Study And Review Various Kushtha Nidanas from Ayurvedic Texts And Observe Their Aplicability While Treating Kushtha

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Introduction:

n Ayurveda, for well being of the patients, several

diseases have been described along with panchanidana and various remedies. Kushtha vyadhi is troublesome, found in all the stages of life, which disturbs the patient physically, mentally and socially. Since ages Ayurveda is well known for its maulik siddhantas & the miraculous clinical efficacy enriched by specified procedures like *Panchakarmas*, vyadhinidana has also given equal importance along with that. Abhicharaj, abhishapaj, adhidaivic, aaharaj, viharaj and manasik hetavas have equal importance while treating disease. Chaturdash hetu classification system is famous in Ayurved. The combination of hetavas which are observed by Acharyas and followers, with the ancient traditional healing system of Ayurveda was the golden opportunity for *Vaidyas* and *Acharyas* to treat the patients. To serve the purpose, the workdone in this study should be helpful for vaidyas while finding hetavas of kushtha.

Objectives:

- 1. To study kushtha nidana from various Ayurvedic texts
- 2. To observe the importance of nidana in kushthavyadhi
- 3. To observe karmaj, adhidaivik, abhishapaj nidana (hetava) of kushtha

Nidana Of Kushtha:

In Ayurvedic classics specific etiology for Ekakushtha has been not described. So the etiology of Ekakushtha can be understood on the basis of general etiology of Kushtha. Ayurvedic texts have

described *samanya nidana* for all types of *Kushtha* instead of specific *nidana*s for any particular type of *Kushtha*.

Thus *nidana*s can be categorized as follows:-

- 1. Aharaja diet and dietetic pattern
- 2. Viharaja faulty lifestyle
- 3. Miscellaneous

Aharaja Nidana can be divided as:-

- Type of food
- Quantity of food
- Quality of food
- Food incompatibility
- Faulty dietary habit

Aharaja Nidana:

[1] ATI SEVANA: It can be categorized on the basis of following factors: Table (6).

2	Items 19-63	Ayurved ic Nidana	C h. S.	S u. S.	А Н	A	<i>M</i> . <i>N</i>	В Р	Modern Implicai ton
	Rasa	Amla, lavana katu and kshara	+	+	-	-	+	+	Pickle, jam and sauce, Pujabi food dishes, Chinese food dishes
	Guna	Guru and snigdha ahara	+	-	-	_	+	+	Ladoo, ghee, sweets, cake, bread, chocolat e
	Dairy produ ct	Kshira, dadhi Payasa ma,	+	-	_	_	+	+	Milk and its derivativ es, like

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Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)

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	Takra,							curd, buttermi lk, cheese, paneer etc.
Grains	Navdha nya, Nishpav a, Hayana ka, Udalaka , etc.	+	_	_	_	+	+	Recent mellowi ng grains like wheat, polished rice, Bajara, Barley
Pulses	Kulatth a, Masha	+	-	-	-	+	+	Black gram, Pigeon, Peas, Lentil
Anupa mamsa	Matsya, Gauaya, Varaha etc	7	Shi Inf	5		-	-	Fish, Pig, Dear, Rhinoar os, Bullock
Prasah a mamsa	Marjara , Lopaka, Jamdoo k etc	_	+	_	-	_	-	Chicken , mutton, pigeon, peacock, etc.
Sweet substa nce	Madhu, Phanita Guda	+	-		-	+	-	Honey, Phanita Jaggery
			-	_	-			
Oil	Tila, sarshap a, Kusumb h	+	_	<u>-</u> >	=	+	+	Sesame, castor oil
Vegeta -bles	Mulaka, Lakuch, Kakmac hi	+	-	-	-	+	+	Raddish
Others	Pishta anna, Tila, Kola	+	_	-	_	_	_	Foods like puri, kachoris etc.

Mithya Ahara:

Mithya Ahara (Table 7) is related with food articles, faulty food patterns and sequences, excessive intake of alcohol and psychological disturbance during meal.

