Ayurvedic Panchakarma Therapy



Contents

Ayurveda Means 'The Science of Life'	2
Seven Basic Principles of Ayurveda	2
Panchakarma – Preparatory Procedures – Purvakarma	3
Oleation – Snehana	3
Swedana – Therapeutic heat Treatment [Sudation]	4
Additional Procedures of Panchakarma	5
Dhara	5
Navarra Kiri	5
Ella Kiri	5
Pudi Kiri	5
Comhairle [Observances]	6
Diet	6
Main Procedures of Panchakarma used at Roscore Clinic	7
Vamana	7
Virechana	8
Post Treatment	9
Post Panchakarma	9
Dietary Guidelines Post Treatment	10
Bast Treatmenti/Therapeutic Enema,	10
Types of Bast Therapy	11
References	12

For our patients to have maximum benefit from Panchakarma therapy, Roscore Clinic has gathered together this information pack based on our study in Ayurvedic hospitals in Kerala, India, the home of Ayurveda.

Ayurveda Means 'The Science of Life'.

It is the oldest system of health care in the world. It offers a complete approach to living. It aims to establish the ability to live every aspect of life to its fullest in complete conscious connection to nature's infinite intelligence. Ayurveda studies natures functioning in depth to understand how the physical and non-physical aspects of life function in a coordinated fashion.

Ayurvedic Panchakarma offers a holistic model of healthcare, where mind, body and spirit are given equal importance, a fact which is considered fundamental to life's wholeness and therefore health. Natural medicine recognizes that there are limits to the body-based system response approach offered by allopathic medicine. Ayurvedic practitioners seek to treat the cause of the disease at a deep level and not just respond to symptoms. We do this first by accepting, and then creating the conditions where the body's innate intelligence is mobilized to restore the health balance which is unique to each individual. Panchakarma is the most powerful and effective medical model to achieve this.

Seven Basic Principles of Ayurveda

1. The Unchanging Nature of Ayurvedic Science

The same principles and practices are followed today as they were 5000 years ago. Allopathic medical science is not as consistent.

2. The Subjective Methods of Understanding

Ayurveda recognises that much of life is not physical and cannot be studied objectively. It therefore uses intuition and logic to gain knowledge in addition to objective means. Ayurveda studies natures functioning in depth to understand how the physical and non-physical aspects of life function in a coordinated fashion. Inferred knowledge and non-duality are central to ayurvedic medical science, these concepts are almost absent from western medical science. Modern astrophysics has recently accepted these principles.

3. The Five Element Theory

SPACE, AIR, FIRE, WATER and EARTH represent the basic building blocks of nature. They control all the functions of creation, including the human body.

4. The Theory of the Three Doshas

VATA, PITTA , KAPHA.

The three Doshas are unique to Ayurveda, and represent the three types of energy that is responsible for life itself.

VATA controls all motion or movement.

PITTA controls all transforming processes.

KAPHA controls cohesion, growth and liquefaction.

Without the three doshas combined with the five elements there would be no human life.

5. Prakuti Constitutional Types

Each person has a unique combination of the three doshas which are set at the moment of conception. This is responsible for the physical, mental and emotional balance of each individual i.e. One's constitution. Health for each person is about maintaining one's Prakuti in other words one's natural born constitution.

6. The Effects of the Seasons

Seasonal change and climatic conditions have an effect on health and can effect the balance of the doshas within the body. These imbalances can be minimized by appropriate changes in our diet and lifestyle and are an important part of treatment.

7. Panchakarma – The Science of Rejuvenation

The human body has a healing intelligence which is capable of constantly rejuvenating itself. This is central to Ayurveda.

These Seven basic principles offer the uniqueness of the Ayurvedic approach which understands that health is the coordinated functioning of mind, body and spirit with everything else in creation.

