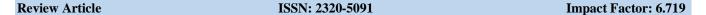


## INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL







# AYURVEDIC CONCEPT OF VYANGA (MELASMA) AND ITS RELEVANCE IN THE MODERN ERA – A CRITICAL REVIEW

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## **ABSTRACT**

Ayurveda is an ancient science that promotes health and cures diseases from the root cause. In Ayurveda, all types of skin diseases are included under Kustha and Kshudraroga. Vyanga (Melasma) is a disease that comes under Kshudraroga. "Kshudraroga" means "Minor disease", but it has major importance as a cosmetic problem in society. Vyanga produces dark patches of hyper pigmentation especially on the cheeks, nose, forehead, and chin. Nidana of Vyanga is both Sararik Vata, Pitta, Kapha Doshas and Manshik Krodha (anger), Shoka (sorrow), Ayasa (mental exertion), and symptoms such as Niruja (painless), Tanu (thin), Shayva Varna Mandala (bluish-black patches). Susruta Samhita, Astanga Sangraha, Astanga Hrudaya, Madhav Nidan, Yogaratnakar and Sarangdhara explained about Nidana and Lakshana of Vyanga. In Ayurveda Panchakarma Chikitsa is explained for Vyanga, such as Lepa, Abhyanga, Raktamokshana, Virechan, Nasya, etc. According to modern science, Vyanga is correlated with melasma and is commonly known as a pigmentary disorder. The cause of melasma is mainly UV radiation.

**Key words:** *Vyanga, Kshudraroga*, Melasma

## INTRODUCTION

Beauty and personality are one of the most valued aspects in this competitive era. The importance of

beautiful and healthy skin is increasing day by day. Everyone wants a distinct personality that differs from the crowd. *Vyanga* has major importance as a cosmetic problem in society. The cause of melasma is UV radiation, birth control pills, systemic disease, hormonal disturbance, cosmetic and genetic factors, due to this cause melanin pigment is produced and situated in the epidermis and dermis layer of skin. Melasma is commonly seen in females because melanin pigment is produced by the female sex hormone estrogen and progesterone.

According to Ayurveda Samhita Vyanga disease is primarily seen in Mukha Pradeshi (facial area). In Ayurveda many types of Varnya Prasadan Dravya are described such as Manjistha, Lodhra, Priyangu, Raktachandan, Kustha, Jatiphala, Arjun, Vatankura, Masura etc. which are applied locally or taken orally in the form of medicine. Panchakarma therapy is popular for the Ayurvedic management of the disease.

Abhyanga, Lepa, and Raktamokshana make the skin soft, smooth, and glowing.

#### **NIRUKTI**

Vyanga is derived from two words Vi + Anga. "Vi" means Vikruti, Vighatan, and "Anga" means body/part. In the present context, Vyanga refers to dark patches or spots on the face.

## **NIDAN PANCHAK**

Kshudraroga has a minor Hetu, Lakshana, and Chikitsa so they are called Kshudraroga. Some of the skin diseases are mentioned under Kshudraroga, Vyanga is commonest one of them. Different Acharya's has different opinions regarding the total number of Kshudraroga.

Table 1: Number of Kshudraroga

Acharya's	Number
Susruta	44
Vagbhata	36
Madhavakara	43
Sarangdhara	60
Yogaratnakar	44

**NIDANA:** The main causative factor of *Vyanga* is *Krodha*, *Shoka*, and *Ayasa*.

Table 2: The causative factor for *Vyanga* 

Nidana	Susruta	Vagbhata	Madhavakara	Yogaratnakar
Krodha	+	+	+	+
Shoka	-	+	-	-
Ayasa	+	-	+	+

**ETIOLOGY:** The causative factors of melasma are UV radiation, hormonal disturbance, systemic disease, birth control pills, genetic and cosmetic factors etc.

POORVA RUPA: Not mentioned in any texts of Ayurveda.

**RUPA:** According to different *Acharya's Lakshana* of *Vyanga* are different.

Table 3: Lakshana of Vyanga

s.no.	Lakshana	Susruta	Vagbhata	Madhavakara	Yogaratnakar
1.	Niruja	+	-	+	+
2.	Tanu	+	+	+	+
3.	Shyava varna	+	+	+	+
4.	Mandala	+	+	+	+

**SIGN AND SYMPTOMS:** Melasma is bluish – black colour patches and usually seen over the cheeks, forehead, nose, and chin.

