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A Review on *Mansa Ahara* as *Hetu* (cause) in some diseases as described in *Brihatrayi*.

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Abstract:

Ayurveda emphasizes on prevention of disease and maintenance of health through close attention to balance one's life, right thinking, diet, lifestyle and the use of herbs. The aim of Ayurveda is not only the treatment of diseases but also to provide complete health including both mental and physical. Health of a person depends on the type of food one eats, one's mental status and one's lifestyle. Although Food is a very important aspect of one's life, it is still being neglected at some point of time. Now a days, we are susceptible to many lifestyle disorders like diabetes, obesity ,thyroid as we are not eating balanced diet or we are not able to lead a balanced Lifestyle. According nourishes the mind, to Ayurveda, Ahara body and soul and hence, Ahara is one of the three Upstambhas (Pillars) of Life in Ayurveda. Diet includes everything what we eat or drink. It is the cause of very existence. Energy, Color and Ojasa (Saar tatva of all Sharira Dhatus i.e. body tissues of every

Living being on this earth). Diet is cause of birth, maintenance and destruction of all forms of Life on this earth. Hence, we can say that Diet helps us to acquire constant or unhampered growth, energy, well-being-Health, color, proper functioning of *Indrivas* (sense organs). Improper or unhealthy diet leads to deterioration of health. In this review article, mansa yoga (food prepared with mansa) has been described and if they are not taken properly and in proper way, they may be the cause of certain diseased conditions. This literary study is basically based on the description of Mansa Yoga in all the three samhitas (i.e. Brihatrayi). In these Samhitas, it has been mentioned that if Mansa Yoga is not taken in a proper way, they may lead to certain diseased condition. It has been tried to go through these Samhitas thoroughly and the references has been brought to the light where Mansa Yoga has been mentioned as the cause of certain diseases. Further, the discussion has been done in order to explain these references and

 later, a conclusion has been made in this Literary study.

Keywords: Mansa Hetu, Ahara, Indriya, Brihatrayi, Samhitas

MANSA YOGA IN TRISUTRA AYURVEDA

Ayurveda is based on *Trisutra* principle. The entire system of *Ayurvedic chikitsa* depends on these three tripods or trisutra. *Trisutra* is three modules in Ayurveda, which are first etiology (*Hetu*), second sign(*Linga or Lakshana*) and symptoms and third is treatment or management of diseases. They all are equally important in making the diagnosis of any diseased condition.

Trisutra is also termed as:

Triskandha: *Hetu*, *Linga*, *Aushadha*-it has same description as *trisutra* description.

Skandha traya: Hetu, Dosha, Dravya.

Hetu or Nidana- Causes or etiology of diseases. Some factors are responsible for occurrence of diseases and these things or factors are called *Hetu* in Ayurveda. The common causes or etiologies play a vital role in development of diseases.

Linga- signs and symptoms-There are some changes in bodily or mental functions due to diseases. Patient experiences some discomfort in his body and mind gets irritated or disturbed. These represent symptoms or *Linga* in the body

Aushadha- Medicine or treatment-Aushadha is third part of ayurvedic management or trisutra. It includes dietary changes, fasting, herbs etc. The main principle of ayurvedic treatment is to harmonize the three body humors(Vata, Pitta and Kapha) and control two mind humors(Raja and Tama).

Mansa Yoga can be taken under two categories of Trisutra i.e. Mansa Yoga or Ahara as Nidana or Hetu of diseased condition. Secondly, in some of the diseases, Mansa Yoga or Ahara has been used as Pathya or aushadhi. The description of Mansa Yoga as Hetu(cause of a disease) and as Aushadhi(medicine) has been mentioned in detail further in this study.

MANSA AS HETU(CAUSE OF DISEASES)

In this literary work, it has been tried to search for the diseases in all the three *Samhitas* (*Brihatrayi*) which are directly or indirectly caused due to any kind of *Mansa* usage. The detailed description of *Mansa* as *Hetu* in several diseases has been mentioned further. There are many diseased conditions in which *Mansa* works as one of the causes.

The description of such diseases has been discussed further and it has been tried to collect the matter from all the three *Samhitas*. The description from the three *Samhitas* has been mentioned separately.

Charak Samhita Sutrasthana:

Chapter 18 Trishothiya Adhyaya:

Agantuja Shotha Hetu: There are a number of causes of Agantuja shotha and one of them includes Krimishuka, the sweat of Vishyukta Prani, or if they are walking on one's body or if they have bite one with their teeth, nails or horns. This injury by poisonous animals can cause Agantuja Shotha in one's body.