	Mithya ahara	C h.	S u.	M. N.	В. Р.	А. Н.
Foods	Vidahi, vidagdha, upaklinna, puti anna	+	-	-	-	-
Food	Ajirna	+	+	+	+	_
pattern	bhojana,	_	+	_	_	_
	Asatmya	+	+	_	_	_
	bhojana, atibhojana					
Faulty	Shitosnavipar	+	_	_	+	_
dietary	yaya	+	_	_	+	_
Sequence	Langhana	+	_	_	+	_
	Ahara,					
	Santarpana					
	Aptarpana					
Psycholog	Santapa	+	+	+	+	_
ical	Papodaya	+	+	_	_	_
Disturban	00					
ce Danie a		0 /				
During the meet		75 1				
the meal		-	A 3			

Understanding the Pathogenesis caused by above *Nidanas*:

Virrudha Ahara:

As rightly said by *Acharya Charaka* –

"Viruddhaveeryaashana Ninditvyadhikaranam" - Ch. Su. 25/40.

All types of Viruddha Ahara do not produce disease because body elements like Dushya and Deha Bala (immunity) protect the body from the diseases.

- 1. Intake of incompatible diet vitiates *Agni*: The *Agni* mostly gets vitiated by *Viruddha* type of *Ahara*. This vitiated *Jatharagni* does not digest even the lightest of food substance, resulting in indigestion. This indigested food materials turns sour and acts like a poison, which is called *Amavisha*. (Ch. Chi. 15/42-44). Tridosha gets provocated by this type of ingestion (A.H. Ni. 1/19-22).
- 2. Intake of Incompatible Diet vitiates *Srotasa*: In general, food substances and activities *(Vihara)* which are similar in quality to body humors and deleterious to the body elements vitiate the body channels *(Ch. Vi. 5/23)*. Such type of food combination which directly produce the disease *Kushtha* are described here as per the classics.

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- 3. Fish with Milk: It is the example of Samyoga and Virya Viruddha. Samyoga Viruddha is the most important or more dangerous than others. Rakta dushti causes Tvak dushti while srototsanga in the swedavaha srotas leads to Aswedanam which is the chief complaint in Kushtha. Amavisha due to its Ushna, Sukshama guna renders the dhatu shithilta. Kleda is produced as a result of Dhatupaka and also increases due to dhatu Ksaya. The Dhatushithilatva favours the settlement of Doshas and enhance the pathogenesis. Both Milk and fish are good sources of protein. When taken together they may be forming a substance which upon entering the systemic circulation is acting as foreign body (antigen). Thus antigen antibody reaction starts and complement system for antibody action is activated.
- 4. Gramya, Anupa or Audaka Mamsa with Milk: It makes Samyoga Viruddha. Diet consisting mostly of cereals like *Hayanaka*, Yavaka, Chinaka, Udalaka, Kodrava with milk, curd, butter milk, Kola, Kulattha, Masha, Atsi or Kusumbha. Charaka said that eating of any of these cereals with milk, curd etc. is Viruddha. Endogenous factor, like diet, state of digestion, nutrition metabolism, etc. are most important than exogenous factors like irritant or sensitizer in the manifestation of psoriasis. So many dermatologists advised their patients to take balanced, digestible food. Thus it can be understood that,

Virrudha Ahara causes:

- Agnimandya leading to Ama vishauttpati (Ch. Su. 26/84).
- *Prakopa* of all *Doshas* but do not expel them out of the body (*Ch. Su 26/85*).
- 'Deha Dhatubhi Virodhamapadhyante' Chakrapani- It causes Dusti of Dosha and Dhatu. Gangadhara- It causes Nasha (destruction) of Dhatus.
- Srotorodha in different Srotas of the body (Ch. Su.26/82).

