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A Critical Analysis of Urustambha With Disorders of Contemporary Health Science:
A Protocol Review

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Abstract

Introduction:

In Ayurveda, Ama refers to undigested waste material in the body that leads to disease, and *Urustambha*, a condition marked by obstruction and spasms in the lower limbs, is one of its primary manifestations. This study aims to explore the connection between *Urustambha* and modern neurological, autoimmune, and genetic disorders, proposing the integration of Ayurvedic treatment protocols for relevant contemporary diseases.

Methods:

A systematic review of classical Ayurvedic texts (Carakasamhita, Ashtangahridayam, and Sushrutasamhita) will be conducted to identify the definitions, causes, symptoms, and treatments related to *Urustambha*. This will be complemented by a literature review of modern medical conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, transverse myelitis, and myositis. A comparative analysis will be performed to identify overlapping characteristics between *Urustambha* and these diseases, leading to the formulation of Ayurvedic treatment recommendations.

Expected Outcomes:

This study is expected to establish a significant correlation between *Urustambha* and modern health conditions. The integration of Ayurvedic treatment methods, such as Panchakarma therapy, is anticipated to provide therapeutic benefits for these contemporary disorders.

Discussion:

By bridging the gap between Ayurvedic and modern medicine, the study seeks to validate the applicability of traditional treatments in contemporary medical contexts. This could potentially enhance clinical practices and broaden treatment options for complex disorders.

Conclusion:

The findings of this study aim to establish *Urustambha* as a relevant concept in modern healthcare, promoting the use of Ayurvedic therapies in treating diseases related to *Urustambha* and enhancing interdisciplinary approaches to patient care.


Keywords: *Urustambha*, *Medas*, Stiffness, *Ama*, Transverse myelitis, Myositis

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Introduction

Ayurveda offers a comprehensive strategy for leading a long, healthy life. The term "*Ama*" in *Ayurveda* describes the idea of toxins or undigested waste material building up in the body as a result of poor metabolism or digestion. It is considered to be the root cause of many diseases according to Ayurvedic philosophy. *Ama* can block the channels of the body, disrupt the functioning of tissues, and weaken the immune system. The process of detoxification in *Ayurveda* aims to eliminate *Ama* from the body to restore balance and promote health. In the tradition of *Ayurveda*, *Ama* can be defined from three points of view as summarised below:

Ama is the by-product of impaired digestion. *Ama* is the accumulation of un-expelled waste in the body and *Ama* is the first expression of decline in the physiological processes of the body. *Ama* is the key concept in the Ayurvedic understanding of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics. Rather than being a single entity or substance, *Ama* denotes the abnormal or impaired process of digestion and metabolism that leads to the build-up of toxic by-products, which cannot be neutralized or eliminated by the body. According to the Ayurvedic Text, in *Urustambha*, the *ama* located in the gastrointestinal tract, along with fat obstructs the movement of *Vayu*, etc. Again, on account of heaviness, it immediately reaches the

thighs through the downward moving vessels, etc, and being provoked by the powerful fat, these *doshas* fill up the lower limbs including the thighs and calf regions to cause involuntary spasms and immobility in these parts. In contemporary health science, certain disorders can be co-related with *Urustambha*, such as rheumatoid arthritis of the hip joint, hereditary spastic paraplegia, transverse myelitis, troyer syndrome, myositis, etc.

Thus, to cure these illnesses in addition to *Urustambha*, this study must determine all potential connections between *Urustambha* and contemporary health science.

Aim:

To establish a connection between modern health science ailments and *Urustambha*, to encourage the application of *Urustambha's* Ayurvedic treatment to relevant modern ailments.

Objectives:

Primary Objective:

1. To study *nidana*, *samprapti*, *lakshana*, and *chikitsa* of *Urustambha* from key Ayurvedic texts such as *Charak Samhita*, *Sushruta Samhita*, *Madhav nidana*, *Ashtang hridayam*.
2. To study neurological disorders, autoimmune disorders, vascular disorders, and genetic disorders from modern texts having similarities with *Urustambha*.

Secondary Objectives:

1. To compare the symptoms of related

contemporary diseases with
Urustambha.

2. To recommend the *Ayurvedic* treatment in correlated modern diseases.

Research Question

- Does *Urustambha* and some diseases of contemporary health science relate to each other so that to recommend the Ayurvedic Protocol of *Urustambha* to those diseases of contemporary health science?

Hypothesis

To test the hypothesis, would use the data collected and analyzed from both Ayurvedic texts and modern medical literature, and then employ statistical or comparative methods to determine if a significant correlation exists. Here's a step-by-step approach:

1. Data Preparation:

Categorize Variables:

- List the key symptoms, etiological factors, and affected body parts described for *Urustambha* in Ayurvedic texts.
- List the corresponding symptoms, risk factors, and affected areas for each contemporary health disorder (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, spastic paraplegia) identified as potentially related.

