

Efficacy of Samangadi Kwatha (SYRUP) on Balatisara

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Abstract: Diarrhea is a one of the common disease among the developing countries and second common cause of death in children. According to WHO diarrhea was estimated to have caused 1.1 million deaths in people of age 5 year or more and 1.5 million deaths under the age of 5 years. There is by use of advance medical techniques as fluid replacement therapy mortality rate might have been declined but incidence of diarrhea remains unchanged at about 3.2 episodes per child per year. Diarrhea is defined as a change in consistency and frequency of stool i. e. liquid or watery stools that occur more than 3 times a day. [1] Term balatisara first described by Acharya harita. Balatisara has not been mentioned in Bhihatrayi but term balatisara are found in treatment of atisara in children in laghutrayi. Agnimandhya (decreased digestive power) is basic cause for the derangement of GIT system and leads to common illness of paediatrics as Balatisara. Samangadi kwatha syrup is a combination of four herbal drugs which have the property of deepan (digestive) pachan (digestive) along with the Shoshanna (absorption) property. The present study has been undertaken with objective of a clinical study on the management of Balatisara with an Ayurvedic formulation (Samangadi kwatha) in compare to Balachaturbhadrachurna.

Keywords: Pediatric diarrhea, Balatisara, Samangadi Kwatha, Balachaturbhadrachurna, Agnimandya

1. Introduction

Atisara term is made up of two terms 'ati' (Excessive) and 'sara' (Passing of liquid matter through anus) – It means excessive flow of watery stool through anus.

According to acharya charak Vitiated Vayu and Diminished agni affect the function of mutra purish sweda ashaya thus cause Atisara. [7]

According to acharya sushruta - Increased body fluid diminishing the internal fire mixes with faeces and propelled by vayu passes out excessively through anus that is why this severe diseases known as atisara. [11]

According to acharya vagbhata - Atisara develops from the destruction of agni (Digestive activity) first and accumulation of ama (Undigested materials). [12]

Dalhan: On his commentary on Sushruta Samhita stated that passing of watery stools in increased quantity is a characteristic feature of atisara Acharya sushurta: Mentioned krimi as samanyaja nidan of atisara.

Types of atisara - According to ayurveda atisar is six types - 1 Vataja 2 Pittaja 3 Kaphaja 4 Sannipataja 5 Shokaja 6 Bhayaja

Aims and Objective

- 1) To study the concept of Atisarawith respect to childrenin Ayurvedic.
- 2) To study the etiopathogenesis of Atisara and Diarrhea and its correlation in children.
- 3) To compare the effect of Samangadikwatha and Balachaturbhadrachurna in balatisara.
- 4) To evaluate the safety of drugs.

2. Materials and Method

Samangadi kwatha has been selected for present study. It is

described in yog ratnakar The preparation has four drugs viz. samanga, lodhra, dhatki, sariva with honey. All of drugs are in same quantity. [16]

Introduction of Drugs

1) SAMANGA

Botanical Name: Mimosa pudica

family - leguminosae **part used:** root **Rasa:** Tikta, Kashaya

Guna: Laghu, Ruksha.

Virya: Sheeta.

Vipaka: Katu.

Karma: Deepana, Rochana,, Krimighna, Anulom

2) DHATAKI

Botanical Name - woodfordia fruticosa

family: lytheraceae **Part used:** flower **Rasa:** Kashaya

Guna: Laghu, Ruksha.

Virya: Sheeta.

Vipaka: Katu.

Karma: Deepana, pachan, Krimighna, Anulomana,.

3) LODHRA

Botanical Name: Symplocos racemosa

family: Symplocaceae **Part used:** bark **Rasa:** Tikta, Kashaya

Guna: Laghu, Ruksha.

Virya: Sheet

Vipaka: Katu.

Karma: Deepana, Rochana.

4) SARIVA

Botanical Name: Hemidesmus indicus **Family** - Asclepiadaceae

Part used: root

Rasa: Tikta, madhura **Guna:** Laghu, Ruksha. **Virya:** Sheeta.

Vipaka: madhura.

Karma: Deepana, Rochana,, Krimighna, Anulomana

Volume 12 Issue 8, August 2023

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Discussion of Mode of Action of Drugs

In our classics Acharyas said that drugs action depends upon their properties i. e. some drugs may act by their Rasa, some by their Guna and some other by their Virya and Vipaka. Some time they may act by virtue of their Prabhava also. Due to their properties like Rasa Panchaka, Dosha Karma, Vyadhi Karma, they are able to destroy the Samprapti of the disease and Samprapti Vighatana is a Paryaya of Chikitsa.

In the present study, there are four drugs combination were selected for this study (1) samanga (2) Dhataki (3) Lodhra (4) Sariva. By going through the Samprapti of the disease entity Atisara, it becomes evident that the vata Pradhan tridosha Dosha plays the important role in its pathogenesis and the Dushya involved is, udak and Purisha. The Srotodushti 'Atipravritti' is seen here. Considering all these, a drug compound, which pacifies the Ama, does Stambhana of Srotas and corrects the status of Agni should be ideally prescribed to cure the Atisara.

Samangadi kwatha syrup is a combination of four herbal drugs which have the property of Deepana (digestive stimulant) Pachana (digestive) along with the Shoshana (absorption). These three factors has major role to cure atisara.

Samangadi Kwatha are mainly grahi property and therapeutic properties like Stambhana, Shoshan and Deepana property. The study drug "Samangadi syrup" possesses ruksha Guna, sheeta virya promotes Stambhana and Shoshan property and Katu vipaka promotes Agni. Madhura Rasa promotes Rasayana property. It acts on Agni especially the Jatharagni responsible for digestion.

3. Conclusion

- Atisara is disease of intestinal disturbances involves water and electrolyte imbalances, malnutrition and undernutrition.
- Faulty dietary habit and changing in the life style are responsible for Doshadushti resulting in agnimandhya. In Balyavastha Agni is stated in Aniyata Avastha, mild etiological factoris responsible for Agnidushti.
- Atisara and Agni is interdependent, therefore all etiological factors of
- Agni Dushti is the direct cause of Atisara.
- Atisara comes under chronic diseases. If the proper care is not taken child's growth and development effected. It is mostly seen as recurrent condition.
- Samangadi kwatha - treated group showed better relief on muhurmuha malapraviti,, bahudravaya malapraviti, Arochaka jvara, and Udar shula.
- Balachaturbhadrha churna - control group showed better relief on Durgandhit malapraviti, and in chardi
- After completion of treatment, A groups showed better effect than group B.

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