

Review Article

Volume 9 Issue 2

April-June 2020

DETAILED STUDY: SAMPRAPTI OF AGNIMANDYA

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Abstract: According to fundamental principles of Ayurveda, Agni has an important role in the physiological functioning of body. Agni especially the Jathragni converts Ahardravya into Ahar-rasa and then with the help of Dhatwagni and Bhutagni the poshak ansh is made available to the body. Jathragni is of prime importance, it controls other Agnis. Hence Acharya Sushrut called it as Bhagwan i.e. God. In ayurved texts, decrease in intensity of Agni has been termed as Agnimandya. This Agnimandya leads to many diseases. It is the first step of the Samprapti of other diseases as- Hetusevan-----Doshaprakop----- Agnimandya. But what happened exactly between Doshaprakop and Agnimandya is not separately mentioned in Granthas, it is there- scattered in other shlokas and Adhyays. This Article is designed to explain the events between Doshaprakop and Agnimandya in detail. Acharya has described Agnimandya as a symptom of many diseases like Jwar, Pratishyay etc. Acharya Madhav has described Agnimandya as a separate disease. Samprapti is one of the important point in Nidanpanchak. It denotes the step by step progress of disease from Hetu Sevan to Vyakti.

In this Article, Agnimandya Samprapti is described according to Ayurved samhitas. Shatkriya kaal, Sankhya samprapti, Vikalpa Samprapti, Pradhanya Samprapti, Bala Samprapti, Kaal Samprapti of the disease Agnimandya has been given. Diagrammatic representation is also done. This will help to treat the Agnimandya by the process of specific Sampraptibhang.

Keywords: Agnimandya, Samprapti, Samhita.

INTRODUCTION:

In our day to day Ayurved practice, many patients have symptom Agnimandya. Patients come for diseases but still now they are not aware that the Agnimandya is also a condition for which they should have come before to the doctor and could avoid major illness they are facing now. While treating a patient we must know that Agnimandya is a main step occurring in pathogenesis of many diseases. Due to decrease in intensity of Agni, the Apachit Ahar-rasa is produced leads to Strotorodha and Amanirmiti. Hence while treating any disease the Sampraptibhang always start with Amapachan and Agnivardhan chikitsa to get fast and complete cure.

Acharya Charak has described Agnimandya as a main Symptom in diseases like Pandu, Kamla, Grahani etc. In Ashatang hridaya Nidansthan Adhyay 12, Acharya stated that all the diseases are due to Mandagni and thus describe Agnimandya as a main event in Samprapti. Acharya Madhav has described Agnimandya as a separate disease.

In Ayurveda, any disease is studied in a step by step pattern. To understand the disease Acharyas has explained the term Nidan Panchak(charaksamhita nidansthan 1/6). Hetu, Purva rupa, Rupa, Upashaya, Anupashaya and Samprapti. The knowledge of Samprapti helps not only in understanding the steps in the disease but also plays an important role in treatment of disease by Samprapti bhang. Hence it is necessary to understand proper Samprapti of Agnimandya, which we can found in different Adhaya of different Samhitas in a scattered manner as it is not considered as a separate disease. In this Article this all is studied and mentioned. Acharya Charak stated how the Agnimandya takes place due to Doshaprakop while explaining other diseases. These references are used to denote diagrammatic representation of Agnimandya Samprapti.

AIM: To find the steps between Hetusevan and Agnimandya chronologically.

OBJECTIVES: *Describe Agnimandya with various Types of Samprapti.

*Diagrammatic representation of Samprapti of Agnimandya.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: For describing Agnimandya through types of Sampraptis, references and data collected analysed and tried to mention precisely. The referred Granthas are Charak Samhita especially Chikitsa sthan sutrasthan and nidan sthan.Sushruta samhita, Vagbhat nidansthan,sutrasthan, Madhavnidan. The presentation of Samprapti of Agnimandya is given below-

According to Vagbhatacharya, the pathogenesis of the disease which explains the Vitiatio of Dosha, Successive Formation and Progression of the disease, is called Samprapti.

