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"Role of *Piccha Basti* in the management of celiac disease w. s. r. to *Grahani*: a review."

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Abstract:

Diseases emanating from GIT form a considerable part of practice in India and abroad. Starting from ancient time to the Grahani Dosha has. modern era. Grahani remained a fore runner but has also behaved like the fountain head of many GIT ailments Dosha is associated with digestive problem and prevalence of Grahani increase in current sceario dune to the bad dietary habits, irregular lifestyle. stress and environmental condition. As per Ayurveda, Agni is maintained properly then the individual will be free from many diseases. If it gets vitiated then individual becomes host for ample number of disease, among them Grahani is the most prevalent disease in these days. The cardinal features of Grahani explained in the classical text have at most book of Ayurveda, similarities with clinical feature of celiac disease explained in western medicine. Celiac disease is also termed as celiac sprue or gluten sensitive enteropathy. It is an autoimmune digestive disorder.

People with CD have an allergy to foods containing gluten such as wheat, barley, rve, bread, pastries, pizzas, biscuits etc. CD is seen more in the countries with high consumption of wheat product that contain gluten. CD is suspected to be more prevalent in the north Indian population where wheat is primarily grown and forms the staple cereal. According to Ayurveda, CD can be related with annavaha srotas dushti. The sign and symptom of celiac disease can correlated with *Grahani* roga. Agnimandya (low digestive fire) result in formation of Aama and the disease manifests. Piccha basti is indicated in Jeerna *Grahani* and Jeerna atisara avastha by charaka and vagbhata. Piccha basti reduces inflammation due to its Deepana dravya and picchila guna. it also improve the function of apana vata. A use of piccha basti, Deepana, pachana dravya, and along with the dietary modifications gives maximum relief in Celiac disease.

KEYWORDS:

Piccha basti, Celiac Disease, Grahani, Gluten sensitivity.

Introduction:

An Ayurveda is the traditional system of medicine seeks to treat and integrate spirit body, mind and using a comprehensive holistic approach especially by emphasising diet, herbal remedies, exercise, meditation, breathing and physical therapy. Celiac disease is an autoimmune digestive disorder. The damage to the lining of the small intestine leads to the Malabsorption of mineral and nutrient. The destruction of the inner lining of the small intestine in Celiac disease is caused by an immunological reaction to Gluten. Gluten is a family of proteins present in wheat, barley, rye etc.

CD is a global disease and the global sero prevalence and prevalence of CD are 1.4% and 0.7% respectively. The prevalence of CD varies with sex, age and geographic location. The prevalence of CD has increased over time from 0.6% in 1991 to 2000 to 0.8% between 2001 and 2016. ¹Earlier the cases of celiac disease were very low in India compared to western countries but in recent years, it has been doubling every 20 years. It is more prevalent in north India where wheat is the staple food compared to the South India. Compared to the West, CD in India is characterized by a later onset of disease. The mean age of onset of symptoms is 2.4 to 3 years and age at diagnosis is 6.3 to 8.6 (range 2.5 to 14) years, indicating a delay in diagnosis by 3.4 to 5.9 years.16, 17, 18, 20 On the other hand, children with CD in the West classically present between 9-18 months of age and majority are

diagnosed by two years of age.41, Prolonged breast-feeding and delayed introduction of gluten in the diet could be responsible for later onset of CD in Indian children. Delayed diagnosis could be due to lack of CD awareness and presence of recurrent gastrointestinal infections causing diarrhoea, calorie malnutrition and nutritional anaemia. In our experience, most children with CD in India receive multiple courses of anti-microbial agents and even anti-tubercular treatment before reaching tertiary care centres. Lack of awareness amongst medical doctors along with lack of wide availability of paediatric endoscopy and reliable celiac serology contribute to delav diagnosis.2

The prevalence of celiac disease has jumped four folds in India since 1960s and now eighty lakh people are affected, according to experts at the International Symposium Wheat on Related Disorders (ISWD). The conference. hosted by Celiac Society of India (CSI) on January 12, 2019, discussed celiac wheat-related other disorders. which the experts say 90 per Celiac. cent Indians are unaware of, has affected those with a specific gene type called DQA1 or B1. This gene in turn expresses the genes DQ2 or DQ8, which is prone to celiac disease. The current prevalence of disorders related to wheat could be attributed to the hybrid varieties of wheat which have increased levels of gluten. The experts also pointed out other toxins, including preservatives and chemicals present in food that could trigger wheat related disorders.³

