

# WORLD JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH

SJIF Impact Factor 8.084

Volume 10, Issue 11, 2562-2569.

Review Article

ISSN 2277-7105

# A REVIEW ARTICLE ON HRIDAYAVARANA AS PROTECTION OF TRIPOD OF LIFE

Dr. Abhijeet Sawant\*1, Dr. Mahtab Alam2 and Dr. Jai Kumar Singh3

<sup>1, 2</sup> Post Graduate Scholar, Dept. of Agada Tantra Evam Vidhi Vaidyaka.

<sup>3</sup> Professor, Dept. of Agada Tantra Evam Vidhi Vaidyaka.

Government Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Patna, Bihar, India.

Article Received on 28 July 2021,

Revised on 16 Aug. 2021, Accepted on 04 Sept. 2021

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr202111-21619

# \*Corresponding Author Dr. Abhijeet Sawant

Post Graduate Scholar,
Dept. of Agada Tantra Evam
Vidhi Vaidyaka,
Government Ayurvedic
College & Hospital, Patna,
Bihar, India.
dr.abhijeet.patna@gmail.com,

#### **ABSTRACT**

In Charak Samhita, Aacharya Charaka mentioned Chaturvinshnshati Vish Upkrama in Chikitsastahan for general treatment of poisoning. Hridayavarana is one of the most important Chikitsa Upkrama among Chaturvinshnshati Visha Upkrama mentioned by Charaka. In whole Charak Samhita, Acharya Charak never used the term Phuphusa (lungs) and It seems impossible that he has not any ideas about lung that means he has considered both heart & lung as Hridaya. Similarly when we see Hirdaya anatomical aspects we feel that this is an organ of thoracic cavity i.e heart while according to physiological aspect Hirdaya functions as both heart & brain. This article will elaborate the concept of Hridayavarana & its role in protection of vital organs like heart, lung & brain in case of poisoning.

KEYWORDS: Hridayavarana, Chaturvinshati visha Upkarma, Tripod of life.

#### INTRODUCTION

*Agada Tantra* is one among the 8 branches of *Ayurveda*, which deals with the poisoning, its symptoms and treatment.<sup>[1]</sup>

The general principle of *Visha Chikitsa* has been explained by *Acharya Char*aka in *Chikitsa Sthana Visha Chikitsa adhyay*a as *Chaturvinshati Visha Upkrama* in which 24 types of modules are told by *Acharya* Charak to treat case of animal or plant poisoning.<sup>[2]</sup>

2562

Hridayavarana is one among Chaturvinshati Visha Upkrama mentioned by Charaka.<sup>[3]</sup> The word Hridayavarna means to protect Hridaya (vital organs) or it acts as a covering membrane over the vital organs. The term Hridaya not only signifies the heart but also consider it as chitta, manas etc. When poison enters into body via any administrative method, it goes into the heart through blood circulation. From the heart, it spreads all over the body quickly and becomes detrimental. Hence the prime duty of the doctor is to guard the Hridaya of the poisoned person.

In case of poisoning, protection of the vital organs such as brain, heart and lungs are very important. If these tripod of life are affected by the poison, then death is sure. Hence protection of these vital organs are the aim of treatment. Most of the medicines used in this treatment are Ghee based which are having antitoxic and *Ojovardhaka* properties and they are capable of even entering into blood brain barrier and able to preserve the higher mental functions along with heart & lungs protection.

#### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1. To understand Ayurvedic perspective about "Hridaya".
- 2. To study *Hridayavarana Chikitsa* through Ayurvedic *Samhita*.
- 3. To study the probable actions of various *Dravya* and *Agada* described for *Hridayavarana Chikitsa* in case of poisoning.

#### MATERIALS AND METHOD

All the data regarding this article are compiled, analysed and discussed with the help of *Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita*, *Astang Hridaya & Sharangadhar Samhita*. Commonly *Madhu*(Honey), *Ghrita*(Ghee), *Mazza(Marrow)*, *Dugdha*(Milk), *Gairika* (Red ochre), Expressed juice of cow's dung, *Ikshu* (Saccharumofficinarum), *Kaaka/Kaakaaanda* (Diospyrnmalabarica), Blood of goat or other animals are used during *Hridayavarana*.<sup>[4]</sup> In above drugs, almost are *Pittashamak & Ojovardhaka*. Ghee, Milk, Honey are acts on *Oja* in the *Hridaya* while the Gairika, Ikshu etc acts on *Pitta*.

