

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AYURVEDA360



**AYURVEDA
360**

**PEER-REVIEWED
BIMONTHLY JOURNAL**



www.ayurveda360.in/journal

ISSN

PRINT:

3048-7382

ONLINE:

3048-7390

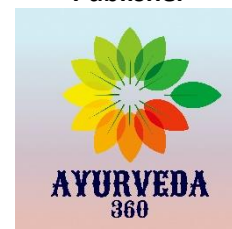
2025

VOLUME 1

ISSUE 6

MAY-

JUNE

DOI: [10.63247/3048-7390.vol.1.issue6.7](https://doi.org/10.63247/3048-7390.vol.1.issue6.7)

Clinical Assessment and Therapeutic Implications of *Snehana* Therapy in Ayurveda: An Analysis of *Carakasamhita* and Its Commentaries

Nandeesh J.¹, Mangal G.², Panja A. K.³, Sharma B. K.⁴

1. Dr. Nandeesh J., Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Ayurveda Samhita & Maulik Siddhant, National Institute of Ayurveda (DU), Jaipur, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1981-4891>
2. Prof. (Dr.) Gopesh Mangal, Professor, Department of Panchakarma, National Institute of Ayurveda (DU), Jaipur, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2305-0820>
3. Prof. (Dr.) Asit K. Panja, Professor, Department of Ayurveda Samhita & Maulik Siddhant, National Institute of Ayurveda (DU), Jaipur, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4968-367X>
4. Dr. Bhuvnesh Kumar Sharma, Research Officer, CCRAS, Jaipur & Former Associate Professor, Department of Ayurveda Samhita & Maulik Siddhant, National Institute of Ayurveda (DU), Jaipur.

ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Snehana (oleation) therapy is a key preparatory treatment in Ayurveda, particularly before purification procedures like *Vamana* (therapeutic emesis) and *Virechana* (therapeutic purgation). It is primarily used to balance Vata dosha and is vital for maintaining tissue health and promoting overall well-being. This article aims to explore the clinical assessment criteria of *Snehana* based on the descriptions in *Carakasamhita* and its associated commentaries.

Methods:

A comprehensive review of *Carakasamhita* and Ayurvedic commentaries such as *Ayurvedadeepika*, *Jalpakaalpataru*, *Carakapradeepika*, and *Carakopaskara* was conducted. The assessment criteria of *Snehana*, categorized into insufficient, proper, and excessive oleation, were extracted and compared across the texts. The analysis focused on the physiological effects of oleation on the body, particularly its impact on digestion, Vata movement, and the overall condition of the skin and stools.

Results:

The study identifies three key categories of oleation:

1. Insufficient Oleation: Hard, dry stools, improper *Vata* movement, weak digestion, and rough, dry skin.
2. Proper Oleation: Moist, soft stools, proper *Vata* movement, strong digestive fire, and


soft, unctuous skin.

3. Excessive Oleation: Pale skin, sluggishness, undigested stools, and symptoms of lethargy and drowsiness.


Discussion:

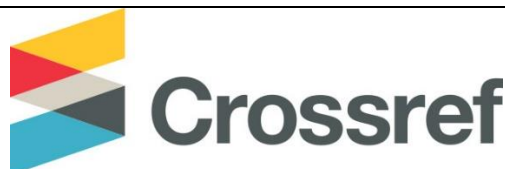
Proper oleation is essential for optimal health, promoting the correct movement of *Vata* and enhancing metabolic function. Both insufficient and excessive oleation can disrupt the body's balance, leading to various health issues. The findings highlight the importance of carefully assessing the level of oleation in clinical practice for effective therapeutic outcomes.

Keywords: *Snehana*, Oleation, Clinical Assessment, Carakasamhita

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR	HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE?	TO BROWSE
Dr. Nandeesh J., Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Ayurveda Samhita & Maulik Siddhant, National Institute of Ayurveda (DU), Jaipur, Email Id: nandeesh.ayurveda@gmail.com	Nandeesh, J., Mangal, G., Panja, A. K., Sharma, B. K. (2025). Clinical assessment and therapeutic implications of Snehana (Oleation) therapy in Ayurveda: Analysis from Caraka Samhita & Commentaries. <i>International Journal of Ayurveda360</i> , 1(6), 484-493. https://doi.org/10.63247/3048- 7390.vol.1.issue6.7	

Manuscript Received	Review Round 1	Review Round 2	Review Round 3	Final Updated Received
19/04/2025	05/04/2025	09/04/2025	29/05/2025	10/06/2025
Accepted	Conflict of Interest	Funding	Ethical Approval	Plagiarism Checker
11/06/2025	NIL	NIL	NIL	9%

Licensing and Distribution	
	This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License . (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) You are free to share, copy, redistribute, remix, transform, and build upon this work for any purpose, even commercially, provided that appropriate credit is given to the original author(s) and source, a link to the license is provided, and any changes made are indicated.



