CHAPTER No. I

INTRODUCTION

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I have worked on the subject of "PRAVHIKA CHIKITSA WITH VANG-BHASMA" at my M.D. Ayurved-examination. And I had got satisfactory results.

At that time I had put a hypothesis, that is, "as per clinical trials and laboratories investigation reports. I wished to put a hypothesis" - VANGA BHASMA is useful in Amoebic and Bacillary dysentery."

REPORT OF UDUP COMMITTEE

A committee is formed by Central Government of India in chair of DR.K.H.UDUP in 1953 for the purpose of

AYURVEDIC education and research.
The committee had recommended a point that there should be research of Ayurvedic drugs in view of Modern medical science.

According to this view UDUP Committee have suggested four methods of research as follow:

1) Diagnosis by Modern medical science and treatment by Ayurved.

2) Diagnosis by Ayurved and treatment by Modern medical science.

3) Diagnosis and treatment by Ayurved.

4) Diagnosis and treatment by modern medical science.

For my work of Ph.D. I have selected the method i.e. Diagnosis by Modern medical science and treatment by Ayurved.

I also decided why not work be done on Dysentery with Vanga-Bhasma with the help of Hypothesis.
THE ONLY KIND OF WORK

I proud to say that the work which have done by me is only of its kind.

I think it is good contribution by Ayurveda to Modern age,because the drug Vanga- Bhasma is only property of Ayurveda.

1) It is to that every medical science has a source of medicine from metal,herbs and animal mostly. Then how can I state about above statement that the drugs "Vanga-bhasma" is only property of Ayurveda. Metal can be used in any medical science definitly. But the process adopted by Ayurveda is only property of Ayurveda. The process of Bhasma of metals given in Ayurveda is the only process which isn't mentioned in other sciences.

Bhasma of vanga(Tin) is one of the process and it isn't given in any other science without Ayurveda.

2) Single drug :- Vanga -Bhasma which I have used in single form as a drug. We know many medicines with contents of different ingradient. So there is a little but confusion of establish use of particular ingredients.

Single drug therapy is good therapy to observe, to prove and to establish the use of same.
Demand of single drug therapy is more scientifically accepted by the world.

3) Dysentery is the common disease in all over the world.

4) Diagnosis by Modern-Medical science and treatment by Ayurveda by single drugs is only kind of work I think so.
AIM AND OBJECTS

1) The study of Dysentery as given in Modern-medical science.

2) The study of Vanga-Bhasma as given in Ayurveda.

3) To establish the relation between properties of Vanga-Bhasma and Dysentery with the help of clinical trials and according to Ayurveda.

4) Clinical response of the drug i.e. Vanga-Bhasma in Dysentery.
LIMITATIONS AND SCOPE OF THE WORK

In such type of work there are some limitations.

1) The study of dysentery:— The disease dysentery isn't my subject of research. For my work I have taken dysentery as it is described in Modern medical science.

Dysentery is described into two types one is Amoebic and second is Bacillary in different chapters according to their causes.

For my clinical work, totally I have taken dysentery without differentiating their causes.

One can say it is very big work. It is true but I think it is only part of more scientific work.

2) Diagnosis:— In modern age diagnosis methods of any disease is mostly depends upon pathological laboratories.

All types of pathological investigations are difficult to do during the work. I also say that it is a part of work. Hence I was depended mostly on clinical diagnosis. Clinical diagnosis of dysentery is a simple one.
3) According to Modern research work; there are blind, double blind or other methods of trials. For this purpose, there should be more no. of patients in limited time of span. It is very difficult problem practically.

4) Up to date Ayurved has some more good drugs but not enough to do such type of work. So there are limitations to work in Ayurveded institutions.

   (A) Faith of people on Ayurveda is not in proper manner.

   (B) According to Modern science, there are no such type of investigations facilities in Ayurvedic institution due to financial and other problems.

5) So I want to say again that it is only kind of work but it isn’t by all angles. But it is path of next research.

6) More scope of research is remained still.
The basic principles of Ayurveda which are mostly used in this work. In other words, the work is based on only on these principles.

1) सर्वदा सर्व भावानां सामान्यं वृद्धिकारणम्।
न्हास्तेतौ विशेषतः प्रवृत्तिभवयस्य तु॥
च.सू. 1/44

The general (Similar) is the cause of increase of all things at all times and the particular (dissimilar) is the cause of decrease, where as the application of these principles in the treatment of body leads to increase or decrease of body elements.
A Physician should never ashamed if he is not able to name the disease, as there can be no definite standardisation of nomenclature of all disease.
Therefore treatment should be initiated after diagnosing. The nature of the disease different regins of localization and the spacial causative factors.