

Department :- Ayurved Samhita &
Siddhant

Topic :- Vikara-Vighata-Bhava-Abhava
Praticishesha in Prameha

AIM

- To **understand** the concept of “Vikara Vighata Bhava Abhava Prativishesha”.
- To **understand** the influence of Vikara Vighata Bhava Abhava Prativishesha **in Vyadhi Samprapti.**

OBJECTIVES

- To **see** the **inter relation** between the Visheshas and Prativisheshas.
- To **critically analyse** the mechanism influencing the Vishesha and Prativishesha.
- To **illustrate** this concept with certain **hypothetical** clinical conditions.

OBJECTIVES

- To **define** the concept “Vikara Vighata Bhava Abhava Prativishesha”.
- To **define** the terms –Vighata Bhava, Vighata Bhava Abhava, Vishesha, Prativishesha.
- To **enlist** Visheshas
- To **enlist** Prativishesha



- These three components are required for occurrence of all disease.
- These are interconnected to each other.

- Limited number of entities – Dosha , Dushya etc
- Innumerable diseases
- Variation in the Samprapti.
- **Need to analyze** the various factors affecting the Vyadhi Samprapti.

- Certain factors which **helps** for the Vyadhi Samprapti
- Certain factors which **hinder or delay** the Vyadhi Samprapti.

VIKARA VIGHATA
ABHAVA

VIKARA VIGHATA
BHAVA

**VIKARA VIGHATA
BHAVA ABHAVA**

VISHESHA

PRATIVISHESHA

VIKARA VIGHATA BHAVA

विकाराणां विघातस्य उत्पत्तिप्रतिबन्धस्य भावो
विघातभावः।

(च.नि 4/4 चक्र.)

- Factors that **hinders** the manifestation of diseases.
- This is also called **vikar anutpattikar bhav**.
- In other word the factor which is opposite of the cause which is responsible for the disease.

**Factor opposing the
disease is present**



VIKARA VIGHATA ABHAVA

विकाराणां विघातस्य अभावो विकारजननमिति
विकारविघातभाव अभाव ।

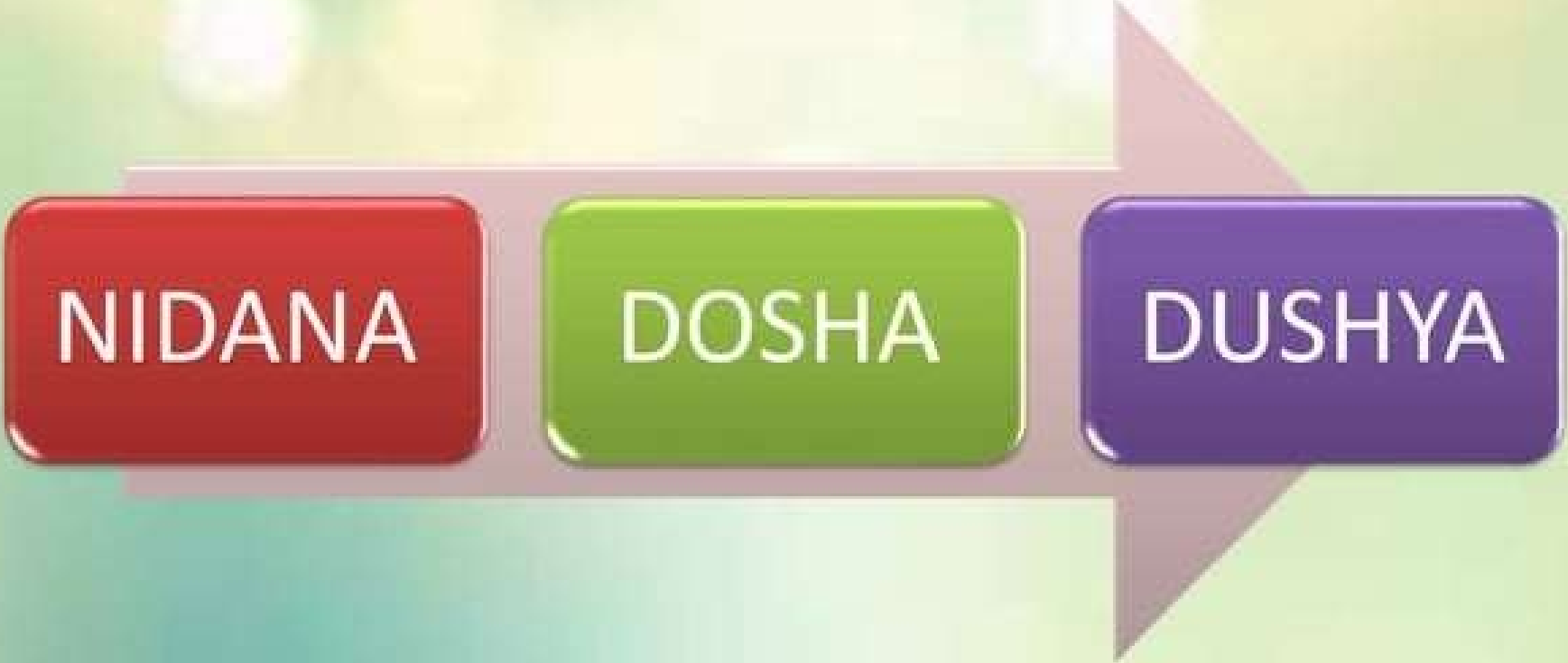
(च.नि 4/4 चक्र.)

