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IMPORTANCE OF TAKRAPANA IN VARIOUS DISEASE – A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

In Ayurveda, the cause of every disease is mandagni. Agni plays vital role in management of diseases. However, the modern sedentary lifestyle causes agni vikruti, apakva ahara rasa, and inappropriate dhatu production, which ultimately disrupts metabolism and causes a number of ailments. In clinical practice, grahani roga, arsha, amlapitta, and constipation are frequently observed. The Ayurvedic texts explain a variety of drava-dravyas for healing, takravarga being one among them. Different Takra kalpanas are mentioned by Acharyas which are very useful in digestive problems and considered to be useful in diseases of vatakaphaja origin. It is also mentioned in conditions like grahani, udara, gulma, pandu, arsha, mutrcakruchra, atisara etc. Takra is vatanulomaka, vatakapha shamaka, deepana, grahi, laghu, and does not aggravate Pitta. Winter is the best time to take takra. Takra is regarded as nectar on earth in bhavaprakasha when consumed properly. In this article, an effort is made to explore

the takra prayoga mentioned by ayurveda classics. Aim: To study Takrapana in various disease conditions. **Objectives:** To study and understand in details about *Takra*, its properties, Doshaghnata, indications, contraindications and its use in various disease conditions.

KEYWORDS: Takra, Takra Kalpanas Gulm, Arsha, Udara, Grahani.

INTRODUCTION

Takra is a dietary supplement made from curd. It is said to be vatanulomaka, deepana, grahi, laghu, and vatakapha shamak and does not aggravate Pitta. Takra which is prepared out of Cow's milk is considered to be superior. [1] It is said that, if *Takra* was available in Heaven or Kailasa, Lord Shiva's neck would not have been turn to blue, similarly Lord Keshava would

not have attained Krushna Varnata. Chandra would not been suffered with Kshaya, and Lord Ganesha with *Udara Roga*. This has highlightened the medicinal properties of *takra* in curing ailments like *visha*, *kshaya*, *udara roga*.^[2]

Nowadays, the most frequent causes of GIT disturbances are sedentary lifestyles, unhealthy eating habits, stress, long workdays, inactivity, irregular sleep patterns etc. All of these factors contribute to agni vikruti, apakva ahara rasa, and improper dhatu formation, which disrupt the body's metabolism. Takra is considered to be Amruta for human beings. Different Acharyas have described various types of takra kalpanas, which are very useful for digestive problems. The removal of avarana by takra's srotoshodhana property results in uttarotara dhatu poshana, which afterwards nourishes and strengthens the body. The takra kalpanas stated by Acharyas are thought to be helpful for a variety of ailments, including grahani, udara, gulma, pandu, arsha, mutrakruchra, atisara etc and diseases with a vatakaphaja origin.

Ashta Gunas Of Takra^[3]

- 1. Kshut Vardhana- Improves appetite
- 2. Netra Rujapaha- Relieves eye disorder.
- 3. *Prana Pada* It is Pranadayaka.
- 4. Shonita Mamsada- Rakta Mamsa Kara.
- 5. Amahara- Relieves Ama.
- 6. Abhighatahara- Causes relief in trauma.
- 7. Kaphahara.
- 8. Vatahara.

Properties Of Takra^[4]

Rasa- Madhura amla pradhana rasa and kashaya anurasa.

Guna- Laghu, Ruksha.

Veerya- Ushna.

Vipaka- Madhura.

Doshaghnata-Tridoshahara.

Karmukata- Strotoshodhana, Agni Depana, Grahi, Laghava, Balya, Varnya, Avrushya, Tushtikara, Hrudhya.

Types Of Takra

- 1. Based on preparation of takra^[5]
- i. Ghola
- ii. Mathita
- iii. Takra
- iv. Udashwita
- V. Chacchika
- i. Ghola- Curds with its saara, churned with or without adding water is called as Ghola, it has Vata Kaphahara Property.
- ii. Mathitha- Curd without saara, churned without adding water, it has Kapha Pittahara Property.
- iii. Takra- 1 part of curd, churned by adding 1/4 th part of water. It is Laghu, Kashaya Amla Rasa, Ushna Veerya, Madhura Vipaka, Tridoshahara, Grahi, Deepana, Vrushya, Preenana, Shramahara, Vrushahara.
- iv. Udashwita- Curd churned by adding 1half of the quantity of water, it is Kaphakara, strengthens the body.
- V. Chacchika- Saarahin portion of dadhi is called Chacchika.
- 2. Based on the presence of *snehansha* in *takra*^[6]
- i. Ruksha Takra- Takra without Fat. It is indicated in kapha pradhana vyadhi, weak digestive power and patient having low strength.
- ii. Adhodhruta Takra- Takra from which half of the fat is removed. It is indicated in pitta pradhana vyadhi, moderate digestive power and patient having moderate strength.
- iii. Anudhruta Takra- Takra with fat portion. It is indicated in vata pradhana vyadhi, strong digestive power and patient having enough strength.

