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A Review Study On The Concept Of Dhumapana: A Procedure Of Dincharya

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ABSTRACT: -

Dhumapana is a medicated smoke inhalation procedure of dincharya regimen mentioned in Ayurveda text. Dhumapana is a procedure which is used as a preventive measure as well as promotive and curative method. It prevents vitiated vata and Kapha generated Urdhva jatrugata vyadhi (heaviness of head, headache, rhinitis, pain in eyes, ear, cough etc.). Vitiated kapha situated in the head is eliminated very fast by dhumapana. So, after application of collyrium smoking is prescribed. Inhalation of dhuma (smoke) from the dhumavarti(medicated cigar) which is made up of using different herbal drugs by placing it in dhumanetra, an instrument used for smoking. Dhumpana works as both shamana and shodhana therapy for vitiated dosha. The detailed description about the concept of dhumpana as mentioned in Ayurveda is elaborated in this article.

Keywords- Dhumapana, urdha-jatrugata vyadhi, dhumavarti, smoking.



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INTRODUCTION

Definition

Inhalation of smoke & exhalation is known as *Dhumapana*. Drinking of smoke is *dhumapana* or smoking. Ingestion of the smoke from *dhumavarti* (Medicated cigar) through the nozzle (*Dhumanetra*) is considered as *dhumpana*. Here smoke is taken inside through the mouth, so it is called as *dhumpana*.

To abolish the excessive deposition of *Kaphadosa* from the head *Dhumpana* is advised. The vitiated *kapha* is wiped out from the body instantaneously by using this procedure. *Dhumpana* is considered as the best procedure to manage the vitiated *Vata* and *Kaphadosha*.

MATERIAL & METHODS

This review study has been done by compiling the classical *Ayurvedic* literature, research journals etc. Based on the collected information and logical interpretation, concept of *Dhumapana* is described here in this article.

RESULTS

Classification of *Dhumapana*

Dhumapana is mainly classified into two types on the basis of Avasthabheda (Conditional) and Dainikabheda (Daily)

AcharyaCharaka classified into 3 types^[3]

- (1) Dainika (Daily)- Prayogika
- (2) Avasthika(Conditional)- Snaihika
- (3) Vairechanika

Acharya Sushruta: 5 types^[4]

- (1) Prayogika
- (2) Snaihika
- (3) Vairecanika
- (4) *Kasaghna*(Antitussive smoke)
- (5) Vamaniya

Acharya Vagbhata: 6 types^[5]

- (1) Shamana (Prayogika)
- (2) Brimhana (Snaihika)
- (3) Sodhana(Vairecanika)
- (4) Kasaghna
- (5) Vamaniya
- (6) Vranadhupana

Among all the *dhuma*, only *prayogika dhuma* is indicated for healthy individuals and can be used on the daily basis without any complication.^[6]

Preparation of Dhumavarti [7]

Dhumavarti is taken in the length of 12 angula. Soaked in water for a day and night. Wrapped (5 layer) with ribbon of cloth smeared with paste of drugs. Thickness of varti should be of middle portion of thumb. It should be dried in shade not in direct sunlight and should be removed of its reeds. Smear one end of the Varti with any suitable fat material like ghrita or oil. Place it in Dhumanetra (instrument used for smoking). Then ignite it with fire and used.

Dhumapana Procedure[8]

Person should sit in straight and attentive position. Initially, bring the respiration to normal state. Keeping the lips and mouth open, slowly suck the smoke from the upper end of the nozzle (*Dhumanetra*). Smoke ingested through mouth and should be exhaled through the mouth itself. If the person inhaled through the nose, inhale slowly through each nostril alternatively after closing the respective alternate nostril. Inhalation should be done thrice(Each time 3 bout should be taken, 1 bout = sucking the smoke and exhale it out).

Smoke inhaled through the nose or mouth should be expelled through the mouth because exhaling through the nose may adversely affect the vision.^[9]

Dhumapana Kala (Timings)^[10]

Prayogika: Snatva (After taking bath), Bhuktva (After taking food), Samulikhya (After vomiting/emesis, Kshutva (After the act of sneezing). Dantannighrshya (After brushing teeth), Navanante (After NasyaKarma), Anjanante (After anjanakarma), Nidrante (After sleep)

These are the 8 *kala* where there will be dominancy of the *vata* and *kaphadosha*, so to eliminate the excessive accumulation of these *dosha dhumapana* should be done.

According to Acharya *Sushruta,Prayogika dhumapana* should be done^[11]

After brushing teeth, after taking bath,

After consuming food After any surgical procedures

Snaihika: A Dhumapana which is done with Sneha and a Dhumapana which is does Snehana. [12] Snaihika Dhumapana should be used after passing urine and faeces, sneezing, anger, laugh and coitus. [13]

Vairechnika: A *Dhumapana* which removes the utklishta dosha from nose. [14] It should be done after bath, daysleep (*Diwaswapan*), Vomiting. [15]

A healthy individual to receive the *Prayogika Dhumapana* should be done 2 times/day^[16], [17] *Snaihika*: 1 time in a day till lacrimation begins. [18]

Vairecanika: 3 to 4 times a day^[19]

Pramana of the Prayogika DhumaNetra (dhumavarti holder)^[20]

36 angulas in length. Breadth of the tip of the nozzle should be *kolasthipramana*(Seeds of jujube fruit). It should be straight with 3 bulges (3 joints/curve). Should have three chambers/joints/ curves (*Riju*,*Trikoshafalitam*, *Triparva*). Made up of metals e.g. gold, silver etc.