- **Absence** of the factors **that hinders or delay** the manifestation of disease.
- Etiological factors having homologous properties as Dosha interact with them quickly leading to manifestation or aggravation of disease.
- When **Vyadhi Utpadakar Bhava** are present in the body then it will produce the disease.

**Factor supporting the
disease is present**



Vishesha : The **specific factors** which involve in the Vyadhi Samprapti.



NIDANA

DOSHA

DUSHYA

Prativishesha : These are the **outcome** produced by the influence of Vishesha.



VIKARA VIGHATA BHAVA ABHAVA PRATIVISHESHA



ANUBADHNANTI

KALA

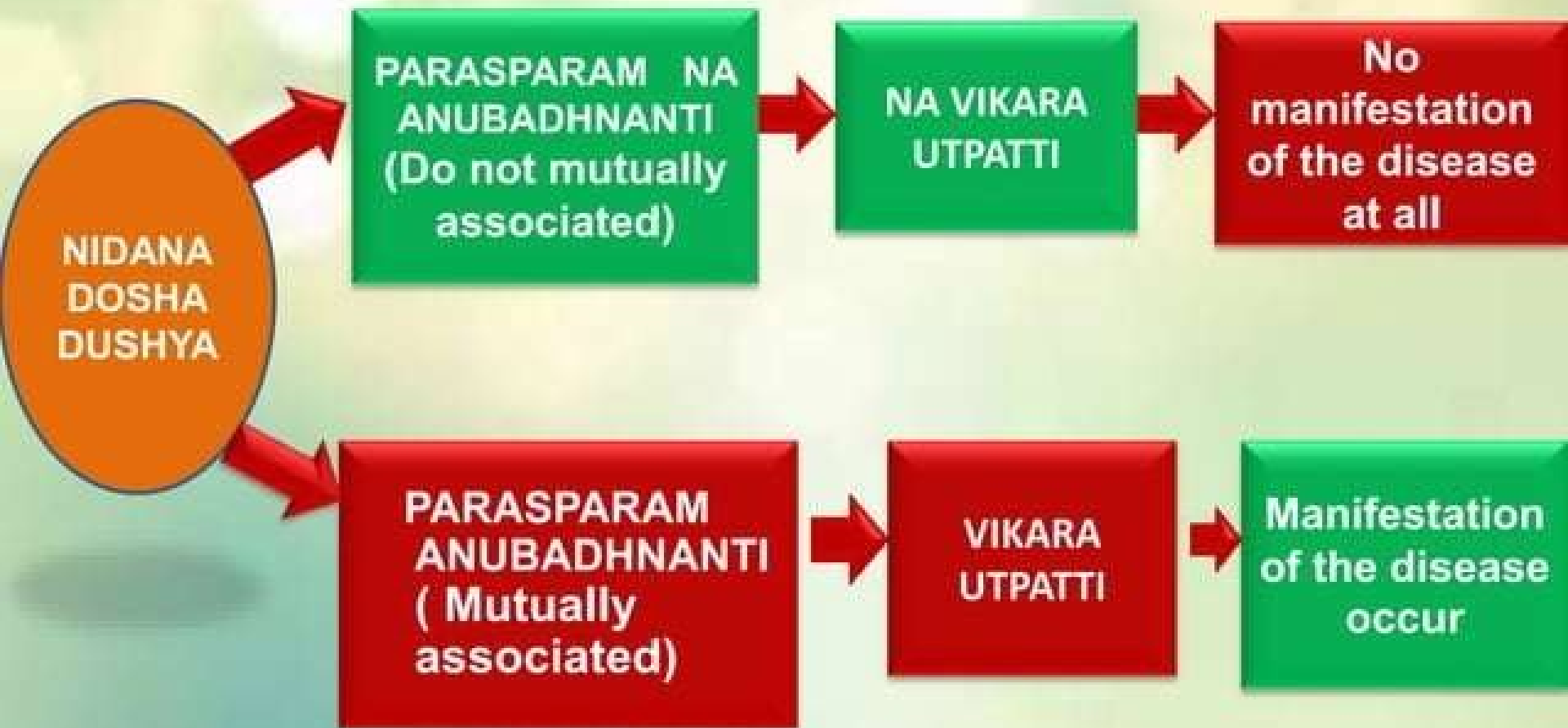
BALA

ANUBADHNANTI

Parasparam
Anubadhnanti

Parasparam
Na
Anubadhnanti

ANUBADHNANTI



Parasparam Anubadhnanti

- The **Anukula** between
Nidana
Dosha
Dushya
- Samana guna
- Dhatu Shaithilyata
- Avirodha

Samana guna



Dhatu Shaithilya



Intake of
Nidana

ACTION ON DHATU

Dhatu
Shaithilya



How shithilatha of Dhathu occur?

Intake of Gramyahara

Amla lavana katu kshara shushka kshara
sevana

Shushka shaaka, mamsa, tila palala,
pishtanna bhojana

Viruda nava shuka ,shamidhanya, avirudha
asatmya ruksha, kshara, abhishyandha
bhojana

मांस	• शिथिलि भवन्ति
सन्धि	• विमुच्यते
रक्तं	• विदह्यते
अनल्पं मेदः	• विष्यन्दते
अस्थि, मज्ज	• न सन्धीयते
शुक्रं	• न प्रवर्तते
ओज	• क्षय

AVIRODHA

- **Absence** of resistance towards the Vyadhi Samprapti.

Parasparam Na Anubadhnanti / Pratikula

- **No Samanata** between the Nidana and Dosha
- Nidana is **not** capable of creating **Shithilata** in Dushya