As per *Ayurveda*, Celiac disease is the result of the wrong decision by the immune cells. The immune cells are

observed to be behaving abnormally to gluten. Although, all human beings do not have this hypersensitivity and it means gluten is not creating this disease. Ayurvedic treatment for Celiac disease is aimed at correcting the immune system. CD the problem involving hypersensitivity of immune cell Gluten. The cardinal features of Grahani explained in the classical text books of Avurveda have at most similarities with the clinical features of Celiac disease. Grahani which is the site of Agni is so called because of its power to restrain the downward movement of undigested food and retains food till it is fully digested. Functionally weak Agni i.e. Mandagni, causes improper digestion of ingested food, which lead to Ama Dosha and it has pivotal importance in the pathogenesis of Grahani Roga. The Avurveda correct the digestive disturbance and improve the absorption of the nutrients from the food. The nutrition status of the body is severely affected because of improper absorption of micro nutrients. Another important Ayurveda of proper detoxification from the body. This is the only way to get rid of the disease and it can only keep us in the best of our health.

Aim and objective:

To study the role of *piccha basti* in the management of celiac disease (gluten sensitivity) w. s. r. to *Grahani*.

Method and Material:

Textual references are from *ayurvedic* classical text and various journals, research articles and websites are referred.

Etiological Factors of Grahani: 4

• Abhojanat, Ajeernabhojanat, Attibhojanaat, Visamasanat,

- Asatmya Guru, Ruksa and Sandusta Bhojanat etc.
- Vyadhikarshanat and Vegavidharana
- Stress, anxiety and grief
- In disciplinary life style and bad food habits
- Unhygienic environmental condition
- Nutritional insufficiency
- Contagious predominance
- Improper functioning of digestive fire
- Diseased condition which weakened Agni
- Virudha-ahara
- Avoidance of concept of Desha and kala during consumption of food stuffs
- Excessive use of antibiotics.

Maximum patients were from middle age group; in this age group, people usually Adhyashana, Vishamashana, Ratrijagaranam, and Diwasvapana, which leads to TriDosha Dushti - mainly Samana Vayu, Pachaka Pitta. and also tension or Kledaka Kapha, anxiety is much seen in this age group, which leads to Agni Dushti and finally, it leads to Amavstha of Grahani Roga. Maximum patients were doing either Pramitashana or Vishamashana, lead to Ama formation. Finally, it results into occurrence of disease. Maximum patients were having Mridu Koshtha, which indicates the patients of Grahani are more prone to recurrent diarrhea. In the present study, majority of patients were suffering from anxiety/tension, emotional stress, and depression leading to vitiation of Agni and it results into Amavastha of *Grahani* Roga. Maximum patients were having Mandagni,

Madhyama Ruchi, Avara Abhyavaharana Shaktiand Avara Jarana Shakti; this signifies the importance of Agni i.e., Mandagni, in the pathogenesis of Grahani Roga. Mandagni results into vitiation of Dosha, which leads to ama formation. It plays a vital role in Samprapti of Grahani Roga.

Symptoms of *Grahani***:**

The cardinal features of *TriDoshaj Grahani* explained in the classical text books of *Ayurveda* have at most similarities with the clinical features of Celiac disease.

According to *Acharaya* the predominant symptoms of disease are;

- पार्श्वीरुवक्षःण ग्रीवारुजो, विस्चिका⁵
- \circ काश्र्य, दींबल्य, मनसःसदन 6
- \circ जीर्णे जीर्यीति चाध्मान 7
- चिरादुःखं द्रवं शुष्कं तन्वामं
 शब्दफेनवत⁸
- प्त्याम्लोद्गार⁹
- o हल्लास[,], छुदी, अरोचक¹⁰
- सदनं स्त्रीष्वहर्षणम¹¹

Symptoms of Celiac disease:¹²

Digestive symptoms are more common in infants and children. Here are the most common symptoms found in children:

- abdominal bloating and pain
- chronic diarrhea
- vomiting
- constipation
- pale,
- foul-smelling,
- fatty stool
- iron-deficiency
- anemia
- weight loss

- fatigue
- irritability and behavioral issues
- dental enamel defects of the permanent teeth
- delayed growth and puberty short stature
- failure to thrive
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Adults are less likely to have digestive symptoms, with only one-third experiencing diarrhea. Adults are more likely to have:

- unexplained iron-deficiency anemia
- fatigue
- bone or joint pain
- arthritis
- osteoporosis or *osteopenia* (bone loss)
- liver and biliary tract disorders (*transaminitis*, fatty liver, primary sclerosing *cholangitis*, etc.)
- depression or anxiety peripheral neuropathy (tingling, numbness or pain in the hands and feet)
- seizures or migraines
- missed menstrual periods
- infertility or recurrent miscarriage
- canker sores inside the mouth
- dermatitis *herpetiformis* (itchy skin rash)

present the gold standard of diagnosing CD is the modified European Society of *Pediatric* Gastroenterology, *Hepatology* and Nutrition (ESPGHAN) criteria. According to these criteria, only intestinal biopsy changes and clinical response to GFD are sufficient to make the diagnosis of CD. In India, we would always suggest doing CD serology at diagnosis. In a given clinical setting, antibody positivity along with typical small intestinal mucosal changes and

response to GFD is helpful to establish the diagnosis. Therefore, in India serological test should be added to the modified ESPGHAN criteria to make a definitive diagnosis of CD. ¹³

