

LITERARY REVIEW OF PATHOGNOMONIC SIGNS IN AYURVEDIC DENTISTRY & PERI ODONTOLOGY

Dr. Pratik Laddha^{*1}, Dr. Arohi Parmar², Dr. Rajeev Dole³ and Dr. S. L. Pandya⁴

^{1,2}PG Scholar, Department of Shalakya Tantra, Parul Institute of Ayurved, Parul University.

³HOD & Professor, Department of Shalakya Tantra, Parul Institute of Ayurved, Parul University.

⁴Professor, Department of Shalakya Tantra, Parul Institute of Ayurved, Parul University.

***Corresponding Author: Dr. Pratik Laddha**

PG Scholar, Department of Shalakya Tantra, Parul Institute of Ayurved, Parul University.

Article Received on 20/01/2019

Article Revised on 10/02/2019

Article Accepted on 01/03/2019

• INTRODUCTION

Medical diagnosis (abbreviated **Dx** or **Ds**) is the process of determining which disease or condition explains a person's symptoms and signs. It is most often referred to as **diagnosis** with the medical context being implicit. The information required for diagnosis is typically collected from a history and physical examination of the person seeking medical care. Often, one or more **diagnostic procedures**, such as diagnostic tests, are also done during the process. For the diagnosis of the disease in primary level, often signs and symptoms are used. **Pathognomonic** is a term, often used in medicine that means *characteristic for a particular disease*. A pathognomonic sign is a particular sign whose presence means that a particular disease is present beyond any doubt. Labelling a sign or symptom "pathognomonic" represents a marked intensification of a "diagnostic" sign or symptom. In Ayurvedic Dentistry & peri odontology, Acharya have described some signs comparing with conditions seen in nature around us to diagnose the disease.

• NEED OF THE STUDY

A diagnosis, in the sense of diagnostic procedure, can be regarded as an attempt at classification of an individual's condition into separate and distinct categories that allow medical decisions about treatment and prognosis to be made. Diagnosis is often challenging, because many signs and symptoms are nonspecific. For example, redness of the skin (erythema), by itself, is a sign of many disorders and thus does not tell the healthcare professional what is wrong. In case of Dentistry & peri odontology, the procedure of diagnosing disease is even more challenging due to minuteness of the organ. Thus

in Dentistry & peri odontology, differential diagnosis, in which several possible explanations are compared and contrasted, must be performed. This involves the correlation of various pieces of information, and conditions around us followed by the recognition and differentiation of patterns. Occasionally the process is made easy by a sign or symptom (or a group of several) that is pathognomonic. In this article, an effort is made to review and collect ophthalmological signs described in various Ayurvedic texts to gain knowledge of pattern of diagnosis in Ayurvedic Dentistry & peri odontology.

• AYURVEDIC CLASSIFICATION OF DENTISTRY & PERI ODONTOLOGY

In Ayurveda, total 65 disease have been mentioned in Mukharoga, classification of disease occurring in mukha are as follows:

Sr. no	Site	Su.	A.H	Y.R	Shr.S	Ma.Ni	Bha. Pr
1	Ostha- lips	8	11	8	11	8	8
2	Dantamoola- gums	15	13	16	13	15	16
3	Danta- tooth	8	10	8	10	8	8
4	Jihva- tongue	5	6	5	6	5	5
5	Talu- palate	9	8	9	8	9	9
6	Kantha- throat	17	18	18	18	17	18
7	Sarvasara- oral cavity	3	8 +1 gandaroga	3	8	3	3
	total	65	75	67	74	65	67

