

A Critical Review on The Nasya Karma (Shirovirechana)

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Abstract

In Ayurveda, the term Nasya has been taken particularly to describe the course of administration of the medications. The medicine which is given through the nose is known as Nasya Karma. It is the process of Shodhana which is used to remove the vitiated Doshas arranged in Shirah and its constituent parts, relieving the Urdhwajatrugata Vikaras. It is one of the important Panchakarma it is easy and short, but complicated procedure if not follow through correct ways. It is widely practiced as preventive, promotive and curative purposes. So, one should have to know about it.

Keywords: nasya karma; nasya vyapada; nasya arha - anarha; nasyadana vidhi; nasya phala

Introduction

The term Nasya is derived from 'Nasa' Dhatu. It brings the perception of Gati-motion (Nasa Gatau) & Vyapti implies pervasion (Nasa Vyaptau). The terminology Nasya karma is made up of 2 words i.e., Nasya and karma. In Ayurvedic classics, Nasa Dhatu is utilized in perception of nose (Nasa Nasikayam). As per Monier William - The word Nasya relates to Nose or being in the Nose, administration of sternulatory; errhine (inhalation) [1]. Sirovirechana, Shirovireka, Murdhavirechana, Nastahkarma, Navana and Nashta Prachardana are the synonyms of Nasya Karma [2]. In Ayurveda, the term Nasya has been taken particularly to describe the course of administration of the medications [3]. As stated by Sushruta, medicines or

medicated oils given through the nose is known as Nasya. Nasya karma is a restorative measure where the medication is given via Nasa mostly to remove the vitiated Doshas arranged in Shirah pradesh and its constituent parts, relieving the Urdhwajatrugata Vikaras [4]. It is the chief line of management for supraclavicular region. Moreover, it has some other advantages: a) Can be given in insensible individuals b) Promotion of health care as per Dincharya c) Instantly drug absorption through extremely vascularized mucosa membrane, avoiding the gastrointestinal region and first proceed metabolism d) Enhanced bioavailability e) Lower adverse effects [5].

Classification of Nasya Karma

Table 1: Classification as per Various Acharyas.

No.	Name of Acharyas	No.	Reference	Classification
1	Charaka	3	Ch. Si. 9/89,92	According To the Mode of Action: Rechana, Tarpana, Shamana
		5	Ch.Vi.8/154	According To the Method of Administration: Navana, Avapidana, Dhmapana, Dhuma, Pratimarsha
		7	Ch.Vi.8/154	According To the Various Parts of Drugs: Phala, Patra, Mula, Kanda, Pushpa, Niryasa, Twaka
2	Sushruta	5	Su.Chi.40/21	Shirovirechana, Pradhamana, Avapida, Nasya, Pratimarsha
3	Vagbhata	3	As.H.Su.20/2	Virechana, Brimhana, Shamana
4	Kashyapa	2	Ka.Si.2 & 4	Brimhana, Karshana
5	Sharangadhara	2	Sha.Utt.8/2,11,24	Rechana, Snehana
6	Bhoja	2	Dal.Su.Chi.40/31	Prayogika, Sneihika
7	Videha	2	Dal.Su.Chi.40/31	Sanya Prabodhaka, Stambhana

As Per Their Pharmacological Activity [6]

Rechana Nasya: The Rechana Nasya signifies the removal of vitiated Doshas from Urdhwajatrugata

Pradesh. Churna or the Sneha prepared with shirovirechana dravyaslike Apamarga, Pippali and Maricha etc. may be utilized. It may too be given with Tikshna Sneha, Kwatha or Swarasa of Shirovirechana dravyas or by dissolving these medications in Madya, Madhu, Saindhava, Asava, Pitta and Mutra. Tarpana Nasya: The Sneha made with Vatapittahara medications need to be utilized and the medications of Madhura Skandha may too be utilized. As indicated by Vagbhata, Sneha made with Snigdha and Madhura dravyas or with the medications mentioned valuable for that specific vyadhi need to be utilized.

Shamana Nasya: It is utilized for the mitigation of Dosha sited in Urdhajatrugatasthana. It very well may be associated with Snehana and Marsha-Pratimarsha. The Sneha made with the essential medications may be utilized for Shamana Nasya.

