

Samprapti of Arshw.s.r to VatajArsh and its comparison to Etiopathogenesis of External Haemorrhoids

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ABSTRACT

Haemorrhoids is the most common disease today which afflicts the mankind. This disease does not differentiate between race and sex. The term haemorrhoid originate from Greek adjective haemorrhoids, which consist of two words; (Haima=Blood, rhoos=Flowing). Haemorrhoids are defined as dilated vascular channels usually located in three constant locations: (1) Left Lateral, (2) Right Posterior, (3) Right Anterior.

Those originate above the dentate line and are covered with columnar are called Internal Haemorrhoids.

Those located closer to the anal verge and covered with squamous epithelium are called External Haemorrhoids.

External haemorrhoids are caused by constipation, straining during stool, low fibre diet etc.

According to Ayurveda, Arsha is broadly classified into 2 types: (1) Shushka (2) Ardra.

According to dosha predominance it is divided as: Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja, Dvidoshaja, Tridoshaj, Raktaja.

Vatajarsha is caused by excessive consumption of Vata aggravating factors. These types of piles are dry, hard, painful and lie outside the anal canal. The chief Dosha causing Vatajarsha is VataDosha. The VataDosha is enraged by bad habits of eating, constipation, insomnia, excessive vehicle riding, long term seating etc.

Keywords: Vatajarsha, External Haemorrhoids, Samprapti, Etiopathogenesis.