<u>Panchakarma – Preparatory Procedures – Purvakarma</u>

The preparatory set of procedures of Panchakarma which Ayurveda prescribe to facilitate the removal of toxins (ama) from the tissues is collectively called Purvakarma (Purva — before). In preparation for the main eliminative procedure, the patient receives both internal and external oleation (Snehana), and or, therapeutic heat (Swedana), combined with diet and herbal medicine. These treatments help to loosen toxins and move them out of deep structures into the eliminative organs, especially the gastro intestinal tract, lungs nose and the skin. Where Panchakarma's main therapies can eliminate it from the body. Proper administration of the preparatory procedures for Panchakarma is essential to the success of the treatment.

<u>Oleation – Snehana</u>

This generally is the first step in Panchakarma. There are two forms of Oleation or oil treatment in this process.

- 1. External Oleation is where medicated oils are vigorously massaged into the body. A specialist type of massage called Abhyanga is used to apply the oil. Roscore Clinic follows the keralian method where brisk downward movement from neck to the feet are used. The massage is done on a special wooden table and a large quantity of the medicated oil is used. These medical oils are prepared and selected for each individual. They also soothe the skin and promote stability and strength. Oleation fulfils six important functions.
 - It induces the body tissues to give up their accumulated toxins, by improving and aiding circulation.

- It enhances skin secretions which aids toxins to be transported to the gastro intestinal tract for elimination.
- It lubricates and protects the body tissue from damage while the toxins are removed.
- It pacifies and nourishes the body and mind, helping to restore normal VATA function, which is essential for the removal of toxins.
- It helps remove obstructions in the channels /srotas, by relaxing the body through nervous system normalisation.
- It normalises the body's energy channels / srotas, as the massage technique follows these unseen but inferred channels/ meridian's / srotas.

Oleation helps to prevent physiological wear and tear. All the body's moving parts experience friction, and lubrication protects them from wear and tear.

2. Internal Oleation This entails taking a prescribed amount of warm medicated oil, mainly ghee, first thing in the morning. The prescribed dose is increased daily depending on the strength of the patient's digestion or agni (digestive fire) and their constitution. Internal and external oleation continues for five to seven days under the supervision of an Ayurvedic Practitioner. This time is required for the oleaginous substances to reach and saturate all the body tissues.

Signs of Oleation Completion

- The skin displays a soft shiny appearance and smells slightly unctuous
- Elimination is healthy and faecal matter appears yellowish, shiny, and oily and may smell of ghee.
- Urine is brighter in colour.
- Secretions from eyes, nose and ears shine slightly.
- Skin and hair becomes softer.
- One may feel tired.

<u>Swedana - Therapeutic heat Treatment [Sudation]</u>

The application of therapeutic heat to the body dilates the body's channels so that the oleation objectives of removing toxins from the body tissues can be more easily achieved. Sweat results naturally when channels are relaxed.

The purpose of Swedana

- It opens the channels within the body facilitating, elimination and nutrition.
- It reduces stiffness and heaviness in the body.
- Toxins get liquefied making it easier for them to be removed.
- It mobilizes the channels which are responsible for transporting the toxic waste. Materials from the deep tissues to the gastro intestinal tract.
- Therapeutic heat assists the process begun by the oleation treatment.
- It improves circulation, thereby aiding cellular elimination and nutrition.

Dilating the body's internal channels creates a freer pathway for the removal of toxins and waste products.

Full body therapeutic heat treatment maybe contra-indicated for people with heart disease hypertension, anaemia and leukaemia. Appropriate preparatory procedures of oleation and sudation prepare the body in a way that insures that no harm is done to the underlying organs and substances of the body during the cleansing process.

Additional Procedures of Panchakarma

Many procedures are used to replenish and rejuvenate specific areas of the body and generally employ some form of oleation or heat treatment. These procedures can be used outside Panchakarma, or in conjunction with other treatments to help alleviate symptom's and aid nutrition in the whole body or a localized area.

