

Journal of **Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences**

www.jaims.in



An International Journal for Researches in Ayurveda and Allied Sciences



noto

Journal of

Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences

REVIEW ARTICLE

December 2024

Conceptual Review on the role of Panchakarma practice in Swastha

Manjunatharao SV1, Shreyas DM2, Kiran M Goud3

¹Final Year Post Graduate Scholar, Dept. of Panchakarma, Sri Kalabyraveshwara Swamy Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Panchakarma, Sri Kalabyraveshwara Swamy Ayurvedic Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

³Professor, Dept. of Panchakarma, Sri Kalabyraveshwara Swamy Ayurvedic Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka,

ABSTRACT

Panchakarma is an ancient Ayurvedic practice focused on detoxification therapy, In Ayurveda, it plays a significant role in maintaining and restoring health, The term "Panchakarma" literally means five actions referring to five distinct therapeutic procedures (Vamana, Virechana, Anuvasana Basti, Asthapana Basti and Nasya) designed to cleanse the body of toxins. Swastha means being established in one self and is defines as a state where the mind, body and spirit are balanced and the Doshas, (Vata, Pitta, Kapha) Agni, Dhatus, Malas and Indriyas function optimally. In Swastha, Panchakarma serves as both a preventive and curative practice, regular Panchakarma treatment can support the natural detoxification process promote longevity, enhance immunity and keep the individual in a state of normalcy with their environment it is also customized based on an individual's *Prakruti* (constitution) current Dosha imbalances (Vikruti) and health condition.

Key words: Panchakarma practice, Swastha.

INTRODUCTION

Health is a basic prerequisite for an individual for the upliftment of social, spiritual, physical and mental aspects. Ayurveda is a life science that contains an ocean of knowledge. Ayurvedic treatments have two aspects for the maintenance of health (preventive aspect and curative aspect). Ayurvedic treatments maintain health in a healthy person by balancing the Dosha and cures the disease by normalizing the Dosha

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Manjunatharao SV

Final Year Post Graduate Scholar, Dept. of Panchakarma, Sri Kalabyraveshwara Swamy Ayurvedic Medical College and Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

E-mail: svmanjunatharao15@gmail.com

Submission Date: 09/11/2024 Accepted Date: 24/12/2024

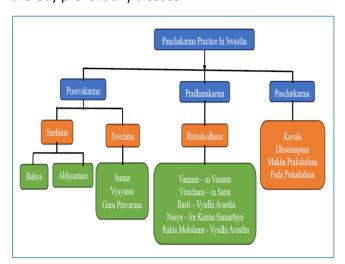
Access this article online **Quick Response Code**

Website: www.jaims.in

DOI: 10.21760/jaims.9.12.25

through Shodhana or Shamana Chikitsa.[1] In today's busy schedule it is important to give time to our health for the future. So Panchakarma helps to clean the body of impurities. In an age of competition and industrialization, the risk of lifestyle disorders has increased. The guidelines for performing various Panchakarma procedures have been laid down and revised at various times. It is our duty as Ayurveda practitioners to ensure that Panchakarma practices do not deviate from these norms One is considered healthy when the Doshas, digestive fire, and bodily functions are balanced, and when the soul, senses, and mind are in a pleasant state. [2] One who is free from disease is known as Swastha and the state of Swastha is known as Swasthya (a sound state of the body or soul) which means an equilibrium state of *Dhatus* and free from aggravating factors.^[3] This above explanation is similar to that of the world health organization which states that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Appropriately administered Panchakarmas - Cure disease in the

diseased, helps in promoting the body's immunity and thereby prevent any disease. [4]



Approaches to maintain Swastha

- Dinacharya
- Rutucharya
- In Administration of Rasayana

Role of Panchakarma in Dinacharya

Abhyanga

Daily application of oil is recommended as it helps to overcome *Shrama* (fatigue), slow down the aging process and combat *Vata Dosha*, It bestows good vision, nourishment to the body, longlife, good sleep and healthy skin.^[5]

Udvartana

Daily adaption of *Udvartana* alleviates *Kapha*, liquifies *Medas*, provides stability to the body parts, and promotes healthy skin. Ex - *Triphala Churna*, *Kolakulattadi Churna* and *Yava Churna* etc.^[6]

Prayogika Dhumapana

By practicing *Dhumapana* on a daily basis, one brings about lightness in *Ura*, *Kanta*, and *Shira* region and liquification of *Kapha*.^[7]

Pratimarsha Nasya

It is recommended that *Pratimarsha Nasya* be used daily; often, *Anutaila* is used for this purpose. It balances *Vata Dosha* and brings unctuousness to the head and neck region, preventing degenerative

illnesses of the brain and sense organs in particular, One should use *Anutaila* during 3 seasons i.e., *Pravrut, Sharat* and *Vasanta Rutu* when the sky is free from clouds.^[8]