Vataj Shotha Nidan: If there is Atiyoga, Hinayoga or Mithya yoga of Purvakarma and Panchkarma and if one has not strictly followed the Pathya and Apathya after the Panchkarma and have constantly taken Jalachara Mansa rasa, or are suffering from

Alsaka (diarrhea) or Vamana (vomiting) roga or are using too much of Lavana rasa are more likely to get Vataja Shotha

Chapter 23 Santarpana Adhyaya:

Santarpana Janya Roga Hetu: The regular usage of Snigdha, Madhura, Pichhil, Anna. Navna *Navina(new)* Madya, Jalachara Prani Mansa rasa, Dugdha, Guda and Paushtika bhojana can be the causes of Santarpana Vvadhi like Janva Atisthaulya, Prameha etc.

Chapter 24 VidhiShonita Adhyaya

Raktadushti Hetu: If a person ,in his daily routine, takes diet contradictory to his Prakriti, Atitikshna Ahara, Kulathi, Masha, Til-tail, Harita Shaka (Mulika etc.), Jaliya Mansa rasa, Mansa rasa of animals living in hilly areas, flesh eating animals and drinks sour drinks after Mansa sevana, then, it can be a cause of Rakta-Dushti in such a person

Chapter 26 Atreya Bhadrakapiya Adhyaya Vairodhika Ahara: Vairodhika Ahara means any food component which when combined together can have a quality which is against the seven dhatus(rasa-rakta etc.) or the tridosha(Vata,Pitta & kapha) and can cause a disbalance in one's body.Virudha Ahara can be Matra(quantity) Virudha or Sanyoga Virudha (concoction) or Sanskara Virudha etc.

Some *dravya* are *Sanyoga Virudha* i.e. when they are combined together or taken together can cause disbalance in the body like *Matsya* and *Dugdha* (milk) together. Few are *Sanskar Virudha* like *Parawata Mansa rasa* when fried in *Sarshapa* oil can be poisonous or can cause some serious disturbance in the body like *Granthi roga ,Apasmara, Shankhaka Shoola,Galganda* etc..Other

Virudha ahara can be Bhumi Virudha Ahara like Harila bird mansa falls on ground or if it is mixed with sand after cooking can be fatal for one's health.

Chilchima Matsya (red colored fish with red stripes usually found in deserts i.e. why called Regnatri Machhi) if eaten with milk will definitely cause Raktajanya Vyadhi or Mala-Mutra Avrodha or can even cause death.

Other examples of *Vairodhika Ahara* also includes *Gramya*, *Anupa*, *Jalachara Mansa rasa* when taken with *Madhu*, *Til*, *Guda*, *Dugdha*, *Mulaka* can cause various diseases and disturbance to one's system too.

Charaka Samhita-Nidana Sthana:

•Chapter 1:Jwara Nidana

In Jwara Nidana, it has been mentioned that in the treatment of Shramjanya Jwara i.e. fever caused due to excessive physical work, Mansa rasa with rice is given to the patient to eat as Hetu-viprita Anna. The use of Mansa rasa has been mentioned under Hetu-viprita Chikitsa

• Chapter2: Raktapitta Nidana Mansa rasa as a cause of Raktapitta:

If Varaha (pig), Mahisha (buffalo), Avika (sheep), Matsya (fish) are used with Pindalu (potato) or with dry-Shaka like Sarshapa (mustard), Mulaka (raddish), Shigru (Sahijana) causes Raktapitta.

Similarly, if *Jangala Kapota* (pigeon) *mansa* is fried with mustard oil & *kshara*, it can be one of the causes of *Raktapitta*.

• Chapter3: Gulma-Nidana

Gulma Roga Hetu: In general, in Gulma Nidana, it has been mentioned that if one continuously takes Shaka in his diet alongwith Mansa Rasa, it can cause Gulma Roga in them.

Vata-Kaphaja Gulma: If there is an excessive usage of Anupa & Jangala or Gramya mansa rasa in one's life along with other Apathya, it can aggravate both Vata and Kapha dosha and can eventually lead to Vata-Kaphaja Gulma Roga

• Chapter 4: Prameha-Nidana

Kaphaja Prameha- In this Chapter, it has been mentioned that excessive usage of Gramya or Anupa or Jalachara animal mansa rasa can cause Kaphaj Prameha.

• Chapter 5: Kushtha - Nidana

Kustha Roga— If there is excessive or continuous use of Chilchima Matsya with milk or without milk also, it can cause Kushtha Roga. Similar example was given in Virudhara also.Hence, Virudhahara like above can cause different kind of Kustharoga.

Sushruta Samhita-Nidan Sthana:

• Chapter 5-Kushtha Nidana

In this Chapter, it has been mentioned that if *Gramya*, *Anupa& Jaliya Mansa rasa* is taken continuously with milk-it is one of the causes of *Kushtha Roga*.

