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Review Article

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CONSIDERATION OF AMA AS CAUSATIVE ENTITY OF MEDAVAHA STROTAS DISEASE PRAMEHA

1*Kiran S. Mangalge and 2Vrinda Kaknurkar

¹MD. Scholar Roganidana Avum Vikritivigyan.

²H.O.D. of Roganidana Avum Vikritivigyan.

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*Corresponding Author Dr. Kiran S. Mangalge MD. Scholar Roganidana Avum Vikritivigyan.

ABSTRACT

Ama is the pathological condition which occurs due to improper functioning of agni, it is considered as main cause of various diseases. Ama caused due to undigested food known as apkwa ahara rasa. Due to improper digestion of food causes doshadushti. Conditions of mental stress like krodha, shoka and bhaya are also important factors for occurrence of Ama. Ama combines with various materials like Dosha known as saam Dosha, when it combines with Dhatus known as saam dushya and when it get combines with various malas it known as saam mala. These all conditions of ama are responsible for

occurrence of various diseases. And this article summarizes the role of *ama* in *medovaha* strotas diseases prameha.

KEYWORDS:- *Ama, Prameha, Kleada*, Shleshma.

INTRODUCTION

Ama is one of the entity which is considered responsible for many diseases, in this article medavaha strotasa vyadhi that is prameha is described. Due to the changed lifestyle pattern disturbs the various systems of the body especially digestive systems gets disturbed and it leads to agnimandya which is caused due to the Apakwa ahara rasa known as Ama. It is produced mainly because of mandagni and represents undigested food material as toxins. This ama get mixed with tridosha, dhatus and malas becomes permeated with ama produced in amashaya which results in various diseases. This article emphasizes the role of ama in medvaha strotas disease prameha. The first dhatu rasa, which by weakness of the fire (digestive activity) remaining undigested or not properly processed, becomes vitiated or abnormal, accumulates in the amashaya in stomach and small intestine is known as Ama.

Aim: - To study the *Ama* as causative entity of *medovaha strotas* disease *prameha*.

Objectives: - For the analysis of the *samprapti* (pathology) of 'ama as a causative entity of *medovaha strotas* disease *Prameha'*, *Brihattrayee- Charakasamhita*, *Sushrutasamhita*, *Ashtangahrudaya* are referred with their commentaries. The data is collected and analysis is done.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

- 1. This is literary review study.
- 2. Literature review from Ayurvedic texts.
- 3. Literature review from modern texts.
- 4. Research journals and websites.

Review of literature

The word *Prameha* is derived from 'pra' & 'Miha'. The Sanskrit root word is 'Miha' means 'sechane' i.e. to flow. By adding prefix 'pra' meaning excess both in quantity and frequency. *Prameha* thus means excess micturition both in quantity & frequency. The nidan factors can be classified into two, like sahaj and Apathya nimittaja. Beej doshaj Prameha is elaborated by term Sahaj Prameha by Sushrutacharya & jaatpramehi by Charakacharya. Sahaja Prameha is said to be a kulaj vikara. Sahaj vyadhij can manifest due to defect in beeja, beejabhaga, or beejabhagavayava. Apachar on the part of mother during Garbhavastha can also be a nidan for Madhumeha. For Apathy nimittaja Prameha- Charakacharya mentioned etiological factors according to dosha predominance in nidan sthan and common etiological factors in chikitsa sthana.

Samanya nidanas of prameha

- 1. Ahar- Dadhi, Gramya-anupa Audaka mamsa, Paya, Navannapaan, Gudavaikruta, Shleshmajanaka ahar, Sheeta dravya, Madhur dravya, Amla lavan rasa, Snigdha dravya, Drava annapan, Guru dravya, Picchila dravya, Mutra janak dravya.
- 2. Vihara- Avyayam, Diwaswap, Asya sukham, Swapna sukham.
- 3. Manasa- Vishad, Tyakta chinta.

Samprapti of ama

By intake of excess food, intake of food before digestion of food, cold food, poisonous food, excessive medicated emesis, excessive purgation, loss of energy due to various diseases,

Wegavidharana causes Dushta agni. Fear, stress, sadness also causes agnimandya. And due to agnimandya formation of Ama occurs, ama is the main cause of various diseases, due to improper digestion of food, causes doshadushti. When it combines with Dosha; saamdosha occurs, when it combines with malas it known as saam mala, these all complexes responsible for occurrence of various diseases.

Prameha Vyadhi and Ama

Prameha vyadhi is kaphapradhan tridoshaj vyadhi, It is a chirakaleena vyadhi and one among the 8 mahagadas. Doshaprakopa due to mithyaahara-vihara is the first incidence in occurrence of prameha. Vitiated doshas comes into amashaya and gets settled down. And the cycle of Agnimandya-aamotpatti-strotorodha is going on. That is aharaj hetu like atidahisevan, gramya, anup, audakmansa atisevan, kaphavardhak ahar atisevan and viharaj hetu like Asya sukh, swapnasukh, kaphvardhak vihar sevan, achinta, these samanyaj hetu of prameha causes agnimandya and leads to ama formation, and that ama mixes with the vat, pitta, kapha leads to vitiated tridosha and this vitiated tridosha along with ama gets agreevated and dushyas like rasa, rakta, mansa, meda, shukra, ambu, vasa, lasika, majja, ojas dushti occurs and these dushya when aggrevates in mootravaha strotas medodushti occurs causes kapha, mutra, meda vridhi that is increase in concentration of urine and this is the cardinal symptom of prameha and leads to manifestation of 20 types of prameha. Signs and symptoms of Prameha are Prabhrutmutrata (increased quantity of urine), Aavilmutrata (turbid urine), *Atipipasa* (Increased thirst), *Atikshuda* (Increased hunger)

DISCUSSION

Relation between prameha vyadhi and ama formation is the major factor responsible for prameha vyadhi. How ama is responsible for Prameha vyadhi is discussed here in relation with shleshma, meda, swed, kleda, and pitta.

