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Research Article

ROLE OF UDVARTANA THERAPY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF STHOULYA (OBESITY)

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ABSTRACT

Sthaulya(Obesity) is such a disease, which provides the platform for so many hazards like hypertension, diabetes mellitus etc. as well as psychological disorders like stress. The mortality and morbidity rates are more in obese person. It is one of the most common, yet among the most neglected public health problems in the present world. In rich countries, obesity is more common among the less educated, but in poor countries, obesity is more common among the highly educated. In classics Sthoulya (Obesity) has described under the Santarpanajanya Vikaraand in Bahudoshavastha condition. Ayurvedic treatment aims not only at the radical removal of the causative factors of the disease, but also at the restoration of Doshika equilibrium. Thereare two main parts of Shodhana therapy BhayaShodhana (external purification) i.e. Udvartana and Abhyantara Shodhana(internal purification)which includes Pancha shodhana. It is seen that Udvartana is havinggood efficacy over Sthoulya.

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INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda which is not only a system of medicine but a way of life, advocating prevention of disease as its primary aim and following holistic approach in dealing with different diseases. The world Sthaulya is derived from root Sthu with suffix ac which stands probably for thick or solid or strong or big or bulky¹. A person having heaviness and bulkiness of the body due to extensive growth especially in abdominal region is termed as Sthula and the state of Sthula is called Sthaulya.² AcharvaCharaka has described Sthaulya under eight undesirable constitutions (Ashtanindita) based on their ugly/awkward appearance, victims of public abused, unmanageable health condition³. According to Acharya Charaka, Atisthula has been defined as a person, who on account of the inordinate increase of fat and flesh, is disfigured with pendulous buttocks, belly and breasts and whose increases bulk is not matched by a corresponding increase in energy⁴. Sthaulya is one among Kapha predominant diseases (Sleshma Nanatmaja) involving KaphaMedas as main Dosha and Dushya in the pathogenesis⁵. Nowadays obesity is defined as a $BMI=25kg/m^2$ A body weight 20% or more than desirable/normal weight according to age, sex, and height is regarded as obese⁶. Obesity is result of complex variety of social, behavioral, cultural, environmental, physiological and genetic factors India is just behind US and China in this global

hazard list of top 10 countries with highest number of obese people. Obesity has reached epidemic proportions in India in the 21st century, with morbid obesity affecting 5% of the country's population. Sthoulya may be co-related with overweight as well as obesity according to different presentations of signs and symptoms⁷. In classics it is mentioned under the Santarpanajanya Vikara and in Bahudoshavastha condition. Different Shodhana (Internal purification) modalities have been mentioned like Vamana, Virechana, Basti etc. for Sthoulya. Virechana karma is one of them which is easy to administer and less complicated procedure to the patients. Many Acharya's have mentioned external purification therapy for the management of Sthaulya. Ruksha Udvartana has been mentioned by Vagbhata with its property like Kaphahara, Medodhara, and removes the foe tiedodors, restricts the process of excessive sweating and alleviates the aggravated dosha by function⁸.

Udvartana

The term *Udvartana* consists of two words *Urdhwa* and *Vartana*. *Urdhwa* means upward *Vartana* means to move. *Udvartana* means to move something in an upward direction. *Udvartana* is a special type of *Abhyanga* in which herbal powders are used for massaging⁹. Acharya Charaka has mentioned a term called *ShariraParimarjana*. Commentator *Chakrapani* commenting on the term tells that

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ShariraParimarjana is nothing different from Udvartana. In fact ShariraParimarjana explained by Charaka is Udvartana. Chakrapani states that Udvartana has to be done after Abhyanga and since Charaka explain ShariraParimarjana after Abhyanga. It should be explanation of Udvartana. Thus ShariraParimarjana can be regarded as synonyms of Udvartana¹⁰.

Method of Udvartana¹¹ Purvakarma

This includes preparation of the patients and the patients are thoroughly examined. The *Prakriti* and *Vikriti* are documented in detail. The disease is also examined. It is confirmed if the patient is fit to undergo *Udvartana* treatment or not. Than preparation for the treatment like material needed for the treatment are collected beforehand. For *Abhyanga* the suitable oil according to doshas collected and stored beforehand. In *Purvakarma* the medicated oil chosen for *Abhyanga* is made warm. Massage is given to the whole body for 15-20 minutes and the patients are prepared for *Udvartana*.

Oilsused for Abhyanga- KsheerbalaTailam, Mahamasha Tailam, MahanarayanTailam, Balashwagandhadi Tailam, Murivenna etc

Pradhana karma

It is important that the massage be simultaneously and synchronously done both side of the body to maintain uniformity. *Udvartana* is done in the same chronology of doing *Abhyanga*. It is done covering all the 7 postures.

Position 1- patient sitting on the massage table with lower limbs extended.

Position 2- patients lying on his back.(supine)

Position 3-patients lying on one side, turning towards left (left lateral)

Position 4- patients lying on his belly, facedownwards (prone) **Position 5-** patients lying on other side, turning towards right (right lateral)

Position 6- repeat position 2, patients lying on his back, facing upwards (supine)

Position 7- repeat position 1, patients sitting with legs extended.

Drugsfor Udvartana- KolakulathaChurna, TriphalaChurnaetc.

Pashchat krama

After *Udvartana* the body of the patients is cleansed with sterile cloth or tissues or sterile cotton to remove the powder. After wiping off the , the patients is smeared with a thin coat of medicated oil and prepared for steaming. After the *Udvartana* full body steaming is given using decoctions of *Dasamoola* etc.

DISCUSSION

Udvartana is having the Gunas of Kapha-MedaVilayana property. Due to Ushna and TikshnaGuna of Dravya and forceful effect on Romakupa, the Virya of drug enters into body, there after it opens the Mukha of Sira, thereby making Paka of Kapha and Medas. Due to this, there will be DravataVriddhi of Kapha and Medas. Swedana which is given after Udvartana further makes Paka of the same. It also makes SwedaPravartana. When the Doshas enter Kostha by above methods they should be flushed out of the body through

purgation after completion of seven days of *Udvartana*. So *Nirharana* of *VikritaDosha*, *Dushya* along with *Medas* will take place ultimately resulting in *laghutva* of *Sharira*. Due to increased friction to all the parts of the body the triglycerides presents in the subcutaneous tissues will break down into fatty acids. These fatty acids are carried out to the liver due to central *Massage* which conservrsion of these fatty acids into bile. Hence the resorption of the bile will be decreased, in turn utilizing the lipid, which circulating through the blood .on the day of purgation will be expelled out in excess. So when hyperlipidemia condition in obese person, promotion of excretion of bile in the faeces is used as one of the treatment through *Udvartana*.

CONCLUSION

Udvartana a treatment explained in ayurvedic texts is an ultimate remedy for many metabolic and lifestyle disorders. It is an important therapy and mandatory inclusion in ayurvedic obesity and slimming clinics and weight reduction programs. Udvartana is not limited just to treat obesity or address overweight issues; it is a remedy for wide array of problems. Udvartana has been included as a part of Dincharya and can be done daily.

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