Aacharya Sushruta has also described Ajey Ghritapana and Amrit Ghritapana in Hridayavaran Chikitsa.<sup>[5]</sup>

# Ayurvedic Perspective of Hridaya

*Hridaya* is described as regards its shape, location and relation with surrounding structures in ancient literature. *Hridaya* is made up of the *Prasad Bhaga* of *Shonit* (blood) and *Kapha* in fourth month of pregnancy. <sup>[6]</sup> The shape of Hridaya is like *Kamal* (Lotus) i.e. the apex of Hridaya is below while the base of the *Hridaya* is above. <sup>[7]</sup> *Hridaya* is the Sthana of *Prana Vayu*, *Sadhaka Pitta* and *Avalambaka Kapha*. <sup>[8]</sup> Also Hridaya is the site of *Para Oja* called as *Asthbinduoja*, the *Gunas*, *Satva*, *Raja*, *Tama*, *Mana* and specially *Aatma*. <sup>[9]</sup>

A careful study reveals that, at least three organs share almost equal claims to put themselves synonymous with the term "*Hridaya*". At one end of the scale, it is the view that *Hridaya* is brain and on the other extremity is the notion that *Hridaya* refers to heart & lungs.

### Hridaya as Heart & Lungs

*Aacharya Charaka* has numbered Hridaya in dash Pranayatana. Hridaya and Pranavaha Srotasa attached to it are produced by the essence of *Shonita* (blood) & *Kapha*. [10]

While describing the location, *Acharya Sushruta* says that *Hridaya* is situated in between the two breasts, in the chest at the mouth of the stomach.<sup>[11]</sup>

Aacharya Sharanghdhar stated that *Hridaya* is situated in the thorax between breasts. He further cites that, human body is nourished because of pure blood circulated by Hridaya with the help of Vyana Vayu.<sup>[12]</sup>

Aacharya Sushruta mentioned Hridaya as the mool of Pranavaha Srotasa and Rasavaha Srotasa along with Rasavahini dhamni.<sup>[13]</sup>

Acharya Vagbhatta has mentioned Hridaya as moola of siras. [14]

These depiction clearly indicates that *Hridaya* is the muscular heart & lungs. Heart circulate while lungs nourish blood by its oxygenation. Both are found in thoracic region.

# Hridaya As Brain

*Hridaya* is the seat of *Chetana* (consciousness) in living beings, when this is invaded by *Tamoguna*, person get sleep.<sup>[15]</sup>

The body with six divisions, intellect, sense organs, five sense objects, self together with qualities and mind along with its objects are located in *Hridaya*. <sup>[16]</sup>

While describing pathogenesis of *Apasmara* (epilepsy), *Charaka* says that the vitiated *Doshas* spread over *Hridaya* in those having mind disturbed by *Rajas* and *Tamas* as stay there. While staying there when they gets excited by emotions, anger, fear, greed, confusion, anxiety, agitation etc. & fill up the *Hridaya* and seats of sense organs suddenly the person is attacked by epilepsy. [17]

*Vayu* vitiated by its own aggravating factors moves upwards from its place reaching *Hridaya* and then head & temples, afflicts them and bends the body like bow, causes convulsions & mental confusions. The patient breathes with difficulty, has stiff and closed eyes, loses consciousness & groans like pigeon. This is known as *Apatantraka* (hysteria). [18]

*Madya* (wine) when entered into the Hridaya, counteracts the ten properties of Ojas with its corresponding ten properties and thus upsets the mind.<sup>[19]</sup>

While describing pathogenesis of *Unmad* (insane), *Charaka* says that the vitiated *Doshas* affects the *Hridaya*, which is the seat of intellect.<sup>[20]</sup>

The above mentioned references clearly indicate that consciousness, mind, intellect, memory, knowledge etc.., are seated in the Hridaya. It concludes that "*HRIDAYA*" is a psychosomatic entity that is Brain.

