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Review Article

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REVIEW ARTICLE ON RASA RAKT DHATU GATA KLEDA W.S.R. TO HYPERGLYCEMIA & DIABETES MELLITUS AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The concept of *Kleda* holds significant physiological, pathological, and therapeutic relevance in the human body, even though it is not extensively elaborated upon in classical Ayurvedic texts. References to *Kleda* can be found scattered throughout the *Bruhatrayi* (the three foundational treatises of Ayurveda). Acharya Charaka identifies *Kleda* as one of the six *Ahara Pariṇamakara Bhava*—the essential factors involved in the biotransformation of food—underscoring its critical role in digestion and metabolism. Beyond these core functions, *Kleda* is integral to various physiological processes, including circulation, respiration, excretion, and skin protection, particularly through the mechanism of sweating. Primarily associated with maintaining the body's moisture balance, *Kleda* is often equated with water (*Udaka*). However, when *Udaka* specifically performs the function of *Kledana*—moistening, wetting, or liquefying—it is referred to as

Kleda, also known as Ahara Rasa.

KEYWORDS: Primarily associated with maintaining the body's moisture balance, *Kleda* is often equated with water (*Udaka*).

INTRODUCTION

The term *Kleda* originates from the Sanskrit root "Klid," which means "to moisten" or "to wet." This indicates that *Kleda* refers to a substance responsible for providing wetness and moisture. It is recognized as a *Dravya* (substance) with distinct properties and functions. Representing the *Jala Mahabhuta* (water element) within the body, *Kleda* exhibits qualities such as fluidity (*Drava*), unctuousness (*Snigdha*), and softness (*Mrudu*), which aid in softening and loosening solid structures. In essence, *Kleda* can be viewed as a specialized form of *Udaka* (water) with enhanced functional attributes.

Kleda is also associated with the nutritive essence (*Ahara Rasa*) derived from digested food. During the process of digestion, food undergoes transformation through the action of various *Ahara Parinamakara Bhavas* (factors responsible for food transformation). This process facilitates the effective mixing and absorption of nutrients, ultimately contributing to the formation of *Dhatus* (body tissues).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Literature Review

- o Classical Ayurvedic texts, including *Charaka Samhita* and *Sushruta Samhita*, were systematically analyzed for references to *Kleda*.
- Modern scientific platforms, such as PubMed and Scopus, were explored for studies related to *Kleda* and *Ahara Rasa* in the context of Ayurveda.
- Inclusion criteria were centered on discussions addressing the physiological, pathological, and therapeutic aspects of *Kleda*.
- o Contemporary tools like ChatGPT AI were utilized for supplementary insights.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Diabetes is a group of metabolic disorders characterized by Hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action or both. It is a clinical syndrome characterised by an increase in plasma blood glucose. In Ayurveda HYPERGLYCEMIA & DIABETES MELLITUS Can be correlated with *Ras dhatu & Rakt Dhatu Gata Kleda or Purvaroopa of Prameha*.

Initially HYPERGLYCEMIA & DIABETES MELLITUS is directly related to *Ras* And *Rakta Dhatu Gata Kleda* then in later stage it leads to *Mans, Meda Dhatu Gata Kleda* aka Diabetic

Wound/Ulcer, *Asthi Dhatu Gata Kleda* aka Diabetic Bone Necrosis/Degeneration and *Majja Dhatu Gata Kleda* aka Diabetic Retinopathy, Diabetic Neuropathy.

Here We are Going to talk about DM which is *Ras* And *Rakta Dhatu Gata Kleda*. DM is less *Mutravaha Srotas* and More *Annavaha Srotas Vyadhi*. For Example – When People Eat High GI Diet, their Blood Plasma Glucose Level Spikes. That Happens because *Aahar Ras/Kleda* directly gets converted into *Ras Dhatu* and That *Ras Dhatu* gets converted into *Rakt Dhatu*. According to *A.H. Dhatu Nirman Kram* takes place in 7 days from *Ras Dhatu* To *Shukra Dhatu*.

On Day 1 It Gets Converted From Aahar Ras to Ras Dhatu.

On Day 2 It Gets Converted From Ras Dhatu to Rakta Dhatu.

Hence the Blood Sugar Spike we see in patients can be looked in Blood Plasma. When We Check Blood Glucose Level of a person, we check it in from Plasma which is correlated equivalent of *Ras Dhatu* and That Plasma Lives Within Blood which is correlated equivalent of *Rakta Dhatu*.

Here We are clinically correlating HYPERGLYCEMIA & DIABETES MELLITUS with *Ras Rakta Dhatu Gata Kleda* because of improper formation of *Ras* And *Rakt Dhatu* due Presence Of *Vikrat kleda* in it.

If We Look Into The Shat Kriya Kala Avastha, DM is just Prasar Avastha of Dhatugata Vikrat Kleda.

What is *Prakrit Kleda* and *Vikrit Kleda*.

Prakrit Kleda – Kleda is Kledaka Kapha. Charaka identified this as Aahar Parinamkar Bhava which is essential Bhava of the Body.