Gandushadharana

Filling of mouth with the medicated *Dravya* is known as *Gandusha*. *Gandusha Dharana* helps to strengthen the jaws, Improve the *Swara*, tighten a Flabby face, enhance taste, and prevent *Kantashosha*, *Oshta Sphutana* (cracking of lips) *Dantashula* and *Dantakshaya*, Strengthens the gums, Not getting horripilation by intake of *Amla Dravya* and can able to chew hardest eatables. ^[9]

Vyayama

Physical exercise benefits the body by promoting the proper functioning of *Agni* which helps metabolism at various levels and regulates day-to-day transient vitiation of *Dosha*.^[10]

Name of Rutu	Indian name	As per <i>Sushruta</i> (Su.su 6/6)	Bala
Sisira	Magha - Phalguna	Тара-Тараsya	Pravara
Vasanta	Chaitra - Vaisakha	Madhu- Madhava	Madhyama
Grishma	Jyestha - Asadha	Suci-Sukra	Avara
Varsa	Sravana - Bhadrapada	Nabha- Nabhasya	Avara
Sarat	Asvija - Kartika	Isa-Urja	Madhyama
Hemanta	Margasira - Pusya	Saha-Sahasya	Pravara

Panchakarma in Rutucharya

Rutu	Panchakarma and Upakramas
Hemanta Rutu	Abhyanga, Utsadana, Murdhni Taila, Jenthaka Sweda. ^[11]
	Abhyanga with Vatahara Taila, Murdhni Taila Vimardana and Padaghata. ^[12]

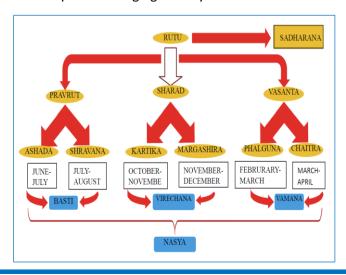
Vasanta Rutu	Tikshna Vamana, Nasya, Vyayama, Udvartana, Padaghata, Karpura, Chandana, Agaru, Kumkuma Lepa. ^[13]
Greeshma Rutu	Chandana Lepa. ^[14]
Varsha Rutu	Pragarsha Udwartana. ^[15] Ashthapana Basti. ^[16]
Sharat Rutu	Snehapana like Tiktaka Ghrita. Virechana and Raktamokshana. ^[17]
Sisira Rutu	Abhyanga, Utsadana, Murdhni Taila, Jenthaka Sweda. ^[18] Abhyanga with Vatahara Taila, Murdhni Taila Vimardana and Padaghata. ^[19]

Masa Anusara Panchakarma

Madhava	Chaitra (March-April)
Nabhasya	Sravana (July-August)
Sahasya	Margasira (November-December)

In the months of *Chaitra* (March-April), *Sravana* (July-August) and *Margasira* (November-December) one should administer *Shodhana Karma*.

After *Snehana* and *Swedana*, one should administer *Vamana* and *Virechana*. Then after *Basti* and *Nasya* in proper sequence according to requirement. And thereafter *Rasayana* and *Vajikarana*. If this is done the *Dhatu* are maintained in homeostasis and *Vyadhis* are not caused. There is proper growth of tissue elements and the process of aging is delayed.^[20]



Significance of Panchakarma in Rasayana Prayoga

How the dirty cloth does not shine similarly the *Rasayana Vidhi* will not help to individual those who have not undergone *Shodhana Karma*. [21],[22]

DISCUSSION

As mentioned earlier, *Panchakarma* practice in *Swastha Purushas* aim at two aspects - promotive and preventive aspects which can be achieved by practicing various *Panchakarma* regimens mentioned in *Dinacharya* and *Rutucharya*.

One who smears his head with unctuous substance daily does not suffer from headache, alopecia, greying of hair, nor do his fall. By applying oil on head regularly, strength of skull-parts increases particularly, hairs become firm-rooted, long and black. Sense organs become cheerful and face with pleasant glow along with sound sleep and happiness.^[23]

Dhumapana cures Heaviness of head, Headache, Rhinitis, Hemicrania, Earache, Pain in eye, Cough, Hiccough, Dyspnoea, Obstruction in throat.^[24]

Pratimarsha Nasya is good from birth to death just like enema therapy. It provides the benefits like *Marsha* if used daily; it does not need any restricted regimen and has no fear of complication.^[25]

Diseases prevented by performing Shodhana - The Doshas, undergoing increase slowly, in the body of such persons, who are negligent of taking Shodhana, produce many diseases like Atisthoulya, Agnisada, Meha, Kushta, Srotorodha, Akshavibramsha, Swasa, Shvayathu, Panduta etc.^[26]

Even though taking nourishing foods all these diseases develop in the body because the channels of the *Rasadhatu* will have become coated with the increased *Doshas*. Hence in order to promote health it is necessary to *Shodhanas* suitably.

Panchakarma is a five procedure bio cleansing system that helps to maintain *Doshas*, remove disease-causing substances from the body, and prevent disease recurrence and progression.

Shodhana increases skin tone, complexion, mental clarity, and intelligence by promoting Kayagni, curing

ailments, keeping the *Doshas* in balance, and improving colour, complexion, mind, and intelligence.

