# **Original Research Paper**



# **Ayurveda**

# EXPLORING THE CONCEPT OF LEENA(CONCEALED) DOSHA AND APPLICATION OF SHODHANA(BIO-PURIFICATION THERAPY) IN AMAVATA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Dr. Sachin. Deva

Reader, PG Dept of RogaNidana, Parul Institute of Ayurved, Vadodara, GUJARAT, 391760

Dr. Divya. B

Assistant Professor/Consultant, Dept of Panchakarma, Parul Institute of Ayurved & Research, Khemdas Patel Ayurved Hospital, Vadodara, GUJARAT, 391760,

ABSTRACT Roga(Disease) are Aparisankheyaya(Innumerable) with multiple cause and symptoms. History taking, physical examination and also laboratory investigations plays a key role in diagnosis of disease. Life encompasses the states of health and disease. Ayurveda, the spearhead science deals with these states of life. Various fervent concepts with sturdy bedrocks are laid down for understanding the body. Diagnosis and understanding of diseases is of prime relevance in the field of medicine. Different principles and methods in unveiling the mechanism of disease have been mentioned in classical texts. One of the most alluring concepts is Leenadosha(Concealed) in the modulation of a disease.

Technically Leena term suggests to Conceal/Attach or even Merge. Here the Doshas will be attached or concealed to the Dhatus. So we can frame the quality of Leena dosha as Ekadeshasthita/Anutva and also Dhatvantaragata(Concealed to dhatus).

Ama(Toxins from undigested food) is considered as the basic cause for all the disease. The person who is liable to Mandagni(Decreased digestive fire) undergoes Viruddahara then Amotpatti is certain. Sanchara(Movement) of Ama due to multiple etiology causes Sthanasamshraya(Confinement) especially in Asti(Bones) and Sandhis(Joints) causes Shoola(Pain) in same areas. Usually this diseases is compared to Rheumatoid group of disorders especially Rheumatoid arthritis were remission and exacerbation of symptoms especially pain is most common associated with swelling, redness etc symptoms. Leena dosha plays a pivotal role in this pattern of symptoms in RA.

Shodhana(Bio-Purification) procedure helps in expelling out the excessively vitiated Doshas. Classiscs clearly mentioned that Leena dosha cant be eliminated through Shodhana without prior Deepana & Pachana(Stomacic & digestive), Snehana(Oleation) and Swedana(Sudation) i,e bringing back the vitiated Doshas from Shaka(Extremities) to Kosta(Abdomen). So Saama Dosha adhered or concealed in diseases are understood as in Leena state and it can be removed from the body only by proper purificatory theraphies.

# **KEYWORDS**: Leenadosha, Amavata, Rheumatoid arthritis, Shodhana.

#### INTRODUCTION

Among *Dosha, Dhatu & Mala* (Excretory products), *Doshas* are primarily important as they can vitiate themselves and can vitiate *Dhatu* and *Mala* which leads to manifestation of diseases. Different symptoms of the disease are due to different *Avasthas* (stages) of the *doshas* like *Vriddha* (Exacerbated), *Stambita* (Stagnent), *Leena* (Adhered) *etc* 

Leena Term Suggests- Asamyak Darshitaha / Layapraptaha which means clung or pressed closely together, merged in, hidden, attached or staying in.

- "Leenatvaat Ekadeshastitatvaat"
- "Leenaha Ekadesha stitaha"

Dosha which are Leena gets accumulated and resides at one place. Leena is also considered as Slista(Adhered)

"Yat Udeerayet Bahirdoshan Panchadha Shodhanam cha Tat" "Yat Doshan Bahirnishkasayet Tat Cha Shodhanam"

Shodhana helps in expelling out the excessively aggrevated or vitiated Doshas from the Shareera.

Contextual Understanding of Leena (Concealed) Dosha:

Leenadosha is a state where the Doshas are attached or concealed in Dhatus.<sup>2</sup> The knowledge of the disease is of prime relevance before intervention in medicine. The reasons from which a Leenaavastha (Concealed state) can be generated are the following Mithyopachara (Unwholesome regimen), Svabhava(Nature) of disease, Nidana (Etiology), Vyadhikshamatva (Immunity), abstaining from treatment etc. Pathology of Leena can be made out in many diseases like Vishamajwara (Fever), Swasa(Dysponea), Grahani(?Sprue/IBS), Apasmara (Seizure) etc. Leena is not only considered as Doshavastha but also it conveys the relapse or remission of disease.

