

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY HEALTH SCIENCES ISSN: 2394 9406

ROLE OF GANDUSH UPKRAM IN DINCHARYA

Dr. Sayali Sankpal¹ Dr. Shweta Nakil²

¹P.G. Scholar, ²Assistant Professor,

Department of Swasthavritta & Yoga,

L. R. P. Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital & P.G. Institute, Islampur, Sangli.

¹ Corresponding Author :

Mob. No. 9970239717

Email Id : <u>Sayalirsankpal@gmail.com</u>

Abstract

Swasthvritta is branch of Ayurveda. Its main object is prevention of disease and pramotion of Health. Ayurveda describing Mukhaswasthya (oral health), Oral hygine Practices like Dantdhavan (Tooth Brushing), Jivhanirlekhan (toung cleaning), Kaval & Gandush upakram (gargling) are explained in daily routine under the heading of "Dincharya." Kaval & Gandush upkram are said to improve the oral hygine & prevents various oral cavity disorders in mouth. So in management of oral health & Hygine, Gandusha upkram is important to dincharya.

Key words- Swasthavritta, Dincharya, Gandush upkram.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda believes in the concept of prevention is better than cure. As stated by charakacharya, Swasthaya swasthaya rakshanam aturasya vicar prashamanh |¹Cha.su.30/26

Considering this motto of Ayurveda, the subject Swasthavritta mainly deals with

prevention and promotion of every individual of their physical, mental and social health.

An unhealthy diet, habits like tobacco chewing alcohol uses, social determinants have increased incidence of disease pertaining to oral cavity. Ayurvedic treatment for oral health strongly recommends Gandush for the well beings of an individual's so as to enjoy the fruit of natural well being and longetivity.

In Swasthavritta, gandush upkram is recommends as a dincharya upkram for prevention & promotion of health.² Gandush upkram is believed to be the pulling out of toxins or the ama & also enhance the immunity and health of oral cavity.

Review of literature-

Ayurvedic classes mentioned not practicing dincharya procedures like Dantdhavan, gandush, tambulsevan will alter the normal oral cavity and lead poor mukha swasthaya.

An unhealthy diet, modern lifestyle, bad habbits, smoking, alcohol uses, social determinants, poor oral hygine etc.have increased incidence of disease pertating to oral cavity.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES-

Aim- To study the role of gandush upkram in dincharya.

Objectives-

1. To study the role of gandush upkram.

2. To study the dincharya upkram.

3. To assess the role of gandush in the prevention of oral cavity disease & oral hygine.

Materials and Methods-

To review Gandush upkram from available compendia, Ayurvedic samhitas, various

texts, journals and paper review, web series & modern literature.

Gandush

<u>Nirukti-</u>

The ward Gandush is formed by Gandi +Gandesha which means mukha puranam i.e filling the mouth.

Ayurvedic treatment of gandush commends gargles with oil, herbs and warm water. Gandush dravya is filled in the mouth to the level that it cannot be moved in the mouth.³

Gandush is one of the Dincharya upkram it is the process of holding any medicated liquid / tail in the mouth with its full of capacity for specific time without allowing any movements inside the oral cavity.⁴

Classification-

According to doshghanata & karmukta the classics have mentioned different types of Gandush to different Ayurvedic acharyas. According to sushruta⁵-1.Snehan

2. Prasadan

3. Shodhan.

4. Ropan.

According to vriddha vagbhat⁶-

1. Snigdha.

2. Shaman. 3. Shodhan 4. Ropan

According to vaghbhat⁷- 1.Snehik

- 2. Shaman.
- 3. Shodhan.
- 4. Ropan

According to Sharangdhar⁸-

- 1. Snigdha.
- 2. Prasadan.
- 3. Samshodhan.
- 4. Ropan.

1. Snigdha⁴-

In this type of gandush oils,ghee or oily substances are used that are processed with medicines which have properties like sour taste,sweet taste. It is effective in imbalance of Vata dosha in oral cavity.e.gmukhrog.

2. Shaman⁴-

It is palliative type of gandush. It this type of gandush drug is prepared with medicated drug which are having bitter taste & sweet taste. It is beneficial for pitta doshas like irritation of buccal cavity, ulcers in mouth & also burning in mouth. It has soothing effect in mouth.

3. Shodhan gandush⁴-

It is purifacatory type of gandush. In this type of gandush drug prepared with medicated drugs which are having pungent, sour & salty taste. It induces excessive oropharengeal secreations in the mouth hence it is called Shodhan gandush.It is beneficial for kaphaj dashas.e.g- Kaphaj mukhapak, excessive salivation, stickiness in the mouth.

Ropan gandush⁴-

This type of gandush helps in healing ulcers in the oral cavity. The medicines depends upon the cause of the problems. The medicated drug which are used for this type of gandush are bitter, sweet & astringent taste. It this type of gandush promots healing of mouth ulcers due to its cool potency hence it is beneficial for pitta dosha disease & mouth ulcers.

