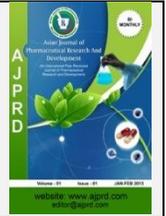


Available online on 15.04.2024 at <http://ajprd.com>

Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development

Open Access to Pharmaceutical and Medical Research

© 2013-24, publisher and licensee AJPRD, This is an Open Access article which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited

Open  Access

Case Study

A Classical Ayurveda and Modern Review of Mutrashmariw S.R.Urolithiasis

Dr.Dipa Kanani¹, Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sharma², Dr. Vipul Sangani³, Dr. Akash Varsadiya⁴

¹MS (Scholar), Department of Shalya tantra, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

²Professor & H.O.D., Department of Shalya tantra, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

³Lecturer, Department of Shalya tantra, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda college, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

⁴MS (Scholar), Department of Shalya tantra, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda college, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

ABSTRACT

The sign and symptoms as well as morphology of stone found in Mutrashmari are similar to that of Urolithiasis. In Shushruta Samhita Ashmari included in Ashtamahagada due to its notorious nature and reluctant to cure. Urolithiasis is third most common affliction of the urinary tract, exceeded only by UTI and BPH. The classical symptoms of Ashmari is pain with obstruction of urine. It is one of the common disease conditions worldwide and it is found that Ashmari recurs in spite of Surgical and Palliative intervention which shows the importance of diet and lifestyle in the manifestation of Mutrashmari. Hence it is very important to know all the aspect of this urinary problem so, that it can be nipped in the bud.

Key word: Mutrashamari, Urolithiasis, Nidana-Samprapti, Pathya-Apathya

ARTICLE INFO: Received 15 Nov. 2023; Review Complete 19 Jan 2024; Accepted 08 Feb. 2024; Available online 15 April. 2024



Cite this article as:

Kanani D, Sharma RK, Dr. Sangani V, Varsadiya A, A Classical Ayurveda and Modern Review of Mutrashmariw.S.R.Urolithiasis, Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development. 2024; 12(2):125-128. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22270/ajprd.v12i2.1376>

*Address for Correspondence:

Dr.Dipa Kanani, ms (Scholar), Department of Shalya tantra, Government Akhandanand Ayurveda college, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

INTRODUCTION

The word meaning of *Ashmari* is stone, gravel, rock or strangury. *Ashmari* more commonly known as Urinary Calculus is a stone like body composed of urinary salts bound together by a colloid matrix of organic material. The Prevalence being high at any part of world, Males are affected more than Females. Though causes for Calculi formation are not fully understood, multi-factors are enlisted. *Basti*, *Hridaya*, and *Shira* are the three vital organs in the body¹. *Basti* is so much important and it is the most significant organ in maintaining homeostasis by controlling metabolite and excretion of waste product. The suppression of natural desires, known as *Vegavarodh*² is a major cause of

variety of disorders. According to *Ayurveda* one of the most prominent causes of urinary tract disease is the suppression of micturition. *Apanvayu* one of the five types of *Vayu*, regulates the functioning of *Mutravahasrotas* (Urinary system) and obviously any disturbance of *Apanavayu* causes urinary system dysfunction³.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

- To Understand the *Ayurvedic* as well as Modern *Nidan*, *Samprapti*, *Lakshana* and *Bheda* of *Ashmari*.
- To evaluate role of *Pathya-Apathya* in the Prevention of *Mutrashmari*.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study is conducted using a variety of literature evaluation drawn from old *Ayurvedic* works like the *Bruhtrayi*, *Laghutrayi* and Modern Books.

NIDANA

तत्रासंशोधनशीलस्यापथ्यकारिणः |

प्रकृपितः श्लेष्मा मूत्रसम्पृक्तोऽनुप्रविश्य बस्तिमश्मरीं जनयति॥

Acharya Sushrut says *Asamsodhanashilasya* (Lack of purification), *Apatyaahara* (Unhealthy food habits), *Apathya vihara* (Sedentary lifestyle etc.) are the causative factors of the formation of stone. In those persons *Kapha* gets aggravated, combines with urine, reach the urinary bladder with staying there and produces calculi.