Latency is a state of seeming inactivity. It is a state where there is existence but not yet developed/manifested/hidden/concealed/dormant/ carrier state etc. *Leena* is also similar which is explained as *Anutklista*(Not expellable), which is not profound at a perceivable level as signs and symptoms. *Slista* refers to merging of *Doshas* with *Dhatus*.

### Contextual Understanding of Shodhana (Bio-Purification):

Panchakarma i.e mode of Shodhana therapy in Ayurveda has attracted attention of the people worldwide as it is an unique sort of treatment of various chronic, auto immune, hormonal, degenerative disorders, etc., where other sorts of treatments have no satisfactory answer. Acharya Charaka has highlighted the role of Panchakarma therapy by stating that the disease treated by Shodhana will never recur, whereas the treatment with Shamana(No Bio-purification) therapy may recur in due course of time³. In addition, if Shamana drugs are administered after proper course of Shodhana, then it provides additional relief and thus helps in eradicating the diseases completely. Tough it has wide range of applicability but mainly indicated in Bahudoshavastha (Multiple Dosha involved) and Dhatvantara gata diseases like Amavata. Bio-Purification therapy is well known procedure for its excellency to cure the disease from the root cause.

# AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. To explore the concept of Leena (Concealed) Dosha in Amavata with special reference to Rheumatoid Arthritis.

2. To explore the concept of *Shodhana*(Bio-purification) therapy in *Amavata* with special reference to Rheumatoid Arthritis.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

Charaka Samhita, Sushrutha Samhita, Astanga Hridaya, Astanga Sangraha, Madhava Nidana, Shabdakalpadruma, Text book of Medicines, Journals, Magazines & other Internet sources.

#### **OBSERVATION & DISCUSSION:**

Before understanding the concept of *Leena Dosha* it is better to understand the different *Avastha* of *Doshas*:

- Chaya Dosha Avastha-"Chayovriddihi Swadaamnyeva". Here the term Dhama means Guna (Quality). So Gunatah increase of the circulating Dosha is Chaya Dosha Avastha.
- Prakopa Dosha Avastha- Both Vriddhi(Increase) and Kshaya(Decrease) of the Dosha is Prakopa Dosha Avastha. "Kopastu Unmarga Gaamita" / "Swasthanam Tyaktva sthaanantara Gamanam". The Doshas get Vriddhi (Increase) in all aspects namely Gunatah (Quality), Karmatah (Action), Prabhavatah (Specific Action) etc. This abnormal state of Dosha is Prakopa Avastha.
- Prasara Dosha Avastha- The abnormal Dosha started moving to other pathways in whole body is Prasara dosha Avastha, and it

- gets lodged in weaker places (*Khavaigunya sthana*). When it starts lodging it will be of *Baddhadosha*, *Stambita Dosha*, *Aama Dosha Avastha* forms.
- Baddha Dosha "Apravartamana Doshatvam" the Doshas without Pravruthi (Movements).
- Stambita Dosha- "Stabyanté Avichaladharmaano Bhavanti" (Immobile Stagnated Dosha Avastha)
- Aama Dosha- "Aamamiti Apakva Dosham"<sup>8</sup> (Not properly cooked/Formed Dosha).
- 7. Upasthita Dosha Avastha-"Upasthita Doshaanam Iti Shaakham Tyaktva Koshtam Gaman Ena Tatha Leenatvat Parityagena Pradhana Avastha Prapta Doshanaam" Upasthita Dosha is nothing but the Doshas starts moving from Shakha(Dhatus and skin) to Koshta(Alimentary tract) and Leena Dosha Avastha will be changed by the influence of Dosha Gati.
- Utklishta Dosha-"Utklishtaan Iti Hrullasadina Bahirgamana Unmughaan" The fully excited Doshas starts coming out of the body and the person feels Hrullasa (Nausea) in this Dosha Avastha. Then it gradually becomes Chala Dosha Avastha.
  Chala Dosha Avastha- "Chala Doshe Swasthaanath Chalita
- Chala Dosha Avastha- "Chala Doshe Swasthaanath Chalita Ityarthah". The Dosha starts to come out from its lodged place for expulsion.
- 10. Hrita Dosha Avastha-The properly eliminated Dosha is Hrita Dosha. Samyak Shodhana Lakshana is assessed on the basis of Maaniki (Measurement), Vegiki (Doshas eliminated in respective order) for example "Vamanasya Pittantham, Kaphantham Virechanasya" (In proper emesis Pitta-bile at the last Vega) is considered as proper emesis. If the Shodhana is not proper then it may also cause accumulation of Dosha in Dhatus and gradually it may become Leena Dosha again.