SAMPRAPTI: The Samprapti of Vyanga are shown below in the flow chart -

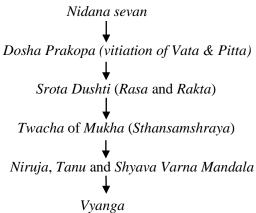


Table 4: Samprapti Ghatak

Dosh	Vata, Pitta	
Dushya	Dhatu- Rasa, Rakta, Upadhatu- Twak	
Srota	Rasavaha, Raktavaha	
Srota Dushti	Rasavaha, Raktavaha	
Marga	Sakhagata	
Adhisthan	Twak	

## **ETIOPATHOGENESIS**

The etiopathogenesis of melasma is unknown but the risk factor is UV radiation, hormonal disturbance, systemic disease, birth control pills, cosmetic and genetic factor. It causes an increase in melanin pigment and localizes in the epidermis, dermis, and sometimes both layers of skin.

**SADHYASADHYATA:** According to *Ayurvedic* text *Vyanga* are *Sukha Sadhya*.

**UPADRAVA:** *Vyanga* has no *Upadrava* but when it suddenly appeared in disease patients then considered as *Arista*.

#### **CHIKITSA**

According to *Ayurvedic* texts, both *Shodhan* and *Shaman Chikitsa* are given for the *Vyanga*.

**Shodhan Chikitsa** – Vaman, Virechan, Nasya, Raktamokshana

Shaman Chikitsa – Internal medicine

**Sthanik Chikitsa** – Local applications such as *Lepa* and *Taila* etc.

Different Acharya's has a different opinion about Chikitsa of the Vyanga.

Table 5: Chikitsa of Vyanga

Chikitsa	Susruta	Astanga Sangraha	Astanga Hrudaya	Yogaratnakar
Lepa	+	+	+	+
Abhyanga	-	+	+	+
Vaman	-	+	-	-
Virechan	-	+	-	-
Nasya	-	+	+	-
Raktamokshana	+	+	+	+

## MODERN TREATMENT

Now a days there are so many drugs for the management of melasma including hydroquinone, corticosteroids, chemical peeling, laser therapy etc. The main goal of this treatment is to remove the existing pigment and prevention of formation of new pigment.

**PATHYAPATHYA:** *Vyanga* is a skin disease and *Pathyapathya* applied in *Kustha* disease should be followed.

## DISCUSSION

Vyanga is a Kshudraroga. Different Acharya's has different opinion about the Adhisthan of the Vyanga. According to Acharya Susruta and Vaghbhata 2<sup>nd</sup> layer of twak named Lohita is the Adhisthan of Vyanga but Acharya Dalhana and Sharangdhara told 5<sup>th</sup> layer of Twak named Vedini is the Adhisthan of Vyanga. Acharya Charak explained without naming Adhisthan. According to Acharya Charak, Vyanga is Pitta Pradhan, Acharya Susruta Vata and Pitta but Acharya Vagbhata separately defined Vataja, Pittaja, and Kaphaja Vyanga. Acharya Charak does not mention the specific colour of the lesion, Acharya Susruta and Yogaratnakar mentioned Shyava Varna, Astanga Hrudaya mentioned Shyamla and Astanga Sangaraha mentioned the colour of the lesion according to Doshas such as Shyava for Vataja, Neela and Tamra for Pittaja, Sweta for Kaphaja and Rakta and Tamra for Raktaja. Kushtaghana, Kandughana, Twaka Prasadan, Raktaprasadan, and Varnyakar Dravya are used for the treatment of Vyanga. Varnya drugs have an important role for Varna Prasadan in skin disorders.

## CONCLUSION

Vyanga is a Kshudraroga. Most of the Acharya's defined it is Niruja, but it is more painful for the mind because it has major importance in society. Nidana of Vyanga is Krodha, Shoka, Ayasa and Dosha involve is Vata and Pitta and Dushya is Rasa and Rakta. According to modern science, Vyanga is correlated with melasma.

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