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ROLE OF NASYA KARMA IN NETRA ROGA (EYE DISEASE)-A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Nasya Karma is an Ayurvedic medicinal treatment that involves administering herbs, medicated oils, and Ayurvedic medications through the nose or nasal channel to treat a variety of ailments. Nasya Karma, according to Ayurveda, can balance all three Doshas. Nasya's primary function, however, is to calm an inflamed Vata Dosha in the body. Nasya Karma can greatly improve the functioning of the respiratory system and nervous system in the body because the nose is the direct passage to the brain. As a result, Nasya is mentioned in Ayurveda as part of Panchakarma therapy, as well as Dinacharya, or daily regimen. Netra, as the most vital Indriya among the others, should be guarded with extreme caution. The therapy of Netra Roga is decided using the Ama-Nirama principle, with Sthanika Dosha. Nasya Karma is one of the Shodhana Karmas that can be used for this. Even unneeded procedures can be avoided with adequate Shodhana at the right stage of the disease. Various earlier research has demonstrated the benefits of Nasya Karma in Netra Rogas. In Present Conceptual study describe the Effect of Nasya Karma in Netra roga (eye disease) in detail according to Ayurveda.

KEYWORDS: Panchkarma, Nasya Karma, Netra Roga.

1. INTRODUCTION

In Ayurvedic medicine, Nasya Karma is a type of Panchakarma treatment for body cleaning. Nasya refers to the administration of medications through the nasal cavity. [1] The most important aspect of Ayurvedic therapy is panchakarma. Different ways are utilized in Ayurveda for medicinal administration, but reaching the "Shiras," the head, is challenging with other routes, therefore the "Nasya" was established. [2] It is a therapy that is used to prevent, preserve, promote, cure, and rehabilitate. Nasya Procedure is used to remove vitiated Kapha Dosha, which helps to prevent future Kapha problems and associated Pitta disorders or diseases that originate or stay in the Kapha region. [3] The most important Indriya of all the others, Netra, must be treated with great care. On the basis of Sadhyasadhyata, Acharya Sushruta divided the Netra Rogas into Aushadha Sadhya Vyadhis, Shastra Sadhya Vyadhis, and Asadhya Vyadhis. Nasya is very important in the Aushadha Sadhya Vyadhis. Particularly when practicing Kriyakalpas. Aushadha SadhyaVyadhis must be treated according to Netra's Ama-Nirama Lakshana. Seka and Aschyotana are two therapies that can be done at any point of the Netra Rogas. However, before Netra Roga Chikitsa, correct removal of Ama Lakshana of Netra is required in order to eliminate *Srotavarodha*, followed by

a proper *Shodhana*. Following the *Shodhana*, additional treatments can be provided to ensure effective results. [4] this situation *Nasya* is the most common treatment for *Urdhwajatru Vikaras*. [5] The route to Shiras is reported to pass through Nasa. Medications delivered by Nasa spread above the clavicle region and are absorbed, allowing sickness to be eradicated. *Nasya* gets its name from the root word "Nasa," which means "path," as in "*Gati*." *Gati* is pointing to internal structures such as *Netra*, *Shirah*, *Kantha*, and *Mukha*. [6] Eye problems are becoming increasingly widespread as a result of our modern lifestyle. As a result, combining *Nasya Karma* with *Kriyakalpas* can yield encouraging results for *Netra Rogas*.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

Material related to *Nasya karma* in *Netra roga* is collected from ayurvedic texts books, modern text books, index medical journals and website.

3. Review of manuscript

3.1 Nasya karma

Nasa (Nose) is an *Indriya* that not only perceives smells but also serves as the main breathing pathway. Nasa is also one of the drug administration paths. In Ayurvedic scriptures, a certain *Nasya* process has been defined, the