Properties Of *Takra* **As Per Animal Origin**^[7]

- **1.** Gavya Takra (Takra prepared out of cow's milk) It is considered to be Shresta. Stimulates jataraghni and have medhya, tridoshahara property, relieves grahani roga, arshas, atisara, gulma and pleeha roga.
- 2. Mahisha Takra (Takra prepared out of buffalo's milk)- It has guru and sandhra guna does kaphavardhana and is shophakara.
- 3. Aja/ Chhagala Takra (Takra prepared out of Goat origin)- It is snigdha, laghu, tridoshahara and indicated in gulma, grahani, arsha, shotha and pandu rogas.

Takra Sevana Kala^[8]

Takra should be administered considering rogi bala, roga bala and rutu. It should be administered either for 7 days or 10 days or for 15 days or for a month. Thereafter, it should be gradually withdrawn in the same quantity in which it was increased. While reducing, the patient's total food should not be reduced. Adaptation of this procedure will promote and maintain the strength of the digestive power and promote strength, plumpness as well as complexion.

Indications For Takra Pana^[9]

- 1. Kala- Sheeta Kala.
- 2. Margavarodhajanya Vyadhi.
- 3. Agnimandhyajanya Vyadhi.
- 4. Vyadhis- It is mainly indicated in vata-kaphaja vyadhi like Shopha, Arsha, Grahani Dosha, Mutragraha, Udara, Aruchi, Pandu, Garavisha, Pleeha Roga, Arochaka, Vishama Jwara, Trushna, Chhardi, Praseka, Shula and Sneha vyapath condition.

Contraindications For Takra Pana^[10]

- 1. Ushna Kala- Hot season.
- 2. Kshata, Durbala Purusha Debiliated person
- 3. Vyadhi- Murcha, Bhrama, Daha, Raktapitta.

DISCUSSION

Takra prayoga in various disorders

- **1.** *Takra Prayoga* in *Aruchi*^[11] Powder of fried *rajika*, *jeeraka*, *bhrusta hingu*, *shunti*, *saindhava* is mixed with godadhi and filtered through a clean cloth. It stimulates taste perception immediately and promotes *agni* thus helpful in *aruchi*.
- **2.** Takra Prayoga in Kaphaja Gulma^[12] Takra mixed with yavani churna and vida lavana is useful in kaphaja gulma to promote digestion power, and anulomana of vata, mutra and purisha.
- **3.** Takra Prayoga in Vidvibandha^[13] Takra mixed with yavani and bida lavana is useful in vidvibandha.

- **4.** Takra Prayoga in Arsha- Takra is very helpful in vata kaphaja arsha. It acts as aamrita in ano- rectal diseases. Various takra preparations are mentioned in the management of arsha roga as follows.
- i. Takra or Dadhi prepared in the pot with chitraka mula and twak kalka.
- ii. Takra processed with bharangi, asphota, yavani, amlaka and guduchi
- iii. Takra processed with pippali, pippali mula, chavya, chitraka, vidanga, shunti, hareetaki.
- iv. Mantha of saktu mixed with powder of bhallataka without much of lavana and with takra.
- v. Kalka of kutaja and vandaka mula mixed with takra. [14]
- vi. Powder of kalinga, magadha, chitraka and surana each is increased by one part than its preceding. It is consumed with *takra* and is beneficial in swelling and pain in the rectum. ^[15]
- vii. Hingavdi churna with takra is helpful in swelling and pain in the rectum, poor digestion.[16]
- viii. Powder of *haritaki* and *guda* followed by *takra*. [17]
- ix. Takra mixed with chitraka kalka which has been collected either in aashadha, kartika or marghashisha months or during the constellation of pushya in any other months is beneficial.[18]
- x. Avalehya prepared with the decoction of chitraka, made thick by adding honey and jaggery can be eaten followed by takra pana. [19]
- xi. Takra is poured into a pot smeared with ghee and added with powders of hapusha, upakunchika, dhanyaka, ajamoda, ajaji, sathi karavi, yavani, chitraka, pippali dwaya and pippali mula allowed to ferment; this takra is also useful in curing arsha. [20]
- xii. If the Kayagni of the patient is very weak, then only takra pana in the morning, takravalehika (linctus prepared by adding takra to the flour of fried paddy) to be given in the evening or after takra is digested, again takra with saindhava lavana should be given followed by takrodana (rice mixed with takra) added with fat. [21]
- **5.** Takra Prayoga in Grahani: Takra being tridoshahara, deepana, grahi and laghu is helpful in treating Grahani. Helps in srotoshudhata which leads to proper absorption of aahara and thus proper formation of rasadidhatu. Takra is considered to be pathya and for patients who are suffering from grahani dosha, it is excellent as it stimulates the power of digestion. [22]
- **6.** Takra Prayoga in Atisara- In Pakvathisara- Yavagu Prepared with takra processed with bilwa, musta, akshi bheshaja, dhataki pushpa is used. [23]