Discussion:

The traditional text of Ayurveda suggested that Grahani Dosha may be treated by following concept of Langhana and using Deepana and Pachana medicines which help to potentiate Agni and eliminate ama. Purgation therapy with stimulant drugs also helps to remove Ama.

Piccha basti reduces inflammation due to its grahi, Deepana dravya and picchila guna. It also improve the function of apana vata. Uses of piccha basti, pachana dravya, Anshaa-Deepana, Ansha kalpna and along with the dietary modifications gives maximum relief in Celiac disease. Piccha Basti chikitsa is one of the *Shodhana* Therapy, posses Evacuatory, Nourishing and Deepana qualities. Charaka in Atisara chikitsa adhyaya, mentioned Basti in Jeerna atisara with weakness Guda. 14 When vayu increased too much in its own place attains great strength, Basti is the best measure to overcome Vayu combined with Pitta. By Shodhana therapy, diseases not only get cured but there is chance of nil occurrence. So there is need to conduct Shodhana i.e. Basti therapy to find sustained, longstanding relief.

PICCHA BASTI: 15

Contents of Pichha Basti

- 1. Mocharasa
- 2. Dugdha (Milk)
- 3. Ghrita (changeri ghritha)
- 4. Til Taila
- 5. Mulethi Kalka

PREPARATION OF PICCHA BASTI:

The fresh flower stalks of *shalmali* should be wrapped around with fresh *kusa* grass and plastered with black earth. This should be heated on cow dung fire. When the outside earth plaster is dried well, it should be brought down and the stalks of shalamali are taken out. Then they are pounded in a mortar and a bolus of 40 gm. There from is pressed in boiled milk and filtered. Then it is mixed with 640gm of *Tila* oil and Ghee 640gm. and added with the paste of *Madhuka* in adequate quantity. This enema should be administered to the patient massaged beforehead ¹⁶

This enema, acting as evacutive as well as sustaining, overcomes quickly too advanced disorders of pittaja Atisara, Chronic diarrhoea and *Grahani*.

PROCEDURE OF ADMINISTRATION OF PICHHA BASTI:

The procedure involves the *Poorva Karma*, *Pradhana Karma and Paschat Karma*. *Pichha Basti* can be given for 30, 16 or 8 days in Karma, Kaal and Yoga *Basti* pattern i.e. *Pichha Basti* is given in *Vyatyasa Krama* (alternately) with Anuvasan *Basti*.

Duration of *Basti* cycle for 30, 16 or 8 days depend on the severity of disease and *Bala* of the patient. Patient is explained about the Pathya- *Apathya Ahara- Vihara* (Do's & Don'ts) before the *Basti* treatment.

Poorva Karma:

It involves *Snehana* of abdomen, back, thigh and legs followed by *Nadi Sveda*.

Pradhana Karma:

- i. Patient is asked to lie down in the left lateral position.
- ii. *Sukhoshna Sneha* is applied in the anal region and on the *Basti Netra*.

- iii. *Basti Netra* is introduced gradually & patient is asked to breath in.
- iv. *Basti Dravya* is pushed into the rectum till a little quantity is remained in the *Putaka* (to prevent *Vayu* to enter into the *Pakvashaya*)
- v. Withdraw the Netra gradually.

Paschat Karma:

- i. Patient is asked to keep lying for 3-4 mins for better absorption of drug from anal region.
- ii. Patient is advised to take light diet.
- iii. After completion of complete cycle patient is advised to follow the *Sansarjan Karma*.

Probable Mode of Action of *Purva Karma*:

- ☐ Snehana and Svedana prior to Basti do Anulomana of Apaan Vayu and thus, Basti becomes more efficacious.
- ☐ *Abhyanga* also cause vasodilatation in skin and muscle by stimulating receptors of sympathetic nervous system. Vasodilatation increases blood flow and helps to remove toxins.

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION OF *PICHHA BASTI*:

Possible actions of Piccha Basti are –

- a) Shothahara &Vrana-Ropaka (Antiinflammatory & Ulcer-healing)
- b) Raktastambhaka (Haemostatic agent)
- c) Sangrahi / Stambhan (Anti-diarrhoeal)
- d) Pitta Shamaka
- e) Agnideepaka

These actions are due to contents present in it.

