ISSN: 2249-5746

International Journal of Ayurvedic and Herbal Medicine 3:4 (2013) 1264 –1270

Journal homepage: http://www.interscience.org.uk



Anexploratorydescriptionof pīnas Roga (Allergic Rhinitis) Described Insrilankantraditional Medicine

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Abstract

Pīnasa is a most common disease and can be seen in every age category in the Sri Lankan society. *Pīnasa* is the term used in Deshīya Chikitsa (traditional medicine) found to be similar to Apīnasa in Ayurvedic medicine and Allergic Rhinitis on the basis of symptoms of modern medicine. Most of the people suffer physically and mentally from this disease. But till now there are no any specific treatments found in other medical fields for *Pīnasa*. For this present study, one of the stubborn diseases *Pīnasa* has been selected, which is well known for its recurrence and chronicity. Recurrence occurs when the Doshāsare not evacuated from the body completely and such Doshās in their latent stage give rise to the same disease, whenever the etiological factors are favorable. This study is preliminary based on to search literature about the *Pīnasroga* and basic treatments described in Sri Lankan Traditional Medicine. The number of types of Pīnas are variable and there are 15, 18 and 19 according to this study and *Hisagallum*(applypaste on head), Dhūma (smoking), and Karnapūrna (ear drop) are the special treatment methods use in traditional medicine. Apart from these methods, Kashāya (decoctions), Chūrna (powders), Guli (tablets), Kenda (kanji), Ālepa(paste), Nasya(snuffing) and Anjana(Collyrium) are mentioned. Traditional physicians use many traditional oils for the treatment and among the decoctions Vajrakānthikashāyaknown as the best decoction for the Pīnasroga. Use of classical yoga exercises and prohibited of use warm water is the specially indicated for the *Pīnasroga* in traditional medicine in Sri Lanka.

Key words: Pīnasa, Allergic Rhinitis, Deshīya Chikitsa, Indigenous Medicine

Introduction

According to Āyurveda,if somebody feels dryness, wetness or burning sensation on nostrils sometimes, it is unable to sense any odor or taste, apparently he is a person who is suffering from *Apīnasa*, caused by *Vata* and *Kapha*, and it seems very similar to "*Pratishya*" Symptoms¹. This disease is correlation with Allergic Rhinitis in Modern Medicine². Allergic Rhinitis is clinically defined as a symptomatic disorder of the nose induced by an IgE -mediated inflammation after allergen exposure of the membranes lining the

nose. Nasal irritation, sneezing and watery rhinorrhore are the most troublesome symptoms of Allergic Rhinitis, but many people are suffering from itching of the eyes and soft palate and occasionally even itching of the ears. In Sri Lankan traditional medicine *Pīnasa*is the term use forAllergic rhinitis. During studying present scenario, *Pīnasa*is such a disease, which hardly leaves any person of any age group. Our social set up has changed in such a way that people don't hesitate to invite the disease by adopting almost all the means of food and behavior which now a days has become a status symbol so nobody can avoid them. All of them are the main causative factors behind the manifestation of *Pīnasa*. So such unhealthy pattern of life is definitely going to victimize the person and also it becomesinevitable to stop recurrence. So, such type of negligence pushes the disease to recurrence and then to chronic stage. According to Moniorwilliams dictionary, *Pīnasa* means *Apīnasa* (dryness of the nose)³. But there is no clear definitionon *Pīnasroga* according to the traditional medicineliterature in Sri Lanka. This study is preliminary based on to search literature about the *Pīnasroga*in Sri Lnaka, and to introduce *Deshīyapīnasprabedha* (types of *Pīnasroga*) and basic treatments described in Sri Lankan traditional medicine.

Observation & Results

The information collected from *DeshīyaChikithsa*Litreture(Sri Lankan traditional medicine)there are various classifications of *Pīnasroga*. The literature mentioned 15, 18 and 19 types of *pīnasroga*. According to *ParaniPīnas Veda Potha*(ancient medicine book of *Pīnasa*), there are 15 types of *Pīnasroga* and other traditional medicine physicians are told that there are 18 types of *Pīnasroga*. Some practitioners residing in the coastal area in Sri Lanka are mentioned that there are 19 types of *Pīnasroga*. Table 1 is mentioned the names of the types of *Pīnasroga*.

Table 1: Names of the types of *Pīnasroga*.