In *Kaphaja Atisara*- Powders of *patha, mocharasa, dhataki, bilwa, nagara* consumed with *takra* and *guda*.^[24]

7. Takra Prayoga in Udara Roga- Takra is not very Sandhra, has Swadu Rasa and is free from fat is useful in the patients suffering from Udara Roga. [25]

Takrapaana according to bheda of udara roga^[26]

- i .Vaatodara- Takra along with pippali, saindhava.
- ii. Pittodara- Takra which is swadu and added with sita and madhuka churna.
- iii. Kaphodara- Takra along with yavani, saindhava, ajaji, trikatu mixed with madhu.
- iv. Sannipatodara- Takra along with tryushana, kshara, lavana.
- v. *Plihodara- Takra* along with *madhu*, *taila*, and the *churna* of *vacha*, *shunti*, *shatahva*, *kushta* and *saindhava*.
- vi. Udakodara- Takra along with trikatu churna.
- vii. Baddhodara- Takra added with hapusha, ajaji, yavani, and saindhava lavana.
- viii. Chidrodara- Takra along with pippali along with madhu.
- **8.** Takra Prayoga in Pandu- Takra mixed with chitraka, hingu, jeeraka, saindhava and mishree having properties of balya, ruchya, basti shula vinashana is indicated in pandu roga and also it is beneficial in arsha, vata vyadhi, atisara. [27]

9. Takra Prayoga in Vataja Hrudroga

- i. Takra mixed with bida lavana is indicated in vataja hrudroga and gulma, anaha.
- ii. *Taila, souviraka, mastu* and *takra* taken in equal quantities should be added with salt and taken with lukewarm water.^[28]
- **10.** *Takra Prayoga* in *Mutrakrucha- Takra* mixed with *guda* is beneficial in *mutrakruchra*. ^[29] *takra* mixed with powders of *kushta*, *gomedaka*, *hingu*, *tryushana*, *vacha*, *ela*, *gokshura*, *asmabheda* and the juice of *badaramla* cures *mutrakruchra* and *prameha*. ^[30]
- **11.** *Takra Prayoga* in *Kaphaja Chardi- Purana shali, godhuma, yava* as food is given along with *takra* prepared by adding *shunti, pippali, maricha* or by adding *nimba*. [31]
- **12.** *Takra Prayoga* in *Krumi- Yavagu* of *vidanga*, *pippali mula*, *shighru*, *maricha* prepared with *takra* and added *souvarchala lavana* cures *krumi*.^[32]

13. *Takra Prayoga* in *Shotha*, *Meha*- *Arishta* prepared out of *takra* by adding powders of *yavani*, *amalaki*, *pathya*, *maricha* and *pancha lavana* is useful in curing *shotha*, *meha*, *krumi*, *gulma*, *arsha* and *udara roga*. [33]

Takra Pana According To Dosha Vaishamya^[34]

- i. Vata Dosha Vruddhi- Amla takra mixed with shunti and saindhava.
- ii. Pitta Dosha Vruddhi: Swadhu takra mixed with sita.
- iii. Kapha Dosha Vruddhi: Takra mixed with trikatu and kshara.

CONCLUSION

Takra being madhura and amla rasa, sandra guna, is useful in aggravated vata condition. As it is madhura vipaki it does not aggrevate pitta. Due to its kashaya rasa, ushna veerya, vikasitwa and roukshatva it is useful in aggravated kapha condition. Based on sanskara, takra attains various properties and preparations which is used in different disease conditions. Thus, takra and its kalpanas can be used in various disease conditions depending upon the vaidya yukti and roga-rogi bala.

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