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Rasayana Aushadhi for Medoroga in Bruhattrayi and Laghuttrayi: A Review Article

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ABSTRACT

Medoroga or sthaulya mentioned in ayurvedic texts is of great importance as it gives wholesome knowledge about hetu, dushya, samprapti ,lakshana and chikitsa of medoroga in detail. Medoroga or Sthaulya is characterized by inappropriate over growth of the *meda dhatu* in which major nutrition is supplied to *meda* dhatu and all other dhatus are deprived of the ahara rasa. Ayurveda has considered medoroga as ashta nindita purush i.e. eight despicable persons. Its major sign and symptoms include short lifespan, slow movement, difficulty to indulge in sex, weakness, emission of bad body odor, profuse perspiration, excessive hunger and excessive thirst. Different types of Shamana and Shodhana treatment for medoroga along with pathyakara ahar vihara is given in ayurvedic texts. With the use of this treatment patient can be cured of medoroga but if the patient continues the hetu sevan after the treatment there are chances that the disease may revert therefore there is a need of some treatment to stop its reoccurrence. In Ashtang Ayurveda there is a branch named as *Rasayana* which refers to rejuvenating the *rasayani* i.e. the nutrition channels that provide nutrition to the body and increase the immunity which in turn helps in preventing major diseases. Rasayana mentioned for specific disease not only helps in fighting the disease but also prevents the reoccurrence of disease by providing disease specific immunity to the body. There are different types of rasayana drugs mentioned for *medoroga* in Ayurveda *samhitas*. In this article an attempt is made to compile all the *rasayana* dravyas mentioned in ayurvedic texts so it can be used in the treatment of medoroga and prevent its reoccurrence.

Key Words Medoroga, Rasayana, Meda Dhatu, Shamana, Shodhana

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INTRODUCTION

Medoroga or Sthaulya is characterized by inappropriate over growth of the meda dhatu in which major nutrition is supplied to meda dhatu and all other dhatus are deprived of the ahara rasa. Ayurveda has considered medoroga as ashta nindita purush¹ i.e. eight despicable persons. Its major sign and symptoms include

short lifespan, slow movement, and difficulty to indulge in sex, weakness, emission of bad body odor, profuse perspiration, excessive hunger and excessive thirst. With the use of ayurvedic treatment patient can be cured of *medoroga* but if the patient continues the *hetu sevan* after the treatment there are chances that the disease may revert therefore there is a need of some treatment





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to stop its reoccurrence. *Rasayana* mentioned for specific disease not only helps in fighting the disease but also prevents the reoccurrence of disease by providing disease specific immunity to the body. There are different types of *rasayana* drugs mentioned for *medoroga* in Ayurveda *samhitas*.

Causes of Medoroga²

Excessive consumption of Guru, Madhur, Sheeta, Snigdha dravyas, Excessive consumption of fat rich products, Lack of exercise and sexual intercourse, Sleeping during day time, Living a happy life without worries and Bija Dosha.

Clinical Sign and Symptoms of Medoroga

Excessive growth of fats all over the body, especially under the skin, is a symptom of medoroga. Charakacharya has said eight types of defects occur in medoroga which are as follows:

1) Shortening of life 2)Premature Aging
3)Difficulty in sexual intercourse 4)Weakness 5)
Bad body odor 6)Excessive Sweating
7)Excessive Hunger 8) Excessive Thirst. Other symptoms include enlargement or hypertrophy of buttocks, chest and abdomen, breathlessness even after slight work and laziness.

Samprapti³ – As per Figure 1

Chikitsa4

In *Medoroga*, the main treatment is to control the diet. Food and Medicines must be *Kaphahara* and *Medoghna* but at the same time it should not aggravate *Vata dosha*. Food items that are hard to digest (guru), but contain less essence must be used. *Ruksha* and *Kathin dravyas* must be used such as *Yava*, *Kulatha*, *Ragi*, *Sorghum*, *Millet*

etc. Panchkarma procedures include the use of ruksha, ushna dravya Basti, Vamana And Virechana. Apart from this, procedures like Rukshana, Udvartana, Lekhana, Anulomana are also used.