According to Method of Administration [7]

Navana Nasya: The process of applying Sneha in nose is called as Navana. It is given by putting the drops of a medicated Taila or Ghrita in the nose. Charaka has detailed Pranadi (pippet or dropper) for it. Navana is for the most part the Sneha Nasya. It can be basically characterized into Snehana and Shodhana Nasya. Avapida Nasya: The term Avapida implies to extract the juice of leaves or paste (kalka). Herb is put in white and clean fabric and is crushed to get the necessary

quantity of juice, put directly in the nostril of the individual. It may also be given by dipping the pichu into the Shruta (decoction) or Shrutashita, Sheeta (cold imbueement), Swarasa (juice) of the desired drug. It is fundamentally of two kinds. (i) Stambhana Nasya (ii) Shodhana Nasya. Dhmapana Nasya/Pradhamana: It is a particular Shodhana Nasya. Churna is given by Nasal route with the assistance of Nadi Yantra (Shadangula Nadi both sides open ended). The Churna is kept toward one side and air is blown from the opposite end, so that the medication could go into the nostrils. Dhuma Nasya: It is characterized as medicated fumes taken by nose and expelled by mouth. Acharya Sushruta has not introduced it as a kind of Nasya. The smoking through oral route is known as Dhmapana and is excluded from Nasya. It is dangerous to vision (eye sight). Types: a) Prayogika b) Sneihika c) Vairechanic.

Pratimarsha Nasya: Medicated Sneha when instilled into the nose in a specific and small dosage form, is known as Pratimarsha Nasya, it could be administered every day and in every one of the seasons in morning and night, without any adverse effects. It is given by dipping the finger in the desired Sneha and then afterword instilling it into the nose.

On the basis of Various Parts of Dravyas for Nasya [8].

Table 2: Various Parts of Dravyas.

Parts	Dravyas
Phala / Fruit	Pippali, Vidanga, Apamarga, Shringu, Sarshapa, Shirisha, Mareecha, Bilwa, Vatarka
Moola / Root	Karaveera, Bimbi, Aparajita, Vacha, Karanja, Arka, Jyotismati, Kushta, Barngi, Shweta, Nagadanti
Kanda / Tuber	Lashuna, Athivisha, Nagara, Haridra
Patra/ Leaf	Talesapatra, Tamala, Patra, Surla, Tarkari, Sarshapa, Haridra, Nagar, Lashuna Moolaka
Twaka / Bark	Ingudi, Meshasrunji, Shigru, Tejaswani, Ela, Bruhati, Kantakari
Pushpa / Flower	Matulunga, Shigru, Peelu, Jati, Jyotismati, Gavaskshi, Haritaki, Vruschikali, Lavanga
Sara /Heartwood	Shala, Thala, Madhooka, Tamala, Dravi
Nirayasa/Exudate	Hingu, Laksha, Agar, Suradar, Sallaki, Jingani, Asana, Rasanjana
Beeja / Seed	Lodhra, Madana, Peelu, Saptaparna, Nimba

According To Sushruta [9]

As per Sushruta, Nasya is additionally of 5 kinds. These are Nasya, Avapida, Pradhamana, Shirovirechana and Pratimarsha. They are additionally arranged by their actions into two varieties viz. Shirovirechana and Snehana.

According To Vagbhata [10]

It has mainly grouped Nasya in 3 category - Rechana, Brimhana and Shamana

Virechana Nasya: Dravyas like Apamarga, Pippali and Maricha etc may be utilized particularly in Kaphaja kind of Shiroroga such as Stambha, Supti and Guruta of Shira.

Brimhana Nasya: Sneha made with Snigdha and Madhura dravyas are utilized for Vatika Shiroroga, Dantapata, Keshapata, Darunaka and other Vatapittaja Roga.

Shamana: The Sneha made with the essential medications may be utilized for Shamana. It is used to

cease the bleeding in Raktapitta. It is also given in Akala Valita, Palita and Khalitya, Darunaka, Raktaraji, Vyanga and Nilika.

On the basis of Dosage

Table 3: The Dosage of Nasya Karma.

No.	Type of Nasya	Hrasva Matra	Madhyama Matra	Uttam Matra
1	Shamana	8	16	32
2	Shodhana	4	6	8
3	Marsha	6	8	10
4	Avapida	2	2	2
5	Pratimarsha	2	2	2
6	Pradhmana (As per videha)	3 Muchuti (1 Muchuti = the amount of Churna which comes in the middle between Index finger and thumb = 2.4 Ratti.)		