Samprapti according to Shatkriyakala:

This process can be explained in phases as Chaya,Prakopa, Prasara, Sthanasamshraya, Vyakti and Bheda.

- 1) Chaya—This term means to accumulate. Due to Hetusevan ,the dosha get vitiated and starts to accumulated in their own sthana. Agnimandya can occur due to accumulation of all the three doshas separately or in combination.
- 2) Prakopa—If treatment is not given in Chayavastha and Hetusevan constantly occur, it will lead to Prakopa of particular dosha. In Agnimandya the dosha in Chayavastha get Prakopa and leave their sthan.
- 3) Sthana Sanshraya—In Agnimandya Prakupit dosha circulate and settled at sthan of Agni where 'kha vaigunya' occurred. It may be Amashaya, Grahani and Pakwashaya are the places where Sthanshanshray occurs and leads to Agnimandya.
- 4) Vyakti—In this stage Disease gets Vyaktavastha and Rupa starts to appear. In Agnimandya -Avipak,Prasek, Kshudhamandya, Shirogaurav, Amashaya gaurav etc occurs.
- 5) Bheda— We can differentiate exact type and Dosha Pradhyanya of the disease in Bheda. Agnimandya occur due to all three doshas separately or in combination. So Vishamagni, Tikshnagni, Mandagni can be seen according to Vata, Pitta, Kapha respectively.

Types of Samprapti -

According to Madhav Nidan, Sankhya Vikalpa Pradhanya Bala Kala are the five types of Samprapti. The disease Agnimandya is explained as below:

- 1) **Sankhya Samprapti:-** Denotes number of types of any disease,in which the disease can be categorized. There are three types of Agnimandya-
 - a) Mandagni- Kapha dosha dushti.
 - b) Tikshnagni- Pitta dosha dushti.
 - c) Vishamagni- Vata dosha dushti.
- 2) **Vikalpa Samprapti:-** In this type the particular Guna i. e. properties of responsible doshas are explained. Doshas and their Gunas causing Agnimandya are given below—

Dosha	Type	Guna
Vata dosha –	Prana, Samaan, Apan Vayu -	Sheeta, Ruksha, Khara.
Pitta dosha –	Pachak-	Drava, Ushma.
Kapha dosha –	Kledak, Bodhak -	Guru, Snigdha, Sheeta, Sthir, Manda.