Following are the properties of its contents:

1. Mocharasa (Resin of Salmalia malbarica):

Due to its Kashaya Rasa and Sheeta

property.
☐ Achyarya Charaka has kept it in
Shonitsthapana Gana, thus, it checks
bleeding (haemostatic agent).
☐ Latest researches also prove its
antidiarrhoeal effect. The polyphenols
and tannins present in Salmalia
Malbarica provide strength to intestinal
mucosa, decrease intestinal secretion,
intestinal transit and promotes balance in
water transport across the mucosal cells.
☐ It is Picchil (sticky or lubricant) in
nature thus, forms protective film over
Intestine and avoid friction over mucosa.
☐ Shalmali resin (Mocharasa) exudates
contain Gallic and Tannic acids. From
various researches done recently
throughout the world it has been shown
that both Gallic acid and Tannic acids
have Anti-oxidant and Anti-
inflammatory actions. Gallic acid
inhibits Histamine release and Pro-
inflammatory Cytokine production in
Mast cells.
Must cons.
2 Ghrita:
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- ☐ Ghrita and oil also help in forming homogenous mixture.☐ Moreover, Sesame oil contains high
- ☐ Moreover, Sesame oil contains high level of natural antioxidants namely sesamol, sesamolin, sesamin and asarinin. They play an important role in health promoting effects.
- \square Sesamin is a lignin with potent anti-inflammatory and anti-non-conceptive properties.
- 4. Milk (Dugdha):
- ☐ It makes the *Basti Mridu* and alleviates *PittaDosha*.
- 5. Mulethi (Glycyrrhiza glabra):
- ☐ *Mulethi is Vata-Pitta Shamak* and has *Shothahar* property.
- ☐ Liquorice (*Mulethi*) has anti inflammatory, analgesic, anti-oxidant and ulcer healing properties.
- ☐ It also has *Rasayana* property; it helps in increasing the potency of other drugs and general condition of patient.

Agnideepaka action:

☐ From *Ayurvedic* point of view *Agnimandya* is the root cause of CD so Agni Deepak property of *Pichha Basti* helps in breaking the pathogenesis of the disease.

Sangrahi action:

☐ Simultaneously *Pichha Basti* also has *Sangrahi* property which reduces the bowel frequency and there will also be no loss of electrolytes and protein losing *enteropathy*.

DIET INSTRUCTIONS:

- Avoid all those food items that contain gluten like those made from wheat, rye, oats and barley.
- Avoid processed foods that contain gluten. Avoid bread crumbs, soya sauce, vegetable starch, natural flavouring.

- Avoid tea, coffee and caffeine as they contain ingredients that can stimulate the intestines and cause diarrhoea.
- Include yoghurt, buttermilk, juices, pulses and fruits in your diet.
- Include old rice, buckwheat, ragi, whole corn, millets and gluten free oats.
- Include ginger, coriander leaves, lentil, green gram soup, black pepper, nutmeg and skimmed milk in your diet.
- Include herbs like ginger, fennel and cumin in your diet that will stimulate digestive enzyme secretions which will further improve digestion, absorption and clear away the accumulated toxins out of the body.
- Foods items rich in mono-saturated fats such as olive or canola oil are healthy as well as easily

The proactive approach need to be taken for prevention of Grahani with the planning of proper diet. We can resume the bowel habit to normal, improve the overall nutritional status of patients and can prevent or reduce the complications of CD with the help of Ayurvedic principles of diet, because intake of wholesome food in appropriate quantity after the digestion of the previous meal helps a person to enjoy good health for a long time. With appropriate types of fuel in the form of varieties of foods and which are wholesome, drinks. condition of Jatharagni should be suitably and carefully maintained, because the life and the strength of an individual are dependent upon it. After a bird-eye view of present-day practice of diet and lifestyle including the method of food planning, raw ingredients, food

combinations, and food timings, holistic Ayurvedic principles of diet, Pathyapathya, etc., is certainly in a state where it is very indispensible to focus, if the complete health is to be maintained.

CONCLUSION:

Grahani roga represents a group of digestive disorder. it is closely linked with Agnimandya, Koshta gata vata and Atisara. Impaired agni and samana vata are the most predominant factors in the pathogenesis of Grahani. The etiological Factors responsible for CD identified by various surveys, fit in to the Nidana of Grahani, explained earlier in the Ayurvedic text books. Hence it can be concluded that CD can be treated in Ayurveda under the treatment principle of Grahani. Piccha basti can improve or cure the Celiac disease by enhance healing and subsiding inflammation and irritability of the colon. It also improve the functions of Apana Vayu situated in Pakvashaya and result into improve of CD.

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