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# CONCEPTUAL REVIEW STUDY OF CORRELATION BETWEEN MANAS HETU AND TWAK VIKAR

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Beauty of the person is assessed by the complexion and texture of the skin. Skin is the largest organ of body by surface area and weight. Healthy skin is determined by its proper structure, natural colour and clear appearance. Skin is external surface of body therefore it is more prone to disease. Skin is considered as *twak* in Ayurveda. All skin disorders are discussed in *Kushtha Adhyaya* by *Acharya Charaka*. In *Samhitas* various dermatological disorder discussed with its etiopathogenesis, classification and management. In *Kushtha Adhyaya* various etiological factors for skin disease including psychological factors are described. *Manas vikara* affect mind as well as body. *Ayurved Samhitas* clearly explained the strong relation between *satva* (mind) and *sharir* (body) and eternal relation between *Twak* and *Mana. Acharya Charaka* stated skin is '*Chetanasamvayi*' which shows relationship between *man* and skin. *Manas bhav* like *chinta*, *krodha*, *bhaya*, *shoka* which give negative impact on mana leads to stress which directly or indirectly aggravate and help in the manifestation of skin disorders. *Twakvikar* gave patient physical, mental and socioeconomic inferiority which leads to mental stress which further aggravate the disease. So in this review study researcher want to study the impact of *manas hetu* on development of skin disease.

KEYWORDS: Chetanasamvayi, Manas vikara, Twakvikar.

## INTRODUCTION

The skin is the largest organ of the body, with a total area of about 20 sq, feet. Skin protects us from microbes and the elements, helps regulate body temperature and permits the sensation of touch, heat and cold. As skin is exposed to external environment, it is more prone to various skin problems. Skin disorder are considered under *kushtha roga* in ayurvedic classics. The word *Kushtha* is derived from the root *Kush Nishkarshe* i.e. to tear or to expel with suffix k. It means the disease which definitely despises and disfigures the skin or body is called Kushtha. [1]

Many factors affect the appearance and health of the skin such as nutrition, hygiene, age, immunity, genetic traits, psychological state and drugs. *Charak Acharya* described various etiological factors in the pathogenesis of *Kushtha*. <sup>[2]</sup> In *Charaka Samhita* the causative factor for *Kushtha* are '*Vipran gurandhyasyatva papkarma cha kurvatam*'. In *Brihatrayi papkarma* is considered as one of the etiological factor for *Kushtharoga*. *Papkarma* included all the sinful activities, anti-social activities, *Chinta*, *shoka*, *bhaya*, which gave negative impact on Mana, such *Mansika bhava* vitiates the *Manas dosha Rajas* and *Tamas*. *Vatadi dosha* and *Rajas-Tamas doshas* are responsible for *Vyadhi Uttpatti* in both *Sharir* and

Manas. Acharya Charak described that Manas bhava Chinta, Shoka, Bhaya affect the Hridya(heart). [4] As Hridya is the organ which provide nutrition to whole body through ras-rakta samvahan. Manas vikar affect the body as well as mind.

The negative impact on *Mana* leads to stress which directly or indirectly aggravate and help in the manifestation of skin disorder. Psychological factors are main etiological factors which manifests and aggravate skin disorder which are always neglected. In *Ayurveda* psychic factor or *Manas bhava* have been given equal importance in physical and physiological factors in the etiopathogenesis of various dermatological disorders.

## AIM AND OBJECTS

- 1) To study the concept of Manas bhava.
- 2) To study Twak Vikar according to Ayurveda.
- 3) To study the correlation between *Manas bhava* and *Twakvikar*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

1) To study the concept of Manas bhava.

#### Manas Bhava

Manas has 3 types Satvik, Rajasik and Tamasika. Satvika and tamsik are two Mansika doshas.

रजतमनश्च मनसौ दोषौ । तयौविकारा कामक्रोध ॥ लोभमोहइर्ष्या मानदशोकचिन्तादवेगभयहर्षादय: ॥[5]

Chinta (anxiety), Krodha (anger), Shoka (grief), Bhaya (fear), Harsha (happiness), Vishada (depression), Irshya (hate), Kama (Lust) are described as Manas bhava. These bhavas when became prominent then are known as Mansika vikaras of two Manas doshas.

## Manovritti/Manobhavas

Acharya have specified certain expressions created in *Manas* which are to be wisely controlled. They are called *Dharniya vega*.

1) Acharya Charak

Lobha, krodha, bhaya, shoka, Mana, nairlajja, irshya, atiraga, abhidya. [6]

2) Acharya Sushruta

Kama, krodha, bhaya, harsha, vishad, irshya, asuya, dainya, mastarya, kaama, lobha.

3) Acharya Vagbhata Lobha, irshya, dwesha, mastarya, raaga. [7]

Above *Dharniya vegas* need to be controlled, if not controlled they become the cause for *Vyadhi Uttpatti*.