Create a Scoring System:

- Develop a scoring system to quantify

the presence and severity of each symptom or factor. For example:

- Absent = 0
- Mild = 1
- Moderate = 2
- Severe = 3
- This allows for a numerical comparison between *Urustambha* and modern disorders.

2. Statistical Analysis (Quantitative Approach):

Correlation Analysis:

- Calculate correlation coefficients (e.g., Pearson's) to measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between *Urustambha* and each contemporary disorder.
- Use the scores assigned to symptoms and etiological factors to compute the correlation.

Regression Analysis:

- Perform regression analysis to predict the likelihood of a contemporary disorder based on the presence and severity of *Urustambha* symptoms.
- This helps determine if *Urustambha* can be a significant predictor of modern health conditions.

Chi-Square Test:

- If the data is categorical (presence or absence of specific symptoms), a chi-square test is used to determine if there is a significant association between *Urustambha* and the presence

of each contemporary disorder.

T-Tests or ANOVA:

- If comparing the mean scores of symptom severity between *Urustambha* and contemporary disorders, t-tests (for two groups) or ANOVA (for more than two groups) is used to see if the differences are statistically significant.

3. Comparative Analysis (Qualitative Approach):

Symptom Mapping:

- Create a detailed symptom map that overlays the symptoms of *Urustambha* with those of contemporary disorders.
- Identify overlapping symptoms and unique features of each condition.

Etiological Factor Comparison:

- Compare the etiological factors described in Ayurveda for *Urustambha* (e.g., *Ama*, *Dosha* imbalance) with the known risk factors for contemporary disorders (e.g., genetic factors, autoimmune reactions).
- Assess if there are parallels or overlaps in the underlying causes.

Pathway Analysis:

- Analyze the physiological pathways described in Ayurveda for *Urustambha* and compare them to the known pathophysiological mechanisms of contemporary disorders.

- Determine if similar biological processes are involved.

4. Evaluation and Interpretation:

p-Value:

- Determine the p-value associated with each statistical test.
- If the p-value is less than or equal to the significance level (alpha, usually 0.05), reject the null hypothesis.

Correlation Strength:

- Interpret the strength and direction of the correlation coefficients.
- A strong positive correlation suggests a significant relationship between *Urustambha* and the contemporary disorder.

Qualitative Evidence:

- Assess the qualitative evidence from symptom mapping, etiological factor comparison, and pathway analysis.
- Look for consistent patterns and overlaps that support a significant relationship between *Urustambha* and modern disorders.

5. Conclusion:

- Based on the statistical and comparative analysis, draw a conclusion about the hypothesis:

- **Reject the Null Hypothesis:** If there is sufficient statistical and qualitative evidence to support a significant correlation between *Urustambha* and contemporary health disorders, reject the null hypothesis.

- **Fail to Reject the Null Hypothesis:** If there is insufficient evidence to support a significant correlation, fail to reject the null hypothesis.

By combining quantitative statistical methods with qualitative comparative analysis, you can rigorously test the hypothesis and provide evidence-based insights into the relationship between *Urustambha* and contemporary health disorders.

Materials:

Inclusion Criteria

1. *Caraka Samhita*
2. *Ashtanga Hridayam*
3. *Sushruta Samhita*
4. *Ashtanga Sangraha*
5. *Madhava Nidana*
6. Journals, Pubmed, Google Scholar, Ayush Research Portal
7. *Chakarpani commentary of Chakardatta on Caraka Samhita*
8. *Nibandhsangrah commentary of Dalhana on Sushruta Samhita*
9. *Sarvangsundra commentary of Arundatta on Ashtanga Hridaya*
10. Davidson's Principles and Practice of Medicine
11. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine

Rationale of Inclusion criteria:

- Include sources (books or journals) that describe *Urustambha* in detail or discuss its management.

- Include sources (books or journals) that investigate modern diseases with similar symptoms to *Urustambha*.

Exclusion Criteria

- All other books/ commentary of *Brihatrayee*, *Laghutrayee* (except those which are mentioned in the inclusion criteria), books available in other regional languages, and manuscripts of all the above-mentioned books will be excluded from the present work.
- Exclude sources (books or journals) that are not relevant to the concepts of *Urustambha* or related modern diseases.

Methods:

To standardize the methodology for studying *Urustambha* and its connections to contemporary health science, a **systematic literature review and comparative analysis** approach can be adopted. Here's a more detailed breakdown:

1. Data Collection:

Sources:

- **Ayurvedic Texts:** Search classical Ayurvedic texts (Samhitas like Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, Ashtanga Hridayam) for references to *Urustambha*, its etiology, symptoms, and treatments (Chikitsa Sutra).

- **Modern Databases:** Use medical databases (PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science) to find studies on diseases potentially related to *Urustambha* (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, spastic paraplegia, myositis).
- **Ayurvedic Journals:** Include journals specializing in Ayurvedic research to capture relevant studies and perspectives.
- **Symptoms:** Clinical presentation, including muscle stiffness, pain, and mobility issues.
- **Pathophysiology:** Mechanisms of disease development from a biomedical perspective.
- **Treatments:** Conventional medical treatments, including medications, physical therapy, and surgery.