Dhara

In this treatment warm medicated oil or medicated milk or other fluids is poured in a prescribed manner across the forehead. Clinical trials have shown that Dhara normalises brain wave patterns. It therefore has a role in the treatment of many neurological and psychological conditions.

Benefits of Dhara.

- It calms the central nervous system.
- It quiets both the mind and the senses.
- It allows the body's natural healing mechanism to release stress from the nervous system.
- It improves mental clarity and comprehension.
- It opens subtle channels of the head.
- It relieves many psychological and neurological conditions.

Navarra Kiri

This is a medicated herbal / rice bolus held in a linen cloth, and used with oil to massage the body. Its main benefit is to eliminate toxins from joints and improves their mobility. It provides a powerful tool for reducing muscle spasm and degenerative muscle disease. This treatment can also be given as a stand-alone procedure.

Ella Kiri

This is a medicated leaf bolus, held in a linen cloth, and used in panchakarma preparation phase to lower inflammation prior to internal oleation therapy in certain cases.

Pudi Kiri

This is a medicated herbal powder held in a linen cloth, and used to help open the body's channels in preparation for panchakarma's main therapies.

Comhairle [Observances]

Observances to be followed during your Panchakarma treatment. For patients to have maximum benefit from the treatment and experience optimum healing, we strongly advise you to adhere to the following observances. Healing occurs best in an environment free from the physical and mental disturbances of modern life. At Roscore Clinic we strive to make your healing a positive experience. The aim of the Pancharkarma treatment is to return you, our patient, to optimum health. Our staff are trained to care for you with professionalism and nurturing care. This is Roscore Clinics' commitment to each patient who enters our care.

Observances / Comhairle

During, and for an equal number of days after treatment, or as directed by your physician we request that you adhere to the following observances/comhairle.

- Use only warm water for all activities drinking bathing etc....
- Following a vegetarian diet is essential, using only fresh cooked vegetables.
- Dietary guidelines will be provided.
- Avoid suppressing the natural urges of urination and defecation.
- Avoid physical exercise including long walks.
- Avoid exposure to sunlight, strong winds and the cold.
- Avoid smoking, dust and pollution.
- Avoid unnecessary travelling in vehicles, and on animals.
- Avoid sitting in difficult postures for any length of time.
- Avoid television during all stages of treatment.
- Strictly maintain celibacy during treatment.
- Engage in gentle breathing, medication and creative visualisation, if inclined.
- Sleep with only one pillow under your head.
- Rest during the day but do not sleep.
- Dwell only on positive thoughts and feelings.
- Wear a smile on your face and in your heart.
- Listen to mantra chanting, inspiring talks and healing soothing music.
- Speak softly and as little as possible.
- Avoid contact with people that disturb you.

We strongly advise that you try to observe silence (ciunus) as much as possible throughout your treatment and concentrate on returning yourself to optimum health. Speaking too much leads to the loss of energy (tosbach).

Diet

The diet prescribed during treatment by the ayurvedic practitioner constituents a key element in the therapy.

- Eat only cooked foods.
- Eat only food prescribed by the Clinic.
- Avoid all cold drinks and cold foods and raw foods.

- Eat light, nourishing and easily digested foods.
- Eat only vegetarian food.
- Abstain from alcohol and stimulants e.g. Coffee and fizzy drinks.
- Avoid all heavy foods e.g. sweet, fried food and dairy products.
- Avoid salty and pungent foods like chilli, onions and garlic, sour foods like pickles.
 vinegar and citrus, fermented food like yoghurt, hard cheese, tofu and soy sauce and all food containing yeast and all non-organic processed foods.

If these guidelines are followed from the beginning of the pre-treatment stage to the end of the post treatment, the Panchakarma therapy will be successful. The patient will enjoy a strong appetite and digestion and feel light and energetic. The mind will be clear and happy, and experience satisfaction and enthusiasm for life and most importantly, the specific condition that required the intensive Panchakarma treatment will be much improved.