#### Final Concept of Hridaya As Per Ayurveda

Taking to a compromise two Hridaya have been accepted, namely *Urohridaya* and *Shirohridaya*. *Urohridaya* is to be accepted wherever the references is related to the circulation of *Rasa*, *Rakta* etc. It will be considered *Shirohridaya* wherever the reference is related to the seat of *Buddhi*, *Manas*, *Chetana & Indriya*. [21]

# **Need of Protection Hridaya During Poisoning**

*Hridaya*, which is one of the most important vital organ of our body is also considered as *Sthana* (site) for both *Man and Par Ojas* according to ayurveda. <sup>[22]</sup> Our Aaurveda *Acharya* alredy said that *Par Oja* is very important for survival of life. *Visha Samprapthi* highlights that when *Visha* enters into the body, it immediately vitiates *Rakta*, simultaneously vitiates *Tridoshas* and finally reaches to *Hridaya*. <sup>[23]</sup> *Teekshna Guna* of *Visha* induces *Karshana* of *Hridaya*. <sup>[24]</sup> This pathogenesis occurring by *Visha* stresses that it is prime importance to protect *Hridaya* in order to save the life of the patient.

# What to do in Hridyavarana Chikitsa

Hridayavarana Chikitsa refers to the administration of Ghrita, Madhu processed with Agad dravyas. [25] Varied opinion regarding its time of administration are witnessed in the literatures. According to Acharya Charaka Hridayavarana measure has to be initiated initially.

According to *Acharya Sushrutha* administration of *Ghrit* with the purpose of *Hridayavarana* is done after *Raktamokshana* for the duration till the patient attains *Vishmukta lakshana*.<sup>[26]</sup>

### How Hridayavarana work

In general, poison and *Ghee* (clarified butter) have diametrically opposing properties. Poisons derange *Kapha*, *Pitta and Vata* including their reservoirs and then occupy the *Hridaya* (vital organs), it spreads all over the body quickly and becomes detrimental. Administration of *Ghrit* immediately after poisoning or envenomation slows down the spread of poison whereby more time is available for treatment.

Depending upon the availability, *Ghee*, *Ghee* and *Madhu* or *Agadas* (Antitoxic drugs) mixed with honey & *Ghrit* is given to the patient. Because of this process, *kapha* gets accumulated in the *Hridaya* (vital organs). Being the first point of vitiation, the poison is also trapped in it. *Ghrit*, *Madhu* & *Agad* used by *Acharya* also opposes to cross the blood brain barrier.

Hence, it is proved that the drugs used in the Hridayavarana treatment is act not only on *Urohridaya* (heart & lungs) but also on *Shirohridaya* (brain).

# **DISCUSSION**

*Hridayavarana* is the one of the most important *chikitsaupakrama* mentioned by *Acharya Charak*. In ayurveda word "*HRIDAYA*" is not only for heart, but it is the representstive term for vital tripod organs like heart, lungs & brain. The drugs used in *Hridayavarana* treatment is mostly *Ojowardhaka* and *Pittashamaka*. The *Ushnaguna* of *Pitta* and poison are same.

Ghee, Dugdh & other Agad drugs like Gairika, Ikshu etc used in Hridayavarna treatment causes Pittashamana and Ojovardhak. These Agada drugs not only slow down & adsorb poison in Urohridaya(heart & lungs) but also in Shirohridaya (brain). In this way Hridayavarana treat the poisoning & envenomation.