It also enhances one's strength and vitality, allowing one to live a longer and healthier life.

Considering all of the *Shodhana's* benefits, it's thought that *Shodhana* affects practically all of the body's systems, particularly the digestive, endocrine, and metabolic systems.

Shodhana is thought to improve all metabolic waste products and eliminate free radicals, hence giving a foundation for the entire body to revitalize.

After the *Panchakarma* therapy, biochemicals in the body return to normal levels, according to clinical studies. Public health concerns can be done if *Panchakarma* is well supported with strong scientific evidence and confirmation. This helps in the treatment of a disease. According to scientific investigations, detoxification methods appear to help in the more effective elimination of chronic diseases.

Success of *Panchakarma* is dependent on properly performed *Purva*, *Pradhana*, and *Paschat Karma*. *Panchakarma*. It mandates a qualified *Bhishaka*, *Paricharaka*, *Ausadha*, and *Rogi*.

It is practiced in different parts of India and many other countries. *Panchakarma* treatment is unique in the sense that it includes preventive, curative, and promotive actions for various diseases.

Panchakarma not only eliminate the disease causing toxins but also revitalizes the tissues. This is why it is popularly known as Rejuvenation therapy.

Benefits of timely performed *Shodhana* - By the administration of these therapies the vitiated *Doshas* are eliminated from the body through the alimentary tract. The power of digestion and metabolism is enhanced, diseases are cured and his normal health is restored; the Sence faculties, Mind, Intelligence, and complexion becomes clear; He gain Strength, Plumpness, Offsprings and Virility; He is not affected by old age and lives long without any disease. Therefore, one should take proper *Shodhana* in time.^[27]

CONCLUSION

The administration of Panchakarma without deviating from the general guidelines mentioned in the classics is possible through the 4 Chatushpadas. This is especially true from a practical point of view in scenarios such as PG and non PG centers, clinics with and without Panchakarma setups and government and private Ayurvedic hospitals with and without adequate Panchakarma therapist staff etc. So, the need of the hour is to practice Panchakarma procedures while following all the standard guidelines and Standard operating procedures with the available sources and facilities, without compromising the basic principles explained in the Samhitas. This ensures Patient Safety Physician Safety. Practicing Dinacharya, Rutucharya and Rutushodhana can bestow both preventive and therapeutic benefits of Panchakarma in Swastha Purusha.

REFERENCES

- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 30/26: P-187.
- Susruta, Susruta Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha commentary of Sri Dalhana Acharya and the Nyayachandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadas Acharya on Nidana Sthana edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 15/41: P-75.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 5/13: P-38.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Siddi Sthana 1/53: P-685.
- Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of

Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 2/8: P-26.

- 6. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 2/15: P-28.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 5/52: P-41.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 5/56: P-41.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 5/78-79: P-42.
- 10. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 2/10: P-27.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 6/13: P-45.
- 12. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt.

Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 3/10: P-40.

- 13. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 3/19-20: P-41.
- 14. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 3/38: P-46.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 6/40: P-47.
- 16. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 3/45: P-48.
- 17. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 3/49: P-49.
- 18. Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 6/19-20: P-46.

- 19. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 3/17: P-42.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 7/46: P-53.
- 21. Susruta, Susruta Samhita with Nibandha Sangraha commentary of Sri Dalhana Acharya and the Nyayachandrika Panjika of Sri Gayadas Acharya on Nidana Sthana edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Chikitsa Sthana 27/4: P-499.
- 22. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Uttara Sthana 39/4: P-923.
- 23. Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 5/81-83: P-42.

- 24. Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 5/27: P-40.
- 25. Sarvang Sundara commentary, Vagbhata, Astang Hridaya with Sarvanga Sundara commentary of Arunadatta and Ayurveda Rasayana commentary of Hemadri collated by Dr. Anna Moreswar Kunte and Krishna Ramchandra Shastri Navre edited by pt. Bhisagacharya Harishastri Paradkar Vaidya. Akola, Krishnadas Academy, Varanasi, edition- 2000; Sutra Sthana 20/32: P-293.
- Astanga Samgraha of Vriddha Vagbhat with Indu commentary edited by Vd. Anant Damodar Athavale Srimad Atreya Prakashana, Pune, edition-2000; Sutra Sthana 5/23: P-33.
- Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita, revised by Charaka and Dridhabala with Ayurveda Dipika commentary edited by Vd. Yadavji Trikamji Acharya. Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashana, Varanasi, edition-2021; Sutra Sthana 16/17-19: P-97.

How to cite this article: Manjunatharao SV, Shreyas DM, Kiran M Goud. Conceptual Review on the role of Panchakarma practice in Swastha. J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci 2024;12:199-204.

http://dx.doi.org/10.21760/jaims.9.12.25

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

Copyright © 2024 The Author(s); Published by Maharshi Charaka Ayurveda Organization, Vijayapur (Regd). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and perform the work and make derivative works based on it only for non-commercial purposes, provided the original work is properly cited.