APATHYA AHARA (IMPROPER DIET)

- *AjirnaBhojana*, *Adhyashana*, *Samashana*, *Viruddha Bhojana*
- *Shita*, *Snigdha*, *Madhura*, *Guru Ahara*:
 - *Aanupa mamsa* (Mutton, Chicken)
 - *Products of Maida flour* (Pizza, Burger, Bread)
 - *Dairy Products* (Cheese, Paneer)
 - *Oily Food*, *Junk Food*

RUKSHA ANNA-PANA

- Alcohol
- Cocco
- Tea
- Caffeinated beverage

TIKSHNA ANNA-PANA & AUSHADH DRAVYA

Various type of alkali.

MUTRA-AVARODH

- Suppression of *Mutra vega*

The modern science also described retention of urine may be leads to form renal calculi, it follows;

Urinary saturation ➡ super saturation ➡ nucleation ➡ crystal growth ➡ crystal aggregation
 ➡ crystal retention ➡ stone formation⁴

TYPES, SIGN AND SYMPTOMS

VATAJ ASHAMARI:

Properties: Blackish, Hard, Irregular and rough structure. Look like Kadamb flower full of the spike on it.

Symptoms: Intense pain in the abdomen region, burning at penis, difficult to excrete flatus, urine and stool.

Modern co-relation: CALCIUM OXALATE

Usually single, extremely hard, dark in colour, sharp projection, wavy concentric laminae.

Radio opaque.

PITTAJ ASHAMARI:

Properties: Look like Bhallatakasthi

Symptoms: Burning micturition, yellow micturition

Modern co-relation: URIC ACID

- Blockage or stasis in *Mutravaha srotas* Urine saturation

DEHYDRATION:

- Inadequet intake of water
- Excessive intake of alcohol etc.
- Hot climate
- *Ashwayana*, *Ushnagamana*, *Deergagaman*. (Riding on two wheeler.)

MISCELLANEOUS:

- Vit. A Deficiency
- Infection in kidney
 - Urea Splitting Organism
- Hyper parathyroidism
 - Hypercalciuria
- Prolonged immobilis limb
 - Hypercalciuria
- Altered metabolism of glycin
 - Hyper oxaluria
- Randall's plaque
- Carr's postulates

SAMPRAPTI (PATHOGENESIS):

- *Mutrashmari* is a *Kapha* dominant *Tridoshaja* *Vyadhi* occurring in any part of urinary tract.
- The vitiated *Vata dosha* alongwith *Kapha dosha* in *Mutravaha Srotas* leads to *Ashmari* formation. There is reduction in volume of urine due to saturation of *Kapha dosha* in urine thus causing formation of *Ashamari*
- While explaining the formation of *Ashmari* *Acharya Sushruta* narrates that the manner in which even clear water collected in pot precipitates in the bottom after sometime; similarly the process of hardening of *Ashmari* occurs with the *Kshara* of *Kapha Dosha* present in *Mutravaha Srotas*.

Multiple, moderately hard, yellow to dark brown colour, smooth surface.

Radio lucent

KAPHAJ ASHAMARI:

Properties: White, slimy, big size, Look like Madhuka pushpa and *Kukkutaandapratikash*

Symptoms: Pain at bastiregion, shaitya

Modern co-relation: PHOSPHATE

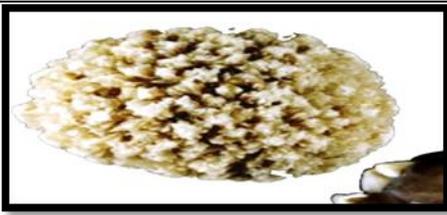
Smooth, soft, and friable off white in colour, staghornshape, enlarge rapidly.

Radio opaque

SHUKRA ASHAMARI:

Difficulty in micturition, Pain in bladder, scrotum, swelling in scrotum.

