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Management of Garbhini Mukhpaka with Kavala Dharana

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that in pregnancy various physiological and pathological changes occurs. Most of which are reversible after delivery. Due to hormonal changes during pregnancy the changes in oral mucosa are also seen. The reasons for these changes are not well known established. Of all the changes the one most well-known is stomatitis. In Pregnancy hormone fluctuation causes changes in saliva making mouth more susceptible to ulcer. Physical and emotional stress of pregnancy aggravates the factor for mouth ulcer. In Avurveda this condition is known as Mukhpaka, Acharya Sushruta has described under Mukhroga. Among 65 Mukhroga it comes in Sarvasara Roga and these are of three types. In modern science it is treated by maintaining oral hygiene and by using tropical anaesthetics, antibacterial and anti-inflammatory drugs. Many of these drugs are of unknown adverse effect that cannot be frequently used in pregnant women. In Ayurveda it is treated by various methods like Kwatha, Gandusha, etc. In Kashyapa Samhita this Garbhini Vikara is treated with the administration of Kavala of Haridra and Daruharidra. Then Kavala of Sneha/Sugar added water and of Lodhra Kwath Kawal and at the end dusting of Lodhra Choorna is done, and with intake of powder of Manjistha, Ghrashi, Sariva, Mochras, with honey.

Key words: Mukhpaka, Kavalam, Garbhini Mukhpaka.

INTRODUCTION

In Ayurveda the stomatitis can be co-related to Mukhapaka and explained by Acharya Sushruta is as follows. Mukhapaka is one of the Mukharoga and occurs in all over the oral cavity. Acharya Kashyapa; Charak has described it as Mukhapaka, while Acharya Sushruta and Acharya Vaghbhata have described it as Sarvasara. Sarvasara means the disease which have

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Website: www.jaims.in DOI: 10.21760/jaims.9.2.16 capacity to spread all over the buccal mucosa.

सर्वसरास्त् वातपित्तकफशोणित निमित्ताः॥ सूश्रुत (सु.नि. 16/66)

According to Acharya Sushruta Vataja, Pittaja and Kaphaja Sarvasara (Mukhapaka) are the three disorders of Sarvani. Acharya Vagbhatta has mentioned Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Raktaja and Sannipataja Mukhapaka along with Arbuda, Urdhva Guda and Pootiasyata. Acharya Sharangadhara has also followed the pattern of Acharya Vagbhatta. Acharya Bhavamishra, Acharya Madhava and Yogaratnakara's classification is similar to Acharya Sushruta.

Causes of Mukhapaka

Causes of Mukhapaka can be differentiated as:

- 1) Dosha Dushtikar Hetu
- 2) Sthana Vaigunyakar Hetu

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It includes Aharaja Hetu which causes aggravation of *Pitta Doshas* in Amashaya and causes Mukhapaka. *Hetus* like Mansahar, Dugdhahar, Ikshuvikruti causes vitiation of Doshas in Amashaya and thereby causing Mukhapaka. These food factors causing Piita Kaph Dosha vitiation and Rakta Dhatu Dushti. Viharaj Hetu, these causes aggravation of Doshas in Mukha. In case of sleeping in prone position collection of Prakupit Doshas in oral cavity leads to Mukhroga. Same like that in Kavala and Gandush Atiyoga (Milk regurgitation and excessive frothing) irritates oral mucosa and further may lead to Mukhapaka.

Samprapti of Mukhrog

In Ayurvedic texts no detail description found about Samprapti of Garbhini Mukhapaka. Sushruta Samhita describes in detail; intake of Nidana Sevan causes Sthansanshrya and produce Mukhapaka.

In contest of *Gharbini, Nidana* seven *Acharya Charak* described in *Charak Sharir 4/18* as -

तद्यथा- सर्वमतिग्रूष्णतीक्ष्णं दारुणाश्व चेष्टाः;

All type of *Guru, Ushna, Tikshna* and *Ruksha* food and grossly offensive to decency activities vitiated the *Vata, Pitta, Kapha Dosha*. These vitiated *Doshas Sthansansanshraya* in all mouth cavities (*Sarvsar*) and cause the *Mukhapaka*/mouth ulcers with symptoms of Pain, redness, with burning, sensation, sometimes with itching.

