

CLINICAL IMPORTANCE OF VEDANA ADHYAAY IN PAEDIATRIC CLINICAL PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

The only text book on Kaumarbhritya, Kashyap Samhita, is given as collections of Acharya Kashyap's teachings by his disciple Vriddha Jivaka. The Kashyapa Samhita provides a detailed explanation of all the aspects of childhood, including pathology, physiology, and the treatment of childhood diseases. The Kashyap Samhita is organized into various sections (Sthana), and Vedanadhyaya serves as the 25th Chapter of Sutrasthana. Vedanadhyaya details the manifestations of 30 illnesses in children and aids in the assessment and diagnosis of paediatric conditions, as children may have difficulty articulating their symptoms. The chapter Vedana Adhyaay is quite distinctive as it details the process of evaluating various issues that newborns or infants may experience but are unable to communicate their pain or illness. The physician can use vedana adhyay to facilitate early and precise diagnosis. Vedana Adhyay describes how a child may present with common new born baby issues like constipation, pain, diarrhoea, ear pain, eye disorders, infectious disorders, etc.

KEYWORDS: Vedanadhyaya, Sutrasthana, Kashyap Samhita, Kaumarbhritya.

INTRODUCTION

The newborns and early years are extremely important because the baby depends on the mother to meet all of its needs from the outside world. The paucity of words and symptoms in a newborns makes it challenging and confusing to identify the precise clinical symptoms that are underlying them. As adults' bodies differ greatly from children's in terms of their physical characteristics, biochemical characteristics, organ maturity, and functional capacity, children should not be treated like smaller versions of oneself. Therefore, adult rules cannot be applied to children. The dosage of drugs will be determined by considering in the patient's age, body weight, and any acute and chronic health conditions.

In Vedana Adhyaay from Kashyapa provides multiple helpful guidelines for diagnosing the illnesses in the children.

A baby's simple observation can provide a lot of information that can be used to pinpoint the underlying health situations. Important details about the illness can be learned by observing micturition and defecation habits as well as by physically examining the stool, urine, sweat, and other bodily secretions. Unusual head movements and pain in various body parts that are specific to an organ may be significant clinical indicators in the diagnosis process.

The various diseases of children are described in Kashyapa Samhita in Vedana adhyay as which are clinically important to diagnose and treat the diseases.

बालाकानामवचसां विविधा देह वेदना |**प्रादुर्भूता कथं वैद्यो जानियाल्लक्षणार्थतः || का.सं.सु.२५/४**

The newborns and early childhood years are extremely important times. In a child's life since they are unable to communicate their emotions or pains, making it possible for a mother & paediatrician to diagnose them with their symptoms and physical behaviour is most important in this period for Acharya Kashyapa accumulated hundreds of observations together with their experiences, which are quite helpful in today's clinical practice where illness signs and symptoms are as comparable as possible to current paediatrics which help to treat diseases.

32 diseases are given in vedana adhyay here we take some diseases which help to in clinical practice to diagnose the disease in paediatrics.

1. Shirahshoola (Headache)

During the Shirahshoola period, a child may exhibit excessive head rolling (Shirah spandayati), eye closure (Nimiliyati chakshu), moaning (Avakunjana), dullness, and decreased sleep (Arti).

Corelation with modern

Recurrent headaches may be a sign of a serious underlying condition (such as a brain tumour), migraine, increase in intra cranial pressure, kernicterus, dehydration etc. thus it is imperative to carefully examine any youngster who experiences frequent, severe, or unusual headaches.

2. Karna Vedana (Pain in Ears)

A child with Karna vedana, according to Acharya Kashyapa, rolls his or her head excessively (Shiro bhramayate bhrusham), rubs their ears with their hands (Karno sprushati hastabhyam), and experiences dullness (Arati), anorexia (Arochaka), and insomnia (Anidra).

Corelation with modern

Ear pain, also referred to as otalgia, is a common sign of ear infections like otitis externa and media. Otitis media is one of the most common childhood illnesses. Clinical features of Vedanadyaya are linked to otitis media, which is characterized by discomfort in the ears, pulling or scratching of the ears, loss of appetite, and excessive weeping.

3. Mukha Roga (Diseases of Oral Cavity)

Acharya Kashyapa states that nasal breathing (Nasashwaso), excessive salivation (Lalatravanamtyartha), dislike of breast feeding (Stanadvasha), dullness (Arati), discomfort (Vyatha), and spitting up of milk (Pitamudagirati kshiram) are all signs of Mukharoga in infants.

Corelation with modern

The clinical traits mentioned here are indicative of a variety of oral disorders, such as gingivitis, dental caries, ophthous ulcers, gingivostomatitis, tonsillitis, and parotitis. Swollen gums cause excessive salivation, in contrast to oral ulcers and tonsil inflammation, which can make eating difficult and cause painful deglutition. Consequently, the baby throws up the milk and refuses to eat.

4. Chakshu Roga (Eye Diseases)

Children with Chakshuroga experience difficulties gazing (Drustivyakulta), prickling discomfort (Toda), inflammation (Shotha), pain (Shool), excessive lacrimation and redness (Ashrarakata), and smudged eyes when they sleep (Suptasya choplipyante), according to Acharya Kashyapa.

Corelation with modern

The symptoms listed for eye disorders are more similar to those of blepharitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, conjunctivitis, and other infectious diseases of the eyes. Pain, inflammation, increased lacrimation, thick discharges, and redness are characteristics that set them apart.

In blepharitis most common symptoms are- irritation, burning, itching, erythema, which are similar to symptoms of chakshu rog given by Acharya Kashyap.