TYPES AND APPEARENCE:

TYPES:	According to <i>Ayurveda</i>	According to Modern
VATAJ	 <p>LOOK LIKE <i>KADAMB PUSHPA</i></p>	 <p>CALCIUM OXALATE STONE</p>
PITAJ	 <p>LOOK LIKE <i>BHALLATAKA ASTHI</i></p>	 <p>URIC ACID STONE</p>
KAPHAJ	 <p>KUKUTTA -ANDAPRATIKASH</p>	 <p>PHOSPHATE STONE</p>

PATHYA-APATHYA:

PATHYA:

Vegetables: Kushmanda, Talaphala, Patol, Carrots, Karela, Radish, Pumpkin, Cucumber

Cereals: Purana shali, Barley, Moong dal, Kulattha

Fruits: Watermelon, Muskmelon, Apple, Grapes, Phalgu

Liquid: Ushnodaka, Narikelodak, Ikshurasa

APATHYA:

Vegetables: Tomato, Palak, Brinjal, Ladyfinger, Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc.

Fruits: Sapodilla, Strawberry, Pumpkin, Cashew nuts, Kiwi

Liquid: Alcohol, Tea, Cocoa, Caffeinated beverage

DISCUSSION

Apathya (Unhealthy dietary habits and lifestyle) is the main cause of disease, however, *Pathya* (healthy dietary habits and lifestyle) is a holistic approach to the management of disease. Therefore, food and lifestyle management are the main factors for any therapy. *Acharya* has mentioned a specific diet for specific disease, because if something is beneficial to someone, it does not mean that the same will

work in other situation, dietary in difference also depends on nature and other factors. Therefore, the dietician or doctor needs to be very careful about the food habits with lifestyle.

So, the *Pathya-Apathya* mentioned above is for *Mutrashmari* which helps in healing remove the cause of the recurrence of the disease and reduces the recurrence rate.

CONCLUSION

Ashmari is highly prevalent condition with a high recurrence rate and it has a large impact on quality of life. A disease cannot be treated only by medication alone but preventive aspect of is equally useful in its management. Avoidance of the causative factors (*Nidana and apathya*) given a prime importance in the prevention as well as cure of disease. As it is rightly said that everytime one eats, its either feeding the disease or fighting it. Thus, having a rich knowledge pertaining to *Pathya Apathya* of *Ayurveda* can contribute to the restoration of health, and prevent *Ashmari* by diet changes. Along with *Nidana Parivarjana* if *Pathya* is followed the *Samprapti Vighatan* (regression of pathology) happens and the treatment will be successful.

REFERENCES

1. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla: Editor, Trimarmiya adhyaya chikitsa: chapter 26 chikitsasthana, charak Samhita by Maharshi Charak,

- Chaukhamba Sanskrit pratishthan, Oriental Publisher and Distributors, 2019, vol.2, page no-622.
2. Dr.Brahmanand Tripathi:Editors, Roganutpadaniya adhyaya chapter 4 Sutrasthana,Ashtanga hridya Samhita by Acharya Vagabhatta, Chaukhamba Sanskrit pratishthan, Oriental Publisher and Distributors, 2019, page no-55
 3. Dr.Brahmanand Tripathi:Editors,Doshabhediyaya adhyaya chapter 12 Sutrasthana,Ashtanga hridya Samhita by Acharya Vagabhatta, Chaukhamba Sanskrit pratishthan, Oriental Publisher and Distributors,2019,page no-172
 4. Shastri Ambikadutt: Editor, Ashmarinidana Adhyaya: Chapter 3 Nidanasthan., Sushruta Samhita by Maharishi Sushruta with Ayurveda Tattva Sandipika Commentary by, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan., Oriental Publishers and Distributors, Ed. 1, New Delhi Reprint Vol. I, pg no. 311
 5. Sriram Bhat M; Editor,Kidney chapter 26 Urology,Forwarded by M Venkatraya Prabhu, Thangam Verghese Joshua,Jaypee brothers medical publishers 2019,reprint 2021,6th edition page no:1015.
-

