

# EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

www.ejpmr.com

Review Article
ISSN 2394-3211

EJPMR

#### SYNERGETIC ROLE OF BASTI CHIKITSA IN MANOVIKARA: A REVIEW STUDY

### 1\*Vd. Ujwala V. Pawar and 2Vd. Avinash Sanjay Kadam

<sup>1</sup>M.D. (Rognidan Evum Vikruti Vigyan) Professor Department of Rog Nidan Evum Vikruti Vigyan, Government Avurved College. Nanded.

<sup>2</sup>P.G. Scholar, Department of Rog Nidan Evun Vikruti Vigyan, Government Ayurved College, Nanded.

\*Corresponding Author: Vd. Ujwala V. Pawar

M.D. (Rognidan Evum Vikruti Vigyan) Professor Department of Rog Nidan Evum Vikruti Vigyan, Government Ayurved College, Nanded.

Article Received on 23/09/2019

Article Revised on 13/10/2019

Article Accepted on 02/11/2019

#### **ABSTRACT**

In Ayurveda broad spectrum of Manovikara is discussed under Unmada, Apsmara, Moha, Murcha, Mada, etc. Psychosomatic disorders involves both mind and body (Psycho-mind, Soma-body) and Ayurveda explained the interrelationship between body and mind. Acharya Charak has mentioned that in every disease manah is involved with sharir. In Manovikara Vata dosha is predominant along with Pitta and Kapha. Vata dosha said to be the controller and prompter of manah. Along with Vata dosha there is also involvement of Mansic dosha Rajas and Tamas. The main line of treatment for all Manovikara is Panchakarama therapies. But among all Panchakarmas Basti is best therapy for all Manovikara. The main action of basti therapy is on vitiated vata dosha and all manovikara vata dosha is predominant. Hence here is an attempt to study the synergetic role of basti chikitsa in Manovikara.

KEYWORDS: Unmada, Apsmara, Moha, Murcha, Mada, etc.

#### INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda being an ancient science it has developed through many experiences and experiment in medicines. Ayurveda aims at preservation and promotion of health, prevention and cure of diseases through the concepts of positive physical and mental health. Ayurveda describes channels of circulation both at physical and mental level. If the smooth functioning of channels of circulation is disturbed at physical level, the result is physical disease. Similarly, if the channels of circulation related to astral body (emotional body) are dis turbed, manas roga are born. In Ayurveda Manovikara are described under Unmad, Apsmara, Mada, Murchha, etc. Mansasroga is understood by their actions which are indrivabhigraha (sensory, motor perception & control), Svasyanigraha (self control), Uha (speculation) & Vicharya (thinking).[1]

Most of mental illness caused by *gunic* and *doshik* imbalance leading to closing of perception and loss of understanding. According to *Ayurveda manovikara* is caused due to *vitiated Vata dosha* i.e. (*Prana, Udana* and *Vyana Vayu*). *Vata dosha* is said to be the controller and prompter of *manah*. It is also sais that the excited *Vata* depresses mind, gives rise to fear, grief, stupefaction, feeling of helpness, delirium, etc. [2]

According to modern science, mental disorders are characterised by disturbances in an individual's cognition, emotions affects thinking, feeling, mood and

behavior. This may be associated with particular regions of functions of the brain often in social context.

In Ayurveda, the best treatment for all Manasroga is panchakarma (nasya, shirodhara, virechana & basti) and Shaman aushadhi like medhya drugs. But Acharya Charaka has mentioned the effect of basti on whole body including manah & Buddhi i.e. Manasroga. Here is an attempt to review the synergetic role of basti chikitsa in Manasroga.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Manovikara in Ayurveda

#### Manah swaroop (Concept of mind)

The entity which is responsible for thinking is known as *manah*. Mind is connected to both *Jnanendriya* (sensory centres) and *Karmendriya* (motor centers). Hence *manah* is called as *Ubhayatmaka* (combined psychomotor entity). [4]

#### Objects of Manah

Chinta(thought about), Vicharya(discriminated from), Uhya(speculated upon), Dhyeya(aimed at) and Sankalpya(decided upon). [5]

#### Gunas of Manah(Qualities of mind)

Manah has two basic quality Anutva and Ekatva. But it has difficult to understand. So manah is said to be constituted of three more operational qualities Satva,

www.eipmr.com 208

rajas and tamas. These gunas are understood by their activities. [6]

#### Sthan of Manah (Location of Mind)

Location of mind is between *Sira* (head) and *Talu* (hard palate).