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literary sense of which is in the Nasa or items that are helpful to the Nasa. Nasya is derived from the word "Nasa" Dhatu, which refers to the feeling of Gati (motion) Nasa Gatayu. Nasya is the name given to drugs or medicated Sneha supplied through the nose, according to the textual description. Nasya's synonyms in the Classics include Shirovirechana, Shirovireka, Murdha Navana, Virechana, Nastakarma, and Shirovirechana was defined by Acharya Sushruta as a distinct type of Nasya Karma. [7] The word Virechana means "to expel the diseased Dosha from the body." Shirovirechana or Murdhavirechana is therefore appropriate for removing morbid Dosha from the Shira (Head) or areas above the clavicle. Nasya was given the phrase "Nastah Pracchardana" by Acharya Charaka, which refers to *Nasya's Shodhana* (purification).^[8] With all of these factors in mind, Nasya Karma can be defined as a therapeutic method in which a medicine (Medicated Oil/Ghee/Decoction/Powder/Smoke, etc.) is supplied by Nasa (Nose) with the goal of removing the vitiated Dosha contained in Shira and its constituent parts. Nasya can affect the entire body indirectly by improving the operations of the endocrine glands and nervous system. The nose is anatomically linked to the cranial cavity as well as other organs such as the eyes, ears, and pharynx. As a result, the medicine delivered this way can be used to treat illnesses affecting all of these structures. [9] Nasya has been classified as one of the Panchkarma processes by Acharyas, indicating its significance as a Shodhana Karma (purification technique), particularly Urddhvajatrugata Vikara (disease which affect the body above clavicle). Nasya is the sole method that can directly affect *Indriva doshas* and aids in the quick action of drugs supplied.[10]

3.2 Mode of action of Nasya Karma

In Ayurvedic texts, there is no precise explanation for the *Nasya Karma's* manner of action. Nasa is the entrance (gateway) of *Shirah*, according to Acharya Charaka, the medication delivered through the nose as *Nasya* penetrates the brain and removes only the morbid Doshas that cause disease. ^[11] Nasa is said to be the portal of Shira by all Acharyas. This does not imply that any anatomical channel leads directly to the brain, although it

could be connected pharmacodynamically via blood vessels or the neurological system (olfactory nerve etc.) As a result, medicine taken via Nasa can quickly reach *Shirah* and be absorbed. Nasa is the gateway to *Shirah*, and the medication ingested through the nose reaches *Shringataka*, a *Siramarma*, and enters the *Murdha* (Brain), through Netra (Eyes), *Shrotra* (Ears), *Kantha* (Throat), and expels the morbid Doshas from *Urdhwajatru* and Uttamanga. ^[12] *Nasya*, in the form of drugs, has a likely mechanism of entrance into circulation, and hence can play an important part in improving eye health. ^[13] Naturally, the position of the head during *Nasya Karma* facilitates the entry of medications into the route. The following is a possible mode of circulation entry.

- After being absorbed through the mucosal membrane, it circulates through the bloodstream.
- ➤ Direct pooling into the brain's venous sinuses via the inferior ophthalmic veins.
- Direct absorption into the cerebrospinal fluid. Because this drug is taken through the ophthalmic veins, it feeds the extraocular muscles and the eye itself. Furthermore, antioxidant properties have a function in tissue maintenance.

3.3 Administration of nasya

Time of administration is differentiated, according to Kaala. Nasya is provided in Pratah (morning) for Kaphaja Vikaras, Madhyahna (mid-afternoon) for Pittaja Vikaras, Sayahna (evening) and Nisha (night) for Vataja Vikaras, and Sayahna (evening) and Nisha (night) for Vataja Vikaras.[14] It is administered in Poorvahna (morning) for Swastha in Sharat and Vasanta Ritu. When the sun is present in Shita Ritus such as Hemanta and Shishira, it should be provided in Madhyahna (midafternoon), Grishma Ritu, Sayahna (evening), and Varsha Ritu.[15] Nasya's significance can also be seen in other circumstances. According to Acharya Sushruta, in the case of Tarpana, Nasya should be provided to the patient as Purva Karma and Kayashudhi should be performed before to Anjana6. This is explained by Acharya Dalhana, who describes Nasya as one of the Shodhana Karmas for obtaining Kayashudhi. [16]

Table no. 1: Types of nasya karma according to different acharyas.