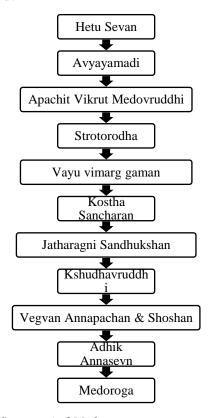


Figure 1 Samprapti of Medoroga

Rasayana⁵

The word Rasayan is composed of two constituent words Rasa and Ayan. In this place the word rasa does not mean only rasadhatu but all the dhatu like Rasraktadi. The meaning of the word Ayana is Apyayana i.e. Vardhana. From this point of view, the activities which are used for the enrichment of Rasadi Saptadhatu are called Rasayan. It can be said that the power of Buddhivardhan, Balavardhan and Roganashan is obtained through Rasayana. Abilities depend on physical strength and mental strength and due to the proper formation and strengthening of the





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body's dhatus with rasayana, the body's resistance to disease increases and this leads to prevention from diseases. We have seen that saptadhatuvardhan takes place by rasayana. A little thought on how exactly this rasayana works.At least four things are required for any body to originate physical properly. 1. Adequate supply of nutrients i.e dhatus to the body from which all the tissues are produced.

- The place where the nutrients originate i.e.
 Strotas needs to be Prakrit.
 Proper, regular delivery of nutrients by Vata
- 4. For production of the *dhatu* in the *strotas*, *dhatvagni* must be present in the *Prakrit* state.

dosha to the strotas.

For this reason, while thinking about rasayana, we have to think separately about substances that increase the dhatvagni, substances that give strength to strotas, and substances that give anulomana to vata dosha. Certain substances, however, can perform all these functions, and hence such substances are of greater importance than others in view of rasayana. Mostly such substances are known as rasayana. When nutrients are available for rasyana action to occur, strotas are also Prakrit but if there is a situation where the nutrients do not reach that strotas, it will create an obstacles in the formation of *dhatu*. All the action of *vata* must be natural for the proper transport of nutrients to that strotas. For this the channels must be empty, i.e. presence of ama in the body is not useful. If there is obstruction to vata dosha due to dosha propakora and ama avastha use of rasayana will not be fruitful. With this in mind, it becomes necessary to do *ama pachan* and proper *shodhana* of body through *panchakarma* before giving *Rasayna*. *Rasayana* done without *panchakarma* is futile.

Guduchi⁶

Guduchi is a drug which is widely used in Ayurveda for different disorders. It is said to be Tridosha prashamana kara hence acts on all the doshas. Rasayani word in its shloka itself explains its great importance. It is the best drug for shaman according to sharangdhara. Its Tikta, Katu, Kashaya rasa helps in pacifying the kapha pitta dosha, Madhur Vipak helps in vata dosha prashamana. Agnidipana guna helps in the vardhan of jatharagni as well as dhatvagni which in term helps in proper production of all the dhatus. Accordingly, it is said to effective in treating diseases like Prameha, Shwasa, Arsha, Kasa, Hrudroga, Kushtha, Krumi which are said to be the *updrava* of *sthaulya* and its associated symptoms too. After pacifying the vikrut doshas it helps in the nourishment of all the dhatus and therefore helps in increasing the immunity power. Hence Guduchi is a Rasayana drug in medoroga or sthaulya.