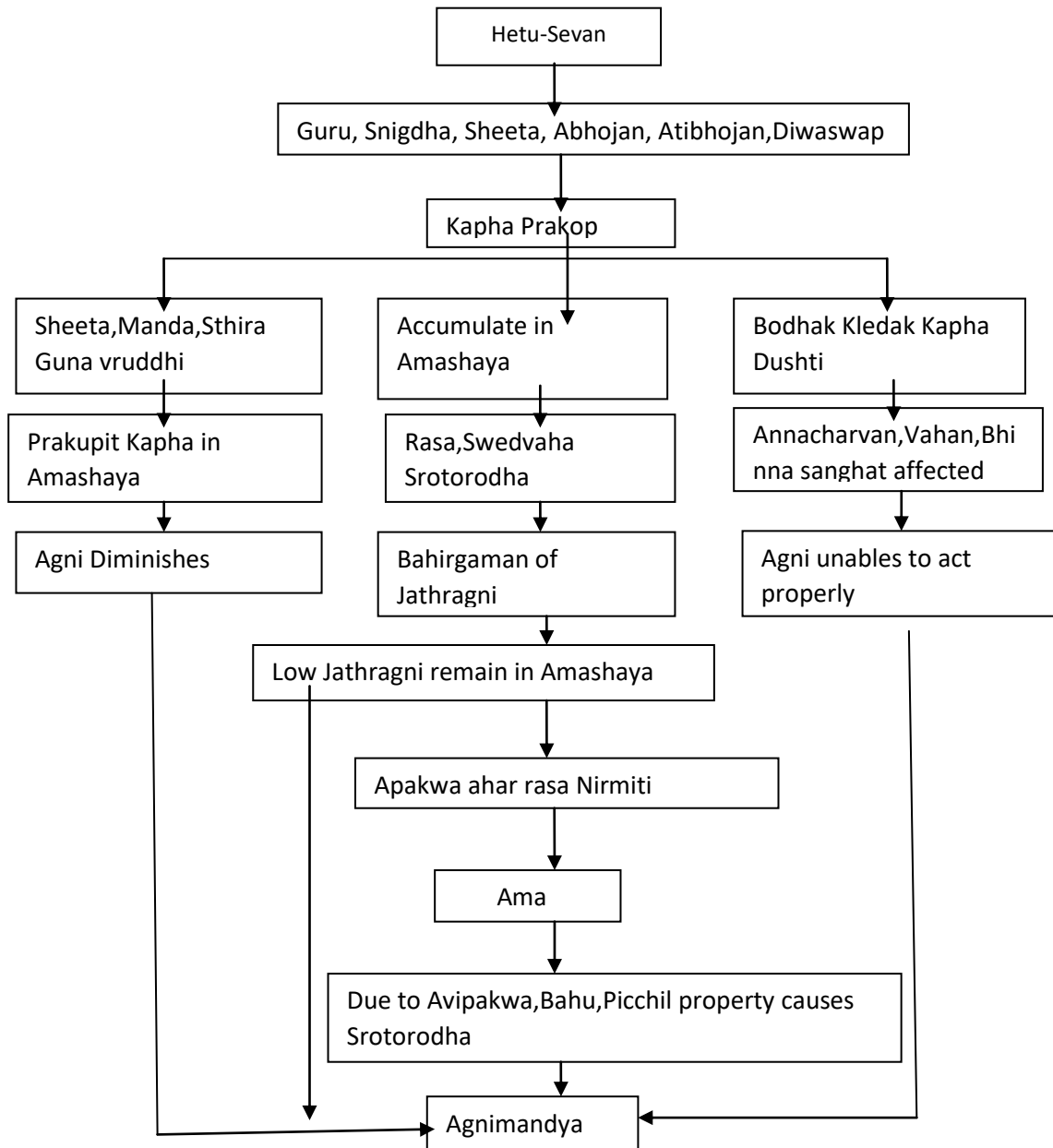
- 3) **Pradhanya Samprapti:-** Pradhan Dosha----- Kapha.

Anubandhi Dosha ----- Vata, Pitta.

- 4) **Bala Samprapti:-** If the disease Agnimandya occurred due to continuous and multiple Hetusevan. It will appear with all its Signs and symptoms then it become Balwan, Prognosis is poor and the disease becomes difficult to treat.
- 5) **Kaal Samprapti:-** The disease Agnimandya is more found in Vasant and Varsha Ritu, as there is prakop of Kapha and Vata.