- **Presence of Virodha Bhava.**

ASAMANATA

- Dissimilarity between Nidana, Dosha and Dushya

No Dhatu Shaithilya



Intake of
Nidana

ACTION ON DHATU

No Dhatu
Shaithilya



VIRODHA

- **Presence** of resistance towards the Vyadhi Samprapti.

KALA

KALAPRAKARSHAT
Anubadhnanti

- With gap
- Season

SHEEGRAM
Anubadhnanti

- Without gap
- Season

KALA



Kaalaprakarshat Anubadhnanti

Nidana when consumed at **different gaps** then it will lead to **delayed** manifestation of disease

Eg: Chardi Vegadarana leading to Kushta.



- Dosha will **wait** for the **favorable** Kala, where Kala itself acts as the cause(Nidana) by being similar to Dosha and hence leading for the manifestation of disease.



अधिशेते यथा भूमिं बीजं काले च रोहति ।
अधिशेते तथा धातु दोषः काले च कुप्यति ।
स वृद्धिं बलकालं च प्राप्य दोषस्तृतीयकम् ।
चतुर्थकं च कुरुते प्रत्यनीकबलक्षयात् ॥



Sheeghram Anubadhnanti

If there is continuous intake of Nidana without any time gap, instantaneous vitiation takes place.

जीर्णेऽशनीयात् ➡ सर्वान् दोषान् प्रकोपयत्याशु



SIMILARITY BETWEEN KALA AND DOSHA

PRAKRUTA JVARA

**Paittika Jvara in
Sharat Rtu**

**Shlaishmika
Jvara in
Vasantha Rtu**

**Vaatika Jvara in
Varsha Rtu**

**VIKARA
VIGHATA
ABHAVA**



**INSTANT
VYADHI
SAMPRAPTI**

BALA

ABALIYAMSO
Anubadhnanti

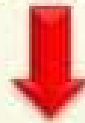
BALIYAMSO
Anubadhnanti

BALA



Abaliyamso Anubadhnanti

The **less intake** of Nidana or that Nidana which posses less strength

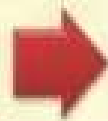


less vitiation of Doshas



manifest disease with **mild Lakshanas**.