Based on Samprapti (Pathogenesis) and Vegaavastha (Stages of Disease) Leenatva is explained in various diseases:

Biscase) Leenava is explained in vari Vishama Jwara (fever-intermittent) Grahani (?Irritable bowel syndrome) Apasmara (Epileptic seizures) Tamaka Swasa (Bronchial Asthma) Sheetapitta (Urticaria) Amavata (RA)

## Exploring the concept of Leena Dosha in Amavata:

The term Amavata comprises of two words viz. Ama & Vata. Ama associated with Vata Dosha causes a creeping disorder affecting various sites specially Asthi Sandhi(Joints). Initially it manifests Angamarda(Pain all over the body), Aruchi (Loss of taste), Trishna (Thirst), Alasya(Lack of enthusiasm), Gaurava(Heaviness), Jwara(Fever) and Shotha (Swelling of body parts) later it develops prominent symptoms in Asthi-Sandhis like Sandhi Shoola(Joint pain), Sandhi Shotha(Swelling over joints), Sandhi Stabdatha (Joint Stiffness) etc. The causative factors of Amavata are Viruddha Ahara (Unwholesome diet), Viruddha Chesta (Unwholesome activity), Mandagni and performing exercise after taking fatty food) (14).

Ama- If Kayagni(Digestive fire) fails to perform normal functions, it leads to accumulation of undigested altered food material in Amashaya(Stomach) which is called Ama<sup>15</sup>. Due to hypo-functioning of Agni proper digestion of food doesn't take place leading to formation of Ama, which is responsible for the manifestation of almost all diseases<sup>16</sup>. Impaired digestion and metabolism due to hypofunctioning of Jatharagni is called Ama and it exacerbates all the Doshas.<sup>17</sup> Due to weakness of Agni, the Aadhyarasa becomes immature and remain in Amashaya and it is called as Ama.<sup>18</sup> In disease of Amavata the Ama combines with provoked Vata and travels through its course and causes the symptoms.

RA is a Autoimmune/chronic multi system inflammatory disease primarily affecting the synovium & adjacent tissue. It is disabling & painful condition which can lead to substantial loss of functioning & mobility if not adequately treated.

# Important features in RA:

- -Oligo Articular i.e 2-3 joints pain
- -Gradual onset seen predominantly in females of middle age
- -Symmetrical arthritis & usually upper extremities are involved
- -Characteristically early morning stiffness for more than 1 hr. Hands and legs deformities with extra articular & constitutional symptoms.

Notable feature of onset in RA is its Palindromic nature of onset with features like pain & stiffness persisting for few hours to days occurring

in recurrent acute episodes. This can be considered as exacerbation and remission nature and also waxing & waning of symptoms.

We know *Amavata* is a *Chirakaalena Vyadhi*(Chronic disease) with *Bahudosha Avastha*(Multiple *dosha*) which are *Dahutagata*(Adhered to *Dhatus*) in nature. We should also note that the symptoms in *Amavata* are usually *Anushangi* (Recurrent) in nature.

Why waxing and waning of symptoms and what about latent phase?(Evidence discussion with references):

Acc to Sushrutha/Uttara /39<sup>th</sup> (Vishama Jwara) Dalhana says eventhough Vega(Episode) of the Jwara(Fever) gets Shaanta(Mild) Vishama Jwara will be adhered in the body in Sukshma(Minute) form due to its presence in Dhatwaantara(Adhered to Dhatu). Even with very less potent etiology symptoms will recur.

Example: Feeble fire due to insufficient fuel supply can get very potent by minute of causes.

One more important term which is used to indicate the minutest cause is *Apachaar Alpatvaat*.