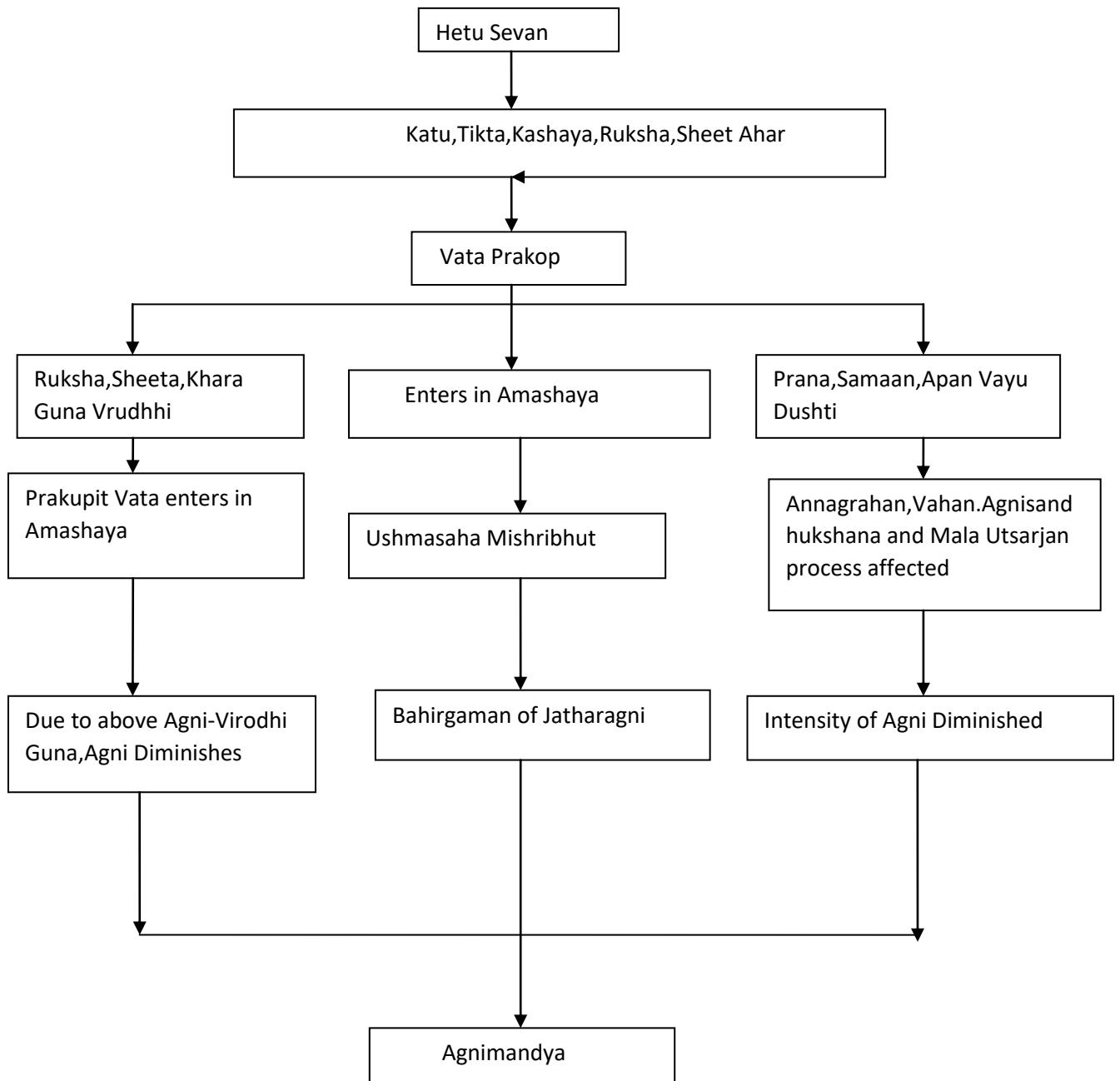
Diagrammatic Representation of Samprapti of Agnimandya:

The Samprapti of Agnimandya is not separately explained by Acharyas. While studying Jwar Atisar Grahani following pathogenesis of Agnimandya is observed and presented here. This Flowchart can denote the steps exactly –