**Alpa
Hetu**



**Alpa
Dosha**



**Sadya
Jwara**

Baliyamso Anubadhnanti

More intake of Nidana and
with more strength



Manifestation of disease with
all said Lakshanas.

**Bahu
Hetu**



**Bahu
Lakshana**



**Sheegram
Indriya
Nashana**



**Praananthaka
jvara**

Vyadhikshamatvam

- व्याधिक्षमत्वं व्याधिबलविरोधित्वं
व्याध्युत्पादप्रतिबन्धकत्वमिति यावत् ।

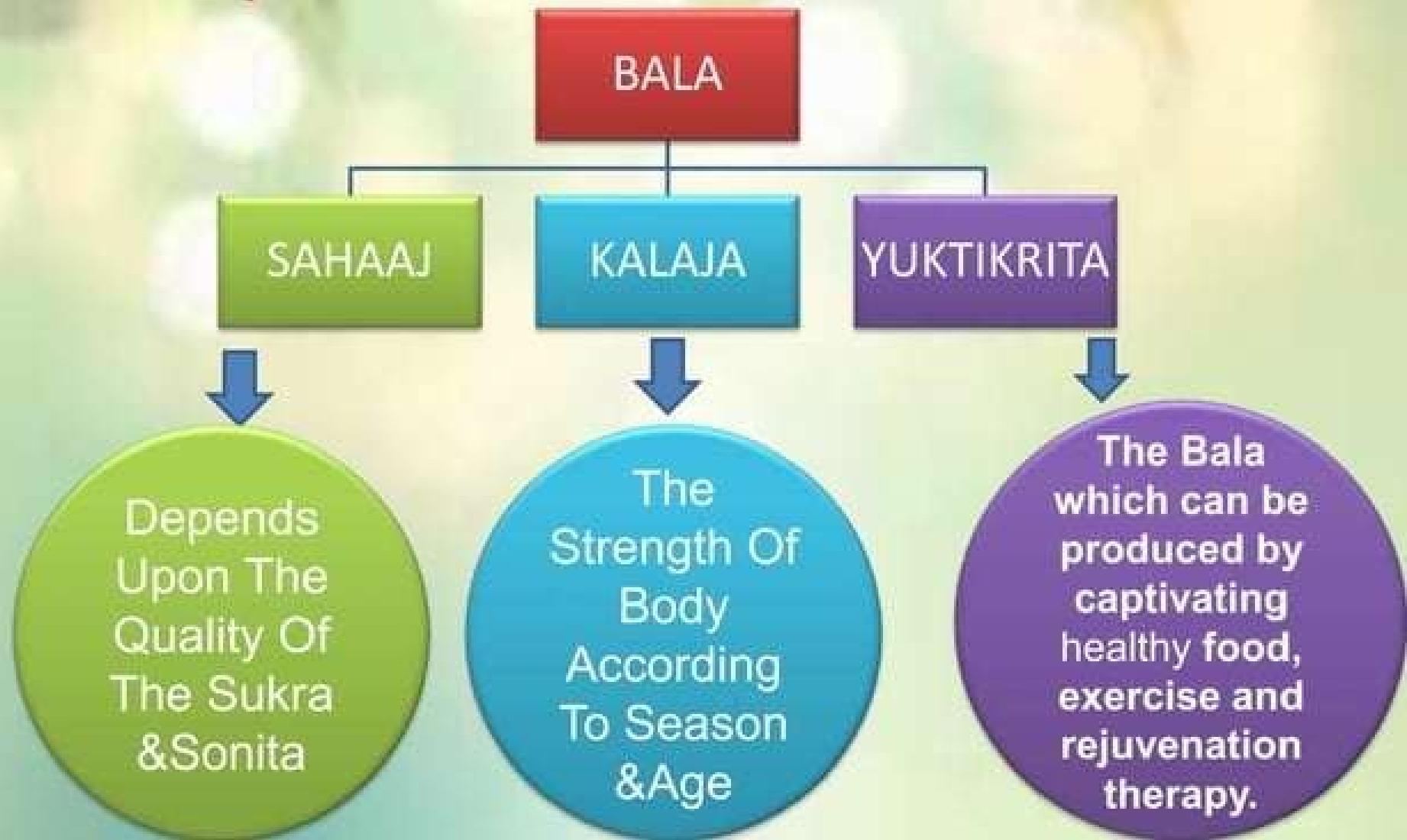
(च.सु 28/7

च.क्र)

VYADHIBALA
VIRODHITWA
(DWELLING OF
MANIFESTATION OF THE
DISEASE)

VYADHI UTPADAKA
PRATIBANDHAKATVA
(TO AVERT THE
UNMENIFESTATED ONES)

The reason of good Vyadhikshmatva can be the **Bala** of the body.
The reason for natural strength (Bala) of body is **Sleshma**, which is called as **Oja**.