International Journal of Ayurveda360 2025; 1(6)

This journal is published under the tradename Ayurveda360, registered under UDYAM-KR-27-0044910.

Introduction

Snehana, or oleation therapy, is a central practice in *Ayurveda* healing that involves using natural oils and fats—like clarified butter (*ghrita*), oils (*taila*), and even muscle fat and bone marrow [1]—to nourish, hydrate, and restore balance to the body. In simple terms, it's about applying something rich and soothing to bring softness, moisture, and warmth to the tissues, helping the body function more smoothly and maintain overall health.

Primarily, *Snehana* is designed to balance *Vata dosha*, which is often the root cause of many health issues. The ingredients used in *Snehana*, such as *ghrita* and *taila*, are packed with essential fats and nutrients the body needs to thrive.

In Ayurveda, *Snehana* is often the first step in preparing the body for purification therapies like *Vamana* (therapeutic emesis) and *Virechana* (therapeutic purgation). These cleansing processes help remove toxins, and *Snehana* softens the body's *dhatu*, making the elimination of impurities more effective and less disruptive. In essence, *Snehana* is not just a treatment; it's a nurturing practice that promotes overall well-being, helping the body heal, rejuvenate, and stay in harmony.

Methods

In this article, a comprehensive review of Carakasamhita and several classical *Ayurveda* commentaries, including Ayurvedadeepika, Jalpakalpataru, Carakapradeepika, and Carakopaskara, was conducted to examine the clinical assessment criteria for *Snehana* (oleation therapy). The aim was to synthesize the teachings of these ancient texts and understand how *Snehana* is assessed in clinical practice, particularly in relation to balancing the *Vata dosha* and promoting overall health.

Literature Review:

The review involved carefully examining key sections from Carakasamhita, focusing on the *Snehadhyaya* [2], which outlines the role of *Snehana* in *Ayurveda* therapies. Special attention was paid to the descriptions of the effects of oleation on the body and how these effects are categorized into insufficient, proper, and excessive oleation.

In addition to Carakasamhita, Ayurvedadeepika and other commentaries were referenced to gain insights into the interpretations provided by *Ayurveda* scholars. These commentaries often offer more detailed perspectives on how *Snehana* affects the body, emphasizing the balance of the doshas and how its

therapeutic application can be adjusted based on individual needs.

Data Synthesis:

The information gathered from Carakasamhita and the commentaries was organized into three primary categories based on the effects of *Snehana* therapy:

1. Insufficient Oleation
2. Proper Oleation
3. Excessive Oleation

By analyzing the clinical signs and symptoms described in Carakasamhita alongside the commentaries, this article provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the therapeutic role and clinical evaluation of *Snehana* in Ayurveda.

Results

The assessment of *Snehana* therapy is categorized into three distinct levels: insufficient, proper, and excessive oleation. These levels are characterized by specific physical signs and symptoms observed in the body, reflecting the therapeutic effect of oleation. Below, we break down the findings based on each category, integrating the perspectives from the commentaries to provide deeper insight.

1. Insufficient Oleation (*Aśnigdhala kṣaṇa*) [3]

When the body has been inadequately oiled, several symptoms are present:

- Hard and Dry Stools (*Purīṣam grathitaṁ rūkṣam*): The stools become hard, dry, and difficult to pass. This is a direct sign of insufficient lubrication in the digestive system, leading to constipation and discomfort.
 - Commentary Insight: According to Jalpakalpataru, dryness in the stools and the roughness of the body is a key indication of insufficient oleation, leading to digestive inefficiency [4].
- Improper Movement of *Vata* (*Vāyuh apraguṇah*): The movement of *Vata dosha* is disturbed, with an improper flow, particularly the downward flow (*Apana Vata*). This can cause digestive disturbances and difficulty in elimination.
 - Commentary Insight: Carakapradeepika notes that when *Vata* moves improperly (especially *Apana Vata*), it causes discomfort and impedes the elimination of waste [5].
- Weak Digestive Fire (*Mṛduḥ Paktā Jāṭharāgniḥ*): The digestive fire (*Agni*) becomes weak, leading to poor digestion. This manifests as

sluggish digestion, bloating, and a feeling of heaviness in the stomach.

