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# A REVIEW OF MEDOROGA (STHAULYA) WITH SPECIAL REFERNCE TO AYURVEDA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Obesity is the gift of modern age of machines and materialism. It is physiological, psychological and social disorder, which is most disfavoured by modern society for social as well as medical reasons. Obesity occurs as a result of lack of physical activities with increased intake of daily diet resulting into the clinical entity, which can be called as obesity. According to Ayurveda Sthaulya is such a disease which provides platform for so many hazards like Hypertension, Coronary heart disease, Diabetes mellitus, Osteoarthritis as well as psychological disorders like stress, anxiety, depression etc. Obesity and Hyperlipidaemia being the most common problems in all age group. In Sthaulya, the involvement of Medovaha srotas is the main

factor along with the involvement of other srotasas like, Rasavaha srotas and Mamsavaha srotas.

**KEYWORDS:** Sthaulya, Medorog, Obesity.

### INTRODUCTION

W.H.O. defines health as "A state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". The equilibrium of various structural and functional units of the body named as Dosha, Dhatu, Mala and Agni and more important the mind result in health and disequilibrium causes disease. Now a day, no one have time to think and act for the healthy life and not able to follow the proper Dinacharya, Ritucharya, dietic Rules and Regulations. Due to the lavish and modern living lifestyle, persons have caught many disorders for themselves - *Sthaulya* (Obesity) is one of them. [1]

Obesity is the gift of modern age of machines and materialism. It is a physiological, psychological and social disorder which is most disfavoured by modern society for social as well as medical reasons. The present day society expects peak physical and mental performance from each of its members but obese person is unable to cope with it. Obesity occurs as a result of lack of physical activities with increased intake of daily diet resulting into the clinical entity, which can be called as obesity. [2]

Sthaulya is such a disease which provides platform for so many hazards like hypertension, coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, osteoarthritis as well as psychological disorders like stress, anxiety, depression etc. Obesity and Hyperlipidaemia being the most common problems in all age groups.

# REVIEW OF MEDODHATU<sup>[3]</sup>

Medadhatu is sneha dominant and dravayukta dhatu which is Guru, Snigdha gunayukta having dominance of Prithvi, Aap and Tejo mahabhuta.

There are two types of *Medodhatu*-

#### 1. Poshaka Medodhatu

Poshaka Medodhatu is gatiyukta, which is circulated in the whole body along with Rasa, Rakta dhatu, to give the nourishment to Poshya Medodhatu.

### 2. Poshya Medodhatu

Poshya Medodhatu is Gativivarjita, and its storage is done in Medodharakala. The site of medodharakala is Udara and Anvasthi Udara, Gala, Sphik, and Stana are also sthana of poshya meda. It is found in mamsa as Vasa also.

#### Karma of Medodhatu

Snigdha and guru guna are predominant in Medodhatu. It is responsible for bala and causes brimhanatva, sthulata of the body. It produces of Sneha and Snigdha which helps in producing dridhata (strength) of the Shareera. This Medadhatu nurishes Asthi dhatu. Snigdhata of body and parts of body is occurred due to medodhatu.

#### Medosara Purusha Lakshana

Person with Medosara has excess snehansha in Varna, Svara, Netra, Kaksha, Loma, Nakha, Danta, Oshta, Mutra and Purisha. The person will possess Dhana, Aishvarya, Sukha, *Upabhoga*. He will be *Danashila*, *Sarala*, *Komala* and *Bhavasuchaka*.

#### Medodhatu Vridhi Lakshana

Medodhatu vridhi causes Snigdhata of Shareera, Udara, Parshvavridhi, Kasa, Shwasa, Hikka and Shareera Daurgandhata.

# Medodhatu Kshaya Lakshana

Medodhatu kshaya results in Plihavridhi, Sandhishunyata, Rukshata and desire for Atisnigdha and Mamsa.