Nasya karma Arha (Indications) - Anarha (Contraindications)

Table 4: Arha (Indications).

Shirostambha	Gadgadatwa	Ardhavabhedaka
Vaggraha	Shirahshula	Grivaroga
Akshishula	Swarabheda	Shukra Roga
Netragata	Galashundika	Raji-Netra Roga
Galashaluka	Timira	Galaganda
Vartmaroga	Upajihvika	Pinasa
Manyastambha	Nasa Shula	Ardita
Apatanaka	Apatantraka	Danta Shula
Danta Stambha	Danta Harsha	Karnashula
Danta Chala	Skandharoga	Arbuda
Ansashula	Mukharoga	Hanugraha

Table 5: Anarha (Contraindications).

S.no	ANASYARHA	CH.	SU.	VA.
1	Bhuktabhakta	+	+	+
2	Ajeerna	+	+	-
3	Pita Sneha	+	+	+
4	Pita Madhya	+	+	+
5	Pita Toya	+	+	+
6	Snehadi Patukkamah	+	-	+
7	Snatah Shirah	+	-	+
8	Snatukamah	+	+	+
9	Kshudharta	+	-	+
10	Shramarta	+	+	-
11	Matta	+	-	-
12	Murcchita	+	-	-
13	Shastradandahrta	+	-	-
14	Vyavayaklanta	+	-	-
15	Vyayamaklanta	+	+(Shranta)	-
16	Panaklanta	+	-	-
17	Navajwara Pidita	+	-	-
18	Shokaabhitapta	+	-	-
19	Virikta	+	-	+(Shuddha)
20	Anuvasita	+	+(Datta Basti)	+(Datta B.)
21	Garbhini	+	+	+

22	Navapratishtayarta	+	-	-
23	Apatarpita	-	+	+(Shuddha)
24	Pitadravah	-	+	+
25	Trishnarta	+	+	-
26	Gararta	-	+	+
27	Kruddha	-	+	-
28	Bala	-	+	-
29	Vridha	-	+	-
30	Vegavrodhitah	-	+	+(Vegarta)
31	Raktasravita	-	-	+
32	Sutika	-	-	+
33	Shwasapidita	-	-	+
34	Kasapidita	-	-	+

Effect of Nasya if administered in contraindicated persons [11,12]

Table 6: Effect of Nasya if administered in contraindicated condition.

Condition	Effect
Ajeerna or Bhuktabhakta	Obstruction to the Urdhwavaha Srotas leading to Kasa, Shwasa, Chardi and Pratishtyaya
Snehapita, Madhya, Toya	Mukha Nasa Akshi Srava, Timira, Shiroroga
Snatashira, Snatukama	Pratishtyaya
Kshudharta	Vataprakopa
Trishnarta	Mukha shosha
Shramarta	Emaciation of body
Matta, Murchitta	Chittopaghata
Shastrahata, Dandahata	Severe pain
Vyayamaklanta, Vyavyaklanta, Panaklanta	Shiraneetraskandha Peedanam
Navajwara, Shoka	Timira, Jwaravridhi
Virikta	Indriyopaghatam due to aggravated Vata
Anuvasita (durdina)	Aggravated Kaph process Shiroroga, Putinasya

Nasya Vyapada (Complications) [13]

Table 7: Vyapada Chikitsa of Nasya Karma.

Condition	Complication	Treatment
Ajirna Bhuktabhakta Jalapitta In Proper Season	Kapha Prakopa Kasa Agnimandhya	Kaphanashaka Upchara Ushana-Tikshana Aushadh
Krusha Sharira Virikta Garbhini Vyayam Klant Trushita	Vata Prakopa Vatika Roga	Vata Hara Upchara Snehana Brihana Swedana Kshir Ghruta
Jwara Shoka Madhyapitta	Timir	Ruksha-Sheeta Anjana, Lepa Putpaka
Murcha		Shita jala pariseka on head

Suitable Time for administrating Nasya [14,15]

Table 8: Time schedule in various seasons.

Ritu	Timing
Grishma Ritu	Before noon (morning)
Shita Ritu	Noon
Varsha Ritu	Day should be clear
Sharada + Vasanta	In the morning (Vagbhata)
Shishira + Hemanta	Noon
Grishma + Varsha	Evening

Table 9: Time Schedule in Doshaja Vikara.

