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ReviewArticle

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AYURVEDA SAMHITAS DESCRIPTION ON RASAYANA DRUGS AND THEIR THERAPEUTIC INDICATION

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Abstract

Ayurveda is the oldest healthcare system which is still emerging as a reality in today 2s life. It has two prime roles i.e. preservation of the health and treatment of ailments. Due to the continuous changing lifestyle patterns, improper Ahara and Vihara; stress, etc. there is a negative impact on mental, physical and emotional well being of the individual. Ayurveda aims for complete well being of an individual. Humans have a natural tendency to aspire for long and disease free life. To achieve this, there must be a rejuvenating system to protect the ageing and bodily changes. Rasayana is one among the branchesof Ashtana Ayurveda. There are various classical literature of Ayurveda which covers the Rasayanas under various headings of definition, types, indications etc. Charakasamhita and Chikitsasthana have given foremost place to the Rasayana. Sushruta Samhita, Uttar Tantra, Astang Hridaya, etc. have incorporated several number Rasayanas for medicinal use. Rasayana Chikitsa helps in attaining long and disease free life; memory, intelligence, youthfulness, physical strength, etc.

Key-words:-Rasayana, Chikitsa, Health, Ayurveda, Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita.

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Introduction

There are many references of *Rasayana Chikitsa* available in *Vedas* especially *Atharvaveda*.

Rasayana chikitsa (rejuvenation) is the branch of Ashtang Ayurveda. According to Ayurveda,

Rasa signifies the preservation, transformation, and replenishment of energy. The word

Rasayana is derived from 2Ras2 and 2Ayana2 where Rasa indicate the 22nourishing

fluid 2 and Ayana means 2 to circulate 2. Hence, Rasayana is a substance which amplifies

the circulation of the vital essence of life and balances *Dosha, Dhatu, Mala, Agni* and bring

them in state of equilibrium3. It helps in attaining Rasaadi dhatus, improves nutritional

status, maintain youthfulness, increase longevity, intellectual capability and physical

strength.[1]

In Ayurveda, the word Ayu stands for the combination of the body, sense organs, mind and

soul. Ageing is a natural physiological process characterized by gradual weakening of the

vital functions, decline in metabolic processes, etc. Rasayana Chikitsa boosts the Ojas and

immune system helping a healthy person maintain good health and to re-establish the

physical or mental health.[2]

Rasayan chikitsa comprises of techniques of preparing different formulations to provide

the anti-ageing effects, enhance the power of vital organs, strengthening resistance and

immunity against disease and to gain good health, wealth and salvation. The mode of action

of Rasayana is through nutritional plasma, digestion, metabolism and micro-circulation in

the body.[3]Therapeutically the dosage and mode administration is considered as important

to get the best benefits.

According to Charaka samhita

Charaka Samhita is considered as one the oldest text of Ayurveda in which wide

information is available about the Rasayanas. Acharya Charaka has explained Rasayana in

Chikitsasthana four **Paadas** such Abhayaamalakiyarasayanapada, in as

Pranakamiyarasayanapaada, Karaprachitiyarasayanapaada ,Ayurvedasamutthanrasayana-

paada.[4]

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Acharya Charaka has described the Rasayana Chikitsa in detail with physiological, pharmacological, Therapeutic and clinical aspects. He has correlated the fundamental principles of Ayurveda, Rassamvahan, Dhatu, Agni,Dosha and Prakriti. He had introduced various drugs of single, compound, herbal, and mineral nature. In the Chikitsasthana, Bhesaja (drugs) are classified into two categories as depicted in figure 1. Some drugs are useful for healthy person which promotes health and longevity. Some drugs helps in curing various diseases. Vayasthapana Varga consists of ten drugs i.e. Amrita, Abhaya, Amalaki, Aparajita, Rasna, Jeevanti, Shatavari, Mandukaparni, Sthira and Punarnava. [5] According to Acharya Charaka, Soma and Amalaki are the best. [6] There is a group of nine drugs mentioned in the Chikitsa sthana which is considered to be given by Indra. These are highly potent and sustainable to Rishis only. Some of the drugs under this group are Brahma Suvarchala, Aditya Parni, Nari, Kashthagodha, Sarpa, Soma, Padmaetc.



