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IMPORTANCE OF ASHTANGA HRIDAYAM IN KAUMARBHRITYA

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ABSTRACT

Kaumarbhritya is a one of the branch of Ashtanga Ayurveda, which deals with care of infants, children; their diseases & management. Though the main text of this branch is considered to be Kashyap Samhita, which is incompletely available, thus scholars have to look upon other authoritative text for knowledge of the subject. Ashtanga Hridaya being comprehensive text & a part of Brihat Trayi. This article aims at reviewing the knowledge about kaumarbhritya which is available in Ashtanga hridayam. After thorough review it was found that ashtanga Hridaya explain all concept of balrog, diseases of children and their practical treatment which is need of students, scholars and practitioners alike.

Keywords: Kaumarbhritya, Ashtanga hridayam Samhita, Acharya Vagbhata, Kaumarbhritya in ashtanga hridayam.

INTRODUCTION

Acharya vagbhata is one among the three classical writers of ayurveda who have composed 'bhrihata trayi'. The time period of acharya vagbhata is history dates back to A.D. 600. Many topic of kaumarbhritya is dealt within the Uttar Tantra, but rest of part scattered in the samhita. A complete review of samhita reveals the concept and important contribution of ashtanga hridayam in the field of kaumarbhritya. The following is a short review of kaumarbhritya in ashtanga hridayam.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

To review the contribution of Ashtang Hridaya by Vagbhata in *kaumarbhritya*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The materials were collected from classical ayurvedic *samhita* and research journals.

Definition and fields of kaumarbhritya:

The branch of *ayurveda* which deal with the following categories is termed as *kaumarbhritya*. They are:

- 1. Kumara bharanam
- 2. Ksheera dosha sodhanakriya of dhatri/ mother.
- 3. Treatment of dushta stanya vikara.
- 4. Treatment of garbhaja vyadhi

Acharya vagbhata adds some more duties to the field of *kaumarbhritya* ¹

• Proper antenatal care (garbhavati upachara)

• Proper postnatal care (*sutika* upachara)

Classification of age

According to age²

- 1. Baala up to 16 years
- 2. Madhya from 17 to 70 years
- 3. Kashaya above 70 years

In ashtanga Hridaya, *balavastha* further explained in three stages as below ³;

- Kshirada- in this child feeding primarily upon milk
- Kshirannda- in this child depends upon milk and semisolid food
- Annada- in this child feeding solid food respectively

Concept of breastfeeding

Ejection of breast milk occurred at 3-4 th day of delivery ⁴.

Vagbhata has aptly described properties of unvitiated and vitiated breast milk. The milk which becomes homogeneous and mixes evenly with water and does not have clinical features like presence of any *dosha* is pure and unvitiated milk ⁵. The milk which is vitiated by *vata dosha* floats on water is astringent, frothy has less fat content and cause obstruction to feces and urine ⁶. The milk which vitiated by pitta *dosha* is hot, pungent, produce yellow colored line in water and give burning sensation in a baby's alimentary canal ⁷. The milk which is vitiated by *kapha dosha*

is slightly salty, thick, and sink in water. Features of two or more *doshas* are found together when it is vitiated by 2 or 3 *doshas* simultaneously, when baby consumed this type of vitiated milk, it gives rise to diseases arising from corresponding *doshas* ⁸.

Congenital anomalies

Hare lip or cleft lip is described as a *khandoushtha* which is splitting of lips into two parts by *vata* 9, *vagbhata* has also explained the surgical procedure for correction of this anomaly [10].

Birth injuries

Vabghata described a t/t of a condition named *upshirshaka* which is similar to birth injury caput succedaneum ¹¹. It is described as a condition caused by vata dosha vitiation entering the scalp of fetus during delivery time resulting swelling.

Concept of neonatal care

Acharya *vagbhata* explained *ulva* shodhana chikitsa, *abhyanga*, *nalachhedana* (cutting of umbilical cord), *snana* (bath), *sneha pichu aadi chikitsa in kaumarbhritya*

Ulva shodhana- in that he explained the ulva is removed by finger with saindhav and ghee

Abhyanga – it done with bala tail

Two stone rubbed at the base of ear for stimulation to auditory nerve with holy chanting of mantra is prescribed

Nabhinala kartana- cord should be cut at a distance of 4 angula from the umbilicus, tied with thread and kushtha tailam is applied over that for further prevention

Snana – after nabhinala chhedana bathing of baby is done by ksheerivriksha decotation and red-hot gold or silver dipped in water, this water is for bathing purpose ¹².

Concept of lehana

Acharya vagbhata describes drug combination for *lehana* comprising of gold as one of the content namely hema, arkapushpi, sweta vacha (Acorus Calamus), kushtha (Saussiria lappa), kanchana (gold), matsyaksha, sankha or kaidarya .these four group of drug consumed mixed with honey and ghee, for a period of one year bestow good body growth, intelligence, strength, toned color and beneficial as whole. Formulation used in lehana karma are ashtanga ghrita, saraswat ghrita, vachadi ghrita. 13

Common diseases of infancy and childhood:

Masurika- In mouth and all over body, there is an inflammation and temperature with eruption of skin which is painful, hard resembling masoor daal in shape ¹⁴.

Rudhhaguda – Apana vayu aggravated by suppression of urges of feces and flatus, makes the anal canal constricted with

difficult painful defaecation, this disease is known as *rudhhaguda*¹⁵.

Nirudhamani (phimosis) A condition in which tight fore skin can't be pulled back over the head of the Penis. Acharya vagbhata explained treatment of Nirudhamani in guhyarogapratishedadhyaya briefly. 16

Kshiralasaka: The breast milk, vitiated by 3 doshas has bad Smell and resembles water; by drinking it the child eliminates hard or thin frothy feaeces of varied color along discomfort in Abdomen. Urine is yellow, white & thick, with Fever, loss of appetite, thirst, vomiting, blenching, twisting of body, moaning, yawning, shivering ,giddiness & ulceration at mouth nose & eyes develops This disease is kshiralasaka¹⁷.Treatment called of kshiralasaka is Immediate Vaman To mother and that child. also explained stanya doshahar yoga ¹⁸.

Danthodabheda Gada (problems related to teething): During teething or on time of teeth eruption some symptoms are occurred such a diarrhea, Fever, cough, headache, vomiting etc ¹⁹.

Acharya Vagbhata also explained dantotpatti chikitsa, in that he explained, gums are nubbed by pippali churna + madhu, Awala + madhu. 20

Ahiputana (Napkin Rash): Due to sticking of feces or sweat on anal region

ulcer arising from rakta and kapha develop in anal region of child which are coppery in color with itching accompanied with secondary diseases.

Acharya vagbhata says that this is matruka dosha all other auther call it *prishtaru* guda kutta or anamaka²¹

Mridbhakhanajanya vyadhi: Acharya vaghhata also explained treatment of Mridbhakhanajanya Vyadhi with herbs patha vayadinga, haldi Nagarmotha marich pippali etc. by using these herbs ghee prepared and used to lick so that Children decreased their habit of pica like diseases ²²

Malnutrition in children:

Balashosh is a malnutrition disorder described by vagbhata. Acc. to him sleeping too much in day time drinking cold water drinking breast milk vitiated by kapha causes blockage of rasavaha strotas. After that the child developes loss of appetite nasal catarhah, Fever and cough and hence child becomes skinny and his face & eyes become greasy and white ²³

Acharya Vagbhat gives following kalpana for treatment of *Balashosha*, *saindhawadi* churna sthiradi ghrita, shinhyadi ghritha, yashtyadi ghrith, Shrungyadi ghrita and vachadi taila For Abhyanga ²⁴

Balagraha:

