

Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences

www.jaims.in



noto

Importance of Abhyanga in Today's Scenario

Sachin S. Bagali, ¹ Umapati C. Baragi²

¹Assistant Professor, ²Associate Professor & Head, Dept. of Basic Principles, BLDEA'S AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Hospital & Research Centre, Vijayapur, Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT

Ayurvedic system of medicine has holistic approaches in a particular way to prevent and promote a healthy life by following certain methods and therapies in day today activities (*Dinacharya*) which could be considered as a part of a health. In 21st century people are running behind wealth and not taking care of health. To fulfill the aim of Ayurveda in the todays scenario, promotion among the fast moving people and stressful life of this 21st century. So to take care of health, *Abhyanga* (oil massage) which is one among the *Dinacharya*, is an ancient Indian approach adopted for healing, relaxation and treating various diseases. It is one of the most important day today activities of life, as how early to bed and early to rise, then brushing of tooth etc. are important. In Ayurveda it is clearly mentioned that the *Abhyanga* controls *Vatadosha* and the person develops strength both physically and mentally. Here an attempt has been made to compile the importance of *Abhyanga* in day today life to keep the society healthy.

Key words: Abhyanga, Oil massage; Dinacharya.

INTRODUCTION

According to Ayurveda, those who are desirous of health and happiness should do *Abhyanga* (massage) to the body. *Abhyanga* is one among the *Dinacharya* and is an ancient Indian Ayurvedic approach adopted for healing, relaxation and treating various diseases. It is one of the most important day today activities of life, as how early to bed and early to rise, then brushing of teeth etc. are important. [1] *Abhyanga* has been considered as a type of *Bahya Snehana*. In classics, *Abhyanga* has been mentioned as the part of *Dinacharya*. Person should resort to *Abhyanga* every

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Sachin S. Bagali

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Basic Principles, BLDEA'S AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Hospital & Research Centre, Vijayapur, Karnataka, India.

E-mail: sachinsbagali@gmail.com

Access this article online

Quick Response Code

Website: www.jaims.in

DOI: 10.21760/jaims.v3i01.11643

day if he wants to keep himself healthy. The body is compared to the tree. If the root of tree is given water regularly, then it lives for a long time. Similarly our body needs *Abhyanga* daily to live a healthy life. Here an attempt has been made to compile how *Abhyanga* can create a healthy individual or society.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Various Ayurvedic classics and article published till date were reviewed to update the importance of *Abhyanga* in day today life.

Necessity of Abhyanga

Abhyangais defined as a procedure of application of SnehaDravyas over the body and make to and fro movements. Abhyanga means massaging the body with any Snehas (fats) in the same direction of hair follicles. Abyanjana and Snehana are Paryayas (synonyms) of Abhyanga. Ayurveda says Abhyanga (oil massage) should be performed daily or if not daily, at least applying oil to the head, ears and foot is must to lead a healthy life thus showing the importance of massage to the most important parts such as Shira (head), Sravana (ears) and Paada (foot). By oil massage the Sarira (body) becomes strong and gains resistance to exhaustion caused by today's life style

and stressful life. One who applies *Tila Taila* (sesame oil) on his head regularly does not suffer from headache, graying of hair and gets a sound sleep. But once the person is diagnosed as insomnia or as suffering from neurological disorders etc., and then it is good to use medicated oils for *Abhyanga*. The massage has a very soothing effect on the nervous system, which is governed by *Vata Dosha* - one of 3 basic principles of Ayurveda. Therefore, it is very important for people who have a tendency to be nervous or who are always under the influence of stress or who travel a lot.