*Sira* is the seat of all senses. So all senses are controlled by *Manah*. *Manah* is said to be active throughout body except nail ends, hairs and such other structure. <sup>[7]</sup>

#### Samprapti Ghatak of Manovikara

- Mano dosha: Tamas and Rajas.
- Sharir dosha: Tridosha but Vata Predominant (Prana, Udana and Vyana Vayu)

- Strotas: Manovaha Strotas.
- Udbhava sthana: Manah and Manovaha strotas.
- Vyakti Sthana: Manah, Sarva sharira and indiya.
- Manas bhava: Dhairya, Dhruti, Buddhi and Smriti.
- Sadhya-asadhyatva: Yapya and Kricha sadhya(depending upon severity and situation).

#### Classification of Manovikara

#### Table no. 1: Classification of manovikara.

Manasvikara(Neurosis)	Nanatmaja Manasvikara	Ubhayatmaka Manasvikara
Abhyasuya, Harsh, Kama, Krodha,	Tama, Atipralap, Tandra, Atinidra, Bhrama, Aswapna, etc	Unmad, Apsmara, Apatanaka,
Lobha, Mada, Moha, Shoka,		Madatyaya, Sanyasa,
Visada, Irshya, etc		Atatwabhinivesh, etc

#### Manah and Vata dosha Corelation

According to *Ayurveda* in every diseases there is involvement of *Vata*, *Pitta* and *Kapha dosha* with *Manah*. Among of all three *doshas Vata dosha* is one of the *dosha* is said to be controller and prompter of *Manah*. But also said that excited or vitiated *vayu* depresses mind and give rise to different types of *Manovikara* like *Chinta*, *Mada*, *Bhram*, *Bhaya*, *Unmad*, *Apsmara*, etc. Thus *Manovikara* is mainly caused due to *Vata dosha*(*Prana*, *Udana* and *Vyan Vayu*).

The main treatment of *Vata dosha* is *Basti chikitsa*. *Basti* is not only for *Vata* disorders but it also equally effective in correcting the morbid *Pitta* and *Kapha*. Hence *basti* is most important *shodhana karma* in all *Manovikara*.

Charak Acharya mentioned that basti is main treatment as it possesses a wide spectrum of effect on the whole body including manah & buddhi and is thought to be the Ardhachikitsa in Ayurveda. [8]

## References of Basti Chikitsa in Manovikara

उन्माद चिकित्सा स्त्र :

निरुहम स्नेहबस्ति च शिरसच विरेचम । ततः कुरयाध्थंदोषम तेषां भूयस्त्व्म्माचरेत ॥<sup>[9]</sup> अपस्मार चिकित्सा सुत्र : सर्वतः सुविशुदस्य सम्यगाश्रासितस्य च । अपस्मारविमोतार्थ योगान संशमनानर्छूणु ॥<sup>[10]</sup> अतत्विभिनिवेश चिकित्सा स्त्र :

स्नेहस्वेदोपपन्नम तं संशोध्य वामनदिभि:। क्रूत्संसर्जनं मेध्ये अन्नपाने उपाचरेत॥[11]

*Basti* is effective treatment in *Vatapradhana avstha* because its ability to specify *Vata dosha* which is the igniting factor for many disease process.

विर्येन बस्तिरादत्ते दोषानापादमस्तकातः ।

पक्टवाशयरयो अम्बरगो भूमेर्को रसनिव:  $\mathbb{I}^{[12]}$ 

Acharya Sushruta has told that virya of basti drugs reaches all over the body though the strotas in the same way as the water poured at the root of plant reaches up to the leaves. When basti is administrated in the pakvashaya, its virya is taken up by saman vayu with the help of apana vayu. It also keeps Pitta and kapha in their proper places.