Guggul⁷

Guggul a key ingredient of many ayurvedic medicine, is a drug of great importance due to its wide spectrum activities specially in all santarpana janya vikara. It has Tikta, Kashaya, Katu Rasa, Katu vipaka & Ushna virya and is vishada, sara, Laghu properties which are





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all opposite to that of *Kapha dosha* and *Medo dhatu*. Hence it helps in treating the diseases related to this *dhatu*. *Sara guna*, *ushna virya* and *madhur rasa* helps in pacifying *vata dosha*. The important causative factors i.e. *vata*, *kapha*, and *meda dhatu* are all treated with the help of *guggul* hence it is a choice of drug in *medoroga*. Due to its *sukshma* and *sara* guna it helps in clearing out obstruction in *strotas* and *ushna virya* helps in the *sandhukshan* of *dhatvagni*. It is a *Katu Paushtik rasayana* meaning it helps in the growth of body by digesting unwanted stuff and toxins from the body. Thus promoting normal health. Due to these properties *Guggul* acts as an excellent *rasayana* in *medoroga*.

Shilajattu⁸

Shilajattu is mineral drug found in the rock mountains. It is an important drug as it can be used in variety of kapha vatatmak vikaras. It is Katu, Tikta rasatmak has Katu vipaka and its virya is *Ushna*. All these properties are opposite to that of kapha dosha. As it is secreted from the mountains after getting heated it has potential heat inside it. Due to its ushna virya it is vata shamaka. Its yogavahi guna helps to reach upto minute strotas and chedi guna helps in removal removal of all toxins, ama, mala accumulated thereafter its rasayana guna comes into place which provides nutrition to the dhatus, helps in vardhana of dhatvagni and hence ensure proper production of all the seven dhatus. As the saptadhatu perform well, Jatharagni also gets ignited and thus all the body functions perform well. As in *medoroga* there is *vikrut jala* mahabhuta adhikya a parthiv drug like shilajattu plays a very importanat role in controlling this vikrut jala mahabhuta. Due to these properties Shilajattu is a good rasayana for medoroga.

Triphala⁹

Triphala is the combination of three fruits namely Haritaki, Bibhitaki and Amalki. It is a very much popular drug and equally important and potent too. All these three drugs included in triphala are of rasayana guna. Sharangdhara has itself said in the shloka of haritaki that it has rasayana properties. Charaka has mentioned in his 25th Chapter that bibhitaki has gamitva i.e. reach upto and can cure diseases of rasa, rakta, mansa and meda dhatu. Amalki itself has rasayana guna. Hence the triarchy of these drugs helps in the management of three causative factors for medoroga which are Vata dosha, Kapha dosha and Meda dhatu. Triphala is predominantly kapha pitta shamak and helps in vatanulomana by its sara guna. Due to this guna all the medo dhatu accumulated in the skin is digested and its deepana guna dharma helps in dhatvagni vardhan and all these drugs are phala dravya i.e. they are rich in majja which in form helps in the bruhan of all dhatus. Hence it is an excellent cleansing as well as growth promoting drug which is necessary in medoroga.

Medohar Guggul

It is a widely used drug in *sthaulya*. Its content include *Triphala*, *Trikatu*, *Chitraka*, *Vidanga*, *Musta* and *Guggul*. We have discussed about the qualities of *guggul* and *triphala* earlier. So we will concentrate on other ingredients.

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Trikatu is combination of Sunthi, Maricha and Pippali. Trikatu has katu rasa, katu vipaka and ushna virya. All these drugs helps in the pachana and shoshana of ama, kapha dosha and medo dhatu. Due to its deepana characteristic it helps in iatharagni of growth and dhatvagni. Bhavaprakash has indicated trikatu in sthoulya chikitsa. Chitraka is Ruksha, Ushna , Laghu which is opposite of kapha dosha and medo dhatu. At the same time it is vatakapha shamak and helps in pachana of ama. Vidanga has Katu rasa, Ushna guna and Katu vipak. It is tikshna, ushna and ruksha this helps in chedana of meda dhatu. It is vibandhhruta hence helps in cleaning the passage. Musta is Tikta, Katu rasatmak, Deepana and Pachana guna yukta which helps in pachana of ama, meda dhatu and creates avakash for passage of rasa dhatu. The whole combination of drugs is beneficial in all conditions of sthaulya. Due to the drugs like trikatu and vidanga, musta and chitraka proper pachana and shoshana of ama, medodhatu, and kapha dosha is done. Then drug of triphala shows their rasayana property by correcting the dhatvagni and inducing good quality dhatu. Guggul acts as a yogavahi dravya which help these drugs to reach its target organ along with its disease curing and rasayana effects. Therefore, it is a potent drug of *medoroga*.