Generally Tila Taila (sesame oil) is best for all Prakruthis (body constitution), because it is considered as the best among all the Tailas in Ayurveda. [4] It is Tridoshagna (subsides all three Doshas) and nourishes the body. Sesame oil has a unique value because it comes under poly unsaturated fats and contains unusually large amounts of linoleic acid. [5] Linoleic acid is a powerful anti-inflammatory agent and is known to inhibit pathogenic bacteria. However, for Pitta Prakruti (body constitution), or if it is a summer season Narikela Taila (coconut oil) is best. Generally many medicated oils are used for Abhyanga in various disorders like neurological disorders etc. But in disorders like sleeplessness, neurological disorders, diseases of head etc. few important Tailas like Bhringamalakadi Ksheerabala Taila, [7] Triphaladi Taila, [8] Narayana Taila, [9] Chandanadi Taila, [10] etc. are used for Shiroabhyangam (head massage).

SN	Medicated oils	Indication
1	Dhanvantara Taila	Cures <i>Kampa</i> (tremors), <i>Akshepa</i> (convulsions), <i>Unmada</i> (insanity), all types <i>Vataja Rogas</i> (neurological disorders) [11]
2	Narayana Taila	Cures all types of <i>Vataja Rogas</i> ^[9]
3	Bala Taila	Kasa (cough), Swasa (dyspnoea), Jwara (fever), Chardi (vomitting), Murcha (fainting), Ksaya (emaciation),

		Apasmara (epilepsy), Vatavyadhi (neurological disorders) ^[12]
4	Pinda Taila	Vata Rakta (rheumatoid arthritis) ^[13]
5	Sahacharadi Taila	Kampa (tremors), Akshepa (convulsions), Unmada (insanity), Vataja Rogas (neurological disorders) ^[14]
6	Ksheera Bala Taila	Rasayanam (rejuvenator), Vatasruk (gout), Neurological disorders, Good for sense organs. [7]
7	Lakshadi Taila	Balya (improves strength), Apasmara (epilepsy) and all neurological disorders of children and pregnant women ^[15]

We can compare your *Sharera* with, How pot, leather and axle of cart become strong and efficient by oiling, similarly the body becomes strong and stable and so also the skin becomes *Drudha* and good by anointing it with oil, *Abhyanga* pacifies *Vata*, and body becomes capable of withstanding fatigue and exercise. ^[16]

Sarvanga Abhyanga

Abhyanga should be done daily because it helps to, [17]

- Jara (retards ageing), Srama (exertion) and pacifies Vata.
- Drusti Prasada (Good for vision)
- Pusti Prasada (Nourishes the body)
- Ayu Prasada (Increases longevity)
- Swapna (induce good sleep)
- Good for skin (complexion and firmness)
- Provides good physic.

Importance of Shiro Abhyanga

According to Sushruta^[18]

- Shiro Abhyanga eliminates diseases of head
- Makes Kesha (hair) grows Mardhava (soft), long, thick, Snigdha (glossy) and Krusna Kesha (blackness of hairs)

- Makes satiety in head, Removes facial wrinkles,
- Santarpana Indriya (nourishes the sense organs) and does the Pratipurana of Shiras.

According to Charaka^[19]

- By applying oil daily to head, does not get Shirashula (headache), Kalithya (baldness), Phalithya (greying of hair), Na Kesha Prapatanti (nor there be hair fall).
- Bala Shira Kapalanam (Bones of skull and forehead will become strong)
- Drudhamula (Roots of the hair become strong);
 Dhrighakasha (hairs will be long) and Krushna Kesha (black coloured).
- Rejuvenates the *Indriyas*, increases the skin complexion of the face.
- Nidra Labha Sukha (Gets good sleep easily and feels happy).

Importance of Karna Poorana

According to Sushruta^[20]

 Instilling of oil into the ear helps to Hanu, Manya, Shira and Karna Shula (remove pain in the jaw, carotid region, head and ear).

According to Charaka^[21]

- Daily instillation of oil in ear helps to keep away
 Vataja Karna Roga
- It removes stiffness of the neck and jaw.
- Normal pitched voice can be heard (no necessity of high pitch), and Badirya (deafness) will not arise.

