

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS –THE KEY TO CHOOSE PROPER  
AUSHDHI YOGAS FOR MANAGEMENT OF DISEASE OF GIT****Halde Archana S.<sup>1\*</sup>, Damle R. V.<sup>2</sup> and Kodwani G. H.<sup>3</sup>**<sup>1</sup>PG Student, Department of Rognidan, GAC Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Rognidan, GAC Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.<sup>3</sup>Head of Department, Department of Rognidan, GAC Nagpur, Maharashtra, India.Article Received on  
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Maharashtra, India.**ABSTRACT**

Gastrointestinal tract which starts from mouth to Anus. “Loose Motion”. term proper history will reveal the difference between Atisara Mal), “Pravahato Bahusho Alpam malaktam,<sup>[1]</sup> Grahani (Muhurbaddham Muhurdravam).<sup>[2]</sup> Hence a specific history is Pravahika Bahu Drava important for proper diagnosis of such diseases and application of Aushadhi kalpas can be used judiciously. In present study, Atisara vyadhi - KutajaGhan vati, In Pravahika vyadhi Balbilva kalka, In Ras Grahni roga Parpati mechanism of the drugs in respective disease.

**KEYWORDS:** Atisar, Pravahika, Grahani, Kutaj Ghan Vati, Balbilv Kalk, Ras Parpati.**INTRODUCTION**

Ayurveda Annava strotas and purishvaha strotas combinely considered in GIT.

Roga Sarve Api Mandagno”<sup>[3]</sup>

Agnimandya is a common cause of Grahni ana Atisar vyadhi, Mandagni it is a root cause of all diseases and Amdosha, Amdosha results due to Agnidushti caused by Mithyaahar.

**6 types of Atisar:-** 1) Vataj, 2) Pitaj, 3) “Kaphaj, 4)Sannipataj, 5) Bhayaja, 6) Shokaj<sup>[4]</sup>

Atisar vyadhi –Vatpradhnyadushti

Pitta-Pachak pitta, pachak pitta, functions of Pachaka. In pitta Annpachan is Disturbed, due to Mandagni.

Ama and kapha shows similar properties (Guna) that is why Kledaka kapha is vitiated.

In Pravahika vyadhi: pravahan means kunthana (tenesmus)<sup>[5]</sup>

Atipravans seen in pravahika vyadhi, but malamatra is very less in quantity,

**Hetu of pravahika vyadhi:** Atisnigdha, Ushna, Drava, aharsevana In Pravahika vyadhi, kaphpradhanya dushti is seen.

Grahni vyadhi is a part of Mahastrotas, it is a site of pittadhara kala and Pachaka pitta. According to shushruta sixth pittadhara kala site between Amashaya and Pakwashaya is called as Grahni.<sup>[6]</sup>

According to charaka Grahni is a site of Nabhiupari<sup>[7]</sup>, In between Amashaya and pakwashaya and function of Grahni is Annapachan, Vivechan (distribution of Anna), and temporary Annadharan.<sup>[8]</sup>

Dosha-Kledaka kapha, Pachaka pitta, Saman vayu Strotas -Annavaha, Purishvaha Grahni Roga is of 4 types 1.Vataj, 2.Pitaj, 3.Kaphaj, 4.Sannipataj.<sup>[9]</sup>

Atisar	Pravahika	Grahni
Ashukari	Ashukari	Chirkari
Bahudrava,Bahumala	Pravahanam Bahusho Alpa Malaktam,Sakaph,Saphena Mala is present	Muhurbadham,Muhurbadham
Quantity of Mala and Frequency of Mala is More	Quantity is less and Frequency of Mala is increased	Quantity of Mala is increased.
Blood is present in Raktatar	Blood is found	No blood
No Pravahan	Sappravahanam	No pravahan

In vati Atisar Kutaj Ghan is most preferred drug.

In kutaj Ghan vati the main content is.

1) Kutaja and secondary drugs is 2) Ativisha.

“kutaj katuko Ruksho Dipanatuvaro Hima |

Arshoatar pitastrakapha trushna kushtanut ||”<sup>[10]</sup>.....Bhav Prakash Nighantu Guduchyadi vargashloka no.118.

Atisara vyadhi – Vatpradhyadushti is seen.

Dosha- Kledaka kapha, Pachaka pitta, Saman vayu.

Strotas -Annavaha, Purishvaha

Grahni Roga is of 4 types 1.Vataj, 2. Pitaj, 3. Kaphaj, 4.Sannipataj.

Kutaj Ghan vati

In kutaj Ghan vati the main content is 1. Kutaja and secondary drugs is 2) Ativisha.

“kutaj katuko Ruksho Dipanatuvaro Hima |

Arshoatisar pitastrakapha trushna kushtanut ||” .....Bhav Prakash Nighantu Guduchyadi  
varga shloka no.118.