Benefits of *Samayaka Yoga* (proper inhalation) of *Dhumapana*:^[21]

Sense of the purity and lightness in *hridaya* (Chest region), *Kantha* (Throat) and all *Indriya*

(Sense organs). Laghutva in Urdva-jatrugata (Lightness in the head and shoulder). It is very essential to keep all senses disease free and proper functioning for lifelong period. Dhumpana plays an important role to achieve this goal. Elimination of the excessive accumulated Kaphadosha. Pacification of the Vatadosha.

Features of improper inhalation of *Dhumapana* or *AyogyaLaksana*^[24]

Improper cleansing of oral cavity, absence of clarity of voice, Vitiation of the *Kaphadosha* in *Kantha* (Throat), Heaviness of the oral cavity.

AtiyogaLakshana / Akala Dhuma Laksana: Badhirya (Deafness), Andhya (Blindness), Mukatva (Loss of voice), Raktapitta (Epistaxis), Sirobhrama (Giddiness)^[25]

Murcha (Fainting), Shiroroga (Head disorder), Srotaabhighata (Injury to sense organs): (Acharya Sushruta)

Benefits of Prayogika dhumapana

Promotional benefits: Sense of the lightness and pleasure in senses, voice and mind. Enhances the strength of the tooth, hair of head, moustache and beard. Imparts sense of purity and lightness in oral cavity^[26]

Preventive benefits: Shirogaurava (Heaviness of head), pain in ear and eye, Kasa (Cough), Hanugraha (Stiffness of jaws), Shirasula (Head ache), *Pinasa* (Rhinitis), *Hikka* (Hiccup), Manyagraha (Torticollis), Ardhavabhedaka (Headache), putigraha (Pus discharge from nose), shvasa (Dyspnea), arocaka (Loss of taste), dantasula (Tooth ache), Asyagandha (Halitosis), galasundi (Uvilities), Upajivhika (Sublingual cyst), Khalitya (Hair fallS), Ksavathu (Sneezing), Anidra (Loss of sleep), Palitya (Greying of hair), Adhikatandra (Stupor), mukhasrava (Excess salivation), Indralupta (Alopecia), Smrtinasa (Loss of memory), Urdvajatruroga (Diseases of head and shoulder), *Svararoga* (Disorder of voice)^[27]

Persons unfit for *Dhumapana*: Person who done Shodhanakarma (Purificatory procedure) are contraindicated. Virikta (After virechana or purgation), Bastikarma (After (After raktamokshana enema). Rakti bloodletting), Disease specific contraindication, Visanartha – poisonous condition, Shoka (In grief), Srama (Tiredness), Ame (Indigestion), Murcha (Unconsious), Pitte (Pitta dominancy), Trsna (Thirst), Bhrama (Stupor), Ksine (Alcohol (Emaciation), Madhyapita consumption), Dugda-pita (Milk consumption)^[28]

Contraindication in following activities-Prajagare (Night wakeful state)^[29]

Contraindicated after these foods: Sneha-pita (Oleation), Maksikapita (Honey intake), Bhuktvadadhyanna (Curd intake), Ruksha (Dried food)^[30]

Conditional contraindication- In Pittaprakriti, Grismakala, Pittaprakopakala (Sharad Ritu), Garbhini (pregnancy)[31]

Disease wise contraindication- Daha (Burning sensation) Panduroga (Anaemia), Talu-shosha (Dryness of palate), Chardi (Vomiting), Siroabhigata (Head injury), Udgra (Belching), Timira (Cataract) Prameha (Diabetes), Udara and Unmade, Uraksata (Injury to chest), Durbala (Weakness), Urdhvavata^[32]

Conditional contraindication- *Bala* (Children), *Vriddha* (Senile period) in *Alpakapha* (Less *Kapha*)^[33]

Contraindication in food- *Matsya* (Fish), *Yavagupana*^[34]

Contraindication in activities- *Langhana* (Fasting / starvation)^[35]

DISCUSSION

When the *Dhumapanadravya* is lightened with fire, it releases the smoke, soot and CO₂. Carbon atom in CO₂ has the tendency to stimulate the respiratory center present in brain stem, this may trigger the normal physiological function of respiratory system. Dis-infective action of the *Dhumapana Dravya* like *Haridra*, *Guggulu* and *Vacha* cleanses the respiratory tract, oral cavity and pharynx.^[36]

Dhumpana also indicated in Vasantritukaal. [37] Because the kapha dosha accumulated in hemantaritu due to Sheeta Guna gets liquify in Vasantritu by the sunlight. By the use of Dhumpana in this season, one should prevent the accumulation of dosha and helps in elimination of kaphadosha. Dhumpana is advised as after process of Nasya [38] and Vamana [39] to remove the residual part of accumulated dosha which can cause other diseases. Shira (head region) is the place of Kaphadosha [40] so this area is more potent of Kaphajavyadhi.

CONCLUSION

- "Prevention is better than cure" so it is better to prevent accumulation of *Dosha* than curing the disease caused by the vitiated *dosha*. *Dhumapana* is the important method for this.^[41]
- *Dhumapana* is scientific, rational & logical approach in the drug delivery system specially in respiratory system.
- By *Dhumpana* the drug reaches the desired site of action directly & thus initiate as immediate action.
- *Dhumpana* act like- Expectorant, protection of mucosa, Liquefy the increasing secretions etc.
- In *Dhumpana* volatile oil when administered orally or inhale with steam increase the respiratory secretions by direct stimulation.

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