

Ayurvedic Management of Pancreatic Disorders: An Overview

Monisha Raj^{*}

Department of Endocrinology, Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Tamil Nadu, India

DESCRIPTION

Pancreatic disorders, encompassing conditions such as acute and chronic pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer, and diabetes mellitus, pose significant challenges in medical practice. These conditions affect critical functions of the pancreas, including digestion and glucose regulation. While conventional medicine offers various therapeutic modalities, ayurveda medicine presents a complementary approach grounded in ancient principles. This article provides a professional overview of ayurveda treatments for pancreatic disorders, focusing on the integration of dietary management, herbal interventions, and lifestyle modifications.

Understanding pancreatic disorders in ayurveda

In ayurveda medicine, pancreatic disorders are predominantly associated with imbalances in the Pitta dosha, which governs metabolic and digestive processes. The following are common pancreatic disorders from an ayurveda perspective [1].

Acute and chronic pancreatitis: Acute pancreatitis is characterized by sudden inflammation, while chronic pancreatitis involves prolonged inflammation and irreversible damage. Both conditions are linked to aggravated Pitta and the accumulation of Ama (toxic by-products of incomplete digestion)[2].

Diabetes mellitus: Diabetes is attributed to an imbalance in Kapha dosha, which disrupts glucose metabolism and insulin function. It is often associated with weak digestion and the accumulation of Ama, contributing to insulin resistance [3].

Ayurveda approaches to pancreatic disorders

Ayurveda management of pancreatic disorders involves a multifaceted approach, including dietary modifications, herbal therapies, and lifestyle adjustments. Here, we discuss each aspect in detail [4].

Dietary management

Acute and chronic pancreatitis: To address Pitta imbalances and reduce inflammation, a Pitta-pacifying diet is recommended [5].

This involves consuming cooling, non-spicy foods such as cucumbers, melons, and leafy greens while avoiding hot, spicy, and acidic foods that could exacerbate inflammation. Hydration is also important; room temperature or cool water and herbal teas, such as those containing licorice root, can aid digestion and support pancreatic health [6].

Diabetes mellitus: For diabetes management, a Kapha-pacifying diet is essential. This includes focusing on low glycemic index foods like whole grains, legumes, and non-starchy vegetables. Incorporating foods such as bitter melon, fenugreek, and cinnamon can be beneficial for regulating blood glucose levels. Additionally, portion control through small, frequent meals helps maintain stable blood sugar levels and prevent insulin spikes [7].

Herbal interventions

Acute and chronic pancreatitis: Turmeric is renowned for its anti-inflammatory properties and can help mitigate pancreatic inflammation and support recovery. Licorice root, with its soothing properties, has traditionally been used to alleviate gastrointestinal inflammation and support overall digestive health [8].

Diabetes mellitus: Bitter melon is known for its hypoglycaemic effects, which can lower blood sugar levels and enhance insulin sensitivity. Fenugreek seeds, recognized for improving glycemic control and insulin sensitivity, also aid in glucose regulation due to their high fiber content [9].

Integration with conventional medicine: The integration of ayurvedic principles with conventional medical treatments can offer a comprehensive approach to managing pancreatic disorders. Ayurvedic treatments can complement conventional therapies by addressing underlying imbalances and supporting overall health.

However, it is important to consult healthcare professionals before incorporating ayurvedic treatments, especially in the management of serious conditions such as pancreatic cancer or advanced diabetes [10].

Correspondence to: Monisha Raj, Department of Endocrinology, Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Tamil Nadu, India, E-mail: monisharaj@gmail.com

Received: 30-Aug-2024, Manuscript No. PDT-24-33957; Editor assigned: 02-Sep-2024, PreQC No. PDT-24-33957 (PQ); Reviewed: 16-Sep-2024, QC No. PDT-24-33957; Revised: 23-Sep-2024, Manuscript No. PDT-24-33957 (R); Published: 30-Sep-2024, DOI: 10.35841/2165-7092.24.14.324

Citation: Raj M (2024). Ayurvedic Management of Pancreatic Disorders: An Overview. Pancreat Disord Ther. 14:324.

Copyright: © 2024 Raj M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

CONCLUSION

Ayurvedic medicine provides a valuable framework for managing pancreatic disorders through a holistic approach. By focusing on dietary adjustments, herbal remedies, and lifestyle modifications, ayurveda aims to restore balance to the doshas and support the body's natural healing processes. Integrating ayurvedic treatments with conventional medical care can enhance patient outcomes and improve quality of life. As with any treatment approach, personalized care and professional guidance are essential for optimal results.

REFERENCES

- Basappa VC, Kameshwar VH, Kumara K, Achutha DK, Krishnappagowda LN, Kariyappa AK. Design and synthesis of coumarin-triazole hybrids: Biocompatible anti-diabetic agents, in silico molecular docking and ADME screening. Heliyon. 2020;6(10).
- Heinrich M, Gibbons S. Ethnopharmacology in drug discovery: An analysis of its role and potential contribution. J Pharm Pharmacol. 2001;53(4):425-432.
- Heinrich M, Bremner P. Ethnobotany and ethnopharmacy-their role for anti-cancer drug development. Curr Drug Targets. 2006;7(3): 239-245.

- Hyuna S, Jacques F, Rebecca L, Mathieu L, Isabelle S, Ahmedin J, et al. Global cancer statistics 2020: Globocan estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. CA Cancer J Clin. 2021;71(3):209-249.
- Deore SL, Moon KV, Khadabadi SS, Deokate UA, Baviskar BA. Evaluation of toxicity of 'Vatsanabha' (Aconitum ferox, Ranunculaceae) before and after Shodhana. J Young Pharm. 2013;5(1):3-6.
- 6. Rosendahl J, Bödeker H, Mössner J, Teich N. Hereditary chronic pancreatitis. Orphanet J Rare Dis. 2007; 2:1-10.
- Abu-El-Haija M, Kumar S, Szabo F, Werlin S, Conwell D, Banks P, et al. Classification of acute pancreatitis in the pediatric population: Clinical report from the NASPGHAN pancreas committee. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2017;64(6):984-990.
- Arora R, Singh RK, Meenakshi B. Formulation and evaluation of herbal shampoo by extract of some plants. Pharm Chem. 2019;6(4): 74-80.
- Kim A, Chiu A, Barone MK, Avino D, Wang F, Coleman CI, et al. Green tea catechins decrease total and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol: A systematic review and meta-analysis. J Am Diet Assoc. 2011;111(11):1720-1729.
- 10. Dev SK, Choudhury PK, Srivastava R, Sharma M. Antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and wound healing activity of polyherbal formulation. Biomed Pharmacother. 2019;111: 555-567.