



Review on *Madyajanya Madatyaya* in Classical *Samhita* text with special reference to Chronic Alcoholism

Kailash Bhavlal Patil,

HOD and Professor, Dept. of Samhita Sidhant.

Sardar Ajitsingh Smruti Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Raisen road, Bhopal, (M. P.)

*Corresponding Author: drkbpatil67@gmail.com

Abstract:

Alcohol consumption nowadays become a major health issue, because addiction of Alcohol is cause liver damage as well as has a big impact on psycho-economical condition of a individual. Attention on this Alcoholism was given since ancient time and *sura/ madira* consumption should be avoided or it should be consumed with certain precautions. As per classical text *Sushruta* described 3 types, *Charaka* 3 and *Ashtang Hrudaya* 4, as follows Excessive drinking produces three types of intoxication. In this research article critical review as per Ayurvedic classical text is found a fruitful concept of Symptomatology, complications and for prevention of alcohol consumptions as well as in treatment point of view.

Keyword: Alcohol consumption, *sura/ madira, Panattaya, Madattaya*

Introduction:

Alcohol consumption nowadays become a major health issue, because addiction of

Alcohol is cause liver damage as well as has a big impact on psycho-economical condition of a individual. Attention on this Alcoholism was given since ancient time and *sura/ madira* consumption should be avoided or it should be consumed with certain precautions. As per classical text *Sushruta* described 3 types, *Charaka* 3 and *Ashtang Hrudaya* 4, as follows Excessive drinking produces three types of intoxication.

Aims and Objects:

The aim and objects of this review study to review on *Madattaya/ Panattaya* as per Ayurvedic Samhita

Materials and Methods:

Classical text books of *Ayurveda bruhatrayee* viz, *Charak Samhita, Sushrut Samhita and Ashtang Hruday and Sangrah.*

Literature Review:

Alcoholic intoxication explanation: -

By consuming alcohol in excessive quantities, the properties of alcohol enter the heart. As a result of this, excitement, love, pleasure (feeling of joy), attachment (lack of thinking power), sleep, and Rajas and Tamas emotions arise or start occurring. This alcohol-induced hallucination state is called intoxication.^[1]

Impact of the *Atimadhyapan*:

Due to the influence of alcohol, a person abandons his natural nature and starts behaving differently.

Forced by the influence of alcohol, he reveals the secrets.

Type of *Atimadhyapan*:

As per classical text *Sushruta* described 3 types, *Charaka* 3 and *Ashtang Hrudaya* 4, as follows Excessive drinking produces three types of intoxication.

These should be considered as the three stages of estrus.

- *Charaka*: 1) first intoxication, 2) middle intoxication, 3) last intoxication
- *Sushruta*: 1) *East Mad*, 2) *Madhya Mad*, 3) *West Mad*

Symptoms of the first *Mad*: -

- In the state of pre-inebriation, the feelings of semen, sex, joy, speech etc. increase.
- Which is beneficial for body growth, intelligence and knowledge etc.

Symptoms of medium (second) *Mad*: -

In the state of moderate intoxication, attachment arises.

- When the whole discerning mind is destroyed, it is not possible to judge the right or wrong sentiments.^[2]

Characteristics of the Third *Mad*: -

In the third state of intoxication, loss of consciousness occurs.

The functioning of hands and feet is lost.

Symptoms of first *Madataya* stage:-

- This condition arises due to consumption of alcohol in appropriate quantities.
- This stage of first estrus has the following symptoms.
- There is an increase in pleasure and happiness.
- By increasing the gastric fire, interest in consuming food and beverages increases.
- An interest in playing musical instruments arises.
- The tendency towards vocal recitation, singing and humour increases.
- It motivates one to listen and tell stories.
- Intelligence and memory increases.
- The senses become more capable of consuming their objects.
- Comfortable sleep is achieved.

- This state of first intoxication is pleasurable.

Symptoms of the second *Madatyaya* stage: -

- If alcohol is consumed in a larger quantity than the first intoxication, then a state of moderate intoxication occurs. This state has the following symptoms.
- Sometimes the memory remains fine and sometimes it gets lost.
- This condition is called madness.
- He starts talking incoherently.
- He even says secret things which should not be said.
- He starts moving his head here and there.
- He gets confused.
- The sequence of body activities like getting up, sitting, eating, drinking, talking, walking etc. changes and there is no control over them.
- Both right and wrong events start happening through him.
- In this state the person becomes stupid or irrational.

