

“ Role of Ayurved in management of *Mukhpak* with special reference to Stomatitis”

Wankhede Arun U¹., Khirodkar Sushma R.², Zombade Dinesh N.*³

1. Associate Professor, Dep of Rognidan avum vikruti Vigyan
2. Assistant Professor, Dept. of Swasthavrita
3. PG scholar, Dep of Rognidan avum vikruti Vigyan

Yashwant Ayurved College Kodoli, Maharashtra, India

* Corresponding author: Email – dineshzombade9@gmail.com ; 9820976313/7977592994.

ABSTRACT

Mukhpak is a commonest disease of *mukha* found in India as well as all over the World. In this condition *mukha* is affected by *paka* process which is always associated with *pitta dosha*. Due to ulceration irritation, pain, burning sensation is experienced when patient take food. Sometimes liquid intake also becomes troublesome as cold or hot sensation gives lot of pain burning sensation etc. It may also occur because of chewing of chemical agents like *Tobacco-Gutakha*, Insomnia, Vitamin deficiency, much life threatening disease like Malignancy, *Submucosal* fibrosis, Skin disease and disturbances in G.I. tract like Constipation. In modern medicine, several mouth paints and mouth gargles are used for the treatment

of Aphthous ulcer adjuvant to steroids, B'Complex group of drugs and various other treatments like injection placentrex (sub mucosal) which have their own limitations. Therefore, an attempt was made to collect all medicinal drugs which are mentioned in Ayurveda Classics for treatment of this disease .

KEY WORDS : *Mukhpak*, *dhatu oja* & *bala*, stomatitis

INTRODUCTION

The symptoms of *Mukhpak* can be correlated with stomatitis. It is an inflammation of the mouth and lips. It affects the mucous membranes of the mouth and lips, with or without ulceration. In widest meaning, stomatitis can have a multitude of different causes. The commonest causes which includes

infections, nutritional deficiencies, allergic reactions, radiotherapy etc.^[1] Food is the factor which sustains & supports the *dhatu oja & bala* i.e. strength or capacity to perform physical work. Food is a basic requirement of the body. Food in any form either liquid or solid is very essential for growth of body and maintenance of health. Restriction of food by any reason can create a serious condition. The disease *mukhapak* can occur if it is neglected or not treated properly. *Mukhapak* is a common disease of the oral cavity^[2]. It affects patient's daily routine. It is found more in *pitta pradhan dosh*, *pitta pradhan prakruti* & *pittaj kala*. It is more found in India because people are more prone to have *pitta prakopak ahar* like spicy oily food, tobacco chewing, smoking, alcohol consumption etc. and also *pitta prakopak vihar* like late night sleeping, improper timing of meals etc. Due to the *paka* process, ulcers & inflammation over affected area is seen in *mukha*^[3]. There are various causes which create *mukhapak* like rapidly increasing problems^[4]. Hence directly increasing poverty proportionally this has brought illiteracy, ill health with it. Because of malnutrition anemia stomatitis can occur. Bad hygiene is one of the major reasons

which are very common in poor & uneducated class^[5]. Also alcohol consumption, tobacco; *gutka* chewing is very common in them. All the above mentioned causes create stomatitis which is very common in our country^[6].

In modern medicine there is no specific treatment for *stomatitis*. Combinations of antibacterial & anti-inflammatory are generally used in form of paste, gel or solution for gargles, which gives symptomatic relief by cooling soothing effect^[7]. In Ayurveda, the treatment modalities include *Panchakarma*, external therapies, internal medications, Activities, Advice of food and life style changes. *Panchakarma*: Virechana Activities: Specific *Asana*, *Pranayamas*, meditation Food: Improving on the intake of water preferably warm water and food which helps digestion. Avoid spicy, dry, deep fried and heavy foods that are difficult to digest.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES-

Aim-

To evaluate the role of Ayurveda in management of *Mukhpak*.

Objective-

- To study the concept of stomatitis
- To study the concept *Mukhpak*
- To study the *chikitsa* of *Mukhpak* as per Ayurveda.

MATERIALS AND METHODS-

Ayurvedic textual materials were referred, mainly *Charaka samhita*, *Sushruta samhita*, *Astanga hridaya* and available commentaries of these *samhitas*, for the study.

Stomatitis

Stomatitis is an inflammation of the mucosa of the oral cavity. It is an inflammation of the lining of the mouth.