- Commentary Insight: Ayurvedadeepika mentions that the digestive fire becomes weak and the body lacks the proper energy to digest food effectively, making it more difficult to process nutrients [6].
- Roughness and Dryness of the Skin (*Gātrasyāśnigdhalakṣaṇam*): The skin becomes rough, dry, and lacks the softness that comes with adequate oleation. This can lead to an overall feeling of dryness and discomfort in the body.
 - Commentary Insight: Carakopaskara highlights that roughness and dryness of the skin are common in cases of insufficient oleation, which is visible in both the skin and the overall body condition [7].

2. Proper Oleation (*Samyak Snehana*) [8]

When oleation is properly administered, the body responds positively with the following signs:

- Proper Movement of *Vata* (*Vātānulomyam*): *Vata* dosha moves in the correct direction, particularly the downward flow of

Apana Vata, which facilitates proper elimination and detoxification.

- Commentary Insight: Jalpakaalpataru emphasizes that when *Vata* moves properly, especially *Apana Vata*, it promotes proper elimination and a feeling of balance in the body [9].
- Increased Digestive Fire (*Dīptāgnir Varcaḥ*): The digestive fire is revitalized, leading to better digestion, stronger metabolism, and more efficient nutrient absorption.
 - Commentary Insight: Carakapradeepika mentions that the revitalization of digestive fire leads to a feeling of lightness and strength in the body, aiding in better digestion and absorption of nutrients [10].
- Moist and Well-Formed Stools (*Sāmhatam Purīṣam*): The stools become soft, moist, and well-formed, indicating a well-functioning digestive system and proper lubrication of the intestinal walls.
 - Commentary Insight: According to Ayurvedadeepika, the

presence of moist and well-formed stools is a hallmark of proper oleation, reflecting the body's ability to absorb and eliminate waste effectively [11].

- Soft and Unctuous Skin (*Snigdhānām Upajāyate*): The skin becomes soft, smooth, and well-hydrated, showing the effects of the nourishing and lubricating qualities of the oils used in *Snehana*. The body feels rejuvenated and energized.
 - Commentary Insight: Carakopaskara highlights that *Snehana* results in a noticeable improvement in skin quality, making it soft, smooth, and unctuous [12].

3. Excessive Oleation (*Ati-Snigdha*) [13]

Excessive oleation can lead to an over-saturation of the body, resulting in several signs of imbalance:

- Paleness (*Pāṇḍutā*): The skin may appear pale, which is an indication that the body has become over-saturated with oils, leading to an imbalance of the doshas.
 - Commentary Insight: Ayurvedadeepika mentions that excessive oleation can lead to *pāṇḍutā* (paleness),

which signals an overload of unctuous substances in the body, disturbing the balance [14].

- Heaviness and Sluggishness (*Gauravam Jāḍyam*): There is a sense of heaviness and sluggishness throughout the body. The individual may feel lethargic and lacking in energy, even without exertion.
 - Commentary Insight: Carakapradeepika describes that excessive oleation causes *gaurava* (heaviness) and *jāḍya* (sluggishness), leading to an overwhelming sense of tiredness and disinterest in activity [15].
- Undigested and Poorly Formed Stools (*Avipakvata*): Stools become improperly formed or poorly digested, which suggests that the digestive system is overwhelmed and unable to process food efficiently.
 - Commentary Insight: Jalpakalpataru mentions that in cases of excessive oleation, undigested stools are a common sign, as the body's digestive capacity is overloaded [16].

- Lethargy and Sleepiness (*Tandra*): Symptoms of *Tandra* (lethargy), including excessive drowsiness, lack of interest in food, and even an inability to perceive sensory stimuli, are evident. The individual may feel overly relaxed and uninterested in their surroundings.
- Commentary Insight: Carakopaskara refers to *Tandra* as a state of extreme lethargy, where the individual becomes drowsy, loses interest in food, and experiences a lack of energy [17].