#### **CONCLUSION**

All Ayurveda *Aacharyas* were aware of importance of vital organs and their protection in case of poisoning. *Hridayavaran* is the most important *Chikitsaupakranma* as it acts on protection of the vital organs i.e tripod (heart,lungs & brain) in the body in case of poisoning or envenomation.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Acharya YT, editor, Nibandha Sangraha commentary by Sri Dalhanacharya and Nyaya Chandrikapanjika Commentary by Sri Gayadasacharya on Sushrutha Samhita of Sushrutha, sootrasthana Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, 2017; 1(14): 7-824.
- 2. Acharya YT Acharya YT, editor, Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesha, chikitsasthana Varanasi: Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series, 2013; 23(28): 573-738.
- 3. Acharya YT Acharya YT, editor, Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesha, chikitsasthana Varanasi: Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series, 2013; 23(28): 573-738.
- 4. Aachrya Agnivesh Charaksamhita, Edited by Vaidya Vidyadhar shukla, Edition Reprint, Varanasi Chaukhabha Sanskrit Pratisthan, 2012; Chi.23/36: 546.
- 5. Aachrya Sushruta Susrut Samhita Edited by Ambikadatta Shastri, Edition Reprint, Varanasi Chaukhambha Sanskrut Sansthan, kal., 2012; 5/17, 18, 19: 89.
- 6. Aacharya Sushruta Susrut Samhita Edied by Ambikadatta Shastri, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Sanskrut Sansthan, 2012; Sha.4/31: 42.
- 7. Aacharya Sushruta Susrut Samhita Edited by Ambikadatta Shastri, Edition Reprint, Varanasi Chaukhambha Sanskrut Sansthan, 2010; Sha. 3/15: 31.
- 8. Aacharya Agnivesh Charaksamhita Edited by Vaidya Vidyadhar shukla, Edition Reprint Varanasi Chaukhabha Sanskrit Pratisthan, 2012; Chi.23/36: 546.
- 9. Aacharya Agnivesh Charaksamhita Edited by Vaidya Vidyadhar shukla, Edition Reprint Varanasi Chaukhabha Sanskrit Pratisthan, 2012; Chi.23/36: 546.
- 10. Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka & Drdhbala with introduction by vaidya-Samrata-shri Satya Narayan Shashtri with elaborated vidyotini Hindi commentary pt. kasinatha shashtri, Dr. Gorakhanatha Chaturvedi, part-1st edited by Pt. Rajeshwaradatta Shastri, Chaukhambha Bharati Academy, Varanasi, reprint edition, 2013; 916.

- 11. Murthy K.R. Srikantha, editor; Sushruta Samhita, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, reprint edition, 2012; 1: 112.
- 12. Sharangdhar Samhita Purvakhand part-1, 5/76-78: 100.
- 13. Murthy K.R. Srikantha, editor; Sushruta Samhita, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, reprint edition, 2012; 1: 150.
- 14. Vagbhatta, Ashtanga Hridaya edited with 'Vidyotani' Hindi commentary by Kaviraja Atrideva Gupta, Chaukhambha Prakashan, Varanasi, reprint 2012; 252.
- 15. Murthy K.R. Srikantha, editor; Sushruta Samhita, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, reprint edition, 2012; 1: 63-64.
- 16. Sharma P.V. editor Charaka Samhita, Varanasi Chaukhambha Orientalia, reprint, 2011; 1: 237.
- 17. Sharma P.V.; editor Charaka Samhita, Varanasi Chaukhambha Orientalia, reprint, 2011; 1: 293-294.
- 18. Sharma P.V.; editor; Charaka Samhita, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, reprint, 2011; 2: 647.
- 19. Sharma P.V.; editor; Charaka Samhita, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, reprint 2011; 2: 393.
- 20. Sharma P.V.; editor; Charaka Samhita, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, reprint 2011; 2: 160.
- 21. Murthy A.R.V.M Singh R.H. Ayurvedic Concept of Hridroga its Present Relevance. Ancient Science of Life, 1993.
- 22. Acharya YT Acharya YT, editor, Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesha, chikitsasthana Varanasi: Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series, 2013; 23(28): 571-738.
- 23. Paradakara HS, editor, Sarvanga Sundara Vyakhya of Arunadutta and 'Ayurveda Rasayana' of Hemadri on Astanga Hridaya of Vagbhata, Uttara sthana; Varanasi: Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series, 2016; 35(9-10): 903-956.
- 24. Acharya YT Acharya YT, editor, Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta on Charaka Samhita of Agnivesha, chikitsasthana: Varanasi: Chowkhambha Sanskrit Series, 2013; 23(28): 573-738.
- 25. Acharya YT, editor, NibandhaSangraha commentary by Sri Dalhanacharya and Nyaya Chandrikapanjika Commentary by Sri Gayadasacharya on Sushrutha Samhita of Sushrutha, kalpasthana Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, 2017; 5(17): 565-824..

**26.** Acharya YT, editor, Nibandha Sangraha commentary by Sri Dalhanacharya and Nyaya Chandrikapanjika Commentary by Sri Gayadasacharya on Sushrutha Samhita of Sushrutha, kalpasthana Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, 2017; 5(17): 565-824.