Sr. no	Acharyas	Types
1.	Charaka ^[17]	Rechana, Tarpana, Shamana
2.	Sushruta ^[18]	Nasyam, Shirovirechana, Pratimarsha, Avapeedaka, Pradhamana
3.	Vagbhata ^[19]	Virechana, Brimhana, Shamana

Table no. 2: Various types of nasya formulations indicated for different netra rogas by acharya sushruta. [20]

Disease	Medicine for <i>nasya</i>
Vataja Abhishyanda	Sthiraksheeramadhura Taila
Pittaja Abhishyanda	Ksheera/ Sarpi Nasya
Raktaja Abhishyanda	Vairechanika dravya + Sita+ Sarpi
Shushkashipaka	Jeevaniya Ghrita, Anu Taila
Pitta Vidagdha Drishti	Triphala Sarpi, Tilvaka Sarpi
Kapha Vidagdha Drishti	Trivrut Sarpi, Tilvaka Sarpi
Sashophaja Akshipaka &	Raktabhishyandavat (Vairechanika Dravya + Sita +

Ashophaja Akshipaka	Sarpi)
Shleshmaja Timira	Goshakrut kwatha Taila
Pittaja Timira	Kevala Ghrita, Kakolyadi Ghrita, Aja avika Ghrita
Vata Raktaja Timira	Sthiradi Taila, Vidarigandha Taila, Kakolyadi gana sidha
Kevala Vataja Timira	Sahashwagandhadi Bala Shatavari Taila, Trivrut Taila

4. DISCUSSION

Nasya Karma is an important character in Netra Rogas. Simultaneously, determining the stage of the eye illness is critical in determining the administration of Nasya and its specificity. There are no known side effects when using Netra Roga for Nasya. When there is retinal vascular haemorrhage, Nasya should be avoided in certain circumstances such as diabetic retinopathy, hypertensive retinopathy, central serous retinopathy, and so on. Nasya, if used in these circumstances, may increase the pressure on these blood vessels, resulting in increased bleeding. Shamana Nasya, which provides Dosha Shamana, may be a better solution for certain circumstances. When treating Netra Rogas, a Vaidya should exercise caution. Netra Vikaras will arise if Nasya *Karma* is not accomplished appropriately. [21] Akshi Toda, Timira, and Indriya Vibhrama, which includes Netra Vibhrama, are all derived from Atiyoga. [22] Due to Vata Vaigunya and Akshi Stabdhata, Ayoga leads to Indriya Rookshata, which includes Netra Rookshata. [23] Shodhana Karmas are supposed to do only after removing Ama Lakshana. Being Nasya, a Shodhana Karma, Netra should be free from Amavastha before administering Nasya. Or else because of the Srotavarodha the medicines will not get absorbed to the target, and may lead to other Netra Vikaras. That could be the reason why Acharya Charaka has told not to do Nasya Karma during Jwara and Shoka since it leads to Timira. [24] When the Doshas are extremely vitiated, such as in Srotavarodha, Virechana Nasya might be performed. With Teekshna Gunayukta Dravyas like Gudardraka Nasya, Dhmana Nasya and Avapidaka Nasya can be chosen. When the Shamana Nasya is insufficient for *Roga Shanti*, this can be done. Brimhana Nasya can be conducted in cases of *Vata pradhana Netra* Rogas and congenital anomalies. Pratimarsha Nasya can be performed for almost any condition after taking into account the patient's age and the Roga Shamana period. It can be done on a daily basis without the help of a Vaidya. Along with choosing the right sort of Nasya for the situation, the timing of Nasya administration is crucial. It varies depending on the Doshaja Vyadhis.

5. CONCLUSION

Before any therapy, *Shodhana Karmas* are always very effective. One of them, *Nasya*, is the best for *Urdhwajatru Vikaras*, which include *Netra Vikaras*. *Nasya* is a less expensive and less complicated therapy when compared to other *Shodhana Karmas*. *Nasya* can give a *Shirah Sthanika Shodhana*, and because Netra is in *Shirah*, it can function faster and be more effective in Netra. *Nasya* administration in the early stages of *Netra Rogas* can even prevent unnecessary procedures. As a

result, it promises a more rapid and successful therapy for the prevention and treatment of *Netra Rogas*.

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