- There are several factors which influence the strength of body.
- They are mentioned as **Bala Vriddhikara Bhava**

बलवृद्धिकर भावाः

- बलवत्पुरुषे देशे जन्म बलवत्पुरुषे काले च , सुखश्च कालयोगः, बीजक्षेत्रगुणसंपच्च, आहारसंपच्च, शरीरसंपच्च, सात्म्य संपच्च, सत्त्व संपच्च, स्वभावसंसिद्धिश्च, यौवनं च, कर्म च, संहर्षश्चेति ।

(च.शा.6/23)

BVB	Explanation
Desha	Plays a vital role in determination of strength of body. Inhabitants of certain places are like Sindha, Punjab is strong naturally
Kula	The person is born in the family whose body strength is naturally good,
Kala	Birth in seasons like Shishir and Hemant ,the strength of body is naturally good.
Bija	Excellence of quality of seeds ie Sukra and Sonita.
Kshetra	Quality of Garbhasaya(Uterus), the age in which the mother conceives is also responsible for the Prakriti of the child.
Ahara	To maintain a healthy body, healthy food is required. But, the food is nourishes only when the ingested is excellent.
Satmaya Sampata	The strength of body is also dependent upon the adaptability of food and environment
Satva Sampat	Being strength is not only physical strength but also mentally strong .Mind is having control over body
Youvana	people of young age are believed to be of more strength
Karma	Exercise etc, habitual exercise is also a reason of good Bala

Nidan	Vyadhikshamatva	Status of Amalgamation	Fate of disease
High intensity	Low	Fast	Fast occurrence
High intensity	Vital	No interaction	No disease
Low intensity	Vital	Interaction with passage of time	Late occurrence
Low intensity	vital	Interaction with subdued form	Few symptoms or subtle form

यथा
दुष्टेन
दोषेण

यथा
चानुविसर्प
ता

निर्वृतिराम
यस्यासौ

संप्राप्तिर्जा
तिरागतिः



Pradhanya (main)

- Relation between Nidana and Dosha
- Tara – Tama Bhavas

Vikalpa (Proportional)

- predominance of one or other fractions which leads to the manifestation of disease

Bala kala

- strength of the Kala





SOME HYPOTHETICAL CLINICAL CONDITIONS



Prameha Nidana

AHARA	VIHARA	MANSIKA
Dadhi	Aasyasukham	Achintya
Gramaya , anupa, Audaka, mamsa	Swapanasukham	Krodha
Payaha	Diwaswapan	Shoka
Navapana	Avyayayama	
Navanna	alsya	
Gudavikritta		
Sleshmajanaka ahara		
shita dravaya		
Drava annapanna		
Guru dravaya		
Snighdha dravaya		