Mukha being the Kapha Sthana and due to Nidana Sevana Vata and Pitta get provoked into it, thus vitiating the Kapha too. The Sthanasamshraya (localization) of these vitiated Vata Pitta Pradhana Tridosha in already vitiated Sthanasamshraya and Khavaigunya give rise Dosha-Dushya Sammurchhana which leads to the production of the Poorvarupa of the Vyadhi. This is the Sthanasamshraya stage of Vyadhi. Here the Tikshna, Ushna and Vikasi Gunas of the Nidanas cause Rakta Vidaha and Twaka, Mansa Paka leading to Vranashotha and Vranotpatti which gives raise the symptoms Mukhadaha, Katurasa Asahishnuta. Along with this Ruksha, Khara, Vishada Gunas of the Nidanas decrease the Sthanika Snigdhata, Shlakshnatadi Gunas which give raise the

symptoms *Mukhashosha* and *Alparasagyata* / *Virasagyata*.

If *Nidana Sevana* continues two processes occurs simultaneously one is - As the *Ruksha Guna* further increases leads to *Kathinya, Kharata, Shushkata* and *Stambha* in *Mukhagata Dhatus*.

Another is as Ushna, Tikshna, Vikasi Gunas increase lead to recurrent inflammation and ulceration i.e., Vrane Vranah which hampers the proper healing and further due to Sthanastha Kapha Dushti Sandhankarma will not be appropriate, these all together leads to Shukla Kathina, Khara Vranavastu in Mukha giving rise the symptom Mukhapaka.

As per modern aspect, Stomatitis is an inflammation of mucous membrane of the mouth. Its types: 1) Traumatic Stomatitis 2) Aphthous Stomatitis 3) Infective Stomatitis

On the basis of pathogen stomatitis types are-

- a. Viral Stomatitis
- b. Bacterial Stomatitis
- c. Fungal Stomatitis

Causes: following causes are mentioned as:

- a. Poor oral hygiene
- b. Cheek biting
- c. Poorly fitted oral appliances can cause irritation to the oral mucosa
- d. Taking very hot and cold items
- e. Diseases like measles, pellagra, AIDS.
- f. Nutritional deficiency like vitamin B, vitamin C, iron etc.

Stomatitis during Pregnancy

It is well known that during pregnancy there are hormonal changes in which most of changes are reversible and there is change in oral mucosa leads to stomatitis. Known as Pregnancy gingivitis and Pregnancy epulis. Other changes like chloasma, tooth surface loss, hyperemesis gravidarum are also associated with the pregnancy.

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Changes in the severity of oral mucosa may include, Mucosal changes seen with Anaemia e.g. pallor. Gingival bleeding, which may or may not be associated with Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC).

AIM & OBJECTIVE

To study the role of Ayurveda in the management *Garbhini Mukhpaka*.

Management of Garbhini Mukhpaka

Acharya Kashyapa have told about Garbhini Mukhpaka^[3]

अथ चेदत्र गर्भिण्या मुखपाको भवेदिह ॥ १०८ ।।

हरिद्रादारुनिष्काथं ग्राहयेत् कवलं ततः । ततः स्नेहेन कृत्वा त् ततः

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स्याच्छर्करोदकम् ।। १०९ ।
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लोध्रोदकेन कृत्वा तु कुर्यातत्प्रतिसारणम् । अनन्तां च समंगा च घृषीं मोचरसं तथा ॥ ११० ।।

मधुना सह (म) मनीयात्ततः संपद्यते सुखी ।

- 1. Kavala Dharana: Kavala Dharana of Haridra and Daruharidra
- 2. The Kavala Sneha and Sakraodaka and at last Lodhra Kwath after that Pratisaran of Lodhra Choorna should be there.
- 3. With the intake of *Sariva, Manjistha, Ghrashi, Mochras Choorna* with the honey.