Relation of ama and in kapha/shleshma

Ama is responsible for shleshma prakopa, Shleshma prakopa is done due to intake of large quantity of snigdha, guru, madhur, pichchil, shita, amla, lavana rasatmak food, divaswapna, harsha and avyayam. This leads to ama dushti, agnimandya, and ama formation leads to kapha dushti and kapha prakopa is one of the major fctor responsible for disease prameha.

Relation of ama with medovahasrotas

Medovaha srotas are affected due to lack of physical exercise, day sleep, excessive intake of fatty food & alcoholic drinks this leads to increasing ama formation in the body. Ama is responsible for medovaha sroto dushti. Meda vitiation is common & dominant dushya in the pathogenesis of Prameha. Kapha & Meda get vitiated more or less by etiological factors like ama. Both have close resemblance in regard to functions & qualitative parameters. In Prameha, vitiation of meda due to ama results by two ways.

- 1. Quantitative Bahu: here aparipakwa Meda is in excess quantity in this pathogenesis. Aparipakwa meda obstructs the path of vayu along with kapha. Due to this, vata become vitiated & increases the agni leads to agnimandya an ama formation so patients eats more and more food which causes excessive deposition of aparipakva meda in the body. This in turns causes severe depletion of the other dhatus and produces various sign and symptoms
- **2. Qualitative Abaddha** (**asamhatam**): Normal function of **meda** is to produce unctuousness in the body along with **Drudhatva** i.e. compactness. So this **abaddhatva** causes derangement in the structure of **meda** producing **shaithilya** in the body due to **ama** formation.

Relation between prameha Vyadhi and Ama

Ama is responsible for medovaha sroto dushti disease prameha. Aharaj hetu like atidahisevan, gramya, anup, audakmansa atisevan, kaphavardhak ahar atisevan and viharaj hetu like Asya such, swapnasukh, kaphvardhak vihar sevan, achinta, these samanyaj hetu of prameha causes agnimandya and leads to ama formation, and that ama mixes with the vat, pitta, kapha leads to vitiated tridosha and this vitiated tridosha along with ama gets agreevated there is no excretion of sweda. This one of the mala get accumulated in body and swedavaha srotas get vitiated. and dushyas like rasa, rakta, mansa, meda, shukra, ambu, vasa, lasika, majja, ojas dushti occurs and these dushya when aggrevates in mootravaha strotas, medodushti occurs causes kapha, mutra, meda vridhi that is increase in concentration of urine and this is the cardinal symptom of prameha and leads to manifestation of 20 types of prameha.

Relation of ama formation with sweda

Swedavaha srotas are affected due to physical exercise, excessive heat, use of hot and cold things not in order, and also anger, grief, and fear. Sweda as one of the tri-mala should be

excreted out of body. In *dincharya, vyayam, udvartan* is a regimen which has told to follow daily. As there is *ama* formation in the body due to *agnimandya*, there is no excretion of *sweda*. This one of the mala get accumulated in body and *swedavaha srotas* get vitiated.

Charakacharya has mentioned the relation of swedavaha srotas and grahani vyadhi. Swedavaha srotas, Ambuvaha srotas, Annavaha srotas opens in the grahani. Thus it will affect the agni (digestion) of body, which causes agnimandya and leas to ama formation.

Sweda is one of the sthan of pitta. Due to avyaym and other hetus, there will be asweda and parts/guna which should be excreted by pitta will not be excreted and vitiation of pitta will occur.

Function of excretion of *sweda* through *swedavaha srotas* from the skin is done by *Vyana Vayu* with the help of tiryaka dhamanya, Thus there is direct relation of sweda and *Vyan Vayu*. Due to *ama* formation there will *asweda* and there will be *vikruti of Vyan Vayu*. Thus these patients if *ama* is not treated properly has been observed to take antihypertensive treatment.

Relation of ama with kleda

In normal physiology, *sweda* and *mutra* are responsible for maintaining the balance of *kleda*. Especially *sweda* holds it in the body and *mutra* excrete it outside the body, according to body condition and requirement. Due to *ama* formation in the body *Hetu*, *kleda* is get vitiated, and increases the quantity of *kleda*, it directly affects the physiology of *mutra* and *sweda* and disrupts the assemblage of bodily elements causing *shaithilya*.

CONCLUSION

Hetusevan causes tridosha prakopa mainly kapha prakopa, medovaha sroto dushti, swedavaha sroto dushti and in turn agni dushti, agnimandya, and ama formation that leads to vyan vayu vikruti, kleda dushti, and leads to Prameha. This is pathology of ama doshaj Prameha. Hence while considering preventive aspect of Prameha we must think about 'ama' and therefore social awareness about it, is a need of time.

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