Applicability:

Lifestyle and habits of man have changed thoroughly as he marches forward in the 21st century. In present era men has less time to cook and eat. Fast food has replaced the staple diet in several areas of the world. These fast foods generally fall under Viruddha and Mithya Ahara according to Ayurveda. Fruit Salad is a sweet dish made with the combination of Milk and fruits and is very common in Gujarat. Fresh fruits like grapes, pomegranate, pineapple, banana; Chikoo, etc. are added to boiled milk and consumed along with other food items. This is clearly Viruddha Ahara. Also, one very common Nidana found in the present study is to eat milk with *Khichadi* which is another example of *Viruddha*. But all viruddha Ahara do not produce Kushtha. As it has been pointed out by Chakrapani that only the Nidana of Kushtha can cause Kushtha, other Nidanas will not cause Kushtha but may produce another disease like Visarpa (Ch. Ni. 5/3)

Mithya Ahara:

Improper food habits are another major causative factor of *Kushtha*. There are certain codes of conducts of eating which when not followed are called Mithya ahara (Vijayaraksjit). The codes of conduct of eating have been termed "Ashtaaharavidhi vishesha Ayatanani". Mithya ahara deranges the digestive power of jatharagni and also cause Dushti of Grahani. Thus the food doesn't get digested properly leading to production of Ama. As Grahani is also dushita, Ama undergoes putrification and Amavisha is produced (Ch. Chi. 15/42-44). So along with Kushtha, other diseases which can be formed due to Ama, Amavisha, and Grahani Dushti etc. may coexist. In Psoriasis, Psoriatic arthritis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, dermatogenic enteropathy, gout, and diabetes have been reported.

Adhyashana:

Taking food just after completing a previous meal is called *adhyashana*. Proper time is not given for the previous food to get digested and stomach is still occupied with the previous food. *Adhyasana*, if anatomically considered, is increased stomach volume and *Ajirnashana*, is consumption of food before emptying of stomach and preceding digestion is over. This etiological factor does not give enough

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time for mixing and propulsion of previous food. The degree of digestion depends upon relative amount of food and stomach secretion. 'Next food' disturbs the basic electric rhythm of mixing pattern and enhances premature evacuation of 'first food'. This increased volume of partially digested chyme; inhibits stomach emptying and improper breakdown product. This causes disturbed digestion of protein, folic acid and other essential substances. Due to decrease in secretion of digestive enzymes, the food is partially digested thus producing Ama, as the peristaltic movement is hampered, the food stays in stomach for a longer time and gets decomposed producing toxins (Amavisha). These factors are the root cause of several diseases which are produced due to different permutation and combination of *Dosha* and *Dushya* involvements.

Atyashana:

Taking excessive amout of heavy diet is called Atyashana. It is rightly said by Acharya atimatra Charaka that Ashana "Amapradoshahetu". Ahita bhojana when taken in atimatra (excess) and at improper time (Akala) leads to dushti in Annavaha Srotas and also disturbs the pakaprakriva (Process of food digestion).

Vishamashana:

Taking food at irregular time is called Vishamashana. Vishama Ashana is best known to produce Vishama Agni (Ch. Su. 25/40). In present day life - Hurry, Worry and Curry are becoming universal. In today's life, no one has time to even eat properly. Vishama Ashana is becoming a common factor now days.

Asatmya Ahara:

Taking food which is not homogenous and incompatible to the person is called Asatmyaahara. Such foods can quickly produce and precipitate the symptoms of Ekakushtha. In the present study, many patients had their lesion and itching aggravated by intake of Asatmya food items like Brinjal, Groundnut, Fish, etc.

Ajirne Anne:

Intake of food in state of indigestion is called Ajirne Anne. According to Acharya Charaka, taking food in state of indigestion is best known to cause Grahani dushti (Ch. Su. 25/40). This leads to impairment in normal physiological functions of Grahani as well. Ajirna Adhaysahana causes Agnimandya and Dushti in Malayaha Srotas (Ch. Vi.

5/21). Both are cause of Agnimandya so ultimately produces disease. Both of them also vitiate Rakta (Ch. Su. 24/5-10). If this pathology continues for long time, *Kushtha* may be produced.

Continous And Excessive Use of Madhu, Phanita, Mulaka,

Etc. In State of Ajirna:

Similar as above, Madhu, Phanita, Mulaka etc. in state of Ajirna cause dushti of Grahani and produce Ama.

