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A LITERARY REVIEW'S BASIC DESCRIPTION GRAHANI ACCORDING TO **AYURVEDA**

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ABSTRACT

Grahani Dosha is one of the Mahagadas, according to Ayurveda. In contemporary science, digestive illnesses include Grahani Dosha. Currently, because of poor eating habits, a sedentary lifestyle, stress, and the adverse effects of modern medications, the incidence is 11.2% worldwide and 4.2–7.7% in India. The organ Grahani is the seat of Jatharagni (digestive fire), and both are interrelated. It's supported and nourished by Agni's strength due to Agnidushti. The Grahani cannot perform its functions properly, which causes Grahani Dosha and further leads to Grahani Roga. Grahani is a critical disease of great relevance with ulcerative colitis. They have similar causative factors and symptoms like a loose stool with blood and mucous, constipation, dry and coated tongue, and anaemic and abdominal pain.

Keywords: Mahagadas, Grahani Dosha, Jatharagni, Agni, Agnidushti, Ulcerative colitis

INTRODUCTION

According to Shabda Kalpadrum, "Grahani" derives from the root Dhatu "Grah," meaning to grab, hold, or gain. The Grahani (Gastrointestinal system) is a specialised part of the Mahasrotas (1). Before transferring the food into the intestine, it retains it until it has been fully digested. A dysfunctional agni, or Grahani Roga, results from improper food digestion caused by Mandagni. Grahani is a disease with significant clinical relevance due to its direct association with unhealthy eating practices and a stressful lifestyle in the present era. When constructing Grahani Roga, the symptoms of Mala Pravritti, Udarda Shoola, Adhmana, and Hrillasa, among others, are considered. Following are a few Lakshanas (2):

- 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

One of the Mahagadas, according to Ayurveda, is Grahani Roga. The words "Grahani," Grahani Roga, and Grahani Dosha all have different meanings, Avayava Grahani. "Grahani Dosha" denotes any departure from the Samagni state, Vishamagni, Mandagni, and Teekshnagni. The organ Grahani serves as Jatharagni's seat. It benefits from Agni's potency in terms of nourishment and support. It typically takes in the food that has already been swallowed and is kept in place by regulating the downward movement. Following digestion, it discharges the food via the sidewalls of the lumen to the next Ashaya, called "Pakvashaya". Agni becomes vitiated and excretes food that has not been digested when weak. Food will not be adequately digested when Agni is weak, and this undigested food will ferment and act as a toxin in the body. Since Ama Utpatti causes Grahani Roga, it should primarily be treated with Agnivardhana medications with 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 Kittavisarjana (waste removal) must be carried out regularly for Jeeva Poshana or maintaining homeostasis through adequate nutrition. Agni Dosha, 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 Agnivardhana⁴

CONCLUSION

Tridosha imbalances can be treated using a range of herbs and natural therapies, according to Ayurveda. Our bad eating habits are to blame for food-related issues. Nowadays, digestion and absorption are increasingly common compared to the past. The first of these is Grahani Roga. Curable with the use of fundamental concepts. Additionally, to Yoga, meditation, and medications all help with illness symptoms, Deepana and Pachana drugs, as well as Agnideepana & Vatanulomana Aharas.

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