi. Four copies of the MSS in Devanagari were collected. A book based on kannad MSS is also referred. It has been found that there are 19 types of jwara in the MSS which are not found in Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi. 13 types of Sannipataja jwara are also different from classical texts. With the help of clinical study, if the relation between these Jwara types and modern era fever diseases can be found out, it will help to improve their management.

Keywords: types of Jwara, Bhishak chakra chittotsava

ABSTRACT

Fever diseases of many types are affecting the large population. In order to find their more effective medicine, it is essential to find their traces in Ayurveda. Apart from classical text large quantity of Ayurvedic literature is in the form of unpublished manuscripts. One such MSS about Nidan is ‘Bhishak chakra chittotsava’ written by Hamsanath. Types of Jwara from the MSS are studied and compared with Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi. Four copies of the MSS in Devanagari were collected. A book based on kannad MSS is also referred. It has been found that there are 19 types of jwara in the MSS which are not found in Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi. 13 types of Sannipataja jwara are also different from classical texts. With the help of clinical study, if the relation between these Jwara types and modern era fever diseases can be found out, it will help to improve their management.

INTRODUCTION

Fever of many types as endemic can be seen in India\(^1\). e.g. Malaria, dengue, chicken gunya are some of the vector borne fever diseases. Typhoid, hepatitis A and E are food or water borne. Leptospriosis is water contact fever etc. Also many epidemics of infectious fever are very common like influenza, swine flu, SAARS etc. e.g. of the prevalence of dengue, estimates that 3900 million people, in 128 countries, are at risk of infection with dengue viruses.\(^2\) So like this, there are many epidemics of fever diseases affecting large population.

So it is really essential to search, if we can find its traces or roots in Ayurved e.g. Raktashtivi jwara or Ebola virus disease\(^3\). So that it will help to find more effective medicine other than antibiotics for these diseases. Many types of Jwara are already described in Ayurvedic classical texts i.e. Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi. Apart from classical texts it is necessary to explore other Ayurvedic literature too. The large quantity of Ayurvedic literature is still in the form of unpublished manuscripts. It will be interesting and also it is very important to explore these MSS to see how many different types of Jwara can be found in Ayurvedic literature. One such MSS “Bhishak chakra chittotsava” is about Nidan (diagnostics) of diseases. Author of the MSS is Acharya Hamsanath whose period is around 15\(^{th}\) to 16\(^{th}\) century.\(^4\) He had described many types of Jwara. Also he had described Ashtaswarup Jwara.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To highlight the types of Jwara in MSS “Bhishak chakra chittotsava” and compare them with Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi.

MATERIAL
Kulkarni Madhura: A comparison of the types of Jwara in MSS “Bhishak Chakra Chittotsava” with Brihat Trayi and Laghu Trayi

1) MSS collected from
   c) Ranbir III: A typed list of MSS in the Sri Ranbir Library, Jammu. (p.820)


3) Brihat trayi -
   a) Charka Samhita
   b) Sushruta Samhita
   c) Ashtanga Hridaya

4) Laghu trayi –
   a) Madhav Nidana
   b) Sharangadhara Samhita
   c) Bhavaprakasha

5) Yogaratnaka

OBSERVATIONS

In MSS Bhishak chakra chittotsava the author has elaborated various diseases, their types, signs and symptoms according to types, prognosis of the disease etc. The study of types of jwara is done for comparing them with types of jwara described in Brihat-trayi and Laghutrayer. Total types of Jwara found in MSS, Brihat-trayi and Laghutrayer are 68.

53 types of jwara are described in Mss among which 19 types are found only in MSS. They are as follows:

| 1. Ajirn jwara   | 10. Mahendra jwara |
| 2. Rakta jwara  | 11. Vela jwara     |
| 3. Dristi       | 12. Ekanta jwara   |
| 4. Mala jwara   | 13. Sparsh Gandh Darshan janit jwara |
| 5. Wit jwara    | 14. Devakopa jwara |
| 6. Sweda jwara  | 15. Ekanga jwara   |
| 7. Shapta       | 16. Antak jwara    |
| 8. Shastraghataji janit jwara | 17. Twak gata Vaata jwara |

The author has described 13 types of sannipatas as:

1. Antak
2. Rugdah
3. Chittabhrama
4. Shitanga
5. Tandrika
6. Kanthakubja
7. Karnaka
8. Bhagnanetra
9. Raktashtivi
10. Sandhika
11. Pralapi
12. Jivhaka
13. Yamya
14. Krakacha
15. Pharkatak
16. Vaidarik

In ‘Bhavaprakash’ Acharya Bhava Mishra has described 13 Sannipatas as per Charak Samhita and gave them specific names as follows:

