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REVIEW ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

CLARITY OVER INVOLVEMENT OF SHIRAH IN PAKSHAWADHA FROM AYURVEDIC POINT OF VIEW W.S.R.TO INVOLVEMENT OF BRAIN IN IT: A REVIEW ARTICLE CHANDALIYA SACHIN¹ SHAIKH AKHIL SHAIKH CHAND²* HARSHAPRABHA KATOLE³

ABSTRACT

Pakshaghata (Stroke) is Vata Pradhana disorder which is caused by vitiated Vata; there are several Vatavyadh is described in ancient Ayurvedic texts among them lot of diseases might be related with neurological disorders according to their cardinal signs and symptoms. According to modern point of view an origin of neurological disorders is brain and central nervous system; but in Ayuvedic classics there is no any relation of Vatavyadhi and Shirahh (Brain) even any clue also not mentioned regarding the relation of the same. Present article evaluate the correlation between involvement of Shirahh Pradesh in Pakshaghata and other neurological disorders.

Keywords- *Vatavyadhi*, Neurological disorders, *Pakshaghata*, Stroke.

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INTRODUCTION

Vatavyadhi's are the disorders in which Vataplays leading role in their pathology. There are so many Vatavyadhi described in texts; like Pakshaghata (Stroke), Ekangavata (Hemiplegia), Sarvangagatavata (Quadriplegia), Adhrangavata (Monoplegia), Ardita (Bell's Palsy), Akshepaka (Convulsions/seizures), Vepathu/Kampa (Parkinson's disease). Among them Pakshaghata is an important disease; Most of the Vatavyadhis might be related with brain and central nervous system. Brain is involved lot of VatavyadhislikePakshaqhata in (Stroke).

There are various *Vatavyadhi* and *NanatmajaVataVikara*¹ explained in the classics. Looking towards various functions of *Vata*² like it prompts all the types of actions, restrains and impels mental activities, coordinates all the sense faculties etc. it might be correlated with the functions of brain. Still, in the classics it is nowhere mentioned that *Shirah* (brain) might be directly involved in the

Samprapti of the Vatavyadhi like Pakshavadha. If Pakshaghata is studied on minute level -its causes, signs-symptoms, organs involved in its Pathophysiology even in treatment, texts have hardly mentioned the involvement of brain in it. Whereas, according to the modern point of view the involvement of brain is being directly mentioned in such disorders.

Therefore, the present study helps us connecting the dots and getting informed for the topic by overlooking certain bullets.

Material & Methods: -

All the study material collected from BhrutaTrayi .

Involvement of *Avayava* (organs) and *Lakshana* (signs and symptoms) of *Pakshagahata*: -

Following table shows Hetu, Lakshane and organs involved in pathophysiology of Pakshaghata by different Acharyas in their classics (Hetu of Pakshaghata are particularly not specified, general Vata Propaka Hetusare considered as hetu of Pakshagahta).

Table no.1 - Involvement of Avayava (organs) and Lakshana (signs and symptoms) of Pakshagahata

Sr.no	Name of Acharya	Lakshane (signs and	Avayava (Organs)
		symptoms)	
1	Charaka³ (Chi28/53-55 p-619)	CheshtaNivrutti(loss of	Hasta, Pada, Sira,
		movement), <i>Ruja</i> (Pain),	Snayu, (one side of
		Vakstambha (Aphasia), Sira-	body either right or