- **Causes:** Stomatitis can be caused by local and systemic cause. Such inflammation of the mouth may be caused by: Injury, Mechanically Chemically, Thermally, Radiotherapy, Idiopathic, Malnutrition etc.

- **Types of Stomatitis**

- (A) Traumatic Stomatitis :

Traumatic stomatitis is commonly caused by Vigorous use of hard tooth brush, Ill-fitting dentures, Jagged teeth Simple cut or burn of the mouth, Thermal and radiation injury

Clinical Features: The lesion is painful. The mucosa is ulcerated and hyperaemic. The tongue is coated with fur. Simple cut

or burn of the mouth usually heals by itself. Traumatic stomatitis is soon covered by the thin grey glistening coagulum. As the mouth is painful, movements are obviously restricted, salivation is increased.

- (B) Infective Stomatitis:

- (1) Viral Stomatitis: It is caused by herpes simplex or herpes zoster virus. It is characterized by small, multiple, painful vesicles on the lips, buccal mucosa and palate.

- (2) Bacterial Stomatitis:

- Vincent's Angina: Vincent's Angina is also called as ulcerative stomatitis and also Acute ulcerative gingivitis.

- Causative Organism :** *Borrelia Vencenti* and *B. fusiformis* are responsible to cause this lesion. Both these organisms may be found in normal mouths, but are particularly found in large numbers in association with this disease.

- Clinical Features:**

- 1). Early adult individuals are more often involved. It is rarely seen after the age of 12 years.

- 2). Acute condition starts with prodromal symptoms e.g. malaise, pyrexia and increased salivation.

- 3). After about a couple of days of such prodromal symptoms patients complain of dull toothache and gum bleedings

3) Fungal Stomatitis: It is the prototype of oral infection caused by yeast like fungus. It is the superficial infection of upper layer of oral mucous membrane and results in formation of patchy white plaque or flecks on mucosal surface.

Such type of stomatitis is seen in People suffering from debilitating disease., As a complication of prolonged antibiotic therapy, which changes the balance of bacterial flora in the alimentary canal. and In Diabetic patients. This condition mostly occurs due to fungus known as candida albicans.

(C) Aphthous Stomatitis:

Aphthous stomatitis is also called as Recurrent ulcerative stomatitis. It is common disease characterized by development of painful, recurrent, solitary or multiple ulcerations of the oral mucosa.

(E) Angular Stomatitis:

Cracks or superficial ulceration at the corners of the mouth is known as angular stomatitis. Angular stomatitis is also called as Cheilosis or Preleche.

(F) Stomatitis With Malnutrition:

Various types of stomatitis often remain associated with malnutrition. The mucosa of the tongue may undergo atrophy. Similarly thinning of the oral mucosa makes the mouth most

susceptible to trauma, hot drinks and spices

Mukhapaka-

Mukhapaka is one of the *mukharoga* and occurs in all over the oral cavity Acharya Kashyapa; Charak has described it as *Mukhapaka*, while Acharya Sushruta and Acharya Vagbhata have described it as *Sarvasara*. *Sarvasara* means the disease which have capacity to spread all over the buccal mucosa

Causes of Mukhpaka^[8]

Causes of *Mukhapaka* can be differentiated as:

1) *Dosha dushtikar hetu*

2) *Sthan vaigunyakar hetu*

1) *Dosha dushtikar hetu:-*

It includes aharaj hetu which causes aggravation of *Pitta Doshas* in Amashaya and causes *Mukhapaka*. Hetus like *Mansahar*, *dugdhar*, *Ikshuvikruti* causes vitiation of *doshas* in Amashaya and there by causing *Mukhapaka*. These food factors causing *piita kaph dosha* vitiation and *rakta dhatu dushti* are given below.

Underlying factors from food

Name	Aggrevated Doshas	Dhatu Dushti
1)Flesh of Buffalo	<i>Kapha</i>	-
2) Fish	<i>Kapha, Pitta</i>	<i>Rakta</i>
3) Pork	<i>Kapha</i>	-
4) Amak	<i>Kapha, Pitta</i>	-
5)Moolak (Riped)	<i>Tridoshakrit</i>	-
6)Black Grams Raddish	<i>Kapha</i>	-
7) Milk (Buffalo)	-	-
8) Curd	<i>Kapha, Pitta</i>	<i>Meda</i>
9) Sookta	<i>Kapha, Pitta</i>	<i>Tridoshakrit, Rakta</i>
10)Juice of Sugarcane	<i>Kapha</i>	-
11) Fanita	<i>Tridoshakrit</i>	<i>Shukra</i>

2) Sthan vaigunyakar Hetu:- ^[9]

It mainly consists of *viharaj hetu*, these causes aggrevation of doshas in *Mukha*. In case of sleeping in prone position collection of *prakupit doshas* in oral cavity leads to *Mukhroga*.

