

Review on Interrelation of Dravyastha Saptapadārtha

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ABSTRACT

Any kind of Dravya is the base for treatment of various diseases. In any type of diseases either it is for single individual or for endemic, pandemic diseases. Dravya is used in all types of diseases in a single form or in combination with other drugs. Some drugs are also used for a good health and in preventive manner.

The drugs are used for the same according to their either guna, rasa, vipak, virya, prabhav. Rasa, guna, vipak, virya, prabhav are inbuilt property of the drugs. Depend on dominating power of either guna, rasa, vipak, virya or prabhav the drugs are used in various diseases in various combinations.

Keywords:- dravya, saptapadārtha, interrelationship

INTRODUCTION

The dravyaguna vigyana is the vast subject in ayurveda. In this the drugs are explain with their properties and also in siddhant there are various basic things are mentioned which are all very informative and very useful in treatment of any kind of diseases and it also used in preventive manner. The drugs are work on the principle of interrelationship of saptapadārtha which are useful in selection of drug for the disease by anshanshkalpana.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Guna, rasa, vipak, virya, prabhav and karma are present in drug by samavaysambhandh.

- 1) **Dravya- Guna relation:-** Guna are present in dravya by samavaysambhandh a. Rasa, vipak, virya and prabhav are included in guna. According to principle of vyaodeshastu bhuyasa dravya are decided in parthiv aadi five types. In treatment point of view the murta are also called karya dravya are expected for the same.
- 2) **Dravya - Rasa relation:-** Every drug is shadrasatm. But there are one dominating rasa present in every drug. On the basis of this the drugs are used in treatment.
- 3) **Dravya - Vipak relation:-** Prithvi and jaliya dravya have madhur vipak and Tejas, vaya iya and akashiya dravya have laghu or katu vipak. Dravya and vipak relation are proved on the basis of karma of madhur vipak i.e, kaphavardhan, vatapittashaman, dhatuvardhak and katu vipak i.e., kapashanan, vatapittavardhak, dhaturhasak.
- 4) **Dravya- Virya relation:-** The potency of drug is a virya. One drug has a different karma on the basis of virya. Aacharya Sushrut describe ashtavidhavirya.
- 5) **Dravya- Prabhav relation:-** Prabhav also called vichitrapratyayarabhdha because some drugs are works other than their rasa, vipak, virya. It is also called specific activity of drug.
- 6) **Dravya- Karma relation:-** There is samvay relation in dravya and karma.

- 7) **Guna-Rasa relation:** In various samhita there is relation between madhuradi rasa and prithviaadi mahabhut mentioned. Prithvi and agni mahabhut in madhur rasa, jala and agni mahabhut in amla rasa, prithvi and agni in lavan rasa, agni and vayu in katu rasa, vayu and akash in tikta rasa, vayu and prithvi mahabhut in kashay rasa. The rasa and guna relation in brief are as follows;
- 8) Mdhur rasa- sheet, snigdha, guru; amlarasa- uhna, snigdha, guru; lavanrasa- ushna, snigdha, guru; katurasa- ushna, ruksha, laghu; tiktarasa- sheet, ruksha, laghu; kashayrasa- sheet, ruksha, laghu.
- 9) **Guna- Vipak relation:-** Acharya Sushrut described two types of vipak i.e, madhur and katu. When prithvi and jala mahabhut dominating then its going to be madhurvipak and teja, vayu and akash mahabhut dominating then its going to be katuvipak.
- 10) **Guna- Virya relation :-** In ayurveda virya is a shakti and it also called quality. Acharya Sushrut described sheet , ushn, snigdha, ruksha, mrudu, tikshna, vishad and pichchil these eight guna has natural strength and has a capability to do work by dominating rasa.
- 11) **Guna- Karma relation:-** Karma is not depend on guna it depends on dravya.
- 12) **Rasa- Vipak relation:-** Acharya Charak described trividh vipak katu, amla, madhur. Katu, tikta and kashay rasapradhan dravya has katuvipak, amla rasapradhan dravya has amla vipak and madhur, lavan rasapradhan dravya has madhur vipak. But there are some exception in some kind of dravya like katurasapradhan pippali has madhur vipak.
- 13) **Rasa- Virya relation:-** In tridosh on the basis of pitta dosha rasa divided on pittashaman and pittaprakop. Madhur, tikta and kashay have sheetvirya karma and katu, amla and lavan rasa have ushnaveerya karma.
- 14) **Vipak- Virya relation:-** Madhur vipak and sheetvirya karma also amla katu vipak and ushnaveerya dravya karma are almost similar in nature but there are some exception in some cases of dravya.
- 15) **Rasa – Karma relation:-** Rasa's karma are observed on local, generalized actions and actions on psychological level.
- 16) **Vipak – Karma relation:-** Acharya Charak described dosha, dhatu and mala karma are depend on trividha vipak .
- 17) **Virya –Karma relation-** Virya is karma governed by dravya.

DISCUSSION

The basic of dravyaguna is dravya, rasa, guna, virya, vipak, prabhav. The dravya is used in various diseases as well as it is used for prevention of some diseases. It is also used for rasayan and vajikaran.

Some dravya are worked on rasa, some are on vipak, some are on virya, prabhav. Some dravya are worked against their rasa, vipak, virya so they are called vichitra pratyarabdha dravya.

CONCLUSION

From the above it is concluded that the dravya are worked on guna, rasa, vipak, virya and some worked on prabhav. Some drugs are exception that they worked against their guna, rasa, vipak, virya.

RESULT

From the above there is resulted as there is strong relation between saptapadarth of dravyaguna i.e., dravya, guna, rasa, vipak, virya and karma.

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