

CONCEPT OF SAMPRAPTI - AS A DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS**Dr. Jyoti Gabel*¹ and Dr. Namrata Khobragade*²**

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ABSTRACT

All the ancient ayurvedic classics discussed the tridosh theory as a base. The equilibrium of tridosh causes health where as disequilibrium of the same leads to different types of disease depending upon specific pathogenesis. A knowledge of samprapti is useful for diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. Acharya charak says that a physician should first of all diagnose the disease and then he should select proper medicine. So in order to know the importance of samprapti and make people aware of diseases, the concept of samprapti as a diagnostic tool has been explained in this artical.

KEYWORDS: Tridosh, Samprapti, Pathogenesis.**INTRODUCTION**

The main purpose of objective of Ayurveda the preservation of health in healthy individual and eradication of disease which are curable. So fulfill of the subject physician should develop technical skill scientific knowledge and human understanding to acquire complete knowledge for the diagnosis of various diseases. It is important to diagnose the disease by using appropriate technique and accordingly treat the treatable disease with love and affection. it is better not to treat incurable disease. acharya charak, vagh Bhatt, madhav all acharya are describe detail in panch nidan. Various text to be done proper understanding of pathogenesis and these helps and serve as nidan panchak. according to Acharya vaghbhat.

निदानं पूर्वरूपाणिरूपाण्युपशयस्तथा ।

संप्राप्तिश्चेति विज्ञानं रोगाणाम् पंचधास्मृतम् ॥

(A.hr.ni.1/2)

(a) Nidan (etiology)

(b) Purv Roop (prodromal signs and symptoms)

(c) Rupa (actual sign and symptom of disease)

(d) Upsaya (method of treatment)

(e) Samprapti (actual disease process of pathology occurring in the body)

All of them are subjective as well as objective tools applied understanding of the disease.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study the concept of samprapti.
- 2) To study the role of samprapti as a diagnostic tools.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This article is based on a review of ayurvedic text. Material is related to hair. The main Ayurvedic texts used in this article are charak Samhita, sushrut Samhita, ashtang Hriday, madhav nidan and all relevant book and journals which gives idea to complete this article.

CONCEPTUAL STUDY

यथा दुष्टेन दोषेण यथा चानुविसर्पता ।

निवृत्तिरामयस्यासौ संप्राप्तिजातिरागतिः ॥

(Ma.ni.1/10)^[1]

Means The process of understanding of development of disease by the vitiated uses which are constantly inside the body it is also called Jaati andaagati.

How the disease manifested due to imbalance dosas is called Samprapti.

SYNONYMS OF SAMPRAPTI

Samprapti, jati, aagati, nivriti and nispatti are synonyms of Samprapti.^[2]

CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPRAPTI

According to acharya charak samprapti are divided into 6 types. By including vidhi samprapti under the sankhya samprapti other acharyas have been described only 5 bheda of samprapti.^[3,4]

S.no.	Acharya charak	Other Acharyas
1	Sankhya	Sankhya
2	Pradhanya	Pradhanya
3	Vidhi	Vikalpa
4	Vikalpa	Bala
5	Bala	Kala
6	Kala	

1) Sankhya Samprapti

Deals with the classification of disease like-

- * Jvara is the eight types.
- * Gulm is five types.
- * Kasa is of five types.^[5]

2) Pradhanya samprapti

Means it helps for the identification of dominance of dosas in case of two or more dosas are involved for example: In case of two dosas the word “tara” is used to denote its dominancy in comparison to other dosas. In case of 3 dosas involved the word “tam” is used to demonstrate its dominancy with other two dosas.^[6]

3) Vidhi samprapti

Vidhi means variety of disease like two variation of disease that is nija and agantuj. Three varieties of dosas based on their vitiation. Four varieties of disease based on prognosis of disease that is curable, incurable, mild and acute.^[7]

4) Vikalp samprati

These indicates the proportional analysis of the qualities of the doses involved. For example in case of vata involvement weather saman, vyan, apan, prana, udana is involved either singly or mixed of two or all. Such observation can be understood by the knowledge of vikalp Samprapti. Vikalp samprapti also helps to detect the qualitative quantitative, functional aggravation of the dosas.^[8]

5) Bala samprapti

Understanding of the strength of the disease based on causative factors, area of involvement, organ involved, age etc. Helps to assess the strength of diseases.^[9]

6) Kala Samprapti

It indicates the time of aggravation of dosas in relation to seasons, various timing of the day, night and intake of food. For example: kaphaj jwar in Vasant, ritu, kaphaj jwar aggravates in forenoon and early night, kaphaj jwar aggravates just after intake of food aggravating and relieving factors of the disease may be understood by this.^[10]

DISCUSSION

This are the main important diagnostic tool in Ayurveda, article shows that if they are used in a proper method they will be used to useful in diagnostic, prognosis of the disease. After the proper use of samprapti the disease manifestation can be stopped and can be cure easily. Samprapti is a very useful way of diagnosis given in rog nidan. So proper knowledge of samprapti approach is essential for diagnosis of disease.

CONCLUSION

1. Samprapti helps to diagnose the contributory factor of the disease.
2. Samprapti helps for describing samprapti vighatan chikitsa. It also helps to plan sanshodhan, semsamann and langhan therapy based on morbidity of dosas.
3. So the samprapti is considered one of the diagnostic tools which can play an important role for treatment of disease.

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