Figure 1 Types of Bhesaja (medicines)

According to Sushruta Samhita

Acharya Sushruta has explained Rasayana as Sarvopaghatashamiyamrasayanam , MedhaayushkiyamRasayanam , Swabhavavyadhipratishedhaniurrasayanam, NiruttasantapaniumRasayana. The views of Acharya Sushruta are same as Acharya Charaka in many ways for the Rasayanachikitsa.But Rasayanas were not emphasized much by

Acharya Sushruta as Sushruta Samhita primarily deals with surgical discipline. AcharyaSushruta has not emphasized on specialized regimen of Rasayana chikitsa like Vatatapika and Kutiprayeshika procedure. In Sushruta Samhita, the use of Ahara as Rasayana treatment is described in detail. He has classified Rasayana into Kamya Rasayana and Naimitiika Rasayana. Acharya Sushruta has added more Rasayana drugs in Samhita such as Vidanga, Kashmari, Mandukaparni, Brahmi, Vacha, etc.[7]But certain drugs like Amalaki, Pippaliand Shankhapushpi are not described in Sushruta Samhita. Some Rasayana mentioned in Sushruta Samhita are Adityaparni Amalaka with Svarna and Madhu Ayurvardhaka ,BalaKalpa, Ajagari Go Chandana, Rasayana Mohanika, MadhuandSvarnaBijakaKalpa, BilvaRasayana, Tilabeeja Brahma Ghrita, Nilotpala, Yashtimadhu, Padmakabeeja, Priyangu, Laja, Madhuwith Milk, KashmaryaKalpa, etc.

According to AcharyaDalhana

Dalhanahad also classified Rasayanas into two aspects i.e. Kamya Rasayana for healthy person and Naimitiika Rasayana for diseased person.^[8]

According to Ashtanga Sangraha and Ashtanga Hridaya

Ashtanga Sangraha and Ashtanga Hridaya were written by Acharya Vagbhata in which some new Rasayanas were introduced. Acharya Vagbhata considered the young age group for selection as subjects in *Rasayana* therapy. These were the first texts where emphasis has been put on the use of Rasayanas in younger age groups and the importance of doing Poorva before the administration of karma Rasavana drugs mentioned.[9]Definition, types, modes of administration, age and various Rasayanas have been described in detail in Uttaratantra. Some Rasayana drugs mentioned are Ashwagandha Churn, Bhringaraj Swarasa, Guduchi Swarasa, Bala Rasayana, Brahmi Rasayana, Haritaki Ghrita, etc.^[10] He had advised the Vata Prakriti people to consume milk, Pitta Prakriti people to take Ghee, the Kapha Prakriti people to take Madhu (honey) regularly before meals to prevent the ageing effects. Acharya Vagbhata had also removed the highly potent drugs which are difficult to procure by the common man such as *Soma*.^[11]

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According to Chakradutta Chikitsa Sangraha

It is written by *Chakrapanidutta* and has set a historical land mark in the development of medicine in India. He has considered *Sanshodhana* therapy as a *Poorvakarma* for *Rasayanachikitsa*. He has specially mentioned about *Ritu Haritaki* for the use of *Haritaki* during different seasons. Vario us *Rasayanas* such as *Chyanvanprash, Vardhman Pippali Rasayan, Loh Rasayan etc.* have been described by *Chakrapanidutta*. [12]

According to Vangasena Samhita

Chikitsasara Sangrahai s also known as Vangasena Samhit acomposed by Acharya Vangasena. It deals with description of diseases and their detailed treatment. Vangasena has contributed some special formulations to the Rasayana therapy in Rasayanadhikara. He has includedRasayanas according to the Doshas (AmritakhyaRasayana, Vatakaphashamana), Vyadhi (Amavata, Vatarakta, Sirahshoola, Grahanihara Rasayanas) etc. in his work. [13]

According to Sarangadhara Samhita

Sharngadhara samhita clearly defines Rasayana as a measure which prevents aging and disease and thus promoting healthy life. He has included Amrita, Rudanti, Guggulu and Haritaki under the category of important Rasayana drugs, and Triphalachurna, Yogaraja Guggulu, Kaishora Guggulu, etc. under the important formulations. [14] This classical text deals with Kayachikitsa thus do not have a separate chapter on Rasayana.