1 kutaja

Latin Name/ Botanical of kutaj – *Holarrhena Antidysentrica* –

Family -Apocynaceae (kutaj kula)

Rasa- katu rasa, Kashaya rasa

Veerya -Sheet virya (cool potency)

Veepaka -katu vipaka

Effect of tridosha – pittakaphghna

Kutaja dravya is a dry (Ruksha) in nature with kashaya and katu rasa. Its potency is Jatharagnivrudhi, used in Arsha, Atisar, Pittaj, Raktaj vyadhi and Ama vyadhi.

Kutajghan Vati: According to Rasaodhar tantra the formulations of vati kutajghan vati is obtained from dried liquid or kadha of kutaj Dravya and Ativisha dravya.in the form of pill, tablet, vati.

According to Charaka Kutaj is a Arshoghna Gana, Asthapanog, Kandughna, and used in a Atisara vyadhi

2) Ativisha

Latin/Botanical Name -*Aconitum hetrophyllum*

Family -Renunculaeae (Vatsanabhkul)

Rasa-Tikta, katu

Veerya- Ushna Veepaka-katu rasa

Due to tikta rasa, katu rasa ativisha is a Dipana, Pachana, and Grahi guna Ativisha is used in Atisara.

Anupan -jala

pravahika

In Pravahika vyadhi Balbilva kalka is used.

“Kalka syadbalbivana Tilakalkascha tatsam |

Dadhna Sarosamlasnehascha khadai hanyat pravahika ||”<sup>[11]</sup>

Khada (a type of soup) should be prepared by adding the paste of Balbilva (tender) fruit, equal quantity of tila, cream of sour curd and profuse quantity of ghee, Balbiwadi khada is cures in pravahika.

Bilva – Latin Name -*Aegle Marmelous*

Family - Rutaceae

Balbilva - Rasa – katu, tikta, kashay, veerya- ushna and vipaka – katu.

Matra -5-10 gm twice in a daily.

Grahni vyadhi – Rasaparpati.

According to Rastarngini Parpati means Papad.

Parpati is a thin, brittle.

Shape of parpati – thin, crisp papad

Formulation of Rasparpati - In Rasparpati Parad and Gandhaka in equal quantity and made Kajjali.

Kajjali is heating with Mandagni, Kajjali is transformed in a thin Papad i.e(parpati)

Praman -1/40-1/20 gm (1/4-1/2 gunja)

Anupan- Jeerechurna, gheeAhar-Dughdahar

## AIM AND OBJECTIVE

- 1) Differential diagnosis of Atisar, Pravahika,Grahani
- 2) to study effect of Kutaja ghan vati, Balbilv kalka,and Rasparpati

## Review of Literature

Atisara: “Guden Bahudrava sarnam iti Atisaraam” Pravahika – pravahato Bahusho Kapha Alpam Malaktam

Grahani –According to Shushruta sixth Pittadhara kala is a site between Amashaya and Pakwashaymadhya.

According to Charaka Grahni is a site Nabhiupari means above nabhi and Amashya and Pakwashya Madhya.

Function of Grahni is Annadharan(temporary store the food) afterthat,Annavechan (distribution of Anna), after that Munchan (push the food towards Intestine.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study has been done on the basis of review of Atisar, Grahni, and pravahika, with its formulatios, and relatedpublish research article.

## CONCLUSION AND DISSCUSSION

Atisar is a disease in a GIT and Aharaj and Viharaj Nidana and its Samprapti involves vitiation of vata and kaphadosha and apa(jal) dhatu with Agnimandya and mal Dravata.

In Initial stage of Atisar there is no need of treatment, should be administered is Dipana, Pachana dravya are used.

In Pakwaatisar Awasthi there is Kutajghan vati is used.

Chemical constituents – it is Alkaloids, which are responsible for action of Atisar is Connesine it is a Alkaloids, the action of Connesine is used in Atisara Vyadhi.

In - Balbilvadi Pravahika vyadhi kalka are used,

In pravahika vyadhi Malamatra is very less Balbilva is a Dipana, Pachana, and vayu and Malabhedana.

It Acts as a Rechaka and promotes peristalsis movement, with the help of Balbilva kalka which is helps in increased in peristalsis and malamatra i.e increased quantity of mala.

In Grahni vyadhi – Ras Parpati is used.

According to Rastarangini content of Rasparpati is equal quantity of parad and Gandhak and make kajjali, by heating kajjali there is formation of thin Papad like structure is formed. i.e. Rasparpati it is used in Jatharagnivrudhi. Parpati Acts on the Pachaka pitta, Pachaka pitta is helps in the Annapachan and in Grahni vyadhi there is Agnidushti is present and Main aim Grahni vyadhi is Agnirakshana, and Rasparpati properties is Jatharagnivrudhi that's why Rasparpati is used in Grahni roga.

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