As per Lok Purush Samya Siddhanth Aap(Jala) = Kleda

As per Hemadri "Prakledanah Sandra".

Kleda is Appropriate Balance of Prithvi 29%, Jala Mahabhuta 70%, Vayu Tej Mahabhuta 1%.

Kleda is medium of conduction during and after Digestion Pachana & Metabolism Dhatu Nirman.

Vikrat Kleda – When Prakrit Kleda is Excess in quantity or its concentration/proportion of Prathvi Jala Mahabhuta alters, it becomes Dooshya/Mala aka Vikrata Kleda.

There can be many types of manifestations of the *Vikrit Kleda* present in the body, can be seen in the *Ashtangahridaya Nidan Sthaan* from 9 to 16 respectively.

If the Vikrit Kleda attains solid form in the basti then it is Ashmari.

If the *Vikrit Kleda* gets liquefied with urine and is expelled through the *basti*, then it is *Prameha*.

If the Vikrit Kleda gets spread in the body, along with the Meda Dhatu, then it is Prameha Pitika.

If the Vikrit Kleda gets collected in the Koshtha, then it is Gulma.

If the *Vikrit Kleda* gets liquefied between the *Twak* and *Mans* of the *Koshtha*, then it is *Udar Roga*.

If the *Vikrit Kleda* gets liquefied and collected between the *Twak* and *Mans* in the *Shakha*, instead of the *Koshtha*, then it is *Pandu*.

If the *Vikrit Kleda* gets collected/located in the form of elevation/accumulation at one place, then it is *Shotha*.

If the Vikrit Kleda becomes fluid and spreads in the body then it is called Visarpa.

If Vikrit Kleda becomes sthir in Sapta Twacha then it is called Kushtha.

If in this condition of Kushtha, there is more excess of Vikrit Kleda then it is called Krimi.

If this *Vikrit Kleda*, after roaming in the whole body, gets collected at the end of the shakha, then it is called *Vatarakta*.

Aahar Paka, Avastha Paka and Dhatu Poshan Krama Depends upon Jatharagni of Body. When Jathargni becomes improper, it hampers the Dhatvagni also. This Improper Jatharagni causes Agnimandhya and due to that our Jatharagni fails to absorb all Vikrit Kleda in its Avasthapaka. Then this Vikrit Kleda becomes Dooshya and gets converted into improper formation of Rasa Dhatu which has Vikrit Kleda. This Vikrit Kleda Yukta Rasa Dhatu doesn't get digested due to improper Rasa Dhatvagni, then it leads to formation of Vikrit Kleda Yukta Rakta Dhatu.

Hence this *Vikrit Kleda* In the *Rasa* and *Rakta Dhatu* can Be related with HYPERGLYCEMIA & DIABETES MELLITUS.

If the *Rasa Dhatu* and *Rakta Dhatu* formation was happening properly and purely then blood plasma glucose level should had been normal but since it is not so it can be related with Rasa Rakta Dhatu Gata Kleda.

Principle Behind Management

DM = Ras Rakt Dhatu Gata Kleda = Prithvi Jal Mahabhuta Aadhikya.

Mainly Pramehaghn, Deepana or Kleda Shoshan Chikitsa Siddhanta will Be Followed.

Here, We will have to use drugs which are *Agni* and *Vayu Mahabhuta Pradhan* which will Absorb the *Prathvi Jal Mahabhuta Aadhikya*. Drugs having any of the properties of *Katu/Tikta Ras, Ushna Veerya, Ruksha/Teekshna Guna, Katu Vipaka, Deepana karma Dravya* will be mainly used. Or we will use the drugs which directly works on *Prameha* through *Karma*.

Pramehaghna = Karma

Deepana = Agni Vayu Mahabhuta

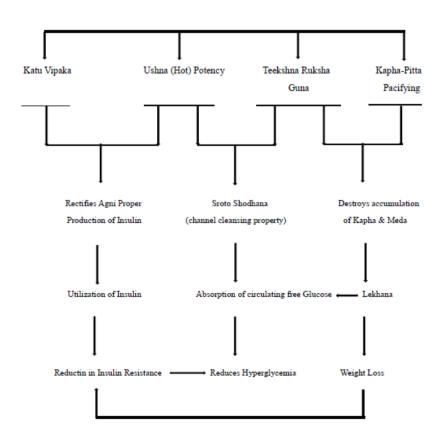
Tikta Ras = Vayu Aakash Mahabhuta (Tikta Ras Has Shoshak Properties which will Absorb the Excessive Kleda of Dhatu. (Ch. Su. 26))

Katu Ras = Vayu Agni Mahabhuta (Katu Ras will Increase the Jatharagni due to its agni and vayu mahabhuta. Due to its Deepana Karma it will convert vikrat excessive kleda into the Prakrat kleda in its avasthapaka.)