Table 1: Clinical Signs of Different Levels of *Snehana* (Oleation Therapy)

Category	Clinical Signs and Symptoms	Commentary Insights
Insufficient Oleation	- Hard, dry stools (<i>Purīṣam grathitām rūkṣam</i>)	- Poor digestion, weak <i>Agni</i> (digestive fire)
	- Improper movement of <i>Vata</i> (<i>Vāyuh apragunah</i>)	- Roughness and dryness of skin (<i>Gātrasyāśnigdhalakṣaṇam</i>)
	- Weak digestive fire (<i>Mṛduh Paktā Jātharāgniḥ</i>)	- Disturbed elimination and discomfort in the body
Proper Oleation	- Soft, moist stools (<i>Sāmhatam Purīṣam</i>)	- Improved digestion and <i>Vata</i> movement (<i>Vātānulomyam</i>)
	- Proper movement of <i>Vata</i> (<i>Vātānulomyam</i>)	- Soft, unctuous skin (<i>Snigdhanām Upajāyate</i>)
	- Increased digestive fire (<i>Dīptāgnir Varcaḥ</i>)	- Enhanced detoxification and rejuvenation
Excessive Oleation	- Pale skin (<i>Pāṇḍutā</i>)	- Over-saturation of oils, leading to lethargy and sluggishness
	- Heaviness and sluggishness (<i>Gauravam Jāḍyam</i>)	- Undigested, poorly formed stools (<i>Avipakvata</i>)
	- Lethargy, drowsiness, lack of appetite (<i>Tandra</i>)	- Imbalance in the body's metabolism and detoxification

Discussion

In this article, the clinical assessment criteria for *Snehana* (oleation therapy) based on Carakasamhita and its commentaries were examined. The findings revealed key insights into the therapeutic effects of *Snehana*, which plays a significant role in balancing *Vata dosha* and supporting the body's

detoxification process. The results demonstrated how *Snehana* is categorized into three distinct types—insufficient, proper, and excessive oleation—with each affecting the body in unique ways.

Analysis of Findings

Snehana, a foundational *Ayurveda* therapy, is specifically aimed at balancing *Vata dosha*. The three categories

identified in the results—insufficient oleation, proper oleation, and excessive oleation—each have distinctive clinical signs and effects:

1. Insufficient Oleation results in symptoms such as dry stools, improper movement of *Vata dosha*, and weak digestion. These findings correlate with classical *Ayurveda* descriptions of *Snehana* as essential for providing lubrication to the body's tissues, particularly when *Vata dosha* becomes unbalanced. According to Carakasamhita and its commentaries, inadequate oleation can lead to digestive discomfort, constipation, and an overall sense of dryness in the body.
2. Proper Oleation, as described in the results, facilitates improved digestion, soft and well-formed stools, and a sense of vitality. This supports the notion that *Snehana* prepares the body for deeper cleansing processes by softening the tissues and enhancing the movement of *Vata dosha*. This insight aligns with Carakasamhita, which emphasizes the role of *Snehana* in detoxifying the body and optimizing its natural functions.

3. Excessive Oleation, when over-applied, leads to symptoms such as sluggishness, undigested stools, and drowsiness. Over-saturation with oils and fats can disrupt the body's natural detoxification processes. The Carakasamhita and commentaries like Ayurvedadeepika and Carakapradeepika explain that excessive oleation results in lethargy, poor digestion, and an overall imbalance in the body's metabolic functions.

Practical Implications for Clinical Practice

The proper administration of *Snehana* requires careful assessment of the patient's health condition, particularly their doshic imbalances and digestive fire (*Agni*). In practice, *Ayurveda* practitioners must evaluate whether a patient requires more intensive oleation therapy or whether a lighter application is needed to restore balance. This balance is crucial to ensure the optimal therapeutic outcome.

For individuals experiencing *Vata* imbalances, a more substantial oleation therapy may be necessary to restore moisture and balance, while those showing signs of excessive oleation may benefit from lighter, more carefully monitored therapy. Practitioners should also pay attention to the body's ability to

metabolize and process oils, adjusting the treatment accordingly.

Limitations and Future Research

While the findings presented in this article provide valuable insights into the clinical application of *Snehana*, there are limitations in the research, primarily due to the lack of modern diagnostic tools and clinical studies specifically on the effects of *Snehana*. Future research should explore the physiological impacts of *Snehana*, focusing on its effects on fat metabolism, digestion, and overall health. Clinical trials could help validate the therapeutic claims of *Snehana* and refine the guidelines for its application in contemporary practice.