• Chapter 8-*Udara-roga*

In this Chapter of *Sushruta Samhita Nidan sthana*, it has been mentioned that if Non-Veg like fish etc. are not taken in proper way can cause serious problems like Peritonitis etc. For example, one of the major causes of *Parisravya-udara* given in this chapter is that if alongwith food, very small bones of fishes are eaten by human beings by mistake, it can cause *Parisravya-udara* i.e. Peritonitis due to perforation of the bowel.

Sushruta Samhita- Utartantra Chapter 40:Atisara Pratisheda Adhyaya Atisara Vyadhi Nidana: It is mentioned that one of the Nidana or Hetu (causes) of Atisara is Virudha bhojana or Asatmya bhojana in which one example has been mentioned of Sanyoga Virudha that if milk and Matsya (fish) is taken together then it is a kind of Sanyoga Virudha Ahara and it causes Atisara Roga.

Chapter 46: Murchha Pratisheda Adhyaya
One of the causes of Murchha is VirudhaAhara-same as Atisara Roga, use of Matsya
(fishes) and milk together can cause
Murchha Roga too.

Chapter 50 Hikka Pratisheda Adhyaya

Hikka Nidana: Shukara (pig) Mansa (Guru & Vishtambhi), drugs which cause Vibandha(constipation)or are ruksha like chanaka (gram) etc. and curd, milk, rice and matsya (abhishyandi)-if they are used in excessive quantity, they can cause Hikka, Shwasa and Kasa Roga.

Chapter 51 Shwasa Pratisheda Adhyaya

It is same as *Hikka* as excessive use of *Vibhandakaraka,ruksha,guru ahara* as *Shukara mansa* rasa,*matsya,chanaka*, milk, curd etc. can cause *Shwasa Roga*.

Chapter 54 Krimiroga Pratisheda Adhyaya Krimiroga Nidana: Krimiroga can occur if one is not following the dietic rules properly like Ajirna, Adhyashana, Asatmya-ashana, Virudhashana or not doing exercises etc .In this context, the example of Adhyashana is given as If one eats Anupa mansa rasa on regular basis-due to its guru guna,it can cause Kapha-Pitta Vridhi which in turn can cause Krimi roga.

Krimiroga Apathya: Milk, Mansa, Ghrita, Curd , Patrashaka, Amla rasa, Madhura rasa and shitala padartha- these are not indicated

or should not be taken if one is suffering from *Krimi Roga*.

Chapter 61 Apasmara Pratidheda Adhyaya Apasmara Nidana: If one takes Ahita Ahara, Apavitra Bhojana (means Mansa Bhojana) continuously, then these aggravate Rajoguna and tamoguna-this can be one of the causes of Apasmara Roga.

Ashtanga Hridaya Nidana Sthana:

In Astanga Hridaya also, the diseases described in which one of the causes are Mansa Yoga is the same as that in Charaka and Sushruta Samhita. Like Sushruta Samhita, in Astanga Hridaya too, there is description of Mansa Yoga as one of the causes of Atisara Roga. Similarly, as in Charaka Samhita, Mansa Yoga has been mentioned as one of the causes of Prameharoga, in Astanga Hridaya too, in Prameha Nidana, Mansa Yoga has been mentioned as one of the causes.

• Chapter 8-Atisara Grahani Dosha Nidana

In this Chapter, while discussing the causes of *Atisara roga*, *Acharya Vagbhata* has mentioned that if one eats very *Krisha* (flesh of a very weak animal) or *Shushka* (i.e. dry flesh) *Mansa rasa*, it can cause *Atisara Roga* in that person.

• Chapter 10- Prameha Nidana.

In this Chapter, *Acharya Vagbhata*, has given many factors which can cause *Prameha-roga*, Out of them, one important cause is the excessive usage of *Anupa Mansa*. If a person is continuously leading a sedentary life and is regularly taking heavy, oily and fatty food like milk, milk products, *Anupa mansa rasa* without any physical work, then, in such person the chances of *Prameha roga* are more

Discussion:

After the review of these Ayurvedic texts in detail (i.e. Brihatrayi) about the Mansa rasa as the cause of certain diseases, a detailed analysis and discussion is required to evaluate the same.Lets have a detailed discussion of the same as it is mentioned that Mansa rasa is one of the causes of Vataj shotha but it is also mentioned that if, Panchkarma therapy has not been done properly, and if patient does not follow Pathya-Apathya after it and eats Jalachara Mansa rasa, Vataj Shotha occurs. This means not only Jalachara Mansa rasa but improper Panchkarma therapy followed by this that is, they both in combination is the cause of the disease besides some other factors also.