DESCRIPTION OF PATHOGNOMONIC SIGNS IN AYURVEDIC DENTISTRY & PERI ODONTOLOGY SEEN AROUND US

• Osthagata Roga				
Sr. No.	Name of Disease	Sign	Explanation	Reference
1	VATAJA Osthaparakopa	Xaakp5 s±x ^*#	Lips becomes dry and rough	Su. Ni. 16-5
2.	PITTAJA Osthaparakopa	Sa8Rpak<it ipDka	Lips are studded with mustard like eruptions	Su. Ni. 16-6
3.	RAKTAJA Osth[arakopa	qjuRrflv`aRiw: ipDka	Vesicles of color of date fruit are seen on lips	Su. Ni. 16-9
4.	MAMSAJA Osthaparakopa	Maa.sip~Dvt\]Nnt ^*#	Lips become heavy thick like muscular lump	Su. Ni. 16-10
5.	MEDOJA Osthaparakopa	6<tm~DawO ^*#, Sfi3ks.kax S5av	Lips looks like smeared with ghritamanda, crystal clear discharge	Su. Ni. 16-11
6.	JALARBUDA	Jalbud\budvt\ AbuRd	Water bubble like oedema on the lips	Va. U. 21-10
• Dantamoolagata Roga				
1.	DANTAPUPPUTAKA	bdraiS4 inw: 6n: xof	Big size dense swelling resembling seed of badara	Va. U. 21-23
2.	ADHIMAMSA	kIlvt\ xof:	Rigid severe inflammation resembling a nail in last tooth at mandible	Su. Ni. 16-25
• Dantagata Roga				
1.	DANTASHARKARA	xkRrev iS4rIwUt ml	Sugar grain like coarse adhesive tartar on tooth	Su. Ni. 16-32
• Jihvagata Roga				
1.	VATAJA JIHVAKANTAKA	xakC7dnp/kaxa ijh\va	Tongue becomes rough like Shaka leave	Su. Ni. 16-37
2.	SHLAISHMIK JIHVAKANTAKA	xaLmilk~3kawE: icta ijh\va	Tongue becomes covered with papillae resembling thorns of shalmali	Su. Ni. 16-37
3.	ADHIJIHVA	ijHvag/siNnw: xof:	Growth resembling tip of tongue at end of tongue	Va. U. 21-34
4.	ALASA	mTSygiN2 xof:	Swelling that emits fishy smell below tongue	Su. Ni. 16-38
• Talugata Roga				
1.	GALASHUNDIKA	^matbiStp/kax: xof:	Swelling resembling like distended bladder of fish at the base of talu.	Su. Ni. 16-41
2.	KACHCHAPA	kUmoRTsNno xof:	Painless swelling appearing like tortoise	Su. Ni. 16-43
3.	TALUPUPPUTA	Kolma5 xof:	Painless swelling of the size of plum	Su. Ni. 16-44
4.	TUNDIKERI	vnkapaRsI FlanukarI xo4	A large swelling of the size of seed of wild cotton at talu	Su. Ni. 16-42
5.	TALU ARBUDA	Pd\makar> xof.	A lotus bud like swelling in centre of talu	Su. Ni. 16-43
• Kanthagata Roga				
1	KANTHASHALUKA	kolaiS4ma5: g/iN4	Elevated swelling size of plum seed	Su. Ni. 16-51
2.	GILAYU	AamlkaiS4ma5 g/iN4	Glandular firm swelling of the size of aamlaki seed	Su. Ni. 16-58
3.	SHATAGHNI	ipixtp/rohE: 6nvitR	A dense, wick like swelling with sprouty muscular growth	Su. Ni. 16-57

- **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

A pathognomonic sign or symptom has very high specificity but does not need to have high sensitivity: for example it can sometimes be absent in a certain disease, since the term only implies that, when it is present, the doctor instantly knows the patient's illness. The presence of a pathognomonic finding allows immediate diagnosis, since there are no other conditions in the differential diagnosis. While some findings may be classic, typical or highly suggestive in a certain condition, they may not occur *uniquely* in this condition and therefore may not directly imply a specific diagnosis. Use of the signs mentioned in Ayurvedic Dentistry & peri odontology can be useful to an ophthalmologist to diagnose the disease at primary level and they can be suggestive for indication of further diagnostic investigations and planning for future treatment of the disease.