According to some authors even after the manifestation of disease the *Dosha* can become *Leena* based upon which nature of *Dosha*, *Desha* which means place either body or residing area and also *Prakriti* (Constitution) of a disease. During this stage we feel the person is free from any sort of illness but here the *Doshas* become dormant or latent in nature.

This can be explained with the example of *Vishama Jwara* (Intermittent fevers).

In intermittent fevers during the phase of latency which is considered as symptom free period the raise of temperature will be absent but other symptoms like *Glaani*(Weakness), *Karshya*(Asthenia) as well as *Gaurava*(Heaviness in the body) are seen.

Even in dormant phase of RA mild pain, stiffness, redness and decreased ROM will remain as practically observed which clarifies the nature of latency were *Leena Dosha* plays a vital role in its manifestation. This proves the technical understanding of the term Palindromic onset in RA.

Why and how to plan *Shodhana* in *Leena dosha*? (Incidence & Clinical discernment of *Leena Dosha*)

Leena Avastha can occur before and after the treatment of a disease. Before treatment due to the formation of Saamadoshas. It can adhere or conceal to the Dhatus and Leenaavastha is formed. At the end of intervention or after it, though the signs and symptoms are subsided, there can be presence of Sheshadosha (Residual Dosha) in the form of Leena.

Clinically *Leenaavastha* can be inferred in a *Vyadhi*(Disease) through an exhibition of recurrent or intermittent attack of a disease, even with an assumption of well adopted treatment. Therefore merging the textual knowledge with the clinical practice, one could tackle the hurdle-*Leenadoshaavastha* through a non-futile intervention. Our classics mention why and how such conditions should be approached.

The Saamadosha moving all over the body, when in Leenaavastha, i.e deeply merged or concealed in Dhatus are not feasible to be eliminated through Shodhana (Bio-purificatory) procedures directly in such instances, if Shodhana is performed can lead to the destruction of body tissues. Thus, Saamadosha adhered or concealed in diseases are understood as in Leena<sup>20</sup>. This understanding facilitates the further intervention. This can be briefed similar to that of Aama i.e measures of Deepana and Pachana, inturn leading to Pakvaavastha(Ripened Dosha), then performing Shodhana.

But even after treatment if *Sheshadoshas* are present it indicates *Leenadosha avastha*, again proper *Deepana* and *Pachana* has to be performed followed by *Shodhana*, followed by *Rasayana* (Rejuvination). *Shodananga Snehana* (Oleation) and *Swedana* (Sudaiton) are performed as preoperative procedures for *Shodhana* to bring the *Doshas* from *Shaka* (Extremities) to *Koshta* (Abdomen). It also aids to detach the *Leenadosha* from the *Dhatus* there by reducing any further occurrence of disease (Relapse).

But, if the treatments are not administered properly, it leads to the stagnation of Doshas (Residual Doshas). This can seed to the Leenaavastha, ultimately leading to relapse of the disease. This holds good even in case of Amavata as a disease.

#### CONCLUSION:

Leena dosha is one kind of Dosha Avastha were Doshas are Dhatvantara in nature. Amavata is a Chirakaalena, Anushangi vyadhi with Bahudosha Avastha & they are Dhatugata in nature. Saamdosha adhered to the Dhatus are considered to be Leena because they are always Anutklista in nature.

Regarding Leena in Autoimmune conditions the sensitization of immune system towards any particular antigen can be long lived in the absence of re exposure (greater than 10 years) due to immunologic memory. We can assume the abnormality behind the cell mediated immunity as one of the modern pathological phenomenon in the causation of Leenaavastha.

Palindromic nature of RA indicates the waxing & waning of symptoms. Leenadosha is a pathological state of concealed existence of Dosha. It can arise from improper treatment, abstaining from therapy, nature of a disease, cause of a disease and abnormal immunity. Its comprehension is not only cramped to the relapse and remission of a disease but also the latency and scrupulously even it can be weaned to be an abnormality in cell mediated immunity. Diagnosis of Leenadosha is understood through the relapse and remission. The physician should comply with treatments of Aama especially Shodhana followed by Rasayana.