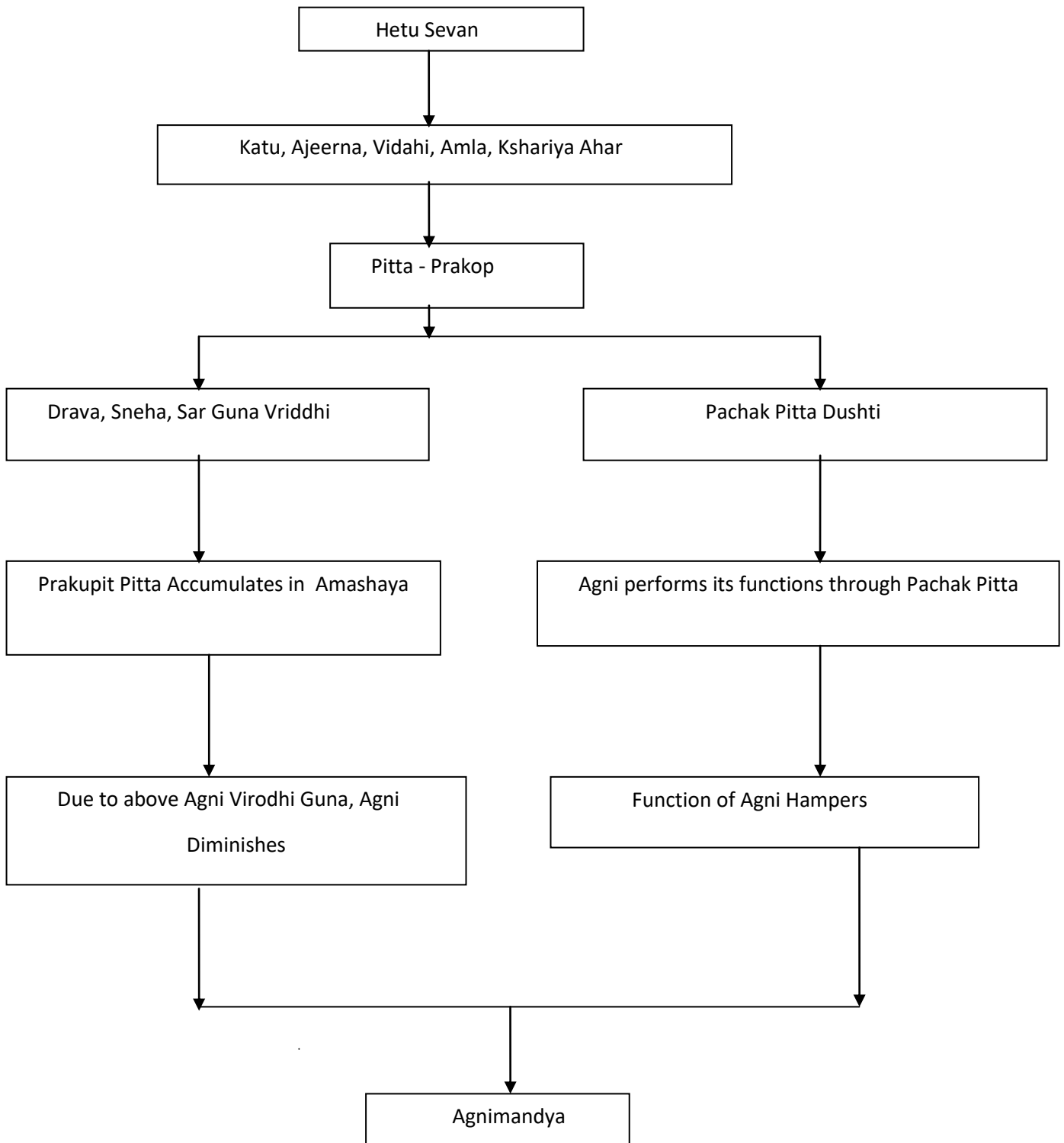
Flow Chart: Showing Kaphaj Agnimandya.

Ref- Charak samhita chikitsa sthan 15/68,19/6, Nidan sthan 1/26. Sushruta samhita
Uttertantra 39/16-18.



Flow Chart: Showing Samprapti of Vataj Agnimandya.

Ref : Charak samhita Chikitsa sthan 15/65, 19/5Nidansthan 1/20.



Flow Chart: Showing Samprapti of Pittaj Agnimandya.

Ref-Charak Chikitsa sthan 15/66,19/6.Nidan sthan 1/20.

DISCUSSION:

In Ayurveda prime importance is given to Agni. If this Agni diminishes then it leads to many other diseases. Hence it is the basic concept in the treatment of any disease to enhance the function of Agni. Amapachan and Agnivardhan Chikitsa is the first step in management of diseases. Any Vikriti i.e. Hypo or Hyper functioning of Agni is the main cause of Pathogenesis of any disease.

We must consider Agnimandya as a separate disease. For better treatment of the disease Samprapti is necessary as to break the progress of disease by Sampraptibhang. This Samprapti is explained well in the Article. The references are mentioned wherever needed.

CONCLUSION:

On the basis of data collection from Ayurved samhitas and its Analysis we can conclude that – Agnimandya is a separate disease. Its detail Samprapti is presented in the Article. This will help toward complete cure of the disease and use of specific Gunatmak dravyas to break samprapti while treating the patients of Agnimandya.

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