Importance of Padabhyanga

According to Sushruta^[22]

Abhyanga of feet helps to,

- Nidra Sukha (get good sleep)
- Deha Sukha (pleasure to body)
- Chaksusya (good for vision)
- Removes Srama (fatigue) and Supti (numbness of feet).

Pada Mrudukara (softens the feet)

Specific site of Abhyanga

 According to Astanga Sangraha^[23] and Astanga Hrudaya^[24]

Abhyanga should be done specially to Shira, Karna and Pada

Method of Abhyanga^[25]

- The Abhyanga can be done either in standing or sitting or lying position. Massage should be done in the direction of hair with the palms.
- Early morning massage with slight warm oil should be started by applying a small amount of oil on the scalp and massaging the head gently.
- The open palms of the hands and the flat surfaces of the fingers should be used rather than the fingertips for the whole massage.
- The massage should be in circular way so as to stimulate the marma points which influences all the parts of the body.
- Massage the face and the ears, using the fingers.
 Applying oil and mild stimulation by fingers to the ears is very important.
- Massage the neck and the upper part of the back with flat surfaces of open palm and fingers.
 Massage the arms vigorously.
- For the joints use a circular motion for massaging. Then gently massage the chest, stomach and pectoral areas. Massage the back and spine vigorously. Massage the legs vigorously in the circular motion for joints and straight motion for long bones. Then massage the feet. Bath should be with lukewarm water.

The *Abhyanga* should be done in the following seven positions;

- Sitting Position Head, Ear, Face, neck
- Supine Position Anterior aspect of the body.
- Left lateral Position Rt. side of trunk, Inner aspect of Rt.arm and outer aspect of Lt. leg
- Right lateral Position Lt. Side of trunk, Inner aspect of Lt. arm and Outer aspect of Rt. leg

- Prone Position Posterior aspect of the body
- Sitting Position
- Supine Position

Benefits of Abhyanga

According to Charaka^[26]

- Regular Abhyanga helps to avoid Abhihata caused by Abhighata or heavy works it will not effect skin complexion.
- It makes the skin Susparsha, well grown body, Balavana (good strength), Priyadarshana (pleasing appearance)and Alpajara (signs of ageing develop slowly).

According to Susrutha^[27]

- It helps Mardhavakara (softness of body)
- Pacifies Kapha and Vata
- Dhatu Pusti (promotes Dhatu)
- Provides Mruja (cleanliness), Varna (complexion) and Balaprada (strength).

Benefits of Padabhyanga^[28]

- Removes Kharatva (roughness), Sthamba (stiffness), Rouksha (dryness), Srama (fatigue) and Suptischa Pada (loss of sensation of feet) get relieved immediately by anointing and massaging the feet.
- Feet become soft, strong and steady
- Person obtains Drusti Prasada (clear vision), and pacifies Vata
- Not effected by Grudrasi (sciatica), Sputana (cracks of feet) and
- Not effected by Sankocha (contraction) of Sira and Snayu.

Indication

- Adharaniya Vega (Mutra, Purisha, Retasa, Nidra)^[29]
- Pittaja Gulma^[30]
- Apasmara^[31]

- Vatodara^[32]
- In Atiyoga of Vamana^[33]
- Scorpion bite^[34]
- Vataja Hrudroga^[35]

Contraindications

According to Sushruta^[36]

- Dosa associated with Ama
- Taruna Jwara and Ajeerna (Indigestion)
- Those who have been given Vamana or Virecana or Niruha Basti
- If Abhyanga done in Taruna Jwara and Ajeerna it causes severity or incurability of disease
- If Abhyanga is done in same day it causes
 Agnimandhya and produces diseases.
- In the diseases caused by Santarpana (over nutrition).

According to Astanga Hrudaya^[37]

Abhyanga should be avoided in persons,

- Suffering from aggravated Kapha.
- Undergone Panchakarma therapy.
- Ajeerna.

