



(Differential Diagnosis) SAPEKSHA NIDANA of the Disease Amavata Can Be Made from the Following (Vyadhis and Lakshanas) Clinical Conditions Mentioned in Different Ayurved Samhita.

KEYWORDS

*Dr.Krishna Rathod

Dr. Manoj Nimbalkar

MD Ayurved Samhita & Siddhant, R.A. Podar Medical College, Worli, Mumbai.

GUIDE & Asso.Prof.Sanskrit Samhita & Siddhant Dept,R.A.Podar Medicalcollege,Worli,Mumbai.

ABSTRACT

As the term Amavata includes the words 'Ama' and Vata'. Here, Ama plays a major role in the manifestation of disease. Vyadhi is originated in Amashaya, as for the most part, diseases are engendered by Ama. This is suggestive of importance of Ama as a chief pathogenic factor in the causation of majority of diseases. Samadosha, Samadhatu, Samamala, Samavastha of disease etc. are the words, frequently used in the classics to show the association of Ama with Dosha etc. In planning the line of treatment and therapies, it is essential to ascertain the Samata or Niramata, as on this a decision of methods of treatment are to be adopted, will depend in any given condition. Hence it's differential diagnosis with symptoms of various diseases is very important. This article is focusing the same.

INTRODUCTON

All the disease can be entitled according to their importance of the factors like vitiated Dosha and Dushya involved, causative factors, Adhistahana, Gati or Marga, Pratyatma Lakshana, etc. According to Ayurvedic point of view, their origin from Ama Dosha, vitiation of Agni i.e. malfunction of Agni produces Ama means indigested food articles in modern terminology.

Ama is the Samavayi cause of the disease Amavata. Vijaya Rakshita has described about the definition and description of Ama in his commentary on (Madhukosha) Madhava Nidana. So a brief review on the concept of Ama is being presented here under. 1) Ama is the improperly digested Annarasa due to the hypofunctioning of Agni. 2) Due to impairment of the Kayagni, the first Dhatu (Rasa) is not properly formed. This substance is called as Ama. 3) Some hold the view that due to the poor strength of the Agni, Some residue of Ahara Rasa is left behind in Amashaya this residue is Ama. 4) Accumulation of Mala is considered as Ama. 5) The first stage of Dosha Dushti is considered as Ama. From the above point of view, it is concluded that Ama is a pathological substance produced in the body due to the improper function of Agni and produce various diseases according to vitiated Doshas. The symptoms produced in the body by vitiates Ama and Vata are below :

Amavata Lakshana

Rheumatoid Arthritis Symptoms

- Gatra Stabdhatā - Stiffness of joints and whole body
- Raga - Ruddy hue erythema about the joint
- Jwara - Low grade fever
- Daha - Burning of fingers and toes
- Aruchi - Anorexia
- Daurbalya - Weakness due to anemia
- Guruta - Heaviness in body parts
- Angashoonnata - Pedal oedema
- Utsahahani - Loss of enthusiasm
- Bhrama - Vertigo
- Murchcha - Loss of motor function
- Hritagraha - Pericarditis, Myocarditis, Conduction defects

- Angavaikalyata - Deformities
- Jadya - Inability to perform action due to stiffness
- Mamsa-Shosha - Muscle wasting
- Granthi - Rheumatoid nodule
- Anyani Updravani - Carpel tunnel syndrome, Felty's syndrome, Loss of bladder control etc.

Such (Differential diagnosis) SAPEKSHA NIDANA of the disease Amavata can be made from the following (Vyadhis and Lakshanas) clinical conditions mentioned in different Ayurved Samhita. 1) Vata Rakta 2) Kostruka Sirsha 3) Samavata 4) Sandhi Vata 5) Sandhigata Sannipaitika Jwara

Amavata

- Pain and swelling in joints
- Dosha : Vata and Kapha
- Dushya : Rasa
- Ama predominance
- Purvarupa fever
- No symptoms of Rakta Dushti
- Place – big joints & heart
- Srocasā – Rasavaha
- Abhyanga – Pain increase
- Raktamokshana – No
- Upashaya – Guggulu

