

# INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL



**Impact Factor: 6.719** 

**Review Article** 

#### ISSN: 2320-5091

## A REVIEW OF GRAHANI ROGA

## Nandini Sharma<sup>1</sup>, Pramod Kumar Mishra<sup>2</sup>, Indu Sharma<sup>3</sup>, Bhrmanand Sharma<sup>4</sup>, Arun Dadhich<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MD scholar, P.G. Department of Kayachikitsa, PGIA, Jodhpur

<sup>2</sup> Professor & HOD, P.G. Department of Kayachikitsa, PGIA, Jodhpur

<sup>3</sup>Associate Professor, P.G. Department of kayachikitsa, Govt. Ayurvedic College of Udaipur, Rajasthan

<sup>4</sup>Associate Professor, P.G. Department of kayachikitsa, PGIA, Jodhpur

<sup>5</sup>Assitant Professor, Department of Rog Nidan & Vikriti Vigyan, PGIA, Jodhpur

Corresponding Author: nandinisharmans822@gmail.com

https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj2311062023

(Published Online: June 2023)

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© International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, India 2023 Article Received: 08/05/2023 - Peer Reviewed: 28/05/2023 - Accepted for Publication: 09/06/2023.

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#### ABSTRACT

*Grahani* is an organ that holds the food in GIT. The *Jatharagni* within *Grahani* is the main strength and support which also gets support and strength from *Grahani*. Any deformity in the *Agni* or *Agni Dosha* results in diseases affected by *Grahani* which are called *Grahani dosha*, *Grahani Roga*, or *Grahani Dushti*. The pathophysiology of *Grahani roga* revolves around *Agni dosha*, which is linked to digestive fire dysfunction. Both anatomical and physiological deformity can be found in *Grahani*. *Grahani* is a critical disease of great relevance with ulcerative colitis. They have almost similar causative factors and symptoms like a loose stool with blood and mucous, constipation, dry and coated tongue, and anaemic and abdominal pain.

Keywords: Grahani Roga, Grahani Dosha, Grahani, IBS, ulcerative colitis, sprue syndrome, Ayurvedic Management, Shodhana, Shamana Chikista- Herbal and Herbo-minerals drugs.

### INTRODUCTION

The root of the term "Grahani" is Dhatu "Grah," which means to catch, hold, or obtain (Shabda Kal-

*padrum*). The specialised portion of the *Mahasrotas* is called *Grahani* (Gastrointestinal system) <sup>(1)</sup>. *Agni's* 

seat is in *Grahani*. It holds onto the food until it is completely digested before passing it into *Pakwashaya* (intestine). *Agni* that lacks functionality, i.e., *Grahani Roga* is a result of faulty food digestion brought on by *Mandagni*. Because of its direct connection to bad eating habits and a stressful lifestyle in the modern era, *grahani* is a disease with significant clinical relevance. The symptoms of *Mala Pravritti, Udarda, Shoola, Kshudhalpata, Adhmana,* and *Hrillasa*, among others, are taken into account when building *Grahani Roga*. Following are a few *Lakshanas*<sup>(2)</sup>:

- 1. Chronic abdominal pain
- 2. Loss of appetite
- 3. Failure to thrive.
- 4. Flatulence
- 5. Belching
- 6. Eructation / salivation
- 7. Nausea / vomiting
- 8. Indigestion
- 9. Chronic loose motion
- 10. Constipation
- 11. Frequency of loose stool just after meal
- 12. Stool with mucous and foul smell
- 13.Abdominal distension

Grahani Roga is one of the Mahagadas according to Ayurveda. There are three ways to interpret the word "Grahani," i.e., Grahani Roga, Grahani Dosha, and Grahani Avayava. The term "Grahani Dosha" refers to any deviation from the state of Samagni, Mandagni, Teekshnagni, and Vishamagni. Jatharagni's seat is the organ Grahani. It receives nourishment and support from Agni's power. Normally, it receives the food that has been swallowed and is being held in place by controlling the downward movement. Following digestion, it releases the food via the lumen's sidewalls to the following Ashaya, that is "Pakvashava". When Agni is weak, it becomes vitiated and discharges food in an undigested state. When Agni is weak, food will not be adequately digested, and this undigested food will ferment and act as a poison in the body.

Since Ama Utpatti causes Grahani Roga, it should primarily be treated with Agnivardhana medications

that have Deepana and Pachana qualities. In contemporary science, digestive illnesses include Grahani Roga. Classical Ayurvedic treatises describe the illness condition known as Grahani (Malabsorption sickness). Following the physiological digestion, absorption, and assimilation of any food into Saara (essence) and Kitta (a waste product) by Jatharagni Vyapara (tissue interaction), Rasa must then circulate normally throughout Shareera and Kittavisariana (waste removal) must be carried out regularly for Jeeva Poshana or maintaining homeostasis through adequate nutrition. Agni Dosha, which is located within Grahani, is regarded as Grahani Dosha. Grahani Dosha and Grahani Roga, respectively, might be thought of as functional disintegration caused by Agni dysfunction and organic disintegration caused by improper dynamics of the interior mucosa. According to Acharya Vagbhatta, Grahani Roga is characterised by frequent bowel movements with a *Baddha* and *Drava* consistency  $^{(3)}$ .

**NIDANA:** Abhojan (excessive fasting), Atibhojan (excessive eating), Vishama Bhojan (inappropriate eating), Asatmya Bhojan (unwholesome eating), etc. vyapad of Vamana, Virechana, and Snehana (Adverse effect of therapeutic measures). Vega dharana (suppression of natural urges). Desha, Kala, and Ritu's incompatibility, or viruddha. Shoka (sadness), Krodha (rage), and Bhaya (fear).

PURVA RUPA: The Ayurvedic literature consistently cites Trushna (thirst), Alasya (lethargy), Shirogaurava (heaviness), Balakshaya (loss of strength), Vidaha (burning sensation), Chirapaka (slow digestion), and Kayagaurava. Rupa- Ati Srustha Mala Pravritti, Vibbadha Mala Pravritti (occasional hard and soft stools), Arochaka (anorexia), Vairashya (altered taste), Praseka (nausea), Tamaka, Shunapadkra, Asthiparvaruka, Chhardana (vomiting), Jwara (fever), Lohanugandhi Udgara.

**CHIKITSA:** Since *Agnimandhya* plays a significant role in the *Samprapti* of the illness *Grahani Roga*, *Deepana* and *Pachana* medications like *Chitrakadi Vati*, *Marichadi Churna*, *Madhukaa asava*, and *Kshara Ghrita* should be taken to treat *Agnivardhana*<sup>(4)</sup>.

#### CONCLUSION

*Tridosha* imbalances can be managed by *Ayurveda* utilising a variety of herbs and natural remedies. Due to our poor eating habits, problems relating to food digestion and absorption are now more prevalent than in the past. One of these, *Grahani Roga*, is treatable utilising fundamental ideas. In addition to yoga and meditation, drugs also improve sickness symptoms. Drugs *Deepana & Pachana* as well as *Vatanulomana & Agnideepana Aharas*.

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### Source of Support: Nil Conflict of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Nandini Sharma et al: A Review of Grahani Roga. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2023 {cited June 2023} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/1344\_1346.pdf