Similarily, Santarpana Janya Vyadhi due to Mansa rasa is due to the excess usage of Mansa rasa along with other factors like no exercise, no physical work and not if, Mansa rasa is taken in a balanced manner. Raktadushti due to Mansa rasa when it is taken with very heavy food and too much of spices making it Atitikshna, here also, there is the problem of choice of animal meat and its further combination with the other similar drugs as mostly Jalachara Mansa rasa are Ushna in nature and when mixed with heavy food like Masha, Til tail can cause Raktadushti.

Virudhahara described is again the description of wrong combinations of certain drugs and Mansa rasa of certain animals-leading to certain diseases. The Guna-karma of these contents are incompatible to each other, hence, should be better avoided. Jwara due to excessive physical work is treated with Mansa rasa is a type of

Hetuviprita chikitsa or Upshaya as due to excess physical work, there is loss of strength and rukshta, so Mansa rasa helps in reducing it as it is Balavardhak and Snigdha. In Raktapitta, when Varaha, Mahisha mansa rasa are taken, it increases the Raktapitta as all of these are Ushna Virya, due to which Pitta is aggaravated and is the cause of the disease. Gulma Roga caused due to Mansa rasa when combined with Dahakarak Shaka as they both aggravate Vata and Pitta-due to rukshta in Amashaya.

In Vata-Kapahaj Gulma, Anupa, Jangal and Gramya mansa rasa when taken with Masha, Atisnigdha dravya, Guru-guna aggravates Kapha and Vata both as these mansa rasa are Madhur rasa pradhan and hence, increases Kapha along with Vayu.

In Kaphaj Prameha roga again, there is excess use of Gramya, Anupa and Jalachara mansa rasa and there is no physical activity also, hence, as they are of Madhur rasa and Guru guna they increase Kapha causing the disease. Similarly, Chilchim matsya with milk is a lethal concoction(as described in Virudhahara) and when taken repeatedly causes Kustha Roga.

Sushruta describes Parisravya Udarroga, in which small bones of fishes when ingested inside the intestine can cause it. Here, the Ahara vidhi Vidhan should be followed, one should not eat food in haste as one might intake some foreign substances like small bones etc. which can cause the perforation of peritoneum. Sushruta also describes that if, Sanyoga Virdudhahara (Matsya & milk) is taken, then it can cause Atisara Roga, one can easily interpret that these combinations are incompatible and hence, will definitely cause disturbance in one's Gastro intestinal

system causing diarrhea or Atisara Roga. It can also disturb the mental health also, hence, can be a cause of *Murchha Roga* too. Hikka Roga, when Shukara mansa rasa taken with Vibandh karak or ruksha anna like gram will cause Hikka Roga. This is very clear that Shukara mansa rasa is already Vishtambhi(causes constipation)and guru and hence, when taken together with guru, rukshna anna, aggravates the Vayu dosha thus causing Hikka Roga. Similarly, Matsya is also Abhishyandi so when taken with milk, curd or rice increases Vata and hence, causes Hikka Roga. Shukar mansa rasa also causes Shwasa Roga as it is Vibhandhkarak, hence causing Srotoavrodha and leading to difficulty in breathing as in Shwasa roga.

If one eats mansa rasa of Anupa animals and birds on regular basis, it can cause Kapha-Pitta Vridhi due to its guru guna, hence, there are chances of getting Krimi-roga later. Mansa is a Tamasika Bhojan, hence, when taken in excess can be one of the causes of Apasmara Roga. Mansa, in general, has been described as the cause of Apasmara roga and not any particular, hence, it can be assumed that it can be a cause of mental disorder due to dominance of Tamasika dosha in Mansa-ahara.

Conclusion:

- Ahara-Vidhi Vidhana described in Charak Samhita is so scientific and it forms the basis of dietics in modern era. If one follows the method of Ahara Vidhi Vidhana in his or her daily routine, it will help in maintenance of Health and prevention of disease as well.
- *Mansa rasa* should be cooked with minimum spices. The preparation method is very important. *Virudhahara* should always

be taken care into account whenever there is consumption of meat.

- Due to its *Pitta-hara* quality, it is advisable to take *Avika Mansa rasa* in *Sharad ritucharya*. It should be avoided with *Varaha and Mahisha Mansa rasa* as it may cause *Raktapita* when combined with them.
- Matsya and milk should not be taken together as they are Samyoga- Virudha Ahara especially Chilchim Matsya as if taken together for long time, it may cause Kustha Roga.
- Mansa rasa can be one of the causes of many diseases like Shotha- Vataj Shotha, Santarpan janya Roga ,Raktadushti , Virudha Ahara , Prameha, Gulma ,hence, should be taken with great care according to one's Prakriti and Dosha.
- Mansa is a Tamasika Bhojan, hence, when taken in excess can be one of the causes of Apasmara Roga. Mansa, in general, has been described as the cause of Apasmara roga.
- •Lastly, it is essential to mention that this is a literary study and it further needs clinical research so that we can have a more scientific approach towards it.

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