1. Vispharaka
2. Ashukari
3. Kampan
4. Babhrah
5. Shigrakari
6. Bhallu
7. Kootapalak
8. Sammohak
9. Paakala

Then he described 13 Sannipatas as per MSS “Bhishak chakra chittotsava” saying that the reference is from some other text. Taking reference from some other text, he also described different 13 Sannipatas. They are as follows:

Total types of jwara common in MSS, Brihat trayi and Laghutrtyi are 15. They are as follows:


DISCUSSION

According to causes, basic two types of jwaras are Nija(external origin) and Agantuja(external origin). Nija means causes which are generated in the body itself like vitiated Doshas, Dhatus etc. Agantuja means causes from outside, like infections, injuries etc. also psychological factors like anger, depression, distress which causes fever comes under Agantuja causes. In Charak Samhita Sutrasthana 19th chapter, 2 types are given as Ushnabhipraya and Sheetasamuttha. i.e. Jwara because of Ushna (hot) causes, and because of Sheeta (cold) causes. In the MSS Bhishak chakra chittotsava, the author Hamsaraja has given types of jwara according to vitiation in Doshas and then agantuja jwara types. Basic types of Nija jwara are Ekadoshaja jwara, Dwidoshaja jwara and Sannipataja jwara. These are common in all texts. There are 13 types of Sannipataja jwara. In Brihat trayi and Madhav Nidan and Bhava Prakash these 13 types are same. But in MSS these 13 types are different. In Bhava Prakash, Bhava Mishra describes 13 types according to Charak Samhita in the beginning. Then gives second set of 13 types which has been found in MSS. For citing this, he says that, these types are taken from some other text. But do not mention name of the text or author. Then he describes the third set of 13 Sannipatas, taken from some different text. At last in Sannipata jwara, Dhatupak and Malapak signs has been given. In Sharangadhar Samhita, it is said that, Sannipataj Jwara is basically one only. But 5 Vishama jwaras are its five types. They are: Santata, Satata, Anyedyushka, Tritiyaka and Chaturthaka.

Santata jwara has been described separately from Vishama jwara in the MSS. But in Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi, Santata jwara is given as a type of Vishama jwara. Apart from Santata jwara, four more types of Vishama Jwara are given in Brihat trayi, Madhav Nidana and Bhavaprakasha viz. Satata, Anyedyushka, Tritiyaka and Chaturthaka. ‘Pralepak jwara’ is one more type of Vishama jwara given in Sushrut Samhita and Bhavaprakasha. Both of them has described Daha-poorvak jwara and Shitapoorvak jwara in Vishama jwara. In the MSS Mahendra jwara, Vela jwara, Ekanta jwara, Tryahik and chaturthik jwara are given in Vishama jwara. MSS gives Aam jwara and Ajirna jwara separately. But in Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi only Aam jwara is given. Instead in Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi Nirram, Pachyaman and Jirna jwaras are given which are not described in MSS. Sushruta Samhita gives Pakva jwara.

Acharya Charak has described Punaravartak Jwara which is not found in any other text. Sushrutacharya has given name ‘Gambhir jwara’ to Antarvegi jwara. Not described Bahirvegi Jwara. Jirna jwara is described in Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi but not in MSS.
Four types of Agantuja jwara are Abhishangaja jwara, Abhichara jwara, Abhighata jwara and Abhishapa jwara.

The MSS has described ‘Shastraghatadi janit jwara’ and Abhighat janit jwara separately. Also Kama jwara and Strisanga jwara has been described separately in MSS. Apart from these Aushadhigandha janit jwara is described by all Samhitas. Shapa jwar, Devakop jwara, Bhuta jwara in MSS are given under Abhishapa jwara in Brihat trayi.

Abhighat jwara in MSS from Baroda 1942(II. 7449. 12776), Rambir Library, Jammu. (p.820) and Ragahunath Temple library, Jammu (185) is given as Abhichar jwara in MSS from BORI, Pune (no. 139, 1049/1886-92) Only Acharya Sharangadhar describes Grahaavesh, Shramaja, Chhedaja, Kshataja jwara. In Brihat trayi and Laghu trayi, Kaam, Krodh, Bhaya, Shoka janit jwara are given under Abhishangaja jwara. Acharya Bhava Mishra describes ‘Durjala janit jwara’ i.e. jwara because of impure water which is not found in Brihat trayi, other Samhitas in Laghutrayi and MSS.

CONCLUSION

From all the discussion, we can see that there are some different types of Jwara which are not seen in Brihat trayi and Laghutrayi. But types of Samnipatas from MSS are mentioned in Bhav Prakash and Yogaratnakar as reference from other text. So the period of the MSS is after the period of Sharangadhar Samhita. Mostly just before or parallel to the period of Bhavaprakash i.e. late 15th century or early 16th century. Further clinical study of these types of Jwara from MSS can be done to correlate them with fever diseases in modern era. If we can make out any relation between these diseases it will definitely help to improve their management.

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