Excessive Guru, Snigdha And Drava:

Taking excessive Guru, Snidgha Ahara produces dushti in Rasavaha Srotas (Ch. Vi. 5/13). Acharya Charaka has also described - "Gurubhojana Durvipakakaranam"- Ch. Su. 25/40. Guru Ahara also causes Dusti of Mamsavaha Srotas. (Ch. Vi. 5/15). Excessive Drava causes dushti in Raktavaha Srotas (Ch. Vi. 5/14).

Vidahi Annapana Without Emesis of Vidagdha Ahara:

Vidahi Ahara causes dushti of Rasavaha Srotas (Ch. Vi. 5/14).

Applicability:

One interesting fact to notice here is that while describing the properties of "kakmachi" it is said to be -KUSHTHAGHNA and it is also stated to be the *nidana* of *kushtha* when taken in excessive amount, in Ajirna avastha or with other substances which in turn is *Viruddha* for the body. *Tila* is said to be Twachva when taken in normal amount and causes kushtha if taken in excess or when it becomes viruddha when taken with guda, etc. Thus we can understand that even the dravvas Kushthaghna properties can lead to Kushthauttapati if taken in improper manner. In the present study aggravation of problem particularly to Brinjal, sour food, Groundnut, Choclates and Fermented foods is found in many patients, which is an interesting observation and can be added in the list of Nidana (allergens) of Ekakushtha.

Today, mithya ahara has become a part of life. A few examples of Mithya ahara done in daily life are cited below:

- Canned foods.
- Presevatives in foods.
- Beverages.

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- Fast foods, packed foods, Streetfoods like panipuri, Bhelpuri, etc.
- Sweets- chewing gum, panmasala, etc.
- Colouring agents, etc.

Mithya Vihara:

All kinds of activities done physically, vocally or mentally are considered as *Vihara*. *Mithya Vihara* means improper activities. The activities opposite to *'Svasthavrita'* are the *'Mithya Vihara'*. The factors related to *Mithya Vihara* by various *Acharyas* have been tabulated. Table (8).

							11.	
Mithya	Ch	Su	A	<i>A</i> .	Bh	\boldsymbol{H}	M.N	B.P
Vihara	. S.	•	• ,	H	. S.			
		S.	S.	10	11	S		
				1				
Shitoshna	+				+			+
Vyatyasa		_	_	_		_	_	
Sevana and								
Anupurvya								
Sevana								
Use of	+	-	_					+
Santarpana			(J)	-	-	-	_	
and								
Apatarpana								
diet without			(0)					
sequence			1					
Sudden	+	+					+	+
diving in	,	,	-	_	_	_		
cold water								
or drinking								
cold water								
after fear,								
exhaustion								
& coming								
from								
sunlight								
Practice of	+				U	$V \cup$	10-4	
physical		_	-	_	_		レル	aiir
exercise &								4111
sunbath								
after heavy								
meals.								
					+			
Mithya Samsarga	_	_	-	_	Т	-	_	-
Samsarga	1				1		1	
Sex	+	_	-	_	+	-	+	+
indulgence								
in <i>Ajirna</i>								
Suppressio	+	+	_	_	+	_	+	+
n of								
Chhardi,								
Mutra,								
Purisha like								
Vegas								
Kupathya in	+	+	_	_	_	_	+	_
Panchakar								

ma								
Divasvapna after lunch	+	_	_	_	+	_	_	_

Activities which are not tolerable to that individual are considered as *Mithya Vihara* and it should always be avoided because it is the chief causative factor of many diseases i.e. *Kushtha (M. N. 2/2 - Vidhyotini Teeka)*.

