provided by Journal of Avurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences (JAIMS)



ISSN 2456-3110 Vol 2 · Issue 1 Jan-Feb 2017

Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences

www.jaims.in





Not of

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Jan-Feb 2017

Ahara as Pathya and Apathya in Amlapitta - A Review

Rakshith.¹ Shiyakumar.² Sreeharsha.³ Diyyasree.⁴

^{1,3}Post Graduate Scholar, ²Associate Professor, Department of Swasthavrutta & Yoga, SDM College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan. 4Post Graduate Scholar, Department of Shareera Kriya, Aswini College of Ayurveda, Tumkur, Karnataka.

ABSTRACT

The core principles in Ayurveda give prime importance to Agni, Prakriti, Ahara (food) and Vihara (lifestyle) in maintaining health. Present era people are scheduled to one or the other works due to which they are following unrightful food and habits which lead the manifestation of one of the common disorder which troubles person a lot - Amlapitta. By excess "Hurry, Worry and Curry" GIT disorders are the most common, not only affecting physical health but also psychological and social health. Amlapitta is one of that and it is a burning problem of the whole World. Amalpitta is composed of word Amla and Pitta. Amlapitta is a very common disease caused by Vidagdha Pitta with features like Amlodgara, Tiktodgara, Hrit, Kantha Daha etc. Pathya recommended in Amlapitta are Yava, Godhuma, Purana Shali, Mudga Yusha, Lajasaktu etc. Apathya recommended in Amlapitta are Navanna, Avidugdha, Masha, Kulattha, Dadhi and etc. So this present review article throws light on Pathya (conducive) and Apathya (non conducive) in Amlapitta.

Key words: Amlapitta, Ayurveda, Pathya, Apathya, Gastritis.

INTRODUCTION

Indulgence of food articles which are incompatible combinations, spoiled, sour or causing burning sensation and other food and drinks which increases pitta produces Amlapitta in person whose Pitta is already aggravated. [1] Hence it is necessary to educate the people about do's and don'ts about diet as it plays a major role in manifestation of Amlapitta. Acharyas have emphasised on Nidana, Samprapthi, Purvarupa,

Address for correspondence:

Post Graduate Scholar. Department of Swasthavrutta & Yoga, Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan

E-mail: ramrakshi31@gmail.com

Submission Date: 02/02/2017 Accepted Date: 25/02/2017



Website: www.jaims.in

DOI: 10.21760/jaims.v2i1.7516

Rupa and Cikistha of Amlapitta through separate chapters. Amalpitta is composed of word Amla and Pitta. Amlapitta is a Psycosomatic disease means, Mansikabhava plays major role with Sharirika Bhava, When Ahara, Vihara and Mansika condition get disturbed they leads to Agnivaishamya which causes Annavisha or Ama formation and when the greedy person still indulges in eating leads to Vidagdhapaka of Pitta finally causing Amlapitta. This disease mainly involves the Rasa, Rakta, Annavaha and Purishavaha Srotas. Its Samprapti is mainly due to Pitta Vriddhi and by its own Ushna, Tikshna, Drava, Sara, Amla Guna, the line of treatment of Amlapitta is divided into Shodhana and Shamana Chikitsa. Shodhana mainly includes Virechana and Vamana. Shamana therapy mainly involves the use of Tikta, Madhura Rasapradhana Dravyas. Pathya is referred to the Ahara and Vihara, which causes pacification of the disease.[2] Apathya is referred to the Ahara and Vihara, which causes complications and aggravate the disease.[3] Ahara is the base and cause for the strength, complexion and vitality of the living beings. It has the ability to promote health as well as to

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Jan-Feb 2017

control the disease pathology.^[4] The benefits of food like health, strength, longevity and energy are achieved only when the food is consumed by the person according to its *Swabhava*, *Samyoga*, *Samskara*, *Matra*, *Desha*, *Kala*, *Upayokta and Upayoga Samstha*.^[5] Otherwise it will end up in manifestation of diseases.

The following list of *Pathya* found in the disease *Amlapitta* is suggested by various *Ayurveda Acharyas*. ^[6]

Varga	Ahara Dravya	English name	Karma
Anna Varga	Purana Shali	Old variety of Rice	Vatashamaka, Laghu
	Yava	Barley	Agni Deepana, Madhura Vipaka
	Godhuma	Wheat	Laghu and Sheetaveerya
	Mudga	Green Gram	Madhurarasa, Laghu , Sheetaveerya.
Ksheera Varga	Godugdha	Cow milk	Tridoshahara, Shothahara
Shaka Varga	Patola	Bottlegour d	Agnideepana, Kaphapittahar a
	Kusmanada	Pumpkin	Sheetaveerya, Madhuravipak a.
Mamsa Varga	Jangala Mamsa	Forest meat	Agnideepana and Laghu.
Phala Varga	Dadima	Pomogrona te	Madhua Rasa, Sheetaveerya
	Amalaki	Gooseberry	Tridoshahara, Nityasevaniya
Miscellan eous	Go Ghrita	Cow's Ghee	Tridosha Shamaka
	Narikelodaka	Coconut	Sheetaveerya,

	water	Madhuravipak a
PuranaMadh u	Old Honey	Madhura rasa
KhandaSarka ra	Stone Sugar	Sheetaveerya