Same like that in *kawal* and *gandush* *atiyoga* (Milk regurgitation and excessive frothing) irritates oral mucosa and further may lead to *Mukhapak*. If *vaman* and *Raktamokshana* are not done in proper *ritu*, Then it causes accumulation of *doshas in mukha*, which are to be thrown out of the body regularly by the cleaning process of *vaman* and *Raktamokshana*, otherwise that causes *Mukhapaka*.

Chikitsa of mukhpaka

Nidan Parivarjan:-

Nidan parivarjan chikitsa is of prime importance to arrest further progress of disease

General treatment of Mukharoga:-^[10]

Chakradatta mentioned that in *mukhapaka* we can use *Darvirasakriya* with honey for local use for healing of ulcers. In every type of *Mukhpak* we can use *kwath of Triphala, Patha, Mridvika* and leaves of *Jati* with Honey for *Mukhdhavan*.

1) *Kawal Gandush*-In both these *upkramas* medicine are held in oral cavity, the only difference in these two types is the amount of drug held in the mouth. In *Gandush* the mouth is filled with medicine so that it can not be

moved (i.e. amount is more), where as in *kawal* the amount of medicine is less so that it can be moved in the oral cavity.

2) **Raktamokshan:** Raktamokshan means drainage of vitiated blood outside the body. Local *Raktamokshan* is one of the *ashuphaldayee chikitsta* in *mukhrogas*. It directly acts on *dushita rakta dhatu*. Removal of *dushita rakta* pacifies all the symptoms of *mukharoga* and give instant relief.

3) *Nasya:* *Nasya* is important treatment in *urdhvajatrugat* (above neck region) *vikara* and *Mukhapaka* is one of the them.

b) SYSTEMIC TREATMENT

1) *virechan* .- *Virechan* is chief treatment for *Pitta Dosha* and it also causes *Raktadhatu prasadana*. It normalises the path of *Vata dosha* which further leads to correct constipation, hence breaking the pathogenesis of *Mukharoga*.

2) *Shirovirechan:* *Shirovirechan* is the procedure for elimination of vitiated doshas chiefly accumulated over neck region (*urdhvajatru*). As it is the nearest route to eliminate those doshas, therefore advisable in *mukharoga*.

- **PATHYAPATHYA**

PATHYA:-

In all oral diseases following *dravyas* are recommended in *ahar* Old rice ,Wheat,

Bean, Horsegram, Bittergourd, Serpantgourd, Radish, Camphour water, Tambul ,Khadir-ghruta ,Things etc. having *Katu* and *Tikta rasa*, As we go through the *gunas* of this *dravyas* all are *tikta rasatmak* and *sheet veerya* therefore usefull in *Kaph Pittaj vyadhi*.

APATHYA:-

In all oral diseases following things are contraindicated curd, milk and its derivatives, guda, sweets, black gram, As we go through the *gunas* of above *dravyas*, all are *ushna veeryatmak* causing vitiation of *pitta dosha* in the *samprapti* of *mukhapaka*. Non-oily things are heavy to digest and *abhishyandi* edible by infant's mother should be avoided. So other *hetus* which causes *Mukhapaka* should be avoided.

DISCUSSION-

- In this study, efforts were made to use *Ayurvedic* drug which is cost effective & alternative treatment for modern line of treatment of *mukhapaka*.
- Stomatitis has become very common problem in the present era. It is very important to have effective, economic & without any side effect, medicine on it.
- *Mukhpak* is one of the commonest oral diseases in India.

- *Mukhpak* is found in all the age groups.
- *Mukhpak* is found more in *pitta* – *prakruti* persons.

CONCLUSION:

These natural products are effective medications can be used for the treatment of Oral diseases like stomatitis. These remedies are being practiced in ancient times and are cost effective and easily available. Natural disinfectants which are mentioned above are also effective and act as antimicrobial agents, if these medications are given in proper dose than they have tremendous result.

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