PRAMEHA SAMPRAPTI

**Kaphakara
Nidana**

- **Parasparam
Anubadhnanti**

**Kshipra
Prakopa of
Shleshma**

**Spreads over
Shithila
Shareera**

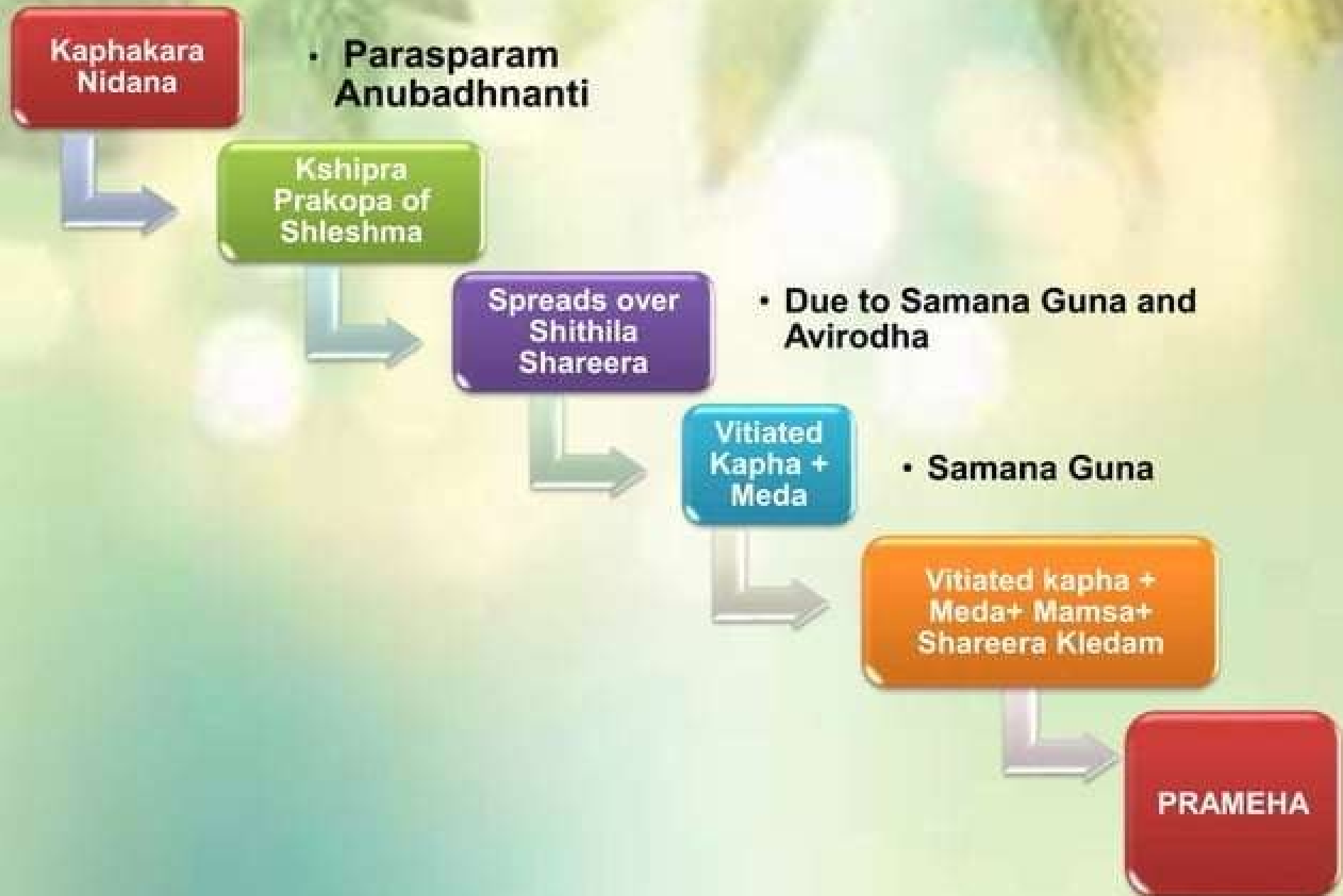
- **Due to Samana Guna and
Avirodha**

**Vitiated
Kapha +
Meda**

- **Samana Guna**

**Vitiated kapha +
Meda+ Mamsa+
Shareera Kledam**

PRAMEHA



द्वौ प्रमेहौ भवतः सहजोऽपथ्यनिमित्तश्चः।

तत्र सहजौ मातृपितृबीजकृतः अहिताहारजोऽपथ्यनिमित्तः ॥ (सु.चि.११/३)

जातः प्रमेही मधु मेहिनो वा न साध्यं उक्तः स हि बीज दोषात् ।

(च.चि.६/५७)

- Acharya charak while described about the kulaja vikara resulting due to defect in the beeja.
- So it is incurable ,
- it can also due to defect in beejabhaga or bheejabhagaavayava.
- It may be inherited from both the parents male or female .

CONCLUSION

- Nidana, Dosha, Dushya possessing **Samana** Guna and in the presence of **Avirodha** Bhava will **allow** the Vyadhi Samprapti to progress.
- Nidana, Dosha, Dushya possessing **Asamana** Guna and in the presence of **Virodha** Bhava will **hinder** the process of Vyadhi Samprapti.
- Intake of Nidana with time gap, will lead to delay in Vyadhi Samprapti and vice versa.

- Bala of the Vishesha will decide the manifestation of mild or severe disease.
- Vishesha along with the Prativishesha are responsible for the variations in the Vyadhi Samprapti in terms of onset, progress and severity.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH WORK

- Nidana Dosha Dooshya Visheshyebhyo Vikara- Vighata Bhavaabhava Prativishesha Bhavanti – ke pariprekshya mein avasada roga ka adhyayana. Sharma.N.N – Jaipur- 1995.

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THANK YOU