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NidanaPanchaka of Atatvabhinivesha- A Literary Review

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is not only an ancient science of life but a spiritual science too. The main aim of Ayurved is to attain Mokshai.e liberation. It not only deals with SharirikaVyadhis but ManoVyadhis also called Mano-Vikaras. The Mind directly connected with the both Jnanendriya and Karmendriya. The internal organ of perception and cognition or the instrument by which sense objects affects the soul is called as Mana. When the mind is linked with Indiyas leads to feelings of Sukha, Dukha etc. e.g when the Sparshanendriya contacts with Agni leads to formation blisters, but the feeling of heat is achieved by Mana. As per classics Mana is of three types viz; Satva, Raja, and Tama. These are also called Gunas. Among them the Satva is the Guna whereas raja and tama are its doshas. Mind is directly interlinked with VataDosha and vice-versa which leads to miss-interaction with the Indriyas. And produces various Mano-Vikarase.gMada, Murcha, Sanyasa, Apasmara, Unmada, Atatvabhinivesha. The present study reveals the NidanPanchaka of Atatvabhinivesha and its literary review according to various ancient Ayurvedic texts. The further scope of the study is to treat the patient according to Ayurvedic principles such as SatvavajayaChikitsa etc.

KEY WORDS: Ayurveda, Mana, Indriya, Atatvabhinivesha, ManovahaStrotasetc

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is not only an ancient science of life but a spiritual science too. The main aim of Ayurved is to attain Moksha¹i.e liberation. It not only deals with SharirikaVyadhis but Mano Vyadhis also called Mano-Vikaras. The Mind directly connected with the both Jnanendriya and Karmendriya. Atatvabhinivesha is delusional disorders according to modern science. It one of the serious health ailment as per Ayurveda. It is the condition in which the patient assumes false interpretation of the particular object which is not present. Previously this condition is called as paranoid disorder, and is a serious mental illness called psychosis in which person cannot judge between what is real from what is imagined. Most of the Acharyas like Charka, Sushruta, Vagbhatetc were believed that, the mind is situated in Hridaya but experience/perception is through the ShirahPradesha. Various activities can be seen in the body and by the body is because of mind when it is combined with *Indrivas*. If this combination hampers leads to improper cognition. When this asatmendriyarthasanyoga with Dhi, Dhriti, and with Smriti produces the mind in to delirium state which produces various Mano-Vikaras. The mind is mainly affected by the Satvika, Rajasika, and TamasikaAhara and Vihara. When the food is palatable, smells good it gives strength and happiness to the mind and Indriyas².(Ref- Cha sut 27/3). When the Mano Anukula food is taken it nourish the body as well as it also increases the life³. (Cha. Chi 30/333) As per SushrutaAcharyaSatva, Raja, Tamaare the Prana of Mana. And the Prana is depends upon Anna. By the Anna there will be nourishment of the Dhatus and Manas. Therefore AcharyaCharaka enumerated that the proper food which we consume directly affects our

mood⁴.(Cha. Sutr 27/349/51) Not only *Anna* but also *Aushadha*⁵ have effect on mind. *Charaka* clarifies it under *Chikitsa*(Ref- cha. Chi 26/50). The *Asava* '*Aristha* give strength to *Mana*, *Sharira*, relieves *Anidra*, *Shoka*, and stimulates appetite.

When the mind gets affected by tama dosha there will be SanjaNasha stage. With the help of Ushna Virya Aushadhis, and MedhyaRasayans the Tama Dosha gets dissolved and there will proper coordination with the Indriyas. As per Chandgyopanishat through the consumed food has three parts. From the first part is of the food which is Sthula forms Mind, the second part forms Mamsaetc Dhatus, whereas the last part Anu or Sukshma part nourishes the mind. As per classical texts the main causative factors for Manovikaras are excess intake of Malina Ahara, Vega Dharana, Sheeta, Ushna, Snigdha, Rukshaetc Ahara and Vihara Vatagets aggravated. The aggravated Vata Dosha combines with raja and tama leads to Monovaha Stroto Dusthi and covers the Hrudaya and produces restlessness which leads to the disease called Atatvabhinivesha. In this condition the Rogifeels Ahita to Hita, Nitya to Anitya or vice- versa. It's a misinterpretation of the sense organs which makes the Rogi in delirium stage.

DISCUSSION

Mind is directly interlinked with VataDosha and vice-versa which leads to miss-interaction with the Indriyas⁶. (Ref:-susharir 7/14) And produces various Mano-Vikarase.gMada, Murcha, Sanyasa, Apasmara, Unmada, Atatvabhinivesha⁷ (Ref:- . Cha. Chi. 10/53). The word *Atatvabhinivesha* comprises of two words the *Atatva*- which is non-object or element or absence whereas the *Abhinivesha* is analysis and interpretation. In short it is termed as delusional dis order and paranoid ideas or thoughts. It is the confused state of the mind where patient is unable to differentiate the truth and the false. The *Atatvabhinivesha* false under following criteria viz;

1. Nidana of Atatvabhinivesha⁸- (Causes of Atatwabhinivesha)(Ch. Chi. 10/57-63) Excess intake of *Malina, Apavitra, ApathyakaraAhara, Vega Dharana, Sheeta, Ushna, Snigdha, RukshaetcAhara,* excess *Krodha, Kama, Dukha, Harsha*, failure in life situations, affects the mind due to these factors *Vata* gets aggravated. The aggravated *VataDosha* combines with Raja and Tama leads to *MonovahaStrotoDusthi* and covers the *Hrudaya* and produces restlessness which leads to the disease called *Atatvabhinivesha*.

2. Purvarupa of Atatvabhinive sha-

As perVagbhtacharya; Shirashunyata, Lalasrava, Nasasrava, Aruchi, Agni Mandya, Avipaka, Adhmana, Balahanai, Angamarda, Trushna, AshbdhaShravana (Auditory hallucination) As per SushrutaAcharya this disease is considered under ApasmaraVyadhi. So the Purvarupa of Apasmara falls under Atatvabhinivesha. These are; Hritkampa, Hrishunyata, Swedadhikya, AtiChinta, NidraNasha, IndriyaKriyaNasha,

3. Rupa of Atatvabhinivesha-

In the *Manovikaras* like *Atatvabhinivesha*. The clinical signs and symptoms presented to the impairment of *Mana*, *Buddhi*, *Smriti*, *Bhakti*, *Sheela*, *Chestha* and *Achara* individually or combination can be considered as *Samanyalakshanas*. The *Visheshalakshanas* are those which are caused due to the specific impairment of one or more of them. On the basis of classical and other references and clinical observations signs and symptoms can be worked out as follows;

A. Udvegalakshanas-

Bhaya, Asthairya, Vepathu, Hritkampa, Shighrakopa, Svedabhuta, Tritbahula, Mukhashosha, Galashosha,

B. Vishadalakshanas-

Vishada, Utsahanasha, Shoka, Ashabhanga, Shoka, Apravartana, Anannabhilasha, Alpavak, Aplachestah, Anidra, Saada.

Upashaya ofAtatvabhinivesha-

Ayurveda recommends three types of treating mental illness. Viz;

- 1. DaivaVyapashraya9- Which is Spiritual therapy or Divine therapy-(Ch. Su 11/54)
 - A. *Mantra*-Inchantation of sacred hymns or words having spiritual potency. Eg. *Vishnu SahasraNamaPatahana* acts as *Jwaragna*etc
 - B. *Aushadhi*¹⁰- Using certain type of herbs which contact with skin used as amulet(Chsu 8/18) E.g tying Sahadevamula to head cures vishamajwara. Etc
 - C. *Mani*¹¹- Wearing gems influences of actinic rays of radioactive substances is probably indicated. (Ch Chi 3/262)
 - D. Mangala- Influence of auspicious ceremonies invoking the blessings and good wishes of others.
 - E. Bali- Practice sacrifice- Oblations
 - F. Upahara- Offerings to lower animals, poor acts as symbol of mercy.
 - G. Homa-Sacrifies of ghee and other fragrant substances by auspicious prayers.
 - H. Niyama- Practice of ealthy habits and religious observances and self-control.
 - I. Prayaschitta- Atonement for evil deeds committed in the past either knowingly r unknowingly.
 - J. Upavasa- Fasting as a means of self-purification of the mind and the body.
 - K. Swasthyayana- Benediction after presentation of offerings.
 - L. Pranipata- Self surrender
 - M. Yatragamana- Visiting sacred piligrimage
 - N. Rakshavidhan¹²- as bali, pooja etc. (Su chi 1/30)
- 2. Satvavajaya Psychobehavioural therapy-
 - A. Ashwasana-Assurance
 - B. Manobuddhismritisamyojana
 - C. Manaprasadakriya, Yatharthajnyanasamyojana,
 - D. UdvegakariKriyas.
 - E. Bhayavimshayadi
 - F. Sanjnaprabodhana,
 - G. Pratidwandwachikitsa
 - H. Peetamanasa
 - I. Mata granthapathana
 - J. Satsanga
 - K. Bodhana- Counselling.
 - L. Dhyana
 - M. Samadhi etc.
- 3. YuktiVyapashraya^{13, 14}- Rational therapy.(Chsu 11/54), (Ch. Vi 8/87)
 - A. Dravyabhutachikista
 - B. Adravyabhutachikitsa.

The *Ahara* and *Aushadha* are incorporated with *DravyabhutaChikitsa*. E.g foods like *Dugdhs*, *Ghrita*, *Mamsa*, etc. *Aushadha* are the drug therapy using medicinal herbs like *BramhiMandukaParni*, *Vacha*, *Jatamansi* etc.

In *AdravybhutaChikitsa* generally drugs are not recommended. Only specific measures are adopted called Upayas. Viz;

- 1. Bhayadarshana
- 2. Vismaapana
- 3. Vismarana

- 4. Kshobana
- 5. Harshana,
- 6. Bharthsana
- 7. Vadha
- 8. Bandhana
- 9. Swapna, Samvahana.

Samprapti of Atatvabhinivesha-

Samrapti refers to the process of disease production and manifestation. On the basis of the classical description the samprapti can be presents as follows;

Due to *Mithyaahara* the *SharirikaDosha* gets effected and *PrakopaAvastaha*. Due *MithyaVihara*the*ManasikaDosha* gets aggravated. Both these leads to *ManovahaStrotoVaigunya* leads to Mano-Vikriti ultimately produces*Mano Vikara* like *Unmada*, *Apasmara*, *ATATVABHINIVESHA*.

CONCLUSION

By the above discussion the *Atatvabhinivesha* is one of the *ManovahastrotoDushthiVikara*. Cause because of unhealthy foods and life style. The paranoid thoughts or delusional disorders can be taken as *Atatvabhiniveha*. To prevent such disorders one can indulge in *AcharaRasayana* and *SatwavajayaChikitsa*.

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