		SnayuShosha (Dryness of	left) (Chi28/53-55 p-
		arteries, Veins, muscles and	619)
		tendons), Hastapada-	
		sankocha (flexion of	
		extremities due of anatomical	
		structure), Toda Shoola	
		(Pricking Pain)	
2	Sushruta ⁴	AnyataraPakshahanana	AnaytraPakshahanana
		(damage of one side of body	(Damage of one side
		either left or right	of body either left or
),SandhiBandhaVimoksha	right), <i>Sandhi</i> (whole
		(loosen joints),	joints of one side of
		AkarmanyataaAcetanam (loss	body), Sira-Snayu
		of sensation orconsciousness)	(Veins-ligaments)
3	VagbhataHridya⁵&Samgraha ⁶	AnyataraPakshahanana	AnaytraPakshahanana
		(damage of one side of body	(Damage of one side
		either left or right),	of body either left or
		SandhiBandhaVimoksha	right), <i>Sandhi</i> (whole
		(loosen joints),	joints of one side of
		AkarmanyataaAcetanam (loss	body), Sira-Snayu
		of sensation orconsciousness)	(Veins-ligaments)
4	MadhavaNidana(Vatavyadhikara	Pittanubandha – Daaha (hot	As like Sushruta
	21)	flashesh), Murchchhaa(loss of	
		conciouness), and	
		Santaapa(hyperthermia of	
		body).	
		KaphaanubandhiPakshaghata-	
		Shotha(Swelling),	
		Gaurava(Heavyness), and	
		Stambha (Stifness)	
5	Vangasena ⁷	Same as likeSuhsruta with	Sarvanga (Whole

additional	body), Netra (Eyes),
sarvanggataLakshane	Shotha(swelling),
	Shitata (sensation of
	clod),

In Pakshwadha, various signs and symptoms can be seen which are related to brain and nervous system. But if scanned Vatavyadhi very closely from the organs or Avayava point of view, it can be seen that there is absence of the words like Mastishka or Shirahh or Mastulung relating the pathology of any Vatavyadhi to brain. (Table no.1)

The Doubt arises about whether is Mastishka

(Brain) or the nervous has any role, as the Site (Sthanasamshraya) of various Vatavyadhisor not?

Various *Vatavyadhis* are actually the disorders of Nervous system⁸. Nervous system has the control from brain. Brain is located in *Shirah*.

If seen carefully, one cannot find the word *Mastishka or Shirah* in the whole chapter of *Vatavyadhi* in Charaka.

Table no.-2 Organs involved in Vatavyadhi and sings related to nervous system inVatavyadhis.

Sr.no	Organs involved
1	Jangha (leg), Uru(Thighs), Trika (Sacral region), Prushata (Back), Guda
	(Anus) ⁹
2	Hrudya(Heart), Nabhi(Umbilicus), Parshava(lateral Side), Udara
	(Abdomen), Kantha (Throat), Asya (Oral cavity), Aamashaya (Stomach) ¹⁰ .
3	Pakwashaya(Large intestine), Aantra(Small intestine), Trika (Sacral
	region) ¹¹
5	SarvaSandhi (Alljoints) ¹²
6	Pada (Legs), Janu (Knee), bhru (Eyebro), Lalat (forehead), Hanu
	(mandible), Danta (Tooth), Hasta (hands), Shankha (temporal
	area),Ganda (Chicks) ¹³
7	Manya (Cervical area), Griva (Neck), Vadana (Face) ¹⁴
8	Hanu (mandible), Urah (Chest) ¹⁵
9	Sira (Vein), Snayu (ligmanents), Kandra (Tendons) ¹⁶

10	Shroni (hips), sfika (buttocks), kati(Low back) ¹⁷ ,
11	Grahani (Duodenum), Pakwashaya (Large intestine) Aamashaya (Stomach) ¹⁸
12	Rakta (Blood), Mamsa (muscles tissue), Asthi (Bones), Majja (Bone marrow), Shukra (semen) ¹⁹

Likewise, one can observe various signs and symptoms are also explained in vatavyadhis which seem to have the

involvement of nervous system from the following table.