Symptoms arising at the junction of the second and third stages:

- A special condition arises between the end of the second estrus and the beginning of the last estrus.
- In this situation, all the evil deeds are committed by a person dominated by the Raja and Tama doshas.

- There is no evil left for him to do.
- For this reason, a prudent man does not wish to drink alcohol.
- Just as the violent tendencies of a drunkard are found in a cheetah, a snake, a tiger, an evil elephant etc., *Vagbhata* has called it a *Vyala*.
- The alcoholic becomes a bad character.
- This is the only situation which is surrounded by many paths and leads to misfortunes.
- Just as walking on a path full of thorns is painful, drinking alcohol is also painful.

Symptoms of the third *Madatyaya* stage:

The following symptoms arise in the third *Madatyaya* stage.

- The condition of an alcoholic person becomes as inactive as a broken piece of wood.
- He is not capable of doing any work.
- Being covered by pride and attachment he becomes like a dead person.
- He is not even attracted to pleasant (entertaining) things.
- He is unable to even recognize his friends or well-wishers.
- Because the alcoholic becomes stupid, he cannot achieve the pleasure/sexual enjoyment for which he drinks alcohol.

- There is a lack of knowledge of what should be done and what should not be done (actions).
- He is unable to understand happiness and sorrow, good and bad.
- The person suffering from this condition is condemned in the society.
- He is rendered unacceptable, meaning he is ineligible to participate in any work.
- Due to drug addiction, he suffers from the painful disease of alcoholism.
- *Madhavakara* has named this state as fourth *mada*.^{[2], [3]}

Prohibition of alcohol consumption: -

Due to addiction to alcohol, a person loses the intelligence or discretion to understand low subjects, that is why drinking alcohol is prohibited.

- 1) *Dharma and Adharma*
 - 2) Happiness and sadness
 - 3) Benefit and harm
- Due to alcohol consumption in limited quantity, the vices like attachment, fear, grief, anger and death-causing vices already exist.
 - Due to alcohol consumption, diseases like insanity, intoxication, fainting, epilepsy and *diarrhoea* occur.
 - Apart from this, memory loss also occurs.

- For these reasons, drinking alcohol is said to be the most harmful of all harmful things.^[4]

Discussion and Conclusion:

- In Ayurvedic Classical Samhita *Madattaya or Panattaya* i.e. Alcoholism disease has descriptions in *Charaka: Chikitsasthan adhyaya 24, Sushruta: Uttar. Tantra. adhyaya 47, Ashtang Hridayah Nidan stan adhyaya 06 and 18, and Ashtang sangrah Nidan stan Adhyay 06*.
- After critical review of these classical text descriptions here concluded and emphasized that *Ayurveda* has sufficient description of *Madattaya or Panattay* in view of causes (*Nidan*), Pre symptoms (*Purvaroop*), Symptoms (*roop*), patho-physiology and Complications, which will be helpful to Ayurved Vaidya (physician) for management of Alcoholism diseases.

Acknowledgement:

Nil

Ethical committee permissions details:

Nil

Reference:

1. Dr. Brahmanad Tripathi, Charak Samhita, Chowkhamba Surbharati, Chowkhamba Sanskrit Pratisthan, Varanasi, 2016
2. Charaka, Acharya Priyavrat Sharma, Dr. Vidyadhar Shukla, Dr.

- RaviduttaTripathi (ed), Charak Samhita, *Sutrastan Adhyay 17, and chikitsasthan Adhyay 26.*, (Vaidyamanorama Hindi Commentary), Varanasi, Chaukhamba Sanskrit Prakashan; 2006.
3. Sushruta Samhita, Acharya priyavrat sharma, Dr. Anant Ram

- Sharma (ed) (Susrutvimarsini Hindi Commentary), *Uttar Tantra Adhyay no. 43*, Varanasi, Chaukhamba surbharati prakashan; 2017.
4. Dr. Shailaja Srivastava, Astanga Samgraha (Sutrasthana) Hindi, Chaukhambha Orientalia, Varanasi, 2016.

Conflict of Interest: Non

Source of funding: Nil

Cite this article:

*Review on Madyajanya Madatyaya in Classical Samhita text
with special reference to Chronic Alcoholism
Kailash Bhavlal Patil*

Ayurlog: National Journal of Research in Ayurved Science- 2022; (10) (03): 01- 05

