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## Ayurvedic Insights into Hypertension: Harmonizing Ancient Wisdom with Modern Understanding

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## Abstract

Ayurveda, with its holistic approach, integrates the body, mind, and spirit, aligning with modern science. Hypertension, a major cardiovascular risk factor, often develops without symptoms and is diagnosed by elevated blood pressure. In Ayurveda, hypertension, or "Raktagata Vata" (vitiated vata in rakta), involves a disturbance of the Vata dosha (dosa responsible for movement and cognition) in the blood, leading to symptoms like Bramah (dizziness), Sirasah atiruk (headache), and dravah (palpitations). In Ayurveda, systemic hypertension is viewed as the involvement of imbalanced Doshas, primarily Vata and Pitta (dosa responsible for regulating body temperature and metabolic activities), disrupting their normal flow within the body's channels (Srotas). The concept of Avarana (occlusion of normal functioning), which refers to the obstruction of Dosha functioning in its normal state, provides a clearer understanding of hypertension. According to the WHO, 1.28 billion adults globally have hypertension, with many unaware of their condition. Ayurveda views hypertension not as a disease but as a pathophysiological condition involving blood vessels and Rakta (blood). Blood pressure regulation in Ayurveda involves the *Tridoshas* theory (three regulatory functional factors of the body), with *Samana* Vata (subtypes of vāta (vāyu) that is seated in proximity to agni), Vyana Vata (a subtype of vāta, that is seated in hrdaya), and Avalambaka Kapha (subtypes of kapha situated in the chest region) playing crucial roles. Neural, renal, hormonal, and local vascular mechanisms contribute to blood pressure control. Ayurveda identifies risk factors such as diet, stress, inactivity, and genetics, emphasizing lifestyle modifications, herbal remedies, and personalized treatments to manage blood pressure and maintain overall health.

Keywords: cardiovascular risk factor, lifestyle modifications, Blood pressure.

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