Bala grahas are described to protect kartikeya by lord shiva, Five male form & seven female form respectively are - skanda, vishakha, meshakhya,svagraha, pittagraha, shakuni Putana sheetputana,adrishta putana, mukha mandika, revati and sushka revati. Acharya vagbhata describes the general features of these bal grahas with clinical feature etiology & treatment in vadetails 25

Childhood Sacraments (Sanskaras):

Sanskaras are rites performed with an objective of imparting positive qualities in a person. They improve a person while removing his undesirable attributes. The childhood Sanskara aim at preparing the baby for extra uterine life successfully, develop proper feeding habits, ensure adequate nutrition, prevent diseases, adapt to environment for further survival, give individual identity and educate the child. Acharya Vagbhata prescribes 'Prajapatya vidhi' in Jata Karma Sanskara described in texts of *Dharmashastra*. 26 Vagbhata has also described Namakarana sanskara to be done on 10th or 12th day's while he opines sixth month as appropriate time for Annaprashan.²⁷ Karnavedhana or piercing of ear lobes serves ornamental purpose as well as protects baby from diseases. Astanga Hridaya recommends an age of six, seven or eight months for this rite. It is to be done preferably in cold climate.²⁸ In

the context of *Upveshan sanskara* in which sitting ceremony, Vagbhata has enumerated fifth month as the appropriate time.

Examination of Baby:

Acharya Vagbhata describes that pain in children should be understood by sudden and repeated crying. The part of body which the child touches often and does not allow to be touched by others (tenderness) is to be understood as having pain. Pain in the head should be understood by the closing of eyelids; pain in chest by biting of tongue and lips, dyspnea and clenching of the fist. Pain in abdomen is judged by constipation, vomiting, biting of breast, intestinal gurgling sound, flatulence, bending the back and elevating abdomen. Pain in urinary bladder and genitals is interpreted by obstruction to elimination of the feces and urine and frightened look.²⁹ Vagbhata has also opined that wise physician should examine commencing with head for deciding his life span based on features described in 'Prakriti bhediya' chapter.³⁰ chapter, Acharya has described features of various body parts like forehead, veins, face, head, tongue, mouth, eyes, chest, etc. and the corresponding life span of person having these features.³¹

Garbha vyapada:

Vagbhata includes ofconcept Upavishtaka, Nagodara and lina garbha along with their proper treatment, whereas upavishtaka means; when Fetus is live and growth retarted. This is due to vaginal copious discharge & hence the fetus growth retarded in size but remains inside the womb producing throbbing. Another condition in which the fetus is dry & emaciated is Nagodara in This mother undergoes several mental & physical stresses, has vaginal leaking which increases the vata dosha hence baby get slim means not healthy (ie krusha). Whereas in Lina garbha there is no throbbing sensation & stay as it is in womb.³²

Development of Fetus ³³:

1 month	Auyakta
2 month	Kalala
	in the form of-
	<i>peshi -</i> female <i>stri</i>
	ghan- male Purusha
4	Arbuda - Napunsaka
3 month	Formation of Head, two leg,
	two hands
	- panchanga Janmam
4-5 months	Proper development of all
	body parts and chetana
6 month	Popper development of
1/11	snayu, sira, roma,Bala
INIC	varna, Nakha and twacha
	etc
7 month	Developed with all body
	parts
8 month	Oja dhatu is either on
	mother side or child side
9 month	Prasava kala

Table no. 01

CONCLUSION & DISSCUSION:

thorough review Hridaya, it was found that the considered text has mentioned all the important concept/aspects of Kaumarbhritya like duties to the field of Kaumarbhritya classification of concept of age, breastfeeding, neonatal care, childhood sacraments, common diseases of infancy and childhood, formulations used in children, sequence of development of fetus etc. which are enough for the basic knowledge of the subject and to satisfy the students, scholars and physicians.

Thus, it has a place in 'Brihat trayi', the three great treatise of Ayurveda. It describes all the important concepts of Kaumarbhritya, diseases of children and their practical treatment.

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