Depending on the condition and the patient's strength, Panchakarma treatments may have to be repeated. This will be decided in cooperation with your Ayurvedic practitioner. It is very important to have the support of your family during Panchakarma therapy. View the time during your treatment as a health retreat where you will heal holistically. You are a hospital patient and you need to take care of yourself. Put the effort in and the reward will be a return to optimum health. Refrain from an active lifestyle as you go through Panchakarma. The more you rest, the more dynamic you will be when you spring back into activity once the whole process is complete. Ayurveda Panchakarma requires your complete commitment. You will be supported throughout your treatment by staff at Roscore Clinic and if you have any query please do not hesitate to ask a member of staff. While going through the Panchakarma therapy you may feel tired, it is vital to follow the observances as stated above.

Main Procedures of Panchakarma used at Roscore Clinic

The four routes to eliminate waste products and toxins from the body are the mouth, the anus, the nasal cavity and the pores of the skin.

The preparatory treatment moves the toxins from the deep structures of the body for elimination by the body's four main outlets.

Panchakarma's curative and rejuvenating power lies in its ability to utilize and stimulate the body's natural intelligence to heal itself and to eliminate the toxins.

Vamana

Therapeutic Vomiting

The procedure used in Vamana is quite smooth and painless with little discomfort. When the body is properly prepared, and the treatment correctly administered, Vamana is smooth, and efficiently removes toxins from the Kapha Zone i.e. the lungs and stomach. Vamana is usually administered for Kapha related disorders. These include all lung problems, bronchial asthma, allergies, chronic colds, rhinitis, diabetes mellitus,

arteriosclerosis, rheumatic disease, arthritis and chronic skin disorders for example Eczema and Psoriasis. It also benefits some viral disorders. Vamana is contraindicated for those who are emaciated or very weak, elderly people who are frail, young children and pregnant women, as well as those with a severe Vata imbalance, heart disease and blood pressure, tuberculosis, pleurisy, collapsed lung and liver disease. Vamana may also be considered in certain cases of deep psychological trauma.

Preparation for Vamana, To prepare for this treatment, oleation and heat therapies are administered for 5 to 7 days. Only when internal and external oleation is complete can Vamana be done. The night before Vamana is administered the patient takes spicy and very rich food which stimulates Kapha. Early morning when Kapha is most active is the optimum time for this process.

On the morning of vamana treatment, the patient is requested to wear loose clothing, refrain from eating and to empty both bladder and bowels. The patient is then asked to drink two to three litres of a special mix of warm milk and rice porridge over a period of time. After drinking ones fill of the milk formula, the patient drinks a glass of herbs to begin the process. The herbs are hot, strong and penetrating, their action permeates the fine channels in the Kapha Zone and stir up and liquefy the toxins. Moisture and impurities are drawn into the stomach and lungs from the surrounding tissues by the entire preparatory process and by the special medicine to induce expulsion of toxins.

The patient is asked to drink until they feel full up. Within a few minutes the patient will feel hot, and will sweat a little. The stomach will churn and will begin to feel to urge to vomit. The patient is encouraged to allow the stomach to empty without resisting. Vomiting comes in bouts and usually occurs without strain. Within half an hour the entire procedure is usually finished. At this point the urge to vomit automatically stops. It is not uncommon to have loose bowel movements during treatment.

Virechana

Therapeutic Purgation

Virechana is the purgative treatment that cleanses the small intestine and associated Pitta dominant organs for example liver, gall bladder and pancreas. It works in the downward direction to eliminate Pitta related toxins and excess Pitta in the form of acidic and inflammatory secretions. Virechana also helps to remove toxins and waste products from the blood. Virechana herbs induce the purging process which removes these accumulated toxins from all over the body. Virechana is administered for all Pitta related disorders, especially inflammatory conditions plus hyperacidity, urinary problems, acid peptic disorders, haemorrhoids, chronic headache, migraine headaches, skin disorders such as acne, dermatitis, psoriasis and eczema. It is contraindicated for those with weak digestion, ulcerative colitis, dehydration and acute fever, the elderly, babies and pregnant women.