Doshaja Vikara	Timing
Kaphaja Vikara	Morning
Pittaja Vikara	Noon
Vataja Vikara	Evening

Suitable Age and Duration of Nasya Karma [16,17]

As per Acharaya Vagbhata, Nasya need not to be administrated before the age of 7 years and after the

age of 80 years. But Pratimarsha Nasya may be given from birth to death. Acharaya Sharangadhara has also given the same view as Acharya Vagbhata. Acharya Charaka has not explained the appropriate age.

Table 10: Duration of Nasya karma.

No.	Acharaya	Days
1	Sushruta	1,2,7,21
2	Bhoja	9
3	Vagbhata	3,5,7,8 or till the Samyaka lakshana of Nasya

Nasya may be given for seven continuous days. In circumstances like Vata Dosha in head, hiccough, torticollis, loss of voice and so on, it may be done two times every day (in morning and night).

Nasyadana Vidhi (Method of Administrating Nasya) [18-21]

The method of administrating Nasya may be categorized into the following three headings:

1. Purvakarma.
2. Pradhanakarma.
3. Paschatkarma.

Purva Karma

The following articles must be collected before Nasya: Nasya Asana: (a) A sitting chair. b) A cot for relaxation c) Droni

Nasya Aushadhi: Medicines should be collected in the form of Kalka, Churna, Kwatha, Kshira, Udaka, Sneha, Asava, Dhuma etc.

Nasya Yantra: For Snehana, Avapida, Marsha and Pratimarsha, Nasya must have Dropper or Pichu. Shadangula Nadi and Dumayantra specifically for Dhum Nasya are required for Pradhamana Nasya.

Preparation of the Patient

Patient need to have passed his normal urges like urine and faces. Patient need to rests on Nasya table. Prior to Nasya, Mridu Abhyanga (Massage) needs to be finished on scalp, temple, face and neck for 3 to 5 minutes by medicated oil like Bala Taila, Panchaguna Taila etc. Tapa sweda might be given on area of Shira, Mukha, Nasa, Manya, Griva and Kantha. Cotton cloth dipped in steaming hot water may be valuable for Mrudu Sweda. After Swedana smooth massage need to be applied on areas of Gala, Kapola and Lalata.

Pradhana Karma

Patient need to rest in supine position effortlessly on Nasya Droni (table). Shira (head) needs to be "Pralambita" (bringing down or head down position) and feet somewhat raised. Head need not to be extremely flexed or extended. After covering the eyes with clean cotton cloth, the doctor needs to raise the tip of the patient's nose with his left thumb and with the right hand the Luke warm medication need to be dropped in both the nostrils on the other hand in appropriate manner. The medication needs to be neither less nor more in proper amount. The patient needs to stay calm while taking Nasya.

Paschat Karma

After Nasya, feet, shoulders, palms and ears need to be rubbed. The head, cheek and neck need to be again exposed to sudation. If feasible snuffing of Rasana churna for Vata Prashamana need to be done. The patient needs to try not to swallow of Nasya Aushadhi. Patient needs to spit out the excessive medication which has come into the throat region. Medicated Dhumapana and Gandusha are recommended to remove the remaining mucus collected in Kantha and Shringataka.

Pathya - Apathya after Nasya Karma

Pathya: Laghu Ahara, Sukhoshna Jala.

Apathya: Rajo, Dhuma, Sneha, Atopa, Madya, Dravapana, Shirasnana, Atiyana, Krodha, and Dhivaswapana.