Conclusion

In this article, the clinical assessment criteria for *Snehana* (*oleation therapy*) were explored, highlighting its role in balancing *Vata dosha*, improving digestion, and aiding detoxification. The

study identified three levels of oleation: insufficient, proper, and excessive oleation, each with distinct physiological effects. Proper oleation restores balance, promotes healthy digestion, and rejuvenates the skin, while excessive oleation leads to lethargy and digestive sluggishness.

The findings reinforce the importance of *Snehana* in *Ayurveda* practice, emphasizing its role in restoring balance and supporting the body's natural healing processes. The parallels with modern understanding of fats and their role in digestion further validate the therapeutic benefits of *Snehana*.

Future research should focus on empirical studies to better understand the physiological effects of *Snehana* and refine its clinical application. Overall, *Snehana* remains a foundational therapy for maintaining health and promoting wellness.

References:

- [1] Carakasamhita, Sutrasthana, *Snehadhyaya*, 13/13. Available from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka/> (Accessed on 02/04/2025)
- [2] Carakasamhita, Sutrasthana, *Snehadhyaya*, 13/1. Available from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka/> (Accessed on 02/04/2025)
- [3] Carakasamhita, Sutrasthana, *Snehadhyaya*, 13/57. Available from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka/> (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

- [4] Agniveśa. Caraka-Saṃhitā. 2nd part, Sūtrasthāna Chapters 13–30. Commentaries by Cakrapāṇidatta and Gaṅgādhara, edited by Sengupta NN, Sengupta B. Delhi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2009. p. 610.
- [5] Sarasvati J. *Caraka Pradipika: Commentary on Caraka Samhita*. SatyamShivamSundaram (ed.). Lahore: Motilal Banarsidass; 1946. p. 70. Available from: https://archive.org/details/cp-1_20200903. (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

[6] Chakrapani on Carakasamhita, Sutrasthana, *Snehadhyaya*, 13/57. Available from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka/> (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

[7] Agniveśa. Caraka Saṃhitā. Vol. I, Sūtra Sthāna. Elaborated by Caraka and Dr̥ḍhabala, commentary by Sen Vidya Bhusan KYN. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan; 2023. p. 312.

[8] Carakasamhita, Sutrasthana, *Snehadhyaya*, 13/58. Available from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka/> (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

[9] Agniveśa. Caraka-Saṃhitā. 2nd part, Sūtrasthāna Chapters 13–30. Commentaries by Cakrapāṇidatta and Gaṅgādhara, edited by Sengupta NN, Sengupta B. Delhi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2009. p. 610.

[10] Sarasvati J. *Caraka Pradipika: Commentary on Caraka Samhita*. SatyamShivamSundaram (ed.). Lahore: Motilal Banarsidass; 1946. p. 70. Available from: https://archive.org/details/cp-1_20200903. (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

[11] Chakrapani on Carakasamhita, Sutrasthana, *Snehadhyaya*, 13/58. Available from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka/> (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

[12] Agniveśa. Caraka Saṃhitā. Vol. I, Sūtra Sthāna. Elaborated by Caraka and Dr̥ḍhabala, commentary by Sen Vidya Bhusan KYN. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan; 2023. p. 312.

[13] Carakasamhita, Sutrasthana, *Snehadhyaya*, 13/59. Available from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka/> (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

[14] Chakrapani on Carakasamhita, Sutrasthana, *Snehadhyaya*, 13/59. Available from <http://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/ecaraka/> (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

[15] Sarasvati J. *Caraka Pradipika: Commentary on Caraka Samhita*. SatyamShivamSundaram (ed.). Lahore: Motilal Banarsidass; 1946. p. 70. Available from: https://archive.org/details/cp-1_20200903. (Accessed on 02/04/2025)

[16] Agniveśa. Caraka-Saṃhitā. 2nd part, Sūtrasthāna Chapters 13–30. Commentaries by Cakrapāṇidatta and Gaṅgādhara, edited by Sengupta NN, Sengupta B. Delhi: Chaukhambha Orientalia; 2009. p. 611.

[17] Agniveśa. Caraka Saṃhitā. Vol. I, Sūtra Sthāna. Elaborated by Caraka and Dr̥ḍhabala, commentary by Sen Vidya Bhusan KYN. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan; 2023. p. 312.