#### Action of Basti karma in manovikara

Basti is the main treatment of vata dosha and main sthana of vata dosha is pakvashaya. The absorption of basti dravya is occurs in pakvashaya i.e. colons. In Ayurveda Acharya Sushrut explained that the pittadhara kala is placed between the amashaya and up to pakvashaya. Pittadhara kala received semi-digested food from amashaya and also absorbed the content in the pakvashaya. Hence the basti dravy in pakvashaya is absorbed by pittadhara kala by its absorption mechanism. In Ayurveda pittadhara kala is also known as majjadhara kala. It means that basti dravy is absorbed by majjadhara kala and majjadhara kala is directly corelated with majjavaha strotas. in Ayurveda all manovikara are classified under majjavaha strotas. Hence basti chikitsa is directly effective in all manovikara as a best panchakarma therapy.

#### Action of Basti through ENS

*Basti* may act over the receptors of the ENS to stimulate the CNS causing secretion of required hormones or other chemicals. There are so many similarities between CNS

www.ejpmr.com 209

and ENS regarding cellular structures, neuropeptide secretion and specific functions. Hence ENS works in synergetic with CNS. Stimulation with *basti* may lead to activation of concerned part of the CNS which precipitates result accordingly.<sup>[13]</sup>

#### DISCUSSION

According to Ayurveda basti therapy has special effect on Manovikara. There is direct reference of basti chikitsa on Manovikara in Ayurvedic classical text. Basti is main therapy for vitiation of Vata dosha and in all Manovikara there is predominance of Vata dosha along with Pitta and Kapha. So by adopting basti chikitsa all sharirik (vata, pitta and kapha) and manasik (raja and tama) doshdushti can be treated effectively. Basti chikitsa includes various types of basti (Niruha basti, anuvasana basti). In basti chikitsa, we can use a number of medicines as per the need of the disease.

#### CONCLUSION

In this review study, we discussed the synergetic role of basti chikitsa in manoviakra. In all manovikara, vata dosha is more prominent. In Ayurveda the best treatment for Vitiated vata dosha is Basti therapy. In basti therapy various types of medhya drugs can be used according to condition or tyoe of manovikara. In normal day today life, everyone is suffering from stress i.e. physical and mental. So in healthy person basti along with medhya drugs can be very useful. Hence basti play an synergetic role in all manovikara.

#### REFERANCES

- Charak, Charak Samhita of Agnivesha, Sharma Priyavat (editor), Sharirsthana 1/21; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2007; PP-678.
- 2. M.G.Ramu, B.S.Venkataram, Ancient Science of Life, Vol. IV, No.3 January 1985, Page 165-173.
- 3. Charak, Charak Samhita of Agnivesha, Sharma Priyavat (editor), Sharirsthana 1/18; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2007; PP-
- 4. *Sushrut, Sushrut Samhita* of Kaviraja Ambikadutta Shashtri, *Sharirsthana* 5; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 2009.
- Charak, Charak Samhita of Agnivesha, Sharma Priyavat (editor), Sharirsthana 1/20; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2007; PP-677.
- Charak, Charak Samhita of Agnivesha, Sharma Priyavat (editor), Sharirsthana 1/19; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2007; PP-677.
- 7. Bhela, Bhela Samhita of Shree Girijadayalu Shuklah, Chaukhamba Bharti Academy, Varansi.
- 8. Charak, Charak Samhita of Agnivesha, Sharma Priyavat (editor), Siddhisthana; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2007.
- 9. Charak, Charak Samhita of Agnivesha, Sharma Priyavat (editor), Chikitsasthana 9/27; Chaukhamba

- Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I,  $8^{th}$  edition, 2007; PP-677
- Charak, Charak Samhita of Agnivesha, Sharma Priyavat (editor), Chikitsasthana 10/16; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2007; PP-247.
- 11. Charak, Charak Samhita of Agnivesha, Sharma Priyavat (editor), Chikitsasthana 10/61; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, 2007; PP-251.
- 12. Sushrut, Sushrut Samhita of Kaviraja Ambikadutta Shashtri, Chikitsasthana 35/27; Chaukhamba Prakashan, Varansi, Volume I, 2009; PP-192.
- 13. Bende Yogita, Pawan Lekurwale, et al, International Journal Of Ayurvedic Medicine, 2015; 6(4): 301-304.

www.eipmr.com 210