Rasanjana

Acharya vaghbhata has said that rasanjana is the agrya i.e. best drug which can be used in the treatment of medoroga. It is a drug effectively used in the management of medoroga. It has

Katu, Tikta rasa, Katu Vipak and Ushna Virya. All these properties helps in the correction of vikrut meda dhatu and kapha dosha. It has Chedana properties which helps in getting rid of the excess fat accumulated in the body. Sharangdhara has said it to be Rasayana. Hence it also acts as Rasayana after the Pachana of vikruta dosha and meda. It helps in preventing accumulation or over growth of meda dhatu and hence acts as Rasayana drug in Medoroga.

Bhallataka¹⁰

Bhallataka is not so commonly used drug as it has its specific condition where it should be used. Our Acharya's have given refrence in their Samhitas that there is not a single Kaphaj Vyadhi which can not be cured by Bhallataka. Such is the importance of this drug. Is is used when there is excess vikruta Kapha Dosha in body. In Medoroga there is vikruti of kapha dosha and medo dhatu which can be effectively treated with the help of Bhallataka. Bhallataka has Kashaya rasa, Ushana Virya, Madhur Vipaka. Due to its ushna virya and kashaya rasa it helps in the reduction of Kapha and Meda Dhatu. Madhur Vipaka helps in shaman of Vata Dosha. It is the best Pittakara dravya i.e. Agnivardhana occurs fast after sevana of Bhallataka and due to this it has great power of Agni vardhana and vikrut Medodhatu Shoshana. It has Madhur Vipaka it helps in nourishment of dhatus after shodhana of doshas has been done. Hence it is an excellent Rasayana for Medoroga.





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DISCUSSION

Ayurvedic treatment of *medoroga* not only focuses on reducing the weight of patient or reduce fat content in the body, it is based on treating the root cause of obesity i.e. Vikrut ahara vihara. It's a systematic process of first removing the exaggerated doshas by Panchakarma then treating the remaining dosha with Shamana aushadhi. It does not stop here, Rasayana Chikitsa must be given after Shamana aushadhi so that the affected dosha, dhatu and agni regain their normal strength so that they cannot be further affected anymore. When all this treatment is completed then only person can follow normal daily routine life. When sthoulya is newly diagnosed herbal drugs like Triphala, Guduchi, Rasanjana, Trikatu give quick relief. Triphala Kwath along with Madhu can be taken, Guduchi Swaras in empty stomach is very much effective, drugs like Rasanjana along with Madhu can be given after food. When dushti of medo dhatu is much more along with upadrava of sthoulya herbomineral combination of drugs must be used like Shilajattu, Guggulu, Bhallataka, Lauha bhasma, Naga Bhasma should be used to penetrate into deeper dhatu's and give quick and long lasting effects. This medication must be continued until good strength, immunity, is not obtained. After good health is attained person should focus on maintaining good life style so that he can stay healthy forever. It's a ultimate aim of Ayurvediya Chikitsa.

CONCLUSION

Rasayana dravyas help in the Apunarbhava Chikitsa which is the basis of Shuddha Ayurveda treatment. It is a misconcept that Rasayana Chikitsa has Bhruhana effect on body. Here it is shown that there are Rasayana drugs which also help in the reduction of Medoroga and attain normal healthy life style. Producing a good quality dhatus and improving the life style of patient is the ultimate aim of Rasayana Chikitsa which is also important in Sthaulya. Hence we can say that Rasayana Chikitsa is also important in Sthaulya Chikitsa.





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