2. Data Analysis:

Ayurvedic Concept Analysis:

- Extract and analyze descriptions of *Urustambha* from Ayurvedic texts, focusing on:
- Etiology: Causes, including the role of Ama and Dosha imbalances.
- Symptoms: Spasms, stiffness, immobility in thighs and calves.
- Pathophysiology: Mechanisms of disease progression according to Ayurveda (e.g., obstruction of Srotas).
- Treatments: Herbal remedies, dietary changes, lifestyle adjustments, and detoxification methods.

Contemporary Disease Analysis:

- Review modern medical literature on diseases potentially related to *Urustambha*, focusing on:
- Etiology: Known causes and risk factors.

Comparative Analysis:

- Compare and contrast the Ayurvedic understanding of *Urustambha* with modern medical knowledge of related diseases.
- Identify similarities and differences in etiology, symptoms, and pathophysiology.
- Evaluate the potential of Ayurvedic treatments for managing symptoms of related modern diseases.
- Analyze how the concept of Ama aligns with modern understanding of inflammation, metabolic dysfunction, and toxicity.

3. Synthesis and Presentation:

Compile Findings:

- Organize the findings in tables and charts to compare Ayurvedic and modern perspectives.
- Summarize the key similarities and differences between *Urustambha* and related modern diseases.

Critical Analysis:

- Present a critical analysis of the strengths and limitations of both Ayurvedic and modern approaches to understanding and managing these conditions.
- Discuss the potential for integrating Ayurvedic and modern treatments to improve patient outcomes.

Algorithm (if possible):

- Develop a flowchart or algorithm that illustrates the potential connections between *Urustambha* and contemporary health disorders.
- The algorithm could outline the steps involved in identifying and managing patients who may benefit from an integrated Ayurvedic-modern approach.
- By employing this structured approach, the study can rigorously explore the connections between *Urustambha* and modern diseases, potentially leading to valuable insights for integrative medicine.

Expected Outcomes

- **Primary-** The primary goal is to establish a link between contemporary scientific ailments and the

Urustambha by promoting the application of *Urustambha* ayurvedic treatment to the related contemporary health diseases.

- **Secondary** - The outcome of this work will serve as a valuable resource for those clinicians who unknowingly treat contemporary health illnesses that are close to *Urustambha* with *Panchkarma* therapy.
- Since kapha and ama (product of improper digestion) are predominant in the pathogenesis of *Urustambha* (spasticity of the thighs), the physician should constantly administer appropriate alleviation therapies for their ksapana (complete extraction) and sosana (absorption of the liquid fraction).
- The patient of *urustambha* should be constantly given ununctuous regimens. So, yava (barley), syamāka (millet) and kodrava along with vegetables cooked with water and oil without adding salt, leaves of sunisannaka, nimba, arka, vetra, aragvadha, vāyasi (kakamāci), vāstuka and bitter vegetables like kulaka (karavellaka) are useful for the patient.

Significance of the Study

The significance of studying the connections between *Urustambha* and contemporary health science lies in bridging traditional Ayurvedic knowledge with modern

medical understanding, potentially leading to:

- Integrative treatment approaches: By correlating *Urustambha* with conditions like rheumatoid arthritis or myositis, integrative treatment plans can be developed combining Ayurvedic therapies with conventional medical treatments.
- Deeper understanding of disease: Ayurvedic concepts like *Ama* highlight the role of metabolic waste and impaired digestion in disease development, which may offer new perspectives in understanding chronic conditions.
- Personalized medicine: Ayurveda emphasizes individual constitutions (*Prakriti*) and imbalances (*Vikriti*). Understanding *Urustambha* in this context could enhance personalized treatment strategies based on an individual's unique physiological state.

- Validation of Ayurvedic principles: Scientific investigation of *Urustambha* can validate Ayurvedic principles related to digestion, metabolism, and detoxification, strengthening the evidence base for Ayurvedic medicine.
- Novel therapeutic targets: Exploring how *Ama* and *Dosha* imbalances contribute to conditions like *Urustambha* may reveal novel therapeutic targets for drug development and alternative interventions.
- Improved patient outcomes: Ultimately, a deeper understanding of the links between *Urustambha* and modern diseases could lead to more effective and holistic treatment approaches, improving patient outcomes and quality of life.

Timeline

Task	Date	Status	Text
Phase 1: Literary Review of Ayurvedic Text	December 2024 to February 2025	Completion stage	Conduct ayurvedic literature review.
Phase 2: Literary review of modern text	March 2025 to May 2025	In Progress	Conduct modern literature review.
Phase 3: Analysis of literature text reviewed	June 2025 to August 2025	Not started	Data analysis
Phase 4: Writing thesis and submission	September 2025 onwards	Not started	Draft, revise, and finalize thesis

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