Amavata

- Pain and swelling in joints
- Rasa Dushni Lakshana
- More Sandhi affected
- Inflammation (generally)

Amavata

- Dosha takes place in Sandhi
- Pain more in joints
- Dosha Dushya Sammurchhita-

Janita Vyadhi

- Doshas in Samavastha
- Complication – heart disease

Vata Rakta

- Pain and swelling in joints
- Vata
- Rakta

Vata Rakta

- Not so predominancy of Ama
- No fever
- Supti, Raktadushti
- Small joints

Vata Rakta

- Pain decrease

Vata Rakta

- Raktamokshana

Vata Rakta

- No improvement

Kostruka Sirsha

- Pain and swelling in joints

Kostruka Sirsha

- Raktadushti
- Only knee joint is affected
- The inflammation is in specially joint

Samavata

- Dosha takes place in Sarvadushika

Samavata

- Angamarda all over body

Samavata

- No complications

Amavata

- Ama is Pradhana
- Fever usually
- So many symptoms of Ama
- Vrushchika Damshara Vedana
- All time pain
- Vayu is in Sama stage
- Pain increase in Abhyanga
- Relieved in Deepana and Pachana

Sandhivata

- Ama is not important
- No fever
- No symptoms of Ama
- Pain is less
- Pain only in movement
- Vayu is in Nirama stage
- Pain decrease in massage
- Brimhana and Snehana

Amavata

- Vata is important factor
- Kasa is not a symptom
- No Kapha in Mulha
- More micturation
- Without fever – pain in joint
- Heart is involved as a complication
- Paka in Srotasa

Sandhigata Sannipata Jwara

- Vata is not important factor
- Kasa is a symptom
- Generally Kapha is in mulha
- Less micturation
- Fever is Pratyatnaka Lakshana
- Heart is not involved as a complication
- Paka in Srotasa

Sadhyasadhya	KasthaSadhya	KasthaSadhya	KasthaSadhya	KasthaSadhya	KasthaSadhya	SukhaSadhya
Snehan upashya	Y/N	N	-	N	Y/N	Y
Snehan anupshya						
Swedan upashya	Sneha-Ruksha Swed	Ruksha Swed	-	Anupshaya	Sneha-Ruksha Swed	Sneha Swed
Anupshaya						

Some other conditions where Sandhigata Ruja is present along with other symptoms, which create confusion in the diagnosis of disease, are as follows :

1. Vatolbana Sannipata Jwara (Ch. Chi. 3/94)
2. Kaphavrita Vyana Vata
3. Shosha (Ch. Ni. 6/8)
4. Pakvashayagata Vata
5. Arsha (A. Hr. Ni. 7/26)
6. Twaksthita Vata
7. Vataja Atisara (Ch. Chi. 19/5)
8. Uraha Kshata (B. Chi. 11/35)
9. Twakgata Vata
10. Vataroga (A. Hr. 12/12-13)
11. Samavata
12. Sarvanga Kupita Vata

LAKASHANA	AMAVATA	SAN-DHIGATA VATA	VATA-RAKTA	KROSTUK SHIRSHA	ABHY-ANTARA PHIRANGA	VATA-KANTAK
Sandhishul	√	√	√	√	√	√
Sandhisoth	√	√	√	√	√	√
Kriyalpata		√	√	√	√	√
Shashula kriya	√	√	√	√	√	√
Kriyahani	√	√	√	√	√	√
Sandhi (first)	Large	Large	Parva Sandhi	Keval janu	Large	Keval Gulpha
Jwar (first)	√		√	√		
Sparshasahatwa	√		√	√		√
Ushna Sparsha	√		√	√		
Sanchari vedana	√					
Dosha-Dushya	Ama-Vata	Vata	Vata-Rakta	Vata-Rakta	Vata-Rakta	Vata
Other Lakshana	Vrishik-danshvat Bahumutrata Amajanit lx	Sandhi pradeshi Atopa	Parva pradeshi Pidaka	Janu-pradeshi jala-sanchiti	Phirang History Ratrivedana Adhika Nidra viparyaya	Vishampadanyas History
Upadrava	Hridgriha Hridhwani Vikriti	-	-	-	Garbhapat Gharbhasrav	-