5. Kantha Vedana (Pain in Throat)

According to Acharya Kashyap, children with kantha vedana may regurgitate milk and experience constipation after consuming high sleshma content foods. Show mild fever (Ishat jwara), lack of appetite (Aruchi), and tiredness (Glani) additional signs and indications.

Corelation with modern

Referred to as Kantha Vedana, which encompasses all conditions that involve throat irritation. Prominent indication, like diphtheria, sore throat, or inflammation of the tonsils. Surface of epithelial cells in a specific region Symptoms of diphtheria infection include inflammation, the development of membranes, and toxemia.

Vedanadyaya indicates that dysphagia, frequently associated with tonsillitis and diphtheria, leads to patients expelling the milk they have ingested. In cases of viral pharyngitis, referred to as Kantha vedana, cervical lymphadenopathy is also observed. The most prevalent causes of upper airway obstruction in children are the tonsils and adenoids, with symptoms that may include nausea, fever, dysphasia, and headache, along with jwar, Aruchi, and Glani.

6. Atisara (Diarrhoea)

Acharya Kashyapa states that body discoloration (Dehavaivarnyam), inactivity (Arati), oral irritation (Mukhglani), lack of sleep (Anidrata), and absence of flatus function (Vatakarmanivruti) are possible symptoms of atisara in children.

Corelation with modern

These signs and symptoms of hypovolemia, together with anorexia and vomiting, are indicative of dehydration and include irritability, dry mouth, and paleness. Pallor, sunken eyes, and mild irritability are symptoms of mild diarrhoea; moderate diarrhoea is characterized by dry mucous membranes and inelastic skin; and severe diarrhoea is characterized by fast or nearly impalpable peripheral pulses and metabolic acidosis, which results in oliguria and anuria.

7. Jwara (Fever)

Acharya Kashyap States that the symptoms of Jwara in children include flexing body parts repeatedly (Muhurnamayeteangani), yawning (Jrumbhate), coughing frequently (Kasate muhuh), and suddenly clinging to the wet nurse (Dhatrimaliyateakasmata). Another symptom of Jwara is not liking to hold the breast (Stanam natyabhinandati). Other symptoms include salivation (Prasravo), heat (Ushnatva), discoloration (Vaivarnye), excessive warmth of the forehead (Lalatsyatitaptata), anorexia (Aruchi), and foot

coldness (Padayohshaityam). These are all Jwara-born Poorvrupa.

Correlation with modern

These symptoms indicate irritation, overheating, excessive sleepiness, vomiting or refusal to drink, shivering, and unwillingness to feed, lethargy, and a linked respiratory ailment prior to the development of a fever.

8. Kamala (Jaundice)

According to Acharya Kashyap (Pitachakshurnakhamukhavinmutrah), the infant with Kamala may have yellow eyes, nails, skin, and waste products. In both Pandu and Kamala, the baby may show indications of ignorance (Nirutsaho), appetite loss (Nashtagni), and a desire to drink blood (Rudhirspruh).

Correlation with modern

The information provided in the preceding paragraph shows that Acharya was accurate in identifying the sites where infants should be checked for icterus and pallor as well as the clinical indications of anaemia and jaundice.

9. Udara Shula (Pain in Abdomen)

Acharya Kashyap states that a child suffering from Udara shool will not nurse (Stanam vyudasyate), cry (Rauti), sleep on their back (Uttanashchavabhajyate), show signs of abdominal rigidity (Udarstabdhata), fill up with cold (Shaitya), and sweat on their face (Mukhaswedacha).

Corelation with modern

These symptoms are similar to those of newborns colic, which is characterized by the baby's incessant crying, hard abdomen, refusal to eat, fussiness, irritability, and difficulty being comforted.

10. Gala Graha (Diseases of Throat)

As per the words of Acharya Kashyap. Fever (Jwara), anorexia (Aruchi), salivation (Mukhastrava), and laboured breathing are all signs of Galagrha in children.

Correlation with modern

A severe form of dyspnoea-characterized throat disorders is called galagraha. These ailments include pharyngotonsillitis, supraglottitis, and laryngitis.

DISCCSSION

The newborns period and the early years of childhood are crucial because the infant is dependent on the mother to meet all of its external needs. Healthy newborns grow, eat, play, and sleep through the night. Unfortunately, the baby shows few signs, so it is impossible to clearly express its suffering. It is challenging and perplexing to pinpoint the exact clinical condition in newborns due to their lack of speech and symptoms. It must express all of its pain, suffering, and demands with the fewest symptoms feasible. Crying is one of these symptoms that could indicate a variety of diseases. Paediatricians work

in a very challenging field because they have to be highly suspicious and possess analytical skills in order to pinpoint the exact cause of suffering. These babies are referred to as Awachasa children by Kashyapa. He offers a wealth of insightful guidance on how to recognize illnesses in Awachasa kids. Diagnosing neonatal disorders involves determining the underlying ailment of the infant by means of observation, behaviour, sleep habits, gestures, and disposition. Certain symptoms of abnormal behaviour, such as Pralapa, Udwigata, Osthadamshan, Akshamath Attahasana, Abnormal behaviour in Graha Raga, etc., will be mentioned in Vedana adhyay. When these symptoms persist for longer than a week or month, they should be taken seriously since they could be early indicators of learning disabilities, attention deficit disorders, cerebral palsy, autism spectrum disorders, and various stages of mental retardation.

CONCLUSION

Vedanadhyaya perfectly demonstrates Acharya Kashyap's depth of clinical knowledge regarding paediatric examination. The prevention of significant morbidity and mortality in children can be achieved primarily through early and accurate diagnosis with the help of Vedana Adhyay. Thus, it is evident that the characteristics of paediatric illnesses explained in Vedanadhyaya closely correlate to the symptomatology described in modern medical sciences.

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