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A REVIEW STUDY ON AMLAPITTA AND ITS AYURVEDA **MANAGEMENT**

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is one among the ancient health science. Amlapitta is very common disease in present time. All over the world, Amlapitta is a life-style related disease. Amlapitta as per Ayurveda, is a disease in which increase secretion of Amla Guna of Pitta causing symptoms like burning sensation. Amlapitta as per modern science, specifically correlate with Gastritis. In the present times, due to the busy life of man, where he is suffering from mental stress, acidity disease is becoming more painful and frightening with the passage of time. According to recent survey Gastritis is common medical problem. Up to 10% of people, who come to a hospital emergency department with complaints of an abdominal pain, have gastritis. In India incidence of gastritis is approximately 3 in 869 that is about 12,25,614 people

suffering from gastritis out of the total 1,06,50,70,607 population. The sero prevalence studies from Delhi, Hyderabad and Mumbai have shown that by ten years of age more than 50% and by 20 years more than 80% of population is infected with gastritis. This disorder related to Mahasrotas (gastrointestinal tract). Amlapitta is Pitta predominance disease which is related to Annavaha Srotas and Purishvaha Srotas occurs due to Mandagni and Ama. The basic principle of treatment are-1-Nidana Parivarjan, 2-Shodhan, 3- Shaman. In Shodhan, Vamana, Virechan are mentioned for Urdhvagati and Adhogati of Doshas.

KEYWORDS: Amlapitta, Gastritis, Nidana Parivarjan, Shodhan, Shamana.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is science of life. More than a medical system, Ayurveda is a way of life, a way of co-operating with nature and living in synchronization with her. According to Ayurveda, to preserve the health, one has to follow the basic principles like Dinacharya and Ritucharya which balances the Tridosha viz. Vata, Pitta & Kapha. In 21st century, man is unable to follow Dinacharya and Ritucharya; because fast-track life style has made man restless to achieve his unlimited desires in a very short period of time. At present time, he is also attracted towards fast food, junk food, processed food which directly or indirectly disturbs the gastro-intestinal tract. 25-30% of persons are suffering from Amlapitta (Gastritis) in India. There is no separate description of Amlapitta in the Samhitas. Amlapitta is described in separate chapter 51 in Madhav nidana. In the Kashyap Samhita there is a description of Amlapitta by the name of Shuktaka. Various Acharya has described Amlapitta as separate disorder but Samprati of Amlapitta is clearly mentioned in "Grahni Chikitsa Adhayay" while describing Samprapti of Grahni Doshas. Amlapitta denotes the vitiated condition of Pitta and It impact Amlatvam and Vidagdathavam to the ingested food.

DEFINITION OF AMLAPITTA

- Amlapitta is composed of 2 words Amla+ Pitta, Also it is said that Amla has been a natural properties of Pitta along with Katurasa^[4]
- > Sushrut has enlisted Katu as its original rasa and mentioned that when Pitta becomes Vidagdha changes into Amla. [5]
- ➤ The *Pitta* which attains *Amla Guna* and *Vidagdhata* is called as *Amlapitta*. ^[6]

NIDANA OF AMLAPITTA^[7]

When a person with a pre existing tendency for excessive *Pitta* secretion takes incompatible, unhygienic (excessive) sour, heart burn producing and *Pitta* vitiated food and drinks there is mal secretion (hypo and hyper secretion of gastric juice) of *Pitta*, the medical sages call this condition as *Amlapitta*.

CLASSIFICATION OF AMLAPITTA

Madhavkara classified, Amlapitta in two ways.

❖ According to *Pravritti*

1- Adhoga Amlapitta^[10]

When a person with dyspepsia has excessive thirst, burning sensation, fainting, giddiness, and mental confusion and he passes different kinds of stool the condition is known as "Adhogami Pitta", it may sometimes be associated with nausea, urticarial rashes, depressed digestive fire (power), sweating, and yellowish discoloration of the body.

2- Urdhavaga Amlapitta^[11]

Character of the vomitus- In *Urdhavaga* type of *Amlapitta*, the vomitus is green, yellow, blue, black, mixed with blood or looking like blood and is sour.

When associated with the vitiated of *Kapha*, the vomitus resembles meat washings and may be excessively slimy and white and of various tastes.

Relations with food-During the digestion of food or sometimes even on an empty stomach there is an acrid and sour vomitus. various kinds of eructation are produced with a burning sensation in the throat, pre cordial region and the epigastrium along with the headache.

Other clinical features

In the variety in which both Kapha and Pitta are vitiated there is a burning sensation and warmth in the palm and sole, excessive anorexia and fever, it also produces itching, patches and hundreds of eruptions all over the body.

❖ According to Dosha

1- Associated with Vata^[12]

When it is associated with the vitiated "Vata" should be recognized by the presence of tremors, delirium, fainting, tingling sensation, fatigue of the limbs, colicky pain, a feeling of darkness all round, dizziness, confusion.

2- Associated with Kapha^[13]

When it is associated with the vitiated "Kapha", the patient has mucoid expectoration, heaviness, stiffness, anorexia, a feeling of coldness, depression, vomiting, sticking in the mouth, weak digestion, loss of strength, an itching sensation and sleepiness.

3- Associated with Vata and Kapha^[14]

When Amlapitta is associated with Vata and Kapha together the clinical feature due to both as described above are present.

❖ Slesmapitta^[15]

Bitter, sour and pungent eructation, burning sensation in the pericardium flanks and the throat, dizziness, fainting, anorexia, vomiting, laziness, headache, excessive salvation and a feeling of sweet taste in the mouth.

