



Review Article

REVIEW ARTICLE ON DANTOTDBHEDJANYA ATISARA IN BALROGA

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ABSTRACT:

Teething is one of the most common source of parental concern in the world of paediatric medicine. Most parents regard the appearance of an infant's first tooth as one of a series of significant developmental landmarks. In Ayurveda Acharya Kashyapa had explained Dantotdbheda in Su-trasthanana of Kashyapa Samhita. Dantotdbheda can be correlated with Dentation in modern science. Kashyapasamhita considers teeth as an index of good health. Contemporary sciences also relate teeth as an indication of age and health. Teething is difficult for both child and their parents because of associated local and systemic illness that affects the child health. Our need of study is to find out simplex formulations to decrease the dentition related problems in children. That is decrease the stool frequency, consistency and morbidity

KEY WORDS: Teething, Deepana, Atisara

INTRODUCTION:

.Most parents regard the appearance of an infants 1st tooth as one of a series of significant developmental landmarks.

However the period associated with the eruption of the deciduous teeth in infants can be difficult for both child and their parents.

In Ayurveda various sign and symptoms associated along with eruption of teeth called as Dantotdbhedajanya vyadhi. Only Acharya Vagbhata explained Dantotdbhedajanya vyadhi in Ayurveda. In modern science also various signs and symptoms are explained through which child suffered during dentition but they did not give it different entity. But in Ayurveda it is explained under different entity that is Dantotdbhedajanya vyadhi. Modern dentistry does not relate these diseases with dental eruption. These are assumed to be simple coincidence.

High incidence of diseases is seen in children at the time of dental eruption i.e. 5-8 months of age.

IMPORTANCE OF DANTOTDBHEDAJANYA VYADHI:

Balyavastha is very tender period of life. Also in balyavstha Bala (strength) is less as compared to adult, and the Dhatu's to be developed yet.

Acharya Vagbhata stated that दन्तोद्भेदश्चसर्वरोगायतनम् अ.सं. उ. 2/19 i.e Dentition is most important of various diseases during that period.

Acharya Vagbhata has given following resemblance to explain the condition of child during dentition – while breakage of cat's spine and eruption of peacock's feather and eruption

of teeth or dentition their is no such Dosha or Dhatu which is not aggrevated i.e whole body gets affected during such proceses and thereby causing the pain.

SAMPRAPTI OF DANTOTDBHEDAJANYAVYADHI:

Pakva Asthi and Majja DhatuàLocalize in gums (dantaashaya)àSwelling, Horripilation, Itching àBites nipples of motherà Devoid of foodà Yawnsà Vataprokopa + kapha (resides in Asthi and Majja) + Pittaà Circulates throughout the body Secondary Diseases

DANTOTDBHEDAJANYA VYADHI:

During the period of dental eruption the baby has a tendency to take every object to the mouth. This may cause trauma or lead to further infections. Furthermore, the pain during eruption may force the child to swallow the food without proper chewing. This is another possible cause for several digestive

This mechanism can satisfactorily explain the cause of manifold diseases during dantotdbheda.

Dantotdbhedajanya vyadhi's are as following-

दन्तोद्भेदश्चसर्वरोगायतनम् | विशेषणतुतन्मुलाज्वर-

शिरोअभिताप - तृष्णा - भ्रमाभिष्यन्द - कुकूणक - पोथकी

वमथुकास -श्वासअतिसारविसर्पा: ।

अ.सं. उ. 2/19

Atisara, Chardi, Jwara, Vitbheda, Shiroruja, Abhishyanda, Visarpa, Kasa, Pothaki.

Vertigo, Kukunaka (According to Ashtang Sangraha)

According to modern local symptoms are gingival swelling, irritation, redness of gums, thumb sucking, gum rubbing.

Textbook of paedodontics by Shobha Tandon narrates the following diseases as coincident with teething. General irritability and crying, Loss of appetite, Sleeplessness, Increased salivation, Insanity, Meningitis, Increased thirst,

Circum oral rash, Fever, Convulsions, Diarrhoea, Vomiting.

Dantotdbhedajanya Atisara:

Effect of Salivation:

During eruption process excessive salivation occurs and baby may drool more than usual much of this spit gets swallowed that affect the consistency of stool and gastric motility also which results in diarrheal

Diarrhea:

Diarrhea (atisara) associated with teething is one of the major systemic illness. Generally it does not cause severe dehydration but if it occurs more in amount it can cause dehydration. Ultimately affects the normal growth and development.

Causes of Diarrheal:

- Excessive salivation
- Infection due to tendency of putting any objects in mouth because of development of hand to mouth coordination milestone at the same age
- Shifting from liquid to solid diet that is weaning.

CHIKITSA:

दन्तोद्भेदोत्थरोगेषुनबालमतियन्त्रयेत्।

स्वयमप्युपशाम्यन्तिजातदन्तगतस्ययतगदा: ॥

अ.सं. उ. 2/44

Aacharya Vagbhata has stated especially for Dantotdbhedajanya vyadhi, if the symptoms are not very severe, there is no necessity of the treatment as the symptoms reside after the completion of dentition.

The treatment can be grouped as Samanya and Vishesh

Samanya chikitsa aims at-

- Speeding up dental eruption
- Preventing secondary infections
- Healing the injured parts
- Enhancing immunity

The drugs and treatment has to be adopted according to the following condition of the patient as explained in Ashtang Sangraha Uttartantra 2/26-27

- Laborious treatment are not needed for the diseases originating after dantobheda
- Most of the diseases are self-limiting. So most of them doesn't need any treatment
- According to the Dosha predominance, to the type of the disease, to the status of the disease, to the age of the child, to the place, time etc of the patient.
- As Balyavastha is explained as Sukumaravstha and in balyavstha, child is also not having all types of food products hence medicines should be used in very less quantity (i.e Kaniyasi Matra).

Ayurveda drugs which acts on GIT systems and having a following property Deepana, Pachana, Sangrahaniya, Laghu and Balya can be used orally along with breast milk or madhu that helps in maintaining the GIT functions by its Deepana, Pachana property, maintain the nutritional balance and gastric motility also due to its Sangrahaniya Gunas mentioned in Samhita.

1. Pratisarana:

The gums should be massaged either with the powder of pippali or dhatakpushpa or dhaatri phala mixed with honey.

Dantobhedagadantaka Rasa (Bhaishajya Ratnavali)-

Is used as it contains dravyas having Deepana, Pachana, Snagrahi properties. Madhu is used as anupana along with Dantobhedagadantaka rasa for pratisarana.

Orally – matra – 125 mg, Anupana – Madhu

Nadihinghu churna + Madhu – For local application. It has Deepana, Pachana properties.

2. Ghritapana – Vachadi ghrita (Asthang Hrudaya U.2/41). Matra of Ghritapana according to Kashyapa Samhita Khila Sthana 3/ 78-87.

CONCLUSION:

Teething is one of the most common source of parental concern in the world of paediatric medicine and every child go through it typically starting about 6m of age.

Dravyas which mainly acts on GIT helps in Deepana, Pachana and by decreasing the motility of gut helps in retention of nutrients are required. Dantobhedagadantaka rasa contains pippali, chavya, chitraka, ajamoda etc which have deepana, pachana and sangrahi guna. These all medicines are effective when given to the child during eruption with breast milk or Madhu.

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