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Review Article

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OBESITY IN VIEW OF AYURVEDA W.S.R. TO STHAULYA

Vd. Reddy Anuradha P.¹, Vd. Parade Ashwini B.², Vd. Bankar Snehal A.³,

Damle Ratna V.⁴ and Kachare K.B.⁵

¹Associate Professor, Department of Rog Nidan Avum Vikriti Vigyan, R A Podar Medical (Ayurved) College, Worli, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

^{2,3}P.G. Scholar, Department of Rog Nidan Avum Vikriti Vigyan, R A Podar Medical (Ayurved) College, Worli, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

^{4,5}Lecturer and Assistant Professor. Department of Rog Nidan Avum Vikriti Vigyan, R A Podar Medical (Ayurved) College, Worli, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

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*Corresponding Author Dr. Vd. Reddy Anuradha P.

Associate Professor,
Department of Rog Nidan
Avum Vikriti Vigyan, R A
Podar Medical (Ayurved)
College, Worli, Mumbai,
Maharashtra, India.

ABSRACT

Obesity has recognised as a priority in WHO's global 2013-2020 action plan for the prevention and control of non-communicable disease. Worldwise obesity has more doubled since 1980. Overweight and obesity are the fifth leading risk for global deaths. Obesity is major determinant of type-2 diabetes, coronary artery disease and cancer. At least 2.8 million adults die each year as a result of being overweight or obese. In long term, patients suffer from lot of complications. So they are also susceptible to many other diseases i.e. it is associated with comorbidities and mortalities. Modern Medical science is trying its best to overcome this problem butit has got its own limits. Drugs has its own complications. This background highlits *Ayurvedic* treatment for control and management of Obesity in present era. This natural healing method seeks not only to cure disease but also to rejuvenate the

body & mind and maintain proper body weight & shape by increasing immunity which is effective in curing stress and promoting a positive and a relaxed mental attitude towards healthy living.

KEYWORDS: Obesity, type-2 diabetes, coronary artery disease.

INTRODUCTION

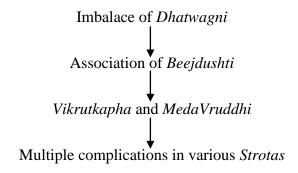
Obesity comes under group of Metabolic disorders that shares phenotype of excessive adipose tissue deposition in body. There are many causes of obesity a complex interaction of genetics and environmental factors. Depending on the aetiology of the obesity, factors contributing to it include excessive intake of food, less energy expenditure, endocrine diseases(including Cushing's Syndrome, Hypothyroidism, Hypogonadism), drugs and neurological disorders. The metabolic irregulation associated with Obesity causes secondary patho-physiological changes in multiple organ system that impose a tremendous burden on the individual with Obesity and on the health care system. The rapid spread of urbanisation and industrialisation and dramatic lifestyle changes that accompany these trends has led to pandemic of obesity, even in developing countries. In India it has direct correlation with the increasing prevalence of obesity related co-morbidities like Hypertension, Metabolic syndrome, Dyslipidemia, Type II Diabetes Mellitus. It also increases various diseases particularly obstructive sleep apnea, certain type of Cancer and Osteoarthritis.

Sthaulya is considered as a Santarpan Janya Vikar. (An excess nutritional disorder). Aacharya Charaka was the first to presenta detailed account of Sthaulya. Atisthula is one among the Ashtaunindita Purusha described by him. He has described its causative factors mainly to be exogenous and hereditary type(Bijadosha), its etiopathogenesis, prognosis and management. Exogenous causes are Meda (fat) potentiating diet andregimens, whereas Dosha, Dhatu, Mala, Srotas etc. come underthe endogenous factors. In the present era described symptoms like difficulty in physical work, extra sweating, debility, dysponea all these resembles with Lakshanas already debicted in classical Samhitas under Sthaulya. Abdominal obesity resembles with Meda dhatuvruddhi lakshans like udarlambanam. Stana, sphika and udarlambanam (increase in size and shape) cardinal signs of obesity are the outcome of Meda Dhatu Vikrutiin the body.