- Susruta, SusrutaSamhita with Nibandha-Samgraha and Nyayachandrika commentaries, Ed. Vd. Y.T Acharya, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2009 (Reprint), UttaraTantra.39/65:p676.
- Susruta, SusrutaSamhita with Nibandha-Samgraha and Nyayachandrika commentaries, Ed. Vd. Y.T Acharya, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2009 (Reprint), 2. UttaraTantra.39/65:p676
- 3 Agnivesha Charaka Dridhahala Charaka Samhita Sutra Sthana In: 1st ed Jadayaii Vaidya, Aacharya Trikamji., editors. 16/20. Varanasi: Krishnadas Acadamy; 2000. p. 97
- Shrimat Arunadatta Virachita, Sarvanga sundara vyakyaya, Hemadri praneetaya Ayurveda Rasayanaahvaya commentary, Pratisamskarana by Dr.Anna Moreshwar Kunte & Pandit Krishna Shastry Navare, Ashtangahrudayam, Sutra Sthana 12th Chapter 22nd Sloka, Pg No:195.
- Shrimat Arunadatta Virachita, Sarvanga sundara vyakyaya, Hemadri praneetaya Ayurveda Rasayanaahvaya commentary, Pratisamskarana by Dr.Anna Moreshwar Kunte & Pandit Krishna Shastry Navare, Ashtangahrudayam, Sutra Sthana 12th Chapter 23rd Sloka, Pg No:196.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridhabala, Charaka Samhita, Chikitsa Sthana. In: 1st ed. Jadavaji 6. Vaidya, Aacharya Trikamji, editors 16/20 Varanasi: Krishnadas Acadamy; 2000, 3rd Chapter, 167th Sloka, Pg No:413.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridhabala, Charaka Samhita, Chikitsa Sthana. In: 1st ed. Jadavaji Vaidva, Acharva Trikamii, editors 16/20 Varanasi; Krishnadas Acadamy 2000, 3rd Chapter, 167th Sloka, Pg No:413.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridhabala, Charaka Samhita, Sutra Sthana. In: 1st ed. Jadavaji Vaidya, Acharya Trikamji, editors. 16/20, Varanasi: Krishnadas Acadamy 2000.
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridhabala, Charaka Samhita, Sutra Sthana. In: 1st ed. Jadavaji Vaidya, Acharya Trikamji, editors. 16/20, Varanasi: Krishnadas Acadamy 2000, 2nd Chapter 15th Shloka,Pg No:25
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridhabala, Charaka Samhita, Chikitsa Sthana, In: 1st ed. Jadavaji 10. Vaidya, Aacharya Trikamji, editors 16/20 Varanasi: Krishnadas Acadamy; 2000, 3rd 146th Shloka, Pg No:409.
- 11. Susruta, SusrutaSamhita with Nibandha-Samgraha and Nyayachandrika commentaries, Ed. Vd. Y.T Acharya, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2009 (Reprint),Sutra Stana 39th Chapter,12th Shloka, Pg No:173
- Agnivesha, Charaka, Dridhabala, Charaka Samhita, Siddhi Sthana. In: 1st ed. Jadavaji Vaidya, Aacharya Trikamji, editors 16/20 Varanasi: Krishnadas Acadamy; 2000, 6th chapter 20th Shloka, Pg No: 705 Srikantha Murty K R Madhava Nidanam, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 7th
- 13 edition: 2005 25th chapter, Pg.No:95
- Srikantha Murty K R Madhava Nidanam, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 7th edition: 2005 25th chapter, Pg.No:95. Ayurvediya Vikrti Vijnana & Roga Vijnana by Dr. Parameswarappa S. Byadgi,
- Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Pg No: 190.
- Ayurvediya Vikrti Vijnana & Roga Vijnana by Dr. Parameswarappa S. Byadgi,
- Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Pg No: 191 Ayurvediya Vikrti Vijnana & Roga Vijnana by Dr. Parameswarappa S. Byadgi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Pg No: 191
- Ayurvediya Vikrti Vijnana & Roga Vijnana by Dr. Parameswarappa S. Byadgi, 18 Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, Pg No: 192
- Vagbhata, AshtangaHrudaya with SaryangaSundara Commentary, Ed. Acharya H.P. 19. Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2005 (Reprint), Sutra Sthana.13th, 28th Shloka Pg No:217
- Susruta, Susruta Samhita with NibandhaSamgraha and Nyayachandrika commentaries, Ed. Vd. Y.T Acharya, ChaukhambhaOrientalia, Varanasi, 2009 (Reprint), Chikitsa Sthana 33rd Chapter 40th Shloka Pg No:520.