DANTOTPATTI: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

As per Ayurveda, Danta (Teeth) is nothing but an Updhatu of Asthi Dhatu. There are processes and cycles in the life of any living species by which the organs of the body develop. Danta sampat is all about whether Danta (Teeth) are with Purnata, Samata, Ghanata, Snigdhata, Niramayata etc. Signs that are exactly opposite to these are called Danta- Asampat. During Dantotpatti there are some Lakshans such as Jwar which can be cured by symptomatic treatment. There are four types of Dantotpatti mentioned in ancient texts i.e. Samudga, Samvritta, Vivritta, Danta-Sampat. As per Kashyapa Samhita Dantotpatti in the 8th month is considered the best.

KEYWORDS: Dantodbheda, Danta-Sampat, Danta-Asampat etc.

INTRODUCTION

Dantotpatti or Dentition is a natural part of the life cycle of most to the animal species. There would be no human who does not know the basics of dentition. All the mammals have two sets of teeth i.e. milk teeth and permanent teeth. Teeth are a very important factor in the life of humans; without which survival of our species would be at a stake. Process of dantotpatti or dentition starts with eruption of central incisors and end at eruption of the wisdom tooth; which occurs between the age of 6 months to 18 years. The whole process of dentition from eruption of milk teeth, the symptoms and diseases associated with it, falling of milk teeth and eruption of permanent teeth has been explained in Ayurveda and the heading of dantotpatti. We would be here discussing the concept of dentition described in Ayurveda under name of dantotpatti.

DANTOTPATTI

In human beings there are 32 teeth, out of which 8 are ‘Sakrijjat’ and the remaining are ‘Dwija’

DANTA UDBHAV BHINNATA

It is different in different individuals such as different people having different size, format, colors in shades of white. These are variations seen from person to person. In girls Danta appear as early as of boys, also girls have few complaints like pain, fever etc. as compared to boys during the dentition process. The dentition process also depends on factors such as genes, health, body constitution etc.

DANTOTPATTI HETU

Asthana and Majja dhatu play an important role in Dantodbheda.

TYPES OF DANTOTPATTI

A) On Basis of Structure
1) Samudga
2) Samvritta
3) Vivritta
4) Danta-sampat

B) On Month of Eruption
1) 8 months Teeth
There is no such eruption and during eruption of teeth in a child, there is no such dosa or dhatu that does not get imbalanced.

2) 7 months Teeth
3) 6 months Teeth
4) 5 months Teeth
5) 4 Months Teeth

**LAKSHANA OF DANTA**

| Dantakshay, with cavities, recurrent extraction | DANTODBHEDA
| Apavitara, Maleen | DANTA
| Teeth not covered by lips, laalsrava | DANTODBHEDA
| Sarvaguna yukta danta | DANTODBHEDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4th month</th>
<th>5th month</th>
<th>6th month</th>
<th>7th month</th>
<th>8th month</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durbal, doshpurna</td>
<td>Sensitive for shita, ushna, amla</td>
<td>Dirty, multi colour, with cavity</td>
<td>Ruksha, vishama, not in a line</td>
<td>Sarvaguna yukta danta</td>
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**DANTA-ASAMPAT**
- Less or More number of teeth
- Unusual colour of teeth
- Unusual structure of teeth

**DANTODBBHEDA KALIN VYADHI SAMPRAPTI**

The prakupit Vata enters the gums

Then prakupit Vata mixes with Kapha, Asthi, Majja and Pitta

Then it also hampers the Mala

When a cat’s back is broken, when a peacock’s feathers erupt and during eruption of first tooth in a child; there is no such dosa or dhatu that does not get imbalanced.

**DANTODBBHAY KALIN VYADHI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There are total 12 diseases associated with the eruption of teeth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Jwara</td>
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<td>3) Trishna</td>
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<td>5) Abhishyanda</td>
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<td>7) Pothaki</td>
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<td>9) Kasa</td>
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<td>11) Atisara</td>
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**DANTODBBHED JANYA VYADHI CHIKITSA**

Chikitse should be done as per vyadhi swaroop, dosa and awastha; thinking of desha, kala, dosha and dushya the treatment should be decided. But the dose of medicines given to the baby should be less than the actual dose of the medicine.

**Formulations**

- 1) Pippali Churna with Dhatkipushpa and Amalki
- 2) Shushka mansa of Lava/titar
- 3) Vacha, Kantakari, Brihat Kantakari, Patha, Kutki, Ativisha and Nagarmotha
- 4) Kashyap Ghrita

**DANTAHARSHA**

In this condition the teeth have sensitivity for Ushnasaprasara and also a normal touch seems painful. Vat dosha is the most common factor for Dantaharsha.

**CHIKITSA OF DANTAHARSHA**

1) Snihik dhuma
2) Snigdha bhojana
3) Dugdha
4) Ghrita
5) Shirobasti
6) Nasya
7) Mansa rasa

**Krimidant**

In this condition the teeth gets cavities, teeth are loosely fitted in the gums, lots of secretions, swelling, pain. This is a Vat pradhan vyadhi.

**CHIKITSA OF KRIMIDANT**

1. Swedana
2. Raktamokshana
3. Vat nashak Avpidan Nasya
4. Vat nashak gandush
5. Shothhara lepa
6. Snigdha bhojana

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