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Review Article

A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON HRIDAYAVARNAKA KARMA OF GAIRIKA W.S.R TO HRIDROGA

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ABSTRACT

Hridaya is the entity in the body which acts as a central beam that supports the framework of the body system. Gairika is a Uparasa Dravva. In twenty-four Vishopakrama, *Hridayavarana* is said to be done daily. The primary duty of the physician is to protect the heart. Hridayavarana refers to measures used to create a protective covering around the heart. Gairika is a Hridayavarana Dravya. An effort was made to collect references pertaining to Hridaya, Hridroga Hridayavarana and Gairika across Ayurveda texts like Charaka Samhita, Rasaratna Samucchaya etc. Hridaya is an important organ characterized as Siraja Sadhyopranahara Marma as well as one among the Pranayama. Any condition which manifests as a discomfort to heart is termed *Hridroga*. These terms *Hridya* conveys the notion of something that is favourable or beneficial for the heart. Gairika is a Parthiva Dravya classified in group of Bhoumadravya, Shonitastapana Deshamani, Uparasa, Suvarnadi and Upadhatu of Loha. Gunas of Gairika include Madhura rasa, Snigdha and Laghu Guna Tapahara, Sheeta veerya, Balya, Ropana, Raktashodhaka, Pittanashaka. It is indicated for Raktapitta, Daha, Char<mark>dhi, V</mark>isha<mark>hara</mark>, Hik<mark>ka, A</mark>sungdhara, Netraroga, Udarda, Kandu, Vrana, Jwara. The Subhavita Shuddha Gairika is a Prashasta Bheshaja for Hridayavarana Upakrama on its qualities of being safe, effective and abundance.

INTRODUCTION

Hridaya is the entity in the body which acts as a central beam that supports the framework of the body system. It is also described as one of the sites of Prana. Acharya Sushrutha describes Hridaya as the Marma which is located in the Uras (throax) in between the Sthana (breast) and near to that of Amashava-Dwara (esophageal orifice), where resides the Tamas, Rajas and Sattva guna. Further on context of Marma, is explained as a Siraja Sadyopranaharamarma.[1] The term "Hridya" is synonymous with expressions like "Hridavasvaprivamiti" as per Shabdakalpadruma. "Hridayasya priyam Hridyam" found in Kaiyadeva Nighantu, "Hridayayah hitam Hridyam" mentioned by Dalhana, and "Hridaya hitam hridyam" as described by Acharya Charaka. These phrases all convey the notion of something that is favorable or beneficial for the heart.



Acharya Punarvasu Atreya includes Hridaya in Koshtangas. Gairika is a Bhoumaushadha^[2] as well as one among the Shonithasthapana Dashemani. Rasa granthas place Gairika in Uparasavarga. Being the Upadhatu of Loha, Gairika is considered as the Pratyanidhi Dravya for Loha. [3] In the context of Visha *Upakrama* Acharya Charaka quotes the therapeutics of Hridayavarana. Here the term Avarana is not pathological but therapeutic. The drugs administered in this type of therapy will create a protective layer around the Hridava. Gairka is one such Hridayavaranaka Dravya. [4]

MATERIALS AND METHODS

An effort was made to collect references pertaining to *Hridaya*, *Hridroga Hridayavarana & Gairika* across Ayurveda texts like *Charaka Samhita*, *Rasaratna Samucchaya* etc. Interpretation of the same was done using fundamental principle of Ayurveda.

RESULTS

Hridaya is an important organ characterized as Siraja Sadhyopranahara Marma as well as one among the Pranayama. The shape of Hridaya is said to be like Kamala. Hridaya is Moola for Pranavaha Srotas and Rasavaha Srotas. [5] It is the seat of Sadhaka Pitta and

Ojas. Hridaya circulates the *Shuddha rakta* all around the body with the help of *Vyana Vata*. ^[6]

Any condition which manifests as a discomfort to heart is termed *Hridroga*. *Vyayama* (exercise), intake of *Guru* (heavy) *Teekshna* (sharp), *Rooksha* (dry) and *Ushna* (hot) in excess *Kashaya* (astringent) and *Tikta* (bitter), *Ativirechana* (excessive administration of purgation), *Atibasti* (excessive administration of *Basti*), *Chinta* (anxiety), *Bhaya* (phobia), *Trasa* (terror), *Gadatichara* (improper management of diseases), *Chardhi Sandharana* (suppression of vomitus urge),

Aghata (injury), Viruddha Ashana (incompatible food intake), Ajeernashana (intake of food before the digestion of previous meal), Asathmya Ashana (intake of non-homologus food) Atiprasanga (excessive coitus) are the etiological factors for Hridroga. Aggravated Doshas vitiate the Rasa dhatu present in Hridaya and precipitate as Hridroga. Acharya Vagbhata described the Poorvaroopa as Avyakta. They are of 5 types – Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Sannipataja and Krimija. Complications include fatigue, debility, giddiness and emaciation. [7-8]