According to Yogaratnakara

Yoga Ratnakara is one of the most renowned treatises of *Ayurveda* containing various medicinal formulations some of them are still unexplored. It has a separate chapter for *Rasayanas* termed as *RasayanaVignana-Uttarardha* containing description of *Taila Rasayanaprayoga,Shitalajala, Ghrita, Kshira,Vardhamana Bhallataka, GandhakaRasayana* etc.^[15]It provides the details about *Madhya Rasayana*.

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Therapeutic usage of various Rasayana drugs

- Immunomodulator- *Rasayana* drugs alter the immune response by stimulating or reducing the ability of the immune system to produce antibodies. Some immunomodulator *Rasayana* drugs are *Tulsi*, *Guduchi*, *Shatayari* etc.^[16]
- Adaptogen
 It is the property of some Rasayana drugs to increases the ability of an organism to adapt to environmental factors, such as injury, aging, or anxiety. [17] Some adaptogenic Rasayana drugs are Ashvagandha, Tulsi, Amalaki, Guduchi, Shatavari etc.
- Antioxidant- Some of the Rasayanadrugs such as Guggula, Amla, Ashwagandha Triphala,
 Haridra etc. inhibit the rate of oxidation in bodily cells thus acts as antioxidants.
 Antioxidant property prevents coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, ageing, etc.
- Anti-ageing Ageing reduces vision, memory, muscle power, homeostasis and immune function which results in infection, digestive problem and malignancy. The lipid peroxidation contributesto ageing process. Certain *Rasayana* drugs likes *Ashwagandha*inhibits lipid peroxidation and also inhibits oxidative protein modification. Thus *Rasayana*drugs also acts as anti-ageing agents by stimulating immune system,enhancing cellular detoxification; repair damaged non-proliferating cells, inducing cell proliferation and replacing the damaged tissues with fresh cells and tissues.
- Brain-tonic Rasayanas Rasayanas retard brain ageing and help in regeneration of neural tissues, reducing stress and enhancing memory. Example- Sankhapushpi ,Ashwagandha, Brahmi, Mandukaparni etc. Ashwagandha is used to treat various central nervous system disorders such as epilepsy, stress and neurodegenerative diseases, cerebral ischemia, drug addiction, etc.
- Anti-ulcer ② *Shatavari, Brahmi, Mandookparni* have gastro-duodenal ulcer protective activity.^[18]
- Anti-giardial Rasayanas Pippali and PalashRasayanaare used to treat giardiasis.
- Anti-cancer Rasayana- Rasayana formulations such as Brahma Rasayana, AswagandhaRasayana, NarasimhaRasayana, Amrithaprasam and Chyavanapras have antimetastatic property.

Conclusion

Ageing is a natural physiological process which is characterized by gradual weakening of the vital functions and lowering of metabolic process in the body. Humans have always desired to live long and healthy life. Rasayana Chikitsa is one of the important branches of Ashtanga Ayurveda, formulated to improve the health of the healthy people and at the same time to cure the disease by promoting the strength and vitality. There are number of drugs mentioned as Rasayana in various texts of Ayurveda. Charaka Samhita, one the earliest texts of Ayurveda, gave extensive information of Rasayanas and rejuvenation. Sushruta and Dalhana gave the classification of Rasayanain their classical texts. Apart from classical Ayurvedictexts, there are various evidences of benefits of Rasayana drugs arising through scientific studies. Thus we should focus on utilizing this bundle of knowledge regarding health and longevity.

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