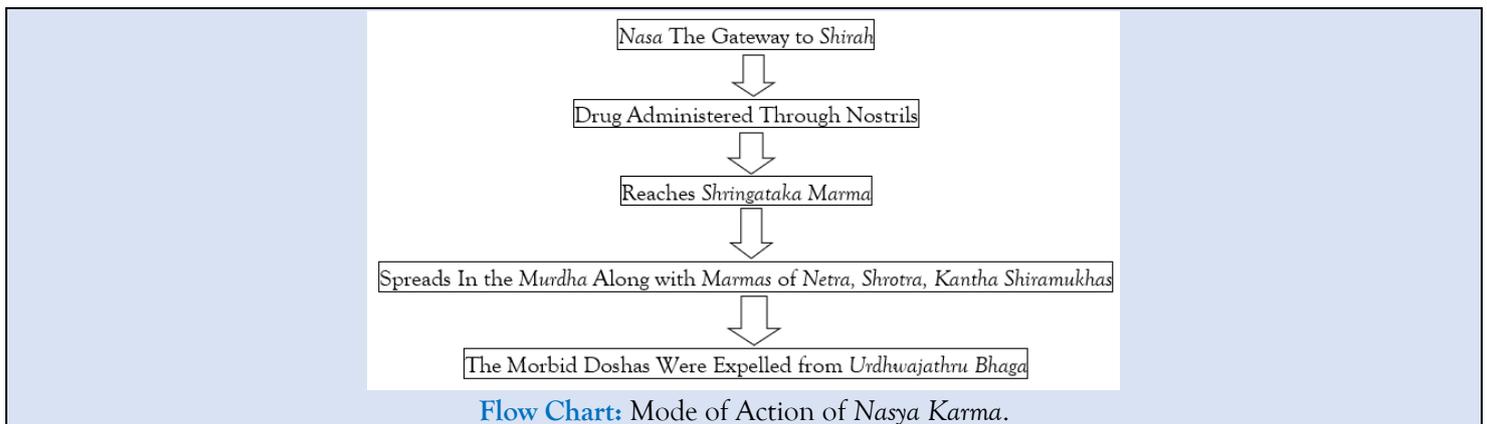
Samyaka Yoga, Ayoga and Atiyoga of Nasya Karma [22-25]

Samyaka Yoga: The Lakshana of Samyaka yoga as per Charaka, are Urah-Shiro Laghava, Indriyavishuddhi and Srotovishuddhi. Additionally, Sushruta has detailed Sukhaswapna-prabodhana, Chittaindriya-prasannata

and Vikaropashama. In addition, this appropriate respiration and sneezing have been detailed by Vagbhatta as the general Lakshana of Samyaka yoga. Ayoga: If Nasya is administered in an improper way or the dose is less, the accompanying features appear like Shirogaurava, Galoplepa and Nisthivana. As per Sushruta, Kandu Upadeha, Guruta, Srotasam kapha srava are the Lakshana of Hina shuddhi. Dryness in mouth and nose are too the lakshana of Ayoga. Atiyoga: The common features of extreme Nasya are feeling of Arti and Toda (pricking like pain in the head, eyes, temporal region and ears). Kapha srava, Shirahshula and Indriya vibhrama are the other lakshana of Atiyoga. Mastulunga agama, Vatavridhhi, Indriyavibhrama and Shirah shunyata are too the lakshana of Atiyoga of Shirovirechana.

Mode of Action of Nasya Karma

In our classics, the mode of activity of Nasya Karma is not referenced directly. As per Charaka Samhita, the drug given through the nose goes into in the Uttamanga and removes the morbid Doshas occupying there. (Ch.Si.2/22).



Nasya Phala (Benefits of Nasya Karma)

1. Prasannata of Indriyas
2. Khanata and Prasannata of Twaka, Skanda, Greeva, Greeva, Asya, Vaksha
3. Indriya Vimalata
4. Urdhwajatrugata Vyadhi Shamana
5. Asya Sugandham
6. Snigdha Niswana
7. Prevents Vali, Khalitya, Palitya, Vyanga
8. Bala in Greeva, Trika, Hanu, Shira, Bahu, Uras

Conclusion

The Nasya Karma is broadly described in the our samhitas. It is done by instillation of dravyas through nasal cavity and used either local or systemic diseases

of Urdhwajatrugata. All eminent Acharyas described that Nasa is the gateway of Shirah. Thus, Nasal is the gateway of the head region. It is highly beneficial in alleviating a number of diseases pertaining to the head, if it is done properly. It opens and cleanse the channels of the head region, in this way refining the progression of Prana to the brain, which has a direct effect on the physiological activity of the brain. The Process of evacuation of morbid doshas from urdhwajatrugata pradesh is performed by Nasya Karma via its Laghu, Ushana and Tikshna gunas of dravyas. It is widely practiced as preventive, promotive and curative purposes. So, a skillful administration of Nasya Karma is highly needed to achieve efficient therapeutic results of Nasya karma.

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