# NIDAN (HETU) OF STHOULYA<sup>[4]</sup>

According to Charaka Samhita

1. *Ati Sampooranat* – Food consumption in excess quantity.

2. Ati Guru Upayogat – Excessive intake of food which is heavy to digest.

3. Ati Madhur Upayogat – Excessive intake of sweet food.

4. Ati Sheet Upayogat – Intake of cold or sheet veerya dravya in excess quantity.

5. Ati Snigdha Upayogat – Intake of excess unctuous food.

6. Avyayamat – Lack of exercise.

7. Avyavayat – Lack of sexual activity.

8. *Divaswapnat* – Sleep during day time.

9. *Harsha-nityayvat* – Always being happy.

10. *Achintanat* – Free from tensions and worries.

11. *Beejaswabhavat* – Hereditary.

### Rupa / Lakshana of Sthaulya

- 1. Medomamsa ativriddhi
- 2. Chala sphika
- 3. Chala udara
- 4. Chala stana
- 5. Ayatha Upachaya
- 6. Anutsaha

## **Symptoms of Sthaulya**

- 1. Shortness of breath
- 2. Increased thirst
- 3. Increased appetite
- 4. Increased sleep

- 5. Excessive perspiration with foul odour
- 6. Hypoventilation
- 7. Heaviness of body
- 8. Mumbled speech

### SAMANYA SAMPRAPTI<sup>[5]</sup>

According to *Charaka*, due to *avarana* (obstruction) of all the *srotas* (channels) by the *meda*, there is vriddhi of kosthasthit samana vayu, which in turn causes ati sandhukshan of jatharagni. The increase in jatharagni leads to rapid digestion of consumed food and leaves the person craving for more food. If at all due to some reason the person does not receive more food the increased agni causes dhatu pachan which may lead to various complications. But because of the hunger the persons tend to eat more and the cycle continues. In this way it becomes a vicious circle creating excessive improperly formed medo dhatu, giving rise to various symptoms. Because of such condition of srotorodha, the other dhatus does not get nourished properly causing shaithilya (flabbyness due to excess of water element) of dhatus prior to meda dhatu and depletion of dhatus next to medo dhatu.

# MANAGEMENT<sup>[6]</sup>

#### Shamana (Palliative) treatment

- 1. Langhan (Fasting),
- 2. Ama pachan (oral use of digestives to augment the fat metabolism),
- 3. Ruksha Udwartan (Dry medicated powder massage),
- 4. Heavy and non-nourishing diet/items like Honey, salad etc are advised.
- 5. Physical exercises, mental work is also recommended.

#### Samshodhana Chikitsa (Purificatory procedures): Panchakarma

- 1. Vaman (Therapeutic emesis),
- 2. Virechan (Therapeutic purgation),
- 3. Lekhan vasti (Medicated enema) are advised for the management of Sthaulya (Obesity).

## Single drugs

Guduchi, Vidanga, Musta, Sunthi, Amla, Vacha, Daruharidra, Guggulu, etc.

#### **Compound Formulations**

Trikatu, Navak Guggulu, Triphala Guggulu, Vidangadi Churna, Takrarishta, Navayasa lauha, Arogya Vardhini Vati etc.

# • PREVENTIVE MEASURES<sup>[7]</sup>

#### Life Style modifications such as

- 1. Mild to Moderate exercise according to individual capacity.
- 2. Regular habit of Brisk morning walk for 30 minutes.
- 3. Avoid sedentary habits.
- 4. Avoid excessive sleep.
- 5. Avoid watching TV while having food.
- 6. Avoid Alcohol and Smoking

Unhealthy diet results in building up of adipose tissue in the body resulting in weight gain & obesity. Physical activity lessens the energy imbalance between calories consumed on one hand, calories expended on the other hand resulting in weight gain & obesity. Hence, intake of healthy diet comprising of sufficient fibre, adopting active life style and practicing Yoga and Meditation to manage stress and fatigue are highly recommended for the prevention of Sthaulya /Overweight / Obesity.

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