Table 1: Samprapti Ghataka of Hridroga

Dosha	Tridoshaja	Ama	Agnijanya	
Upadhosha	Vyana Prana & Sadhaka, Kledaka, Avalambhaka	Srotas	Rasavaha, Raktavaha, Pranavaha	
Dushya	Rasa Rakta	Srotodusthi	Sanga and Vimarga gamana	
Upadhatu	Twacha	Sanchara sthana	Rasa and Raktavaha Dhamani	
Mala	Purisha	Adhisthana	Hridaya	
Dhatumala	Kapha and Pitta	Swabhava	Ashukari	
Agni	Jatharagni, Dhatvagni and Bhutagni	Rogamarga	Madhyama	

The primary duty of the physician is to protect the heart. Hridavavarana refers to measures used to create a protective covering around the heart. Hridayavaraka Dravyas include Madhu, Gritha, Majja, Sheetala Jala, Dadhi, Ksheera, Gairika, Gomayarasa, Ikshurasa, Kaakanada, Mamsa rasa, Ajadi Rakta, Bhasma, Mruttikajala, Gopitta, Rajani, Manjista, Marica, Pippali, Maduka, Kovidara, Shireesha, Arka Katabhee and Ksharagada. Acharya Sushrutha recommends utility of Hridayavarana daily. [9] Gairika is a Parthiva Dravya classified in group of Bhoumadravya, Shonitastapana Deshamani, Uparasa, Suvarnadi and *Upadhatu* of *Loha*. Chiefly *Gairaka* is sub-classified into 3 types - Suvarna (Hema), Pashana (Rakta) and Samanya (Kevala). Suvarnagairika is best among the types. Chemically it is hydrated form of ferric oxide i.e., haematite ore. The drug is available almost all-around India. Singh Bhumi of Bihar is the rich source of Gairika. The Gairika which is Snigdha (unctuous), Atiyanta shonita (dark red) and Masruna (soft) is to be used for medicinal purpose. Gunas of Gairika include Madhura rasa, Snigdha and Laghu Guna Tapahara, Sheeta veerya, Balya, Ropana, Raktashodhaka, Pittanashaka. It is indiacated for Raktapitta, Daha, Chardhi, Vishahara, Hikka, Asungdhara, Netraroga, Udarda, Kandu, Vrana, Jwara. Shodhana of Gairika is explained in 2 methods - Bharjana and Bhavana. It is one of the safest naturally occurring mineral explained in Rasashashtra such that no Marana is indicated in classics. [10]



Figure 1: Gairika

DISCUSSION

First line of treatment of any disorder is Nidanaparivariana Chikitsa. Therefore, utility of Amla Rasa, Laghu, Snigdha, and Sheeta Veerya Pradhanya Dravyas are highly beneficial in Hridroga. The drugs which strengthen the Hridaya are termed Hridhya. Even though Amla Rasa is said to the Srestha Hrudhya, Chakrapanidutta quoted Madhura Rasa Dravyas as Hrudya. Sheeta Guna is quoted as Jeevaniya. Karma of Snigdha Guna is Balavardhaka, along with Dhatu Sangrahaka. As Poorvaroopa of Hridroga is said to be Avyakta, it is a challenge for a physician to prescribe a safe and effective medicine, Gairika is one such drug which fits these criteria. Recent studies have shown the cardioprotective activity of nanoparticles of Iron in form of oxide along[11] with the study of preparation of NPs using Liquid Spluttering Method. Rasatantrasara Evam Siddha Prayoga Sangraha quotes the 2 chief formulations available in market of *Gairika* as Hridya - Laghusoota Shekara Rasa and Kamadugdha *Rasa.*[13]

Table 2: Ingredients of Laghusoota Shekhara Rasa

S.No.	<i>Dravyas</i> Ingredients	Name	Classification	Part Used	Swaroopa Process	Anupata Quantity
1	Gairika	Hematite	Loha Uparasa	0re	Shuddha	1 Part
2	Shunti	Zingiber officinale	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Churna	3 Part
3	Nagavalli	Piper betle	Piperaceae	leaf	Swarasa	Bhavanartha

Table 3: Ingredients of Kamaduga Rasa

S.No.	<i>Dravyas</i> Ingredients	Name	Classification	Part Used	Swaroopa Process	Anupata Quantity
1	Mukta	Pearl	Ratna Varga	Calcified soft tissue	Pishti	1 Part
2	Pravala	Coral	Ratna Varga	Exoskeleton	Pishti	1 Part
3	Shukti	Oyster Shell	Sudha Varga	Exoskeleton	Bhasma	1 Part
4	Shankha	Conch	Sudha Varga	Exoskeleton	Bhasma	1 Part
5	Gairka	Hematite	Loha Uparasa	Ore	Suddha	1 Part
6	Amruta	Tinospora Cardifolia	Menispermaceae	Panchanga	Satva	1 Part
7	Kaparda	Cowries	Sudha Varga	Exoskeleton	Bhasma	1 Part

CONCLUSION

The Subhavita Shuddha Gairika is a Prashasta Bheshaja for Hridayavarana Upakrama on its qualities of being safe, effective and abundance. Further research in terms of clinical trials is required to evaluate the efficacy and standardization of the therapeutic protocol for Prophylaxis in cardiac conditions.

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