Table 1: Details of drug used in Mukhapaka

SN	Dravya	Latin name	Family name	Part used
1.	Haridra	Curcuma Ionga Linn.	Zingiberacae	<i>Kanda </i> Rhizome
2.	Daruharidra	Berberis aristata DC	Berberidacea	<i>Kanda </i> Rhizome
3.	Lodhra	Symplocos racemose roxb.	Symplocaceae	<i>Twak</i> /Bark
4.	Sariva	Hemidesmus indicus	Apocyanaceae	<i>Moola </i> Roots

5.	Manjistha	Rubia cordifolia Linn.	Rubiaceae	Moola / Roots
6.	Mocharas	Salmalia malabarica schott & endl.	Bombacaceae	Niryasa / abstrac
7.	Ghrashi	Sandigdha	-	-

Table 2: Details of Rasapanchaka of drugs used inMukhapaka

SN	Dravya	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Karma
1.	Haridra	Tikta, Katu	Ruksha, Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kapha Vata Shamaka
2.	Daruhari dra	Tikta, Kashaya	Ruksha, Laghu	Ushna	Katu	Kapha Pitta Shamaka
3.	Lodhra	Kashaya	Laghu Ruksha	Sheeta	Katu	Kapha- Pitta Shamaka
4.	Sariva	Madhura Tikta	Guru Snigdha	Sheeta	Madhu ra	Tridosha Shamaka
5.	Manjisth a	Tikta, Kashaya, Madhura	Guru, Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Vranarop aka
6.	Mochras	Madhura	Laghu, Snigdha Pichhila	Sheeta	Madhu ra	Kapha- Pitta Shamaka

Table 3: Pharmacology of drugs used in GarbhiniMukhapaka

SN	Dravyas	Pharmacological Action
1.	Haridra	The main constituent curcumin: is potent anti-inflammatory agent by supressing the and activation, more potent as anti- proliferative agent.
2.	Daruharidra	Anti Bacterial, Anti Microbial
3.	Sneha	Act as lubrication

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4.	Sarkraudaka	Act as lubrication, due to <i>Madhur Ras</i> <i>Vata Saman</i> be there.
5.	Lodhra	Anti - inflammatory, wound healing activity.
6.	Sariva	Anti-ulcerogenic, anti-microbial
7.	Manjistha	Potent blood purifier, anti-inflammatory
8.	Mochras Choorna	Anti-inflammatory

DISCUSSION

So, with the Kavala Dharana of Haridra- Daruharidra. Haridra will act as Pitharechaka and Vranaropaka, While Daruharidra subside Pain and Itching and together they are Tridosha Shamaka. Sarkaraodak will provide the cooling effect and Ghee will subside burning sensation, Vatta-Pitta Shaman and Deepta the Agni. Internal intake of medicine like Manjistha is Vranaropaka. Sariva is Tridosha Shamaka and Lodhra is Kapha-Pitta Shamaka. Over all the drugs act as Vranaropaka, Tridosha Shamaka and mainly Pradeepta the Agni.

In modern prospect we all know that pregnancy maintaining hormone is progesterone carbohydrate origin recent researches had done and found that progesterone is a muscle relaxant hormone which supress the motility of gut there is slow down of digestion process can cause constipation and mouth ulcers also the pregnant women are under iron therapy which also be the reason of constipation the regimen of *Mukhapaka* told by *Acharya Kashayap* somehow it works on *Agni*, which stablished the hormonal balance in pregnant women and *Mukhapaka* is cured.

CONCLUSION

Generally, whenever there is discussion about the treatment of pregnant women. The doctors are little bit more concern as well as women's are also much concerned about medicines and diet. Although the *Garbhini Mukhpaka* is not very common but one who have, they faces many problems. These natural

products are effective medications can be used for the treatment of oral diseases like stomatitis in pregnant lady. These remedies are being practiced in ancient times and are cost effective and easily available. Natural disinfectants mentioned above are also effective and act as antimicrobial agents and healing the ulcers. The combination told by *Acharya Kashyap* fulfilled the criteria, as we all know the absorption of *Kavala* will be high and ulcers will be healed rapidly and the internal administration of these medicine will helps in increasing the *Agni* and improved the digestion which will further reduces the constipation and ultimately resolves stomatitis in pregnancy. So, if these medications are given in proper way they have tremendous result.

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