The following list of *Apathya* found in the disease *Amlapitta* is suggested by various *Ayurveda Acharya*.^[6]

Varga	Ahara Dravya	English name	Karma
Anna Varga	Navanna	New rice	Kaphakara, Guru, Usnaveerya
	Masha	Black gram	Kaphakara, Kashaya Rasa
	Kulattha	Horsegram	Pittavardhaka, Usnaveerya
	Taila	Oil	Kaphakara, Snigdha
Jala Varga	DushitaJala	Polluted water	Vatakaphakara
	Sheeta Jala	Cold water	Vatakaphakara
Madya Varga	Nutana Madya	New wine	Vatakara, Ushnaveerya
Kanda Varga	Aluka	Potato	Vatakaphakara, Abhisyandhi
Ksheera Varga	Dadhi	Sour Curd	Guru, Kaphapittakara
	Aviksheera	Goat Milk	Kaphakara, Snigdha
	Nava Guda	Jaggery	Kaphakara, Ushnaveerya
Mamsa Varga	Matsya	Fish	Guru, Abisyandhi
	Anupa Mamsa	Meat of Marshy land Animals	Guru, Kaphakara

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Jan-Feb 2017

Common things to be Avoided

- Excessive use of spices, chillis and other irritant substances in food.
- Fatty meals cause delayed gastric emptying.
- It is good to consume little less quantity of food which facilitates the action of *Pachaka Pitta* which will help to control the formation of *Ama*.
- Since the diet which aggravates the Kapha, also contributes the formation of Ama. Thus, dairy products, oily food items, salty and sour food articles should be avoided.
- Consumption of incompatible food items i.e.
 Viruddha Ahara should be strictly avoided since, it is considered to be a chief etiological factor of the disease.
- It is better to avoid excessive water intake after consuming food as it interferes with the concentration of the digestive enzymes and slows down the digestive process.
- Most of the patients having addiction of tea, tobacco, smoking, alcohol which also plays an important role in etiology and aggravating factors also.

DISCUSSION

According to *Charaka* the food and drinks which are useful for the body channels are termed as *Pathya*. On the contrary those having a deleterious effect on them are *Apathya*. ^[7] If a person follows the rules of *Pathya* for particular disease, there is very little significance of drug treatment, and when a person exposed to *Apathya* then drug treatment has of no value.

As Pathya Sevana has been mentioned in classics as equally important as Oushadha Sevana and as effective measure in prevention of diseases and prevention of complications of diseases. Thus for a person of Amlapitta disease or whom with a family history of similar other diseases can be advised the daily usage of diet enriched with Yava, Godhuma, Purana Shali, Mudga Yusha, Lajasaktu. These can be

considered as those having similarity in their *Gunas* like *Deepana, Laghu, Pittahara, Vatanulomana* which are opposite to as that of *Ama* and *Pitta*. As these are cost effective and easily available, they can be advised for regular usage by which *Pitta* can be maintained in its normalcy and in turn *Nidana Parivarjana* for the above said *Amlapitta*, formation of *Ama* and *Vidaqdha Pittaprakopa* can be prevented.

Conclusion

Ayurveda does not regard Amlapitta as a disease that can be treated by mere medicine or by a dietary regimen. Though it is a Yapya (not totally curable/difficult to cure) disease, the prolonged use of the above Pathya along with treatment procedure will not only generate the person free from Amlapitta but protect to live a long life (Deerghajeevanam), healthy (Sukhayu) and will be useful to the society (Hitayu).

REFERENCES

- 1. Murthy S.K., Madhavakara. Madhava Nidana. 2011thed. Chaukambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2011;p.166-7.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Chakrapani. SutraSthana. Chapter 25,Verse 45. In: Sharma RK, Dash B (editors). Charaka Samhita with Chakrapaanidatta, Ayurved Dipika, Commentary. Reprint ed. Varanasi: Chowkambha Sanskrit Series. Volume 1. 2012;p.437
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Chakrapani. SutraSthana. Chapter 25,Verse46. In: Sharma RK, Dash B (editors). Charaka Samhita with Chakrapaanidatta, Ayurved Dipika, Commentary. Reprint ed. Varanasi: Chowkambha Sanskrit Series. Volume 1, 2012;p. 438
- 4. Sharma P V. SushrutaSamhita. 7th edition: Varanasi: Chaukambha Orientalia. 2002; p. 214.
- Prasadh V V, Sudarshan. Sushruta Samhita, Sutrasthana. 1st edition: New Delhi: Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeet. 2002;p.4.
- Bhaisajyaratnavali. Chapter 56,Verse 352-70. In:Govind das sen(editors). Bhaisajyaratnavali, edition Varanasi: Chaukhambha Orientalia. 2014. p. 84.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Chakrapani. SutraSthana. Chapter 25,Verse 45. In: Sharma RK, Dash B (editors). CharakaSamhita with Chakrapaanidatta, Ayurved

ISSN: 2456-3110 REVIEW ARTICLE Jan-Feb 2017

Dipika, Commentary. Reprint ed. Varanasi: Chowkambha Sanskrit Series. Volume 1, 2012;p. 438.

How to cite this article: Rakshith, Shivakumar, Sreeharsha, Divyasree. Ahara as Pathya and Apathya in Amlapitta - A Review. J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci 2017;1:226-229.

http://dx.doi.org/10.21760/jaims.v2i1.7516

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