15 types of <i>Pīnasroga</i>	18 types of Pīnasroga	19types of Pīnasroga
1. Ksheenavāyupīnasa	1. Grahanipīnasa	1. Grahanipīnasa
2. Pūthigandhapīnasa	2. Layapīnasa	2. LayaPīnasa
3. Vātapīnasa	3. Molagandhapīnasa	3. MolakandaPīnasa
4. Kola pīnasa	4. Kandamālapīnasa	4. Kandamālapīnasa
5. Raktapīnasa	5. SeleshmajwaraPīnasa	5. SeleshmajwaraPīnasa
6. Pratisyāyapīnasa	6. Pith pīnasa	6. Pith pīnasa
7. Iraththadipīnasa	7. Sempīnasa	7. Vanapīnasa
8. Mānsapīnasa	8. Tālupīnasa	8. Nāgapīnasa
9. Arbudapīnasa	9. Arbudapīnasa	9. Sem Pith pīnasa

10. Karappudipīnasa	10. Gal pīnasa	10. Gal pīnasa
11. Kandamālapīnasa	11. Sūlankandapīnasa	11. Sūlakandapīnasa
12. Jvarapīnasa	12. Sannipāthapīnasa	12. Sannipīnasa
13. Nāgapīnasa	13. Karuppuvatthilpīnasa	13. Gulmapīnasa
14. Sotupīnasa	14. Sotupīnasa	15. Sotupīnasa
15. Krimipīnasa	15. Panupīnasa	15. Panupīnasa
	16. Pāndupīnasa	16. Pāndupīnasa
	17. Aramanapīnasa	17. Aramanapīnasa
	18. Kiththarapīnasa	18. Dushtapīnasa
		19. Vātapīnasa

The signs and symptoms of the types of $P\bar{\imath}nas$ are different to each type. Table 2 is showing the signs and symptoms of the types of $P\bar{\imath}nas$.

Table 2: Signs and symptoms of the types of Pīnasroga

Types of Pīnas	Signs and symptom	
KsheenavāyuPīnasa	Feel like pulling upward inside the nose, Dryness of the nostrils, Bad smell coming from the mouth and nose	
PūtigandhaPīnasa	Unpleasant smell coming from the nose, Throbbing sensation inside the	
	nose, Nasal sound is prominent when talking, Dryness of nose and	
	head, Headache, Nasal discharge looks like sesame oil, Severe pain of	
	the head when expose to rain or mist	
RaktaPīnasa	Frequent running nose, Burning sensation, Cough and chest pain	
SūlaPīnasa	Increased of sneezing at night [notprominent in the day time], Nasal	
	discharge comes to mouth, Always blowing the nose	
PratisyāPīnasa	Watery nasal discharge, Nasal pain and nasal blockage, Swollen, Red	
	eyes, Itching throat, Appearing acne on nose, Phlegm which comes to	
	mouth mixedwith blood, Breath through the mouth, Ear locks and	

	Hearing loss	
ArbudaPīnasa	Phlegm and blood comes from the nose, Headache and sore throat,	
	Premature hair, Pitta Symptoms will pass to the head, Anosmia	
SotuPīnasa	Cough and sneezing, Foul smell from the nose	
NāgaPīnasa	Warm headed, Earache, Discharge from the nose and ears, Cold	
	Fever, Sneezing, Breathing difficulties, Body Pain	
KandamālaPīnasa	Eye Redness, Pain in the neck and pain in cheeks, Heaviness of fac	
	Nasal discharge, Always sweating	
JvaraPīnasa	Fever and Headache, Difficulty in Hearing, Frequent Nasal Discharge	
	Excessive Sneezing, Eye Redness	
Pith Pīnasa	Warm headed and Hearing difficulties.	
Sem Pith Pinasa	Phlegm tend to increased, Feeling cold, Heaviness of the face	
LayaPīnasa	Bad smell from the mouth, Internal damages in lungs, Ribs are clearly	
	visible, Breathing difficulties	
MolakandaPīnasa	Bad smell coming from the nose and Pus comes through the nose	
AramanaPīnasa	Ulcerations inside the nose and cheeks, Phlegm is always present, Pair	
	in the eye brows	
GrahaniPīnasa	Blood and pus coming through the nose, Feels like a nail in the nose,	
	Headache	
SanniPīnasa	Pain and giddiness of the head, Red eyes, Ear pain, Fever, Blood and	
	pus coming from the nose	
PānduPīnasa	Head ache, abdominal discomfort, Stomach ache, Sneezing,	
	Nasaldischarge and excessive salivation.	
PanuPīnasa	Abdominal discomfort, Excessive salivation, Vomiting, Blood and	
	pus coming from nose	
Gal Pīnasa	Pain in the eye brows, Dryness of the nose, Hearing disturbances and	
	Warm of the head	

The treatment schedule for the $P\bar{\imath}nasRoga$ has little different to each type. Table 3 shows the treatments prescribed for some $P\bar{\imath}nasRoga$