Table no.-3 Signs and symptoms involved in *Vatavyadhi* and sings of *Vatavyadhi*s related to nervous system

Sr.no	Sings related to nervous system	
1	Pralapa (delirium), Lomharsha (Horripilation), Shirograha (heav ness of head	
	Anidrata (Insomnia), Spandana (Twiching sensation), Gatrasuptata (numbness	
	in body), MutravarchaNigraha (Retention of urine and feces) Akashepa	
	(Convulsion) ²⁰	
2	GatraSfurana (Twiching sensation) ²¹	
3	Moha (Unconciousness) ²²	
4	Vaka-swaragraha (freezing of speech process or tone), Lomaharsha ²³	
	(horlification/ gosebumb)	
5	Murcha (faintaning), Tandra (drowsiness) Ojakshayach, ojabhramshach ²⁴ .	
6	Ardita (Bell's Palasy) Swarabhrda (Hoarseness of sound) ²⁵	
	Bahya-aabhyantrayama (opisthotonous and emprosthotonous) ²⁶	
7	SarvendriyanamaShunyatva (loss of all senses), Smrutibalakshaya (loss of	
	memery), Jada, Gadagada, Mukta (difficulty in speech, slurring speech,	
	dumbness) ²⁷	
8	Lalastrava (Excessive salivation), Vakagraha (Aphasia or Dysarthria) ²⁸	
9	Cheshtanivrutti (loss of movement), Ruja (Pain), Vakastambha (Aphasia) ²⁹ ,	
10	TamaPravesha (feeling of darkness), Bhrama (giddiness) ³⁰ .	

The collection above mentioned organs and anatomical structures misses the brain or *Mastishka* from them. Nowhere in *Vatavyadhi*, had Charaka used the word Shirah or *Mastishka* in the Samprapti or Lakshanas too. But there are various signs and symptoms which completely indicate the involvement of brain or nervous system as a whole.

The diseases like *Pakshwadha* or *Ardita* are having the involvement of brain from modern studies, but according to *Ayurvedic* texts terms like *Shirah/Mastishka/mastulunga* etc. are not mentioned.

So, how can one identify the relevance of clinical data of *Vatavyadhi* with the today's modern concept of nervous system developed through various proven diagnostic techniques?

Due to this question raises that?

- Do the various Vatavyadhis have direct relation to the neurological disorders from Ayurveda point of view???
- 2. Does Ayurvedic researchers in the past who wrote Ancient texts (especially Charaka) have the knowledge of direct connection of Brain & Vatavvadhis???
- 3. Various diseases related to mind or psychiatric origins are also related to brain as per modern physiology of nervous system. Was Charakaalso aware of this fact???

Following points will guide to the theory of relation of the disorders of *Vata* with the actual site of the vitiation (*Sthanasamshraya*) at nervous system from purely an *Ayurvedic* point of view.

A. Logic 1

The causes of provocation of Vata include one as "Marmaghata". Charaka has made very clear that the three vital points (Shirah-Hridaya-Basti) are the major source of agony and he considers only them as the Marma from medicinal point of view. So Marmaghata in Charaka points towards the trauma to the three vital points. If studied the set of symptoms appear after trauma to Shirahapradesha31 (Brain / Head region), it includes "Manyastambha-Ardita (Facial Palsy)-ChakshuhaVibhrama Moha Udveshtana-Cheshtanasha (cessation of movements)-Mooka (dumbness)-GadaGadatva Akshinimeelanam-**Jrumbhanam** (Yawning)-Lalasrava salivation)-Svarahani (continuous (hoarseness of voice)etc. diseases. Most of the said diseases are having direct connection with the nervous system. Symptom like Cheshtanasha/mookatva (dumbness) /Vakstambha (complete ceassation of speech) must have been observed by Charaka after head injuries

and he must have been aware of the fact that voluntary movements of the muscles or the control of speech or the control of the muscles helping in speech might having the control from the *Mastishka* region³².

So, there might be awareness of the presence of control of various functions of movements – normal motor movements inside *Mastishka*.

B. Logic 2

After finishing the topic of Gatavata, Charaka concludes that the symptoms which are not explained here can be anticipated from the sites which are vitiated & occupied by provoked *Vata*³³. *Chakrapani* elaborates that other similar diseases which are present at various sites created by the accommodation of provoked Vata in them, are explained elsewhere in Maharoqadhyaya³⁴.

