

A CRITICAL REVIEW STUDY OF PRAKRITI VIGHATA CHIKITSA IN MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC INFECTION OF ALIMENTARY TRACT ANNAVAHA SROTAS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ROLE OF SUDARSHANA CHURNA IN MANAGEMENT OF VIRAL B HEPATITIS

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Krimi refers to all types of infectious agents – microscopic or macroscopic. These agents produce diseases in the body. Ayurvedic scholars described three treatment modalities for them. Prakriti Vighata is one of them, and is a unique approach of Ayurveda for the treatment of chronic infections. Prakriti Vighata management refers to changing the histopathological atmosphere in such a manner that is not favorable to the growth and development of Krimi. Krimi grows and multiplies by Kapha and Purisha Vrudhikar Nidans. That means by correcting the histopathological atmosphere, which arrests the growth of these agents, cures the disease. This practice is more useful in chronic infections where the long-term use of antibiotics may have adverse effects. For Viral B infection, chronic infections of alimentary tract, the only means of management of the disease is to stop the progression, which may be done by immunization. Antiviral drugs are found to have a very limited role in curative treatment. Ayurveda by the use of the principle of Prakriti Vighata provides a better curative management. Details of Krimi and fundamentals of its management will be discussed in this paper.

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