Ushna Veerya – Agni Mahabhuta

Ruksha Gun – Vayu Mahabhuta

Teekshna Guna – Agni Mahabhuta



Maximum contents of Vachaharidradi gana having 70% of tikta pradhan Katu rasa, 70% ushna virya and 63% katu vipak, 81% Ruksha Teekshna guna. Tikta rasa has shoshak property, tikta rasa absorbs kleda meda-vasa-majja-lasika-puya-sweda-mutra purisha-pitta and kapha. it also rectifies agni leads to proper utilization of insulin in the periphery leads to reduction in insulin resistance. Ushana virya causes stroto shodhana it leads to absorption of circulating free glucose by cells and reduces hyperglycemia. Teekshna-ruksha guna destroys accumulation of kapha and meda and By the side katu vipaka helps to remove sneha, sweda, kleda, and mala from body.

Mainly Deepan and Shoshan Chikitsa Siddhanta will Be Followed.

Kalingadi and Patoladi Kashaya of Santata Jwara and Satata Jwara of Vishama Jwara Chikitsa. Because Santata Jwara has Rasa Dhatu Gata Kleda Dushti and Satata Jwara has Rakta Dhatu Gata Kleda Dushti. Jwara has Swedvaha Srotas Dushti. Which means Kleda Dharana Property Of Swedvaha Srotas hampers. (Swedasya Kleda Vidhrati - A.H.)

Kalingadi Kwath

कलिङ्गकाः पटोलस्य पत्रं कटुकरोहिणी|| च. चि. ३/ २००||

Kalinga (Kutaj) – Ras - Katu Guna -Ruksha Karma - Deepana

Patola –Ras - Tikta Veerya - Ushna Karma - AgniDeepana

Kutki – Ras - Tikta Guna – Ruksha

Patoladi Kwath

पटोलः सारिवा मुस्तं पाठा कटुकरोहिणी। च. चि. ३/ २०1॥

Patola -Ras - Tikta Veerya - Ushna Karma - AgniDeepana

Sariva –Ras Tikta Vipak Katu Karm Deepana

Musta – Rasa – Tikta, Katu Guna – Laghu, Ruksha Vipaka – Katu karma - Deepana

Patha – Ras - Katu Guna – Teekshna Veerya - Ushna

Kutki – Ras - Tikta Guna – Ruksha

Vachaharidradi Gana

वचाजलददेवाह्ननागरातिविषाभयाः|हरिद्राद्वययष्ट्याह्नकलशीकुटजोद्भवाः||३५||

वचाहरिद्रादिगणावामातीसारनाशनौ|मेदःकफाढ्यपवनस्तन्यदोषनिबर्हणौ||३६|| (A.H. Sutrasthan १७)

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1.	Vacha - Rasa – Katu, Tikta Guna – Laghu, Tikshna Veerya – Ushna Vipaka – Katu
2.	Jalad/Mustak - Rasa – Tikta, Katu, Kashaya Guna – Laghu, Ruksha Veerya – Sita
	Vipaka – Katu Deepana karma
3.	Devdaru - Rasa: Tikta, Katu, Kashaya Guna: Ruksha, Laghu Veerya: Ushna
	Vipaka: Katu Deepana karma
4.	Nagar - Rasa – Katu Guna – Guru, Ruksha, Tikshna Veerya – Ushna Vipaka –
	Madhura Deepana karma
5.	Ativisha - Rasa – Katu, Tikta Guna – Laghu, Ruksha Virya – Ushna Vipaka – Katu
	Deepana karma
6.	Abhaya Rasa – Pancha Rasa except Lavana, Kashaya. Guna – Laghu, Ruksha
	Veerya – Ushna Vipaka – Madhura Deepana Karma
7.	Haridra - Rasa – Tikta, Katu Guna – Ruksha, Laghu Virya – Ushna. Vipaka – Katu.
	Karma: Kapha-Pitta Hara. Deepana Karma
8.	Daru Haridra Rasa – Tikta, Kashaya Guna – Laghu, Rooksha Virya – Ushna
	Vipaka – Katu
9.	Yashtimadhu -
10.	Prishnparni Rasa – Madhura, Tikta Guna – Laghu, Snigdha Veerya – Ushna
	Vipaka – Madhura Karma –Deepaniya.
11.	Kutaj - Rasa– Tikta, Kashaya Guna– Laghu, Ruksha Virya–Shita Vipaka –Katu

Comparision of *Rasa of VachaHaridradi gana* plants: From above table we can clearly see that, *Katu & Tikta* rasa are mostly present in all the drugs. and mentioned above that *Katu* and *Tikta rasa* is most effective as pacifying *Jala* and *Prithvi Mahabhuta*.

Comparision of Virya: 70 %(percent) drug having *ushna virya*. 30% (percent) drugs having *Sheet virya*.

Comparison of Guna: 80% (percent) drug having 81% Ruksha Teekshna guna. 19% (percent) drug having snigdha guna.

Comparision of vipaka: 63% (percent) drug having *katu vipaka*. 37% (percent) drug having *madhur vipaka*.

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