Gandush procedure⁹-Purvakarama-

Ayurvedic treatment suggests that you need to give gental massage to forehead prior to commencing to the procedure of gandush.

Pradhankaram-

- The person should be made to seat comfort.

- Medicated liquid / drug is prepaired & he should be asked to hold the drug / liquid in his mouth without doing any facial movement with concentreated mild, undisturbed without gargling for certain period.

- Medicine may be kept in the mouth comfortably for considerable period by tilting the head slightly backwards and resting on a head rest so that mouth faces upwards.

Cleaning the mouth-

After spliting out the drug/ liquid in the mouth may be cleaned by gargling with warm water.

Duration of gandush -

Medicated drug or liquid has kept in mouth till the symptoms develops-

- Kaphapurnasyata-filling of throat by oropharengeal secreations.
- Ghran strava (kantha strav)-Watery discharge from nose.
- Akshi strava-Watery discharge from eyes.

Dosage of gandush-

The quantity or dosage for gandush upkram differs as individuals oral cavity According to sharangdhar,a mouth of full of liquid/drug is dose of gandush.¹⁰

*Benificial effects of gandush upkram¹¹-

- Hanuorbalam Gandush improves the strength of mandible.
- Swarbalam Voice becomes more effective and melodius.
- Vadanopchya Gandush nourishes the mouth.
- Param rasanjanam Capability of toungue in perceiving the taste sensation.
- Nasya-kanthya shoshah Sneha gandush prevents dryness of throat.
- Krimidanta- Gandush prevents dental carries.
- Na oshthayoh sphutanadbhayam- By the regular practice of gandush ,lips never develop cracks.
- Dridhmula danta Gandush increases the stability of the teeth and gums and hence teeth do not fall even during the old age.
- Nashulyante By the regular practice of gandush one can prevents toothache.

- Na hrishyante - by the use of gandush there will not be any fear of developing dental Hypersensitivity.

- Kharan bhakshyan bhakshayanti – Teeth becomes strong to eat any hard food Preparation.

Indications of Gandush upkram-

Gandush upkram should be done on regular basis there is no any pathya and no any fear of any side effect. It is beneficial for everyone to daily routine.

Contraindications of Gandush upkram-

- Individuals having chronic or carcinogenic ulcers from in the oral cavity are avoid gandush.

- The person who is poisoned.
- Weak persons, Unconscious persons.

- The person who is suffering from anorexia ,rhinitis, who is receiving nasya therapy in case of lock jow, indigestion patients, insomnia or bleeding disorders like vatrakta.

Discussion-

Gandush upkram used especially for urdhvajatrugat rogas,oral cavity disorders.it improves resistance against the oral cavity disorders prevents disease like headache,throat,ear,nose,eyes.so gandush upkram is special in dincharya & Ayurvedic litrature.

In gandush upkram medicated drug/liquid reaches the whole head through oral cavity & cures the disease.

Conclusion-

Ayurveda explains Gandush as one of the daily routine procedure under the context of Dincharya for maintance of oral health & hygine. It reduces the symptoms of increased kapha,vata & pittadoshas .It also increases the defiance mechanism in the mouth /oral cavity.

References-

1. Charak samhitas, Acharya vidhyadharshukla,vd.Ravidattatripati,2007Sutrasthan30/26.

2.Vd.vijay patrikar, sampurna
swasthavritta, dhanvantari book pub.2017,
2/page no.10-30.

3.Ashtang hriday, Sutrasthan, chapter no.22/12page no. 300.

4.Vaghbhat, Ashtang sangraha, sutrasthan,31/3,page no-223.

5. Sushrta, Sushrut samahita, choukhamba prakashana, Acharya priyavat sharama,vol-2,

(2001), 40/68-73, page no 404,345-347.

6.Vagbhat, Ashtang hriday,

Mo.d.Nandurkar, anamol prakashan ,

sutrasthan,22/1-9, page no-89.

7.Vaghbhat, Ashtang

sutrasthan,31/3,page no-223.

sangraha,

8. Sharangdhar samahita, shilaja shrivastav,

choukhamba oriantalia, Uttrakhanda

(2005), 10/2-5,page no-420.

9. Dr. G. Shrinivas Acharya, panchakarma

illustrated, choukhamba Sanskrit

Prakashan (2006), Gandush,page no147-150.

10.Sharangdhar samahita, shilaja shrivastav, choukhamba oriantalia, Uttrakhanda (2005), 10/2-5,page no-420.

11. Charak samhitas, Sutrasthan, chapter no.5/78-80, page no-42.

12. International Ayurvedic Medical journal, india2017, and 8 Sep 2018, time-10.32 am.

13. Imperical journal of interdisciplinary research (IUJR),vol 2, issue3-2016,8 sep 2018.