## Manas hetu and Srotodushti

- 1) Chinta Rasavaha srotodudhti
- 2) Bhaya Udakavaha
- 3) Bhaya, krodha, shoka Swdavaha

# Effect of Manas bhava on digestion मात्रया अप्यभ्यवहत पथ्यं च अन्नं न जीर्यति।

चिन्ता शोक भय क्रोध दु:ख प्रजागरै:।।[8]

Acharya Charaka described, if person is under stress then properly taken *aahar* (diet) will not be digested properly. It shows that stress affect the digestion process that means it ultimately affects the formation of *Rasa dhatu*.

2) To study *Twaka vikara* according to Ayurveda. In ayurvedic classics, all skin disorder are considered under single entity which is called *Kushtha*.

# Nidana (etiological factos) of Kushtha<sup>[9]</sup>

Ayurveda described many etiological factors in the manifestation of *twaka vikara*. Etiological factors involve *Aharaj, viharaj and mansika*.

## Aharaj hetu

- Continuous and excessive intake of *Madhu* (honey), *phanita* (pendium), *mastya* (fish), *lakucha* (Artocarpus lakooch Roxb), *mulaka* (radish), *kakamachi*(solanum nigram Linn)
- Continous over eating.
- Eating while in state of indigestion.

- Eating *Chilichima*(a type of fish) along with milk.
- Without vomiting out undigested food if person consumes food which causes burning sensation.

## Viharaj hetu

- Excessive indulgence in sexual intercourse, physical exercise and exposure to heat after consuming above mentioned food to one's over satisfaction.
- Continuous exposure to sudden interchange use of cold and hot without following gradual rul

#### Mansika hetu

- A person suffering from fear, exhauation or grief.
- Chinta, shoka, bhaya, abusing teachers, different type of sinful activities and other forms of anti-ritual and anti-social activities.
- 3) To study the correlation of *Manasika bhava* and twak vikar –

#### Mana and Twacha

Skin is directly related wth *Mana. Twacha* is considered as '*Chetah samvayi*' which shows relationship between *twak* and *mana*. There is *Samvayi Sambandha* of *Twacha* with Mana so there is close association between mind and skin. *Twak* is one of *Dnyanendriya* and all *dyanendriya* work with the help of *Mana*.

शरीरं हयपि सत्व मन्विधियते, सत्वं च शरिरम  $\mathbb{I}^{[10]}$ 

Mind and body are interrelated to each other any change in mind leads to particular change in body and vice varsa. Therefore the change in *Manasika bhavas* leads to change in regular functioning of *srotas* as *sharira* is *Srotomayam*.

## Impact of Mansika Bhavas on Twaka vikar

Mansika bhavas plays important role in the etiopathogenesis of psychic as well as psychosomatic disorder. Pitta dosha is psycho-physiological in nature and Krodha, Shoka, vitiates Pitta dosha. Rakta dhatu is vitiated by anger.

गुरुशीतमतिस्निग्धअतिमात्रं समश्नताम्। रसवाहिनी दुष्यान्ति चिन्त्यानां च अतिचिन्तनातः॥[11]

Rasavaha srotas get vitiated by Ati guru ati sheeta etc. aharaj hetu along with Atichinta. Rasa dhatu is the Adya Dhatu which provide nutrion to all tissues n organ of body. Therefore any vitiation in Rasa dhatu direcly affects the nutrion and texture of skin.

Chinta, shoka, bhaya, abusing teachers, different type of sinful activities and other forms of anti-ritual and anti-social activities creates negative impact on mind. This negative impact on mind leads to stress which directly or indirectly plays main role in the manifestation and aggravation of skin disorder.

## Modern aspect

Several studies suggested that most of the skin disorders are chronic inflammatory, psychosomatic in nature. Stress can also increase inflammation in the body which can worsen eczema and also trigger cold sores, caused by herpes simplex virus on and around the lips. Skin mast cells are activated by stress and in turn they also produce stress hormones and inflammatory factors. This could lead to vicious cycle of stress induced inflammatory events. [12] Various researcher found that patient suffering from psoriasis were experiencing major stressful life events.

#### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In Avurveda wide range of dermatological disorder are described under single entity Kushtha with its classification, etiopathogenesis, clinical presentation and management. Ayurveda is the science of life which gives equal importance to sharir as well as mana. Ayurveda id the combination of sharira, indriya, satva and aatma. In Ayurveda psychic factor or *mana bhava* have been given equal importance as physical or physiological factors in the etiopathogenesis of various dermatological disorders. Due to urbanization and competitive era, mental stress is increasing in day by day and this stressful condition influences not only mental health but also physical health. Any type of psychological condition directly or indirectly involved in the manifestation and aggravation of skin disorder. We are not focusing on psychic factor while treating dermatological conditions. So it is necessary to focus on psychological treatment with the help of Satvavjaya Chikitsa.

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