DISCUSSION

If Abhyanga is followed daily it makes the man healthy. The *Taila* used for *Abhyanga* nourishes the tissues, gives strength and increases the *Agni*. How the tissues are nourished, to speak it hypothetically the knowledge about the seven layers of skin, its thickness and the time duration for the oil to reach the different *Dhatus* are needed. The seven layers of skin are very clearly mentioned in Ayurveda. The average thickness mentioned by modern science is 1.5 - 4 mm. Now the effect of *Abhyanga* on different *Dhatus* based on time duration should be discussed to know how long the *Abhyanga* should be performed as a part of daily routine to maintain a healthy life.

Effects on Dhatu

Dalhana the commentator of Susruta has described the effect of Abhyanga. According to the duration of Abhyanga done, the oil used in Abhyanga reaches;^[40]

- Root of hair of the skin 300 Matras (96 sec.)
- Twacha 400 Matras (133 sec.)
- Rakta 500 Matras (160 sec.)
- Mamsa 600 Matras (190 sec.)
- Meda 700 Matras (228 sec.)
- Asthi 800 Matras (240 sec.)
- Majja 900 Matras (285 sec.)

Abhyanga should be applied at least 5 to 10 minutes continuously to get its maximum effect in deeper tissues like Majja. Therefore as a daily routine 10 minutes is sufficient but for diseased condition 30 to 60 min of *Abhyanaa* is needed. In diseased persons medicated oils are preferred for curing the conditions. By Abhyanga the nervous system gets stimulated, thus providing stimulation to the muscular system, vessels and glands governed by the particular nerve and keeps the human body healthy. Massaging also improves the circulatory system thus reducing the pain. Usually lukewarm medicated oil should be used for massaging. The warm oil stimulates the Swedavaha Srotas (perspirating body channels) thus causing dilatation of the blood vessels there by increasing the blood circulation, thus revealing pain, stiffness and contraction of vessels. Screening the blood supply and nerve supply of skin it's very clear that the skin is with a network of blood supply.

The human body is having 107 *Marma* (vital points). [41] In *Marmas*, the *Prana* (energy) resides. By doing massage the vital points gets stimulated and produce positive energy, thereby protecting, rejuvenating and increasing the immunity towards environmental changes. It is scientifically proved that massage increases the production of white blood corpuscles and antibodies, which provide more resistance against the diseases. The soles of the feet are said to have *Marma* points, which in turn stimulates the *Indriyas* (sense organs). Thus massage is very important to lead a healthy life and to create a healthy society.

Mode of Action^[42]

 Vayu dominates in the Sparshanendriya, and this sensory organ is located in the skin. The Abhyanga is beneficial to the skin, so one should practice it regularly.

Purpose of Abhyanga

Abhyanga can be done for four different purposes.

- **1.** *Dinacharya* For the prevention of several diseases and for the maintenance as well as promotion of positive health.
- Purva Karma Along with Abhyanga, fomentation is also given before administering several categories of elimination therapies like Vamana, Virecana, Basti and Nasya.
- Pradhana Karma It can also be done as a special therapy for a limited period in many indicated diseases.
- Paschat Karma In Mukhalepa, after drying Lepa is removed and in that place Abhyanga is preferred

CONCLUSION

Abhyanga is one among the Dinacharya to maintain health and prevent disease. On the basis of utility, Abhyanga can be applied to Sarvanga or Ekanga. Ayurveda says Abhyanga (oil massage) should be performed daily or if not daily, atleast applying oil to the head, ears and foot is must to lead a healthy life thus showing the importance of massage to the most important parts such as Shira (head), Sravana (ears) and Pada (foot). Hypothetically it can be concluded that Abhyanga should be done for 5 -10 minutes daily as a part of Dinacharya and to treat any condition depending upon the strength, age etc.

REFERENCES

- Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.I. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 1994. p.24.
- Venumadahava Sastri Joshi, Narayana Hari Joshi. Ayurvediya Sabdhakosha. 1st ed. Mumbai: Nirnaya Sagar Press; 1968.p.42.
- Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.I. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 1994.p.273-274.