The preparatory therapy is 5 to 7 days of oleation, both internal and external, and or heat treatment. The internal medicated ghee is made with a decoction of 53 bitter herbs. This works on the organs of pitta, as well as all the tissue types in the body. The patient's constitutional type and gastrointestinal sensitivity determine the type and amount of purgative and medical oil required.

The Virechana herbs are administered in the morning and the patient is required to remain free from stress and refrain from physical activity. Bowel movements will usually commence within one to two hours after receiving medication and the patient should note the following for the Physician:

- Frequency of bowel movement.
- Quantity of bowel movement.
- Odour of bowel movement.
- Colour of stool and presence of mucous.
- Consistency of bowel movements hard, soft, loose, watery.
- Any cramping, pain or any unusual symptoms.

During the virechana therapy only small amounts of warm water should be sipped. Mild cramping may occur during the process. The faecal matter will be solid at first, but will soften until entirely liquid, which will contain some mucous. When this occurs the purging process is usually complete and the urge to go will stop.

Post Treatment

After Virechana is finished, it is very important to completely avoid cold drinks and cold baths. It is advised to rest, stay warm, and avoid exercise and sexual activity. Drink warm herbal Tea. Virechana is draining of the ability to digest robustly (digestive fire) and it is therefore necessary to avoid all heavy food for three days after treatment. It is vital to follow a special diet of easily digestible cooked foods to help the digestive fire regain its normal strength. After successful Virechana the patient feels clean, light and strong and the mind clears. Abdominal bloating and heaviness dissipate.

Consult you Ayurvedic Physician / Medical Herbalist to clarify issues and follow instructions carefully.

Post Panchakarma

The post Panchakarma period should be used to re-establish healthy metabolic function and immunity. If these post procedures are neglected, digestion does not normalise. Weak digestion generates new toxins and the body tissue continues to receive toxic material instead of nutritive, strengthening substances. The body then finds it difficult to re-establish its natural immune function and is more likely to fall ill again. It is crucial for the success of Pancharkarma that the patient follows a regulated lifestyle immediately after treatment. The Panchakarma treatment dramatically affects the digestive process because the gastro

intestinal tract provides the primary route for the elimination of toxins. The digestive fire is weakened by the process of toxins being drawn back into the digestive tract and expelled from the body. Since faulty digestion creates the potential for illness to arise in the first place, special attention is given to strengthen digestion at the conclusion of Panchakarma. Food is the fuel that ignites our activities. If at the end of the procedure the food ingested is too heavy for digestion, it then becomes toxic and the disease process starts again. By following the recommended diet, the digestive tract has time to regain strength. The signal of this is a strong consistent appetite. The patient can then return to normal diet. The length of time it takes for patients to return to a normal diet depends on their digestive capacity. On average it takes six to seven meals. The ayurvedic practitioner will monitor this and adjust the diet accordingly. A restive lifestyle after any panchakarma treatment is very important to restore body and mind to full health potential.

Dietary Guidelines Post Treatment

- Only eat when you have an appetite.
- Do not eat to full capacity; always leave a little room in your stomach at the end of each meal.
- Avoid drinking cold liquids with your meal
- Eat your main meal at noon time when the environmental energy is strongest, and eat a light meal in the evening. Late night eating is strongly discouraged.
- Eat in a clam atmosphere and sit down when you eat.
- Avoid snacks between meals and avoid eating before going to bed.
- Once every week or two, fast or eat lightly, to give your digestion a rest
- Avoid food that is deep fried or heavy.

The patient is strongly urged to move back to regular activity gradually. If the contrast between the deep rest of Panchakarma and the fast pace of life is too sudden, the body may experience a shock, and one can feel weak for quite a while. During Panchakarma it is advised that the patient look at ways to reduce the high levels of stress of modern life, and have a look at ways to ensure quality time to unwind after work. Meditation and listening to relaxing music would be a good start. Consider walking in nature or taking up a hobby. Change the old patterns of life and the benefits of your treatment will last. Create your own level of health by making changes. Panchakarma helps provide the kick start to a better healthier life.

"Ayurveda and Panchakarma can add years to your life, and life to your years, and give you a life worth living."

<u>Bast Treatmenti/</u>Therapeutic Enema, [Is not an enema in the conventional understanding]

Basti is one on the main procedures of Panchakarma. Basti is administered by the introduction of medicated fluid into the colon. Basti therapy balances and nurtures Vata. As Vata governs all body movement, it plays a major role in the disease process, because it

can move both nutrients and toxins around the body, and if unbalanced, can cause disease. By managing Vata we gain control of the disease process before it goes into the migratory phase. Ayurveda uses the colon as the primary pathway to eliminate and nourish the body. When Basti is used in Panchakarma it cleanses and nourishes more than just the colon, it helps to purify all over the body. The entire body can benefit through proper care of the colon.

Basti introduces medicated oils and medicated decoctions into the colon. It treats the entire length of the colon. In addition to getting rid of toxins, it restores healthy function to the colon and through the colon, nurtures and rebuilds all body tissues.

Basti therapy treats disorders of Vata imbalance and is often prescribed for acute Vata conditions. These include reproductive system disorders, chronic constipation, low back pain, sciatica, rheumatism, gout, arthritis and neuromuscular disorders e.g. Parkinson, MS and atrophy of the nerves and muscles, it also benefits disorders of bones and the urinary systems. Basti is contraindicated for infants, those with rectal bleeding, ulcerative colitis and colon cancer.

Types of Bast Therapy

There are two primary types of basti;

- Water based, which are generally purifying [draws from the body)
- Oil based basti are nutritive / restorative, to all body tissues.

Basti given through the anal route, bypasses the liver, and therefore can deliver a far higher concentration of medicine to the organs of the lower abdominal cavity especially. Suitability for basti, Panchakarma's prime therapy, can only be decided by a professionally qualified physician of natural medicine. It is not to be practiced by, or should one receive basti, other than from qualified professionals.

- Uttari Basti, medicated liquid introduced into the vagina to cleanse, nourishes and treats the female reproductive organs.
- External localised Basti; although not introduced into the body, they are still called Basti, because medicated substances are retained on areas of the body for a period of time to treat certain conditions.

These include:

- Basti used to cleanse and irrigate wounds and abscesses
- **Netra Basti**: applied to the eyes. The medicated liquid is contained within a structure made from dough, around the eye sockets. This Basti is very nourishing for the eyes, it removes eye strain and improves vision and can be used to treat eye infections. It can be excellent for retinal disease.
- **Joint Bastis**: Medicated fluid is retained within a specially constructed retainer around the joint for about twenty minutes to help heal involved joint e.g. over, neck, knee, spine, low back, hips, elbows, and wrists.
- *Hridya Basti*: Retained on the heart, to treat certain heart conditions, thereby strengthening the heart.
- **Shiro Basti**: Medicine is retained on the head using a special head apparatus. This type of Basti revitalizes the sensory function. Shiro Basti is a useful treatment for vascular headaches, memory loss, glaucoma, and sinus headaches etc....

References

If you wish to learn more about Ayurveda, the following books are recommended

Ayurveda and Panchakarma
The Science of Healing and Rejuvination

By Sunil V Joshi. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers PVT LTD

Ayurveda and the Mind The Healing of Consciousness

By Dr David Frawley
Motilal Banarsidass Publishers PVT LTD

Secrets of Ayurvedic Massage

By Atreya Published by Lotus Press