In the list of diseases created lonely by Vata (NanatmajaVatavyadhi), there are eighty diseases. This list starts from the disease 'Nakhabhedah cha' followed by Vipadikah cha....Urustambhah cha. Shronibhedah cha....TrikaGraha cha etc and go on listing various diseases as per their sites of stay (sthanasamshraya). This sequence is very

typical and specific. The list starts from *Nakha, then pada, Uru, Kati, Udara, Urah, Gala, Manya, Mukha* and go on in upward direction³⁵. (The similar phenomenon can be observed in the symptoms of *VatajaJvara* explained by Vagbhata)³⁶

So when the list arrives to the Akshishoolam diseases like cha. LalatBheda Cha. Shirah Rook ch..etc i.e. in the area of scalp & head, suddenly after the disease KeshaBhoomiSphutanamch...the liststarts naming the diseases like Arditam cha-EkangaRogahCh-SarvangaRogah cha-Pakshavadhah cha - Akshepakah cha-Dandakah cha-Tamah cha-Bhramah cha-Vepathu cha-Jrumbhahch- Hikkah cha etc. So it is now pretty clear that Charaka was fully aware of the 'SthanaSamshraya' of the diseases of Pakshavadha/Ardita/Ekangaroga/Akshep akais the Mastishka region. He was sure that Vatavyadhi which are taking place have their site of pathology as brain region and main culprit to vitiate these sites is Vata³⁷

Also this list of the diseases is related to the *Neeja* disorders. Thus both set of *Vata* disorders namely *Neeja* and *Aagantuja* are having relations with *Mastishka or Shirahhpradesha*.

C. Logic 3-

Not only *Charaka* was aware of the fact of the site of voluntary control of muscles, but also "the actual site of work of Mind" was also brain. As the list proceeds with the diseases like *Vishadah cha-Atipralapah*

cha.....Asvapnah(Insomnia)

Cha...Anavasthitchitatvamcha³⁸. Here, Aswapa means Anidra is also created due to abnormality in brain created by Vata relating the functions of sleep with Shirahpradesha. It is crystal clear that Charaka was well aware of all the facts which we consider as modern science has discovered at his time i.e.1000 B.C. too.

DISCUSSION

From all the above logics and clarifications, it is very clear that the ancient Acharyas (especially Charaka) were well aware that the pathologies like Ardita, Pakshwadha, Cheshtahani etc and Anavasthita Chittatva and Anidra have the involvement of Mastishka or brain in today's terms.

Charaka avoided mentioning of Mastishka in Pakshwadha at both the places i.e. at diagnostic level and at treatment level³⁹ as treating the brain does not solve the problem in Pakshwadha cases, after the initial phase of Pakshwadhaepisode. The treatment

needed is only *SnehanamSwedaSamyuktam* (oleation with sudation) to solve the *Sankocha* of *Hasta Pada, Vishosha* of *Sira* and *Snayu* once the initial phase is over. These treatment modalities will help in pacifying *Toda* and *Shoola* also. *Virechana* will help in regulating the *VimargagaVata* in these cases.

Even, treatment of *Pakshwadha*also does not indicate the modalities like *NasyaorMoordhniTailam*as per any classical texts. It simply indicates that all the ancient *acharyas*might be aware that after the initial phase of *Pakshwadha*, the target of treatment will be *Shakha* and not *Shirah*. So, the importance was given to *Hasta,Pada,Sira,orSnayu* in diagnosis as well as treatment.

But, Charaka was well aware of the involvement or role of brain or nervous system in the diseases like pakshawadha, ardita etc.

CONCLUSION

- Ancient scholars were well aware of the neural connection and various disorders created by provoked *Vata*.
- There might be awareness of the presence of control of various functions of movements normal motor movements inside Mastishka.
- The absence of mentioning of Mastishka in Pakshwadha in Samprapti might be from treatment point of view.

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