- Sudden change from cold to hot and vice versa without judiciously following the rules of gradual change: This causes dushti in Swedavaha Srotas (Ch. Ni. 5/22). Sudden diving in cold water or drinking cold water after fear, exhaustion or sunlight causes the same effect. Swedavaha Srotas is also vititated due to Krodha, Shoka, and Bhaya. Our body has ability to adjust the different variation in the internal and external environment. This is called Homeostasis but the body needs some time to adjust itself. Abrupt changes from one extreme to another extreme in the internal and external environment cannot bring homeostasis inside the body. Thus the body's mechanism fails and unwanted substances like histamine. antibodies, toxins and other chemicals are produced. Dipping in cold water suddenly after affliction with fear, exertion and intense heat results in sudden changes in body temperature and may cause sudden vasodilatation and may predispose skin disorders (Ch. Ni. 5/6; Ch. Chi.7/5; M. N. 49/2).
 - Supperesion of urge of vomiting and other natural urges: Acharya Charaka has clearly mentioned that suppression of urge of vomiting causes Kushtha. (Ch. Su.7/15). An urge of vomiting is only present when the Doshas are dislodged from their seat and are ready to be expelled from the nearest outlet i.e. mouth. But when the urge is suppressed, the outlet is not open and the dislodged doshas cannot be expelled out. A similar situation is created when Virrudha ahara is taken. The Doshas are dislodged but cannot be expelled out of the body. These dislodged doshas start the etiopathogenesis.

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- Divaswapna: It is Snigdha (A. H. Su. 7/55, Ch. Su. 21/51) and vitiates Kapha and Pitta and causes Kandu, Kotha, Pidika. It is also Srotorodhakara Kledakara. Agnimandyakara which ultimately produce Kushtha. It is responsible for Raktadushti (Ch. Su. 21/46-48; 24/8; Ch. Chi. 7/8; M. N. 49/4). It is also said that day sleep after abhishyandi and guru diet causes dushti of Mamsavaha srotas (Ch. Vi. 5/15). It also causes dushti of Medovaha srotas (Ch. Vi. 5/16).
- Snigdha Bhuktavato Hi Annam Vyayamam Kurvatam: (M. N. 25/1) Creates Ama and produces diseases.
- Snehapitasya Vantasya Va Vyayama Dharma Gramva Sevino. Vyayama Atisantapa Atibhuktva Upasevinama: All these factors create Ama and produces diseases.
- Panchakarma with improper manner: Improper administration of Panchakarma also may produce Kushtha (Ch. Chi. 7/6).
- Performing Santarpana and Apatarpana in contradictory or during improper time: It will result either in Ama formation or Tridosha vitiation, which leads to Kushtha (Ch. Ni. 5/6).

Applicability:

Some other examples which are seen in our daily routine are; having hot food with chilled cold 340 - Those diseases in which no clinical result drink or ice-cream, gargling with cold water before having hot tea, working in industries where there is large difference between outside and inside temperature etc.

Achara Hetu:

This is a very important factor and has been mentioned by all the Acharvas. Behavioural misconduct, antisocial activities, sinful activities and other punishable activities are considered under this heading. It has been mentioned that good morals are also necessary for a man to be healthy, a detailed description of which is given in 'Sadvritta' chapter. Thus above mentioned Acharajanya factors bring about psychogenic stress which is of prime importance in the pathogenesis of Psoriasis. Due to Raja and Tama Doshas the Manas is always in search of materialistic pleasures and to satisfy its desires, it is always doing good and bad deeds (Papakarma). And as the after effects of such bad deeds he suffers from diseases like Kushtha. Brihatrayi have mentioned Chinta, Bhaya, Krodha as Vata Prakopa Nidana and Bhaya, Krodha and Shoka also cause Dushti of Swedavaha Srotas (Ch. Vi. 5/22). Chinta causes Dushti of Rasavaha Srotas. Those diseases, in which no clinical improvement is obtained even after the best treatment, are considered as Papa Karmaja Vyadhi. Both Charaka (Ch. Su. 25/40) and Sushruta (Su. Ni. 6/31) have described Kushtha as a most chronic disease and other Acharyas like Bhavamishra and Madhavakara have included it to be due to *Papa Karma*. Table (9).