CONCEPT OF MEDA VIKRUTI

Kapha Medo Margavarana is a metabolic derangement in which etiological factors leadto unusual and unwarranted accretion of Kapha and Medas in various channels of physiology in the body, ensuing in encumbrance to the customary movement of Vata Dosha and other Drava Dhatu like Rasa And Rakta. The phenomenon of Kapha Medo Margavarana works as the principal operative factor in the incidence and progression of a Sthaulya. In the pathogenesis of Sthaulya, all the three Doshas are Vitiated, especially Kledaka Kapha,

Pachaka Pitta, Samana and Vyana Vayu are the Doshaka factors responsible for the Samprapti of Sthaulya. Aama Annarasa traveling in the body channels gets obstructed in the Medovaha Srotas owing to the Khavaigunya due to Bijasvabhava or Sharir Shaithilya and combines with Kapha and Meda, decreasing the Medo Dhatvagni which in turn gives rise to augmentation of Meda. Vitiated VyanaVayu propels this augmented Meda Dhatu to its sites viz. udara(abdomen), sphika (hip region), stana(breast), gala(neck) etc. resulting in sthaulya or atiSthula. Chala Sphika, Chala Udar, Chala Stana and AtiMeda-Mamsa Vruddhi are very obvious in all the patients of Sthaulya. Manifestations of these Rupas are associated with either excessive accumulation of Meda Dhatu and diminished nourishment of other Dhatus or obstruction in various Srotas(channels) by Medojanya Margavarodha or the Aama or Vitiation of Vata and Slesma Dosha, so excessive accumulation of Medo Dhatu produces various signs and symptoms in Sthaulya patient. Samprapti of Obesity according to Ayurveda can be concised in following points.



COMPLICATIONS OF OBESITY

High blood pressure

According to Ayurveda Blood is formed from *Jala-Mahabhutadhikya* and Constitution of *Meda* also Pruthwi and *Jala-Mahabhutadhikya*. Hence in *Sthaulya Meda Dhatu Vrudhhi* (Increased quantity), which increases *Kleda* of Blood. *Medovruddhi* is asso-ciated with decrease in elasticity of blood vessels & increase heart rate. And hence Excess calories are deposited in body as fat in fatty tissue. This fatty tissue increases demand for oxygen & nutrients, which in turn increases amount of blood circulating in the body. More blood traveling through arteries adds pressure on walls of arteries leading to in-crease in blood pressure. All of these factors can increase blood pressure.

Diabetes

Prabhut Avil Mutrata is cardinal feature of diabetes is a the outcome of Kleda Vikruti in the body. Kleda is essential Bhava in the body as Kledaka Kapha. In Sthaulya Pathogenesis,

Meda, Kapha Vruddhi and Dushti Main causative factors. These increased Kapha, aggrevates Kledaka Bhava of Body, indirectly increases Dushya of Prameha (Diabetes). Kapha Dhatu is Madhura Rasatmaka Dhatu, which increases Madhurta Of Blood. Hence we can say that affects blood sugar level. Ultimately Obesity Meda dhatu Dushti results in Diabetes which leads to complications in kidney, eyes, blood vessel, and heart.

Atherosclerosis or fatty deposits in blood vessels

In obesity there is *Meda Dhatu Dushti* and also increases *Kledaka Bhava* of Body. At the end there is increased fat deposition, which increases Cholesterol is carried in the blood as two compounds: Low-density lipoproteins (LDL) and High-density lipoproteins (HDL). When cholesterol levels are high, some of the cholesterol is deposited on the walls of the blood vessels. Cholesterol deposits reduce the elasticity of blood vessels, narrows blood vessels & decreases blood flow. All these changes lead to atherosclerosis and an increased risk of heart disease &stroke. Thus Obesity, increased *Medo vruddhi* results into Atherosclerosis.

Coronary artery disease – angina & heart attack

Atherosclerosis (fatty deposits in arteries) in coronary arteries (arteries that supply heart) reduces blood supply to heart Which is resulted due to *Medovruddhi* in the boy. Decreased blood flow to heart can cause angina (chest pain) and complete blockage of blood flow to heart can cause heart attack. The World Health Organization says more than 1 billion adults are overweight and 300 million of them are obese, putting them at much higher risk of diabetes, heart problems, high blood pressure, stroke.

Ayurvedic management of Obesity

All actions, which create the equilibrium of *Dhatus*, constitute the treatment of diseases. According to *Acharaya Charaka*, "*Chikitsa*" aims not only at the radical removal of the causative factors of the disease, but also at the restoration of the *Dushyas*-equilibrium". *Samshodhana*, *Shamana* and *Nidanaparivarjana* are three types of three main principle *Chikista* in *Ayurveda*. In *Samshoshana Doshas are* Expelled out from the body so that *Doshas* are unable to involve in pathogenesis. *Shamana* constitute *Pachana Deepana* hence *Doshas* are less vitiated and not stronge enough for causing *Sthaulya*. food and drinks which alleviates *vata*, reduces *kapha*and fat should be taken. And foods, drinks and actions responsible for Sthaulya should be avoided comes under the Nidanaparivarjana. The summation of all these therapies will result in *Doshashuddhi* and Beejshuddhi also which will prevent the hereditary transport of Sthaulya to next progeny.

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