Table 3: Treatments prescribed for some PīnasRoga

Types of <i>Pīnas</i>	Treatment schedule
LayaPīnasa	Kashāya - for 7 days ,Hisagallum –for 3 days
	in the morning, afternoon bath using tap water
	(Snāna), Oil application, Snāna, Dhūma - for
	7 days
KandamālaPīnasa	HisaGalwum , Snāna, Dhūma
AramanaPīnasa	$HisaGalwum$, $Sn\bar{a}na$, $Dh\bar{u}ma$ and $\bar{A}l\bar{e}pa$
DushtaPīnasa	Kashāya and Chūrna, NasyaandDhūma – for
	one week , <i>Snāna</i>
VanaPīnasa	Dhūma - for one week, Hisagallum - for 3 days
	, Snāna, Oil application—for 3 days
$Var{a}$ ta $Par{\imath}$ nasa	Oil Application - for 7 days , Snāna
Pith Pīnasa	HisaGallum, Snāna, Dhūma - for one week
Sem Pit Pīnasa	Hisagallum - for 3 days , Snāna, Dhūma - for
	one week, Oil application, Snāna, Nasya
PanuPīnasa	Dhūma, HisaGalwum - for 3 days, Snāna, Oil
	application, Snāna, KarnaPūrna
HotuPīnasa	Dhūma, Hisagallum - for 3 days, Snāna, Oil
	application
SūlakandaPīnasa	Dhūma, Hisagalwum - for 3 days, Snāna, Oil
	application all over the body, Karnapūrana
	and Nasya
Gal Pīnasa	Dhūma, Hisagallum, Applying oil on head,
	Karnapūrana
ArbudaPīnasa	Kashāya, Chūrna, Guli, Dhūma, Ālepa and
	Nasya
SanniPīnasa	Dhūma, Hisagallum - for 3 days , Snāna,
	Body and oil application on head
Pāndupīnasa	Dhūma, Hisagallum - for 3 times a day, Oil
	application- for 7 days, Snāna, Nasya – using
	oil

The traditional physicians make special oils for Pīnasroganamely Kusarājataila, Sambrāditaila, Devarājataila, Nandanāditaila, Visnāditaila, Yamakhantakataila, Brahma taila, Rathnāditaila, kāmataila and they use regularly Vajrakanthikashāyaas a special decoction. Pārada and rasa aushada are also used to treat Pīnasa. Classical yoga exercises are mentioned specially. Kāyam (kind of Rasam) and fish, pork, chicken cooked with salt and lime juice are usually given to the LayaPīnas patients. Feces of rabits, hair, Danduwelbeiti(kind of wax produce by insect), Sudulūnupothu(the outer cover of bulb of AllumsativumL.), Kaneiyapani (kind of honeyproduce by domestic bee) are also used for preparation of medicine. The traditional physicians are not indicating Pūrva karma or Paschathkarmafor Nasya karma. The patients are adviced to use water with room temperature to drink and bath during treatments and also luke warm milk is advice to drink and abstain to take hot water to drink and bath andsalt andsour on meals.

Discussion

According to the traditional medicinal literature in Sri Lanka there are various numbers of *Pīnasroga*. The signs and symptoms, types of *Pīnas* are different to each other. But the treatment schedules have some similarities. The treatments for the *Pīnasroga* are divided in to two categories. There are internal treatments and external treatments. The internal treatments include *Kashāya* (decoction), *Chūrna* (powders), *Guli* (pills) and *Kalka* (paste). The external treatments include *Shīrshaabhyanga* (appling oil on head), *Karnapūrana* (ear drops), *Hisagallum* (apply paste on head), *Dhūma* (smoking), *Nasya* (snuffing) and *Anjana* (Collyrium). Apart from these treatments, for the type of *Molakandapīnasa*, the traditional physicians make an incision on head before applying the medicinal paste. Some pastes are prepared using spoiled eggs. Most physicians prescribe *Snāna that* is having a bath in the evening time with room temperature water during the treatments. For *Pīnasroga*, traditional physicians usespecial oils for the treatment. These oils and *Vajrakanthikashāya* is the most common and regular treatment for the disease. *Rasa aushada* are also used to treat *Pīnasa*. Classical yoga exercises are prescribed for the patients. And for Nasya *karma*, *Pūrva karma* or *Paschathkarma* are not indicated for the patients. The patients also advised todo suitable and don't do unsuitable things especially use of warm water is opinion to abstain.

Conclusion

In Sri Lankan traditional medicine literature has not mentioned a clear definition for the disease $P\bar{\imath}nasa$ and not opined specific etiological factors for the $P\bar{\imath}nasroga$. There are controversial of the number of types of the disease. The Sri Lankan traditional medical field has some specialized generation for some diseases like Unmada, fractures and dislocation etc. But for the $P\bar{\imath}nasroga$, couldn't findthe physician who descend from

specialized generation. Traditional medical practitioners practice numerous ways and means of prescribing treatments i.e. Evening Bath using tap water (water with room temperature) during the treatments. *Hisahallum* (apply paste on head), *Dhuma* (smoking), *Karnapoorna* (Ear drops) are the special treatment methods used in traditional medicine with specially prepared medicated oils and classical yoga exercises are prescribed to *Pīnasroga*. And also traditional medical practitioners are practicingcharacteristic treatment pattern and typical advice pattern (suitable and unsuitable).

Acknowledgement

Traditional physicians who gave their valuable support to make this study success.

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