		CV						
Achara Hetu	Ch. S.	Su. S.	A. S.	А. Н.	Bh. S.	H. S.	M. N.	В. Р.
	٠.	-	70	TA.	٥.	٠.	1 10	- •
Papa Karma	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vipra Guru	+			亡	1	_	+	_
Tiraskara			1		1			
Sadhu Ninda	_	_	+	+	_	_	_	_
Use of money	_	_	+	_+	_	_	_	_
& material				3				
acquired by			7	5/				
unfair means			7		<i>y</i>			
Killing the	_	_	+	+	_	_	_	_
virtuous								
persons								

Applicability:

was obtained even after the best treatment were considered as Papakarmaja vyadhi (Su). Charaka (Ch. Su. 25/40) and Sushruta (Su. Ni. 6/31) have described Kushtha as a most chronic disorder and all acharvas including Bahavaprakasha and Madhavakara have included it to be due to Papa Karma. Which means the effective cure for Kushtha was still not found up to the time of Bhavamishra. Even now days skin diseases run a chronic course and dermatologists ultimately end up in making use of corticosteroids to get symptomatic relief. Psoriasis is a very chronic disorder which is very well known to recur. Till date, no complete cure of Psoriasis has been claimed in modern science.

Miscellaneous:

Some other important *hetus* –

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Acharya Harita :

Described Vititated water and *Ratrijagrana* as the cause of *Kushtha*.

Acharya Bangsena:

Seven specific etiological factors: *Tila Taila*, *Kulattha*, *Valmik*, *Lingaroga*, *Mahisha Dugdha*, *Mathita Dadhi* and *Vrintak* (*Chikitsa Sara Sangraha Kushtha 8*)

Samsargaja Hetu:

Sushruta (Su. Ni. 5/32-33) and Vagbhata have described the contagious nature of Kushtha. Psoriasis was believed to be contagious previously and was considered to be a type of leprosy.

Kulaja Nidana:

Kushtha is Adi Bala Pravritta Vyadhi and Kushthayukta Shukra – Shonita results in the birth of Kushthi Sishu (Child) (Su. Ni. 5/27). If both Mother and Father are having Kushtha, the offspring also becomes a patient of Kushtha as the Shonita and shukra of the patient are vitiated. This is also proved in Psoriasis. Recent studies (Andressen and Henseler, 1982) on detailed pedigrees established in 2035 families with Psoriasis also strongly support that Psoriasis is a polygenic and Multifactorial disease. Multifactorial inheritance implies that the cause of the disease is due to the effect of several genes, each of small effects, with a permissive role being played by one or a few major genes (Vpgel and Motalsky, 1982).

Krimija Hetu:

Sushruta has the opinion that all types of Kushtha are due to Vata, Pitta, Kapha and Krimi (Su. Ni. 5/5). According to Norholm & Pedersen (1952), 44% of Psoriatic patients experience a worsening of skin manifestation following infections. Streptocoocal infections are very common in guttate Psaoriasis (84% according to Williams et. al.1976).

Chikitsa Vibhramsajanya Hetu:

Stambhana in initial stage of diseases like Raktarsha (Ch. Chi. 14/179), Raktapitta (Ch. Chi. 4/27), and Amatisara (Ch. Chi 19/16) cause Kushtha.

- Stambhana might lead to Tiryaka Gati of Dosha and hence cause Kushtha.
- Kushtha has been mentioned as Rakta Pradoshaja Vyadhi and Santarpanajanya Vyadhi. Thus Rakta dushti and Santarpaka nidanas may cause Kushtha.

- Dushivisha is another causative factor of Kushtha.
- River water originating from *Vindhya*, *Sahya* and *Paryatra* hills cause *Kushtha*.

Conclusion:

From the above references we can easily conclude that Kushtha is one of the mahagadas described in texts. Largest hetusangraha of kushtha is mensioned. Aaharaj, viharaj hetavas should be concerned while treating Kushtha completely. The detail study of hetavas will help actual samprapti, nidanparivarjan, order and frequency shodhanakarma and treatment. Abhishapaj, Adhidevaik, karmaj hetavas also have equal importance with viruddha aahar, vishamahar adi aaharaj and viharaj hetavas.

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VOL- VII ISSUE- IV APRIL 2020 PEER REVIEW IMPACT FACTOR ISSN e-JOURNAL 6.293 2349-638x

- Sushruta Samhita with Nibandhsangraha Commentry of Shri Dalhanacharya, Choukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi.
- 11. Vangasena Samhita edited by Pt. Hariprasad Tripathi, published by Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series Office, Varanasi.
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