Kashyapa described this disease into 3 types according to prominent of Dosha [16]

- 1- Vataj
- 2- Pittaj
- 3- Kaphaj

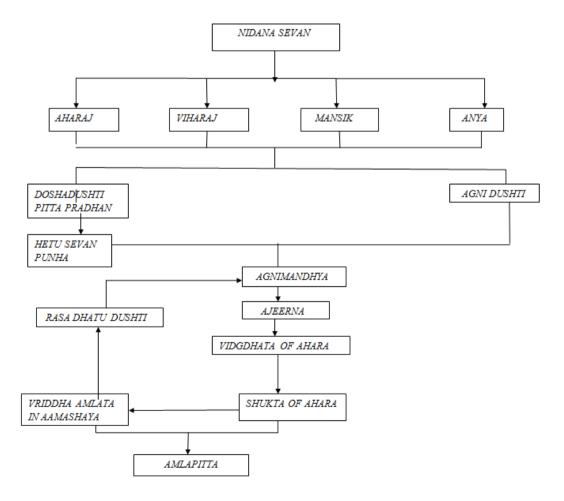
Due to "Vata", there is pain, lethargy, yawning and unctuous substance are suitables.

Due to "*Pitta*" is giddiness, burning sensation and sweet along with cold things are suitables. Due to "*Kapha*" there is heaviness along with vomiting and dry along with hot are suitables.

SAMAYKA LAKSHAN OF AMLAPITTA^[9]

Avipaka, Klama, Utklesh, Amlaudgar, Gaurav, Hrid Daha, Kanth Daha, Aruchi.

SAMPRAPTI OF AMLAPITTA



SAMPRAPTI GHATAK^[8]

- Dosha- Pitta
- Dushya- Rasa, Rakta
- Srotas- Annavaha Srotas
- Adhishthan- Amashya
- Strotodushti- Vimarggaman
- Agni Manda
- Swabhava Aashukari
- Sadhya Asadhyata
 – Sadhya

CHIKITSA OF AMLAPITTA

According to *Acharya Charak Viman*, *Chikitsa* of all disease can be divided into 3 parts. "Samshodam Sanshaman Nidanasya Cha Varjanam" [18]

1- Nidana Parivarjan

Withdrawal of the etiological factors of the disease is called *Nidana Parivarjan*. *Acharya Sushrut* mentioned *Nidana Parivarjan* as the first line of treatment of all the disease. [19]

2- Samshodhan Chikitsa^[20]

- 1- Vamana (Emetic) therapy In Urdhavaga(upward moving) Amlapitta
- 2-Virechana (Purgation) therapy In Adhoga (downward moving) Amlapitta
- ➤ In the upward moving *Amlapitta* dominated by "*Kapha*", the patient should take decoction of *Patola leaves*, *Nimba leaves* and *Madanaphala* treated with honey and rock salt.
- ➤ In the downward moving *Amlapitta* dominated by "*Pitta*", the patient should take decoction or juice of *Amala* treated with honey and nishoth.
- ➤ In *Amlapitta* patient firstly Emesis (*Vamana*) should be under taken followed by *Mrdu Virechan*(Mild purgation). After these measures "*Snigdha*" aushada is should be administered. After *Snehana "Anuvasana Vasti*" should be given. [21]
- ➤ In chronic patient, *Aasthapana Vasti* should be employed. [22]

Samshaman Chikitsa^[23]

1- Rasa/Bhasma/Pisti- Matra-125mg, Anupana- honey, water SutshekharRasa, Kamdugdha Rasa, Shankha Bhasma, Praval Pisti, Praval Panchamrit Pisti

2-Vati-Matra- 250-500 mg, Anupana- water

Paniya Bhakta Vati, Sobhgya Sunthi Modak.

3-Churna- Matra- 3-6 gm, Anupana- lukewarm water

Aviptikar Churna, Triphala Churna, Haritaki Churna, Mulathi Churna, Amlaki Churna, Panchnimbadi Churna.

4 Kwath/ Asava/ Arista-Matra- 20-30 ml, Anupana- water

Patoladi Kwath, Panchtikta Kwath

5- Ghrita-Matra- 10-30ml, Anupana- lukewarm water

Vasa Ghrita, Shatavari Ghirta, Narayan Ghirta, Jirakadi Ghirt

6- Avleha/ Paka-Matra- 15-20gm, Anupana- Milk

Khand Kushmand Avleha, Narikel Khand

PATHYA AND APATHYA OF AMLAPITTA^[24]

Pathya

- Laja, Mudge, Yava, Chane Ka Sattu
- Honey, Dudga, Jangal Mansa
- Patola, Karela, Vastuka
- Rasona, Haritaki, Pippli, Tikta Pradarth
- Vaman, Virechan, Basti, Shital Jalpan.

Apathya

- Guru, Vidahi, Vishtambhi
- Kanji, Lavana, Tea, Coffee
- Pizza, Burger, Samosa, Kachori
- Potato, Benzal, Rice
- Besan, Maida
- Veg Dharana
- Diwa Swapana.

SADHYA ASADHYATA OF AMLAPITTA^[17]

This *Amlapitta* disease is curable in the early stage. If treated with care.

In the chronic stage, it can only be relieved.

However, in some it may be curable with difficulty.

UPDRAVA OF AMLAPITTA^[25]

Jwara, Atisar, Pandu, Shool, Shoth, Aruchi, Bhrama

CONCLUSION

- > Amlapitta is the most irritating disease due to irregular life style, irregular dietetic schedule, mental stress.
- > Vitiation of *Pitta* is necessary for the producing the clinical manifestations of *Amlapitta* and vitiation of *Kapha* and *Vata* also associated with this disease.
- > The basic principle of treatment is Nidana Parivarjan, Samshodhan, Samshamana Chikitsa.
- > If person performing appropriate diet, doing exercise, having control upon oneself. If he does all this then becomes free from the Amlapitta disease.

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