- Sushrutha. Sushrutha Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by Acharya Yadhavji Trikamaji. 8th ed. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2005;205.
- 5. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sesame_oil
- Nishtashwar, Vidyanath. Sahasrayoga (English) 1st ed. Varanasi: Chowkamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2006. p.137.
- Nishtashwar, Vidyanath. Sahasrayoga (English) 1st ed. Varanasi: Chowkamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2006. p.110.
- Nishtashwar, Vidyanath. Sahasrayoga (English) 1st ed. Varanasi: Chowkamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2006. p.134.
- Govid Das. Bhaishajyaratnavali. Brahmashankar Mishra, Ambikadatta Sastry, Rajeswardatta Sastry, editors. 20th ed. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Prakashan; 2010.p.559.
- Nishtashwar, Vidyanath. Sahasrayoga (English) 1st ed.
 Varanasi: Chowkamba Sanskrit Series Office; 2006.
 p.140.
- 11. Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.II. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 1995. p.511.
- 12. Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.II. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 1995. p.517.
- 13. Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.II. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 1995. p.509-510.
- 14. Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.II. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 1995. p.521.
- Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.III. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 1st ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 1995. p.22.
- 16. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004;42.

- 17. Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.I. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi 1994.p.24.
- Sushrutha. Sushrutha Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by Acharya Yadhavji Trikamaji. 8th ed. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2005; 488.
- Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004;42.
- Sushrutha. Sushrutha Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by Acharya Yadhavji Trikamaji. 8th ed. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2005; 488.
- 21. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004;42.
- 22. Sushrutha. Sushrutha Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by Acharya Yadhavji Trikamaji. 8th ed. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2005; 488.
- 23. Vagbhata, Astanga Sangraha, Vol.1. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 1st ed. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Orientalia; 1995.p.20.
- 24. Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.I. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varanasi, 1994.p.24.
- Subhash Ranade, Rajan Rawat. Healing Touch Ayurvedic Massage. 1st ed. Delhi: Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; 2004.p.53-67.
- 26. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004;42.
- Sushrutha. Sushruta Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by Acharya Yadhavji

- Trikamaji. 8th ed. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2005; 488.
- 28. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004;42.
- 29. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004; 49.
- Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004; 442.
- 31. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004; 476.
- 32. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004; 498.
- 33. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004; 537.
- 34. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004; 579.
- 35. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya.

- Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004; 602.
- 36. Sushrutha. Sushruta Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by Acharya Yadhavji Trikamaji. 8th ed. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2005; 488.
- 37. Vagbhata, Astanga Hrdayam, Vol.I. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 2nd ed. Krishnadas Academy; Varansasi, 1994. p.24.
- 38. Vagbhata, Astanga Sangraha, Vol.1. Srikanta Murthy KR, editor. 1st ed. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Orientalia; 1995.p.42-43.
- Sushrutha. SushruthaSamhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by Acharya Yadhavji Trikamaji. 8th ed. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi. 2005; 355.
- 40. Sushrutha. Sushrutha Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by AcharyaYadhavjiTrikamaji. 8th ed. ChaukhambhaOrientalia, Varanasi. 2005; 488.
- 41. Sushrutha. Sushrutha Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha Commentary of Dalhana and Nyayachandrika of Gayadasa on Nidanasthana. Edited by AcharyaYadhavjiTrikamaji. 8th ed. ChaukhambhaOrientalia, Varanasi. 2005; 369.
- 42. Agnivesha. Charaka Samhita. Revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with the Ayurveda Dipika commentary of Chakrapanidatta. Edited by Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Reprint ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan. Varanasi. 2004;42.

How to cite this article: Sachin S. Bagali, Umapati C. Baragi. Importance of Abhyanga in Today's Scenario. J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci 2018;1:75-81. http://dx.doi.org/10.21760/jaims.v3i01.11643

Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.