

International Journal of Herbal Medicine

Available online at www.florajournal.com



E-ISSN: 2321-2187 P-ISSN: 2394-0514 IJHM 2015; 3(3): 36-38 Received: 25-06-2015 Accepted: 26-07-2015

Mohd Jafar

P G scholars, Dept of Moalajat (Medicine) National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, Karnataka, 560091, India.

Abdul Nasir Ansari

Reader & HOD, Dept of Ilaj bit Tadbeer (Regimenal Therapy) National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, Karnataka, 560091, India.

Mohd Izhar Alam

P G scholars, Dept of Moalajat (Medicine) National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, Karnataka, 560091, India.

Mohd Khalid

P G scholars, Dept of Moalajat (Medicine) National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, Karnataka, 560091, India.

Danishmand

P G scholars, Dept of Moalajat (Medicine) National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, Karnataka, 560091, India.

Correspondence: Mohd Jafar

P G scholars, Dept of Moalajat (Medicine) National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, Karnataka, 560091, India.

Dalk (Massage): A Unani Therapeutic Manipulative Procedure in Rehabilitation of Psychosomatic and Neurological Disorders

Mohd Jafar, Abdul Nasir Ansari, Md Izhar Alam, Mohd Khalid, Danish Mand

Abstract

In Unani system of medicine, *Dalk* known as massage is an ancient mode of treatment. Massage has been generally used for its preventive, therapeutic and rehabilitative purposes since the time of Buqrat (Hippocrates). It has been mainly advised in the management of various neurological and psychological diseases. Several clinical trials have recognised its efficacy in these diseases on scientific parameters. This review article aims to explore the preventive as well as therapeutic application of *Dalk* (massage) in perspective of classical Unani texts and their various indications in psychosomatic and neurological diseases.

Keywords: Dalk; Unani; Massage; Psychosomatic Diseases; Neurological Diseases

1. Introduction

Massage is one of the oldest forms of restorative therapy. It was first practiced in a structured way perhaps in Chinese and Mesopotamian civilizations more than 5000 years ago. The art of massage was very familiar in physicians of ancient Greece. Hippocrates "father of medicine" in 5th century BC said that the way to health is scented bath and an oiled massage every day [1]. The word "massage" is derived from Arabic word "mass" means to touch, feel, and pressure; or from the Greek word "massein" implies to knead. Hippocrates (460-375 BC) was the first person who discussed the uses and contraindications of massage. He realized massage as an organized therapy. Another Unani physician Asclepedius advocated massage and physical therapy as the third most important mode of treatment. Galen (125-195 AD) wrote about 16 books related to exercise and massage and discussed massage in detail ^[2]. It is an important regimen in the management of psychosomatic and neurological diseases. In Unani system of medicine *Dalk* is practiced since the time of Hippocrates.

2. Dalk (Massage)

Massage is a type of manual kneading or manipulating the soft tissues to relieve pain, discomfort and stress to preserve or promote health and wellness [3]. It is a scientific way of treating some forms of disease by external manipulations, applied in an array of ways to the soft tissues of the body [4]. In Unani system of medicine, *Dalk* simulates with massage; it is a form of *Riyazat* (exercise) under taken by hands as a manipulative technique over the muscles to produce *Hararat* (heat), hence causing *Tahallul* (dissolvent) and *Riqqat* (liquidity) in *Fuzlat* (morbific matter). It also strengthens the *Autar* (ligaments) wa *Azlat* (muscles) and evacuates the *Fuzlah* of *Hazm Akheer* (waste metabolites of the body) [5, 6]. In Unani literature, time of massage is not precisely mentioned in terms of minute or hours, but it has been discussed depending upon the different conditions as follows:

- 1. Strength of massaged organ
- 2. Mizaj of organ to be massaged
- 3. Type of oil used
- 4. Mizaj of disease and person
- 5. Condition of disease (acute, sub-acute, chronic)
- 6. Condition of patients (healthy, obese, lean and thin)
- 7. Season
- 8. Desired outcome [7].

3. Mechanism of Action

The mechanism of action of *Dalk* (Massage) is based on two basic concepts i.e. *Tanqiya-e-Mawad* (elimination of morbid matter) and *Imala-e-Mawad* (diversion of morbific matter). *Tanqiya-e-Mawad* means excretion of morbific *Akhlat* and excessive fluids out of the body, therefore maintaining the normal quality and quantity of four body humors. *Imala-e-Mawad* (diversion of morbific matter) acts through diversion of the morbific fluids from affected organ towards the normal sites, from where these matters can be easily expelled out of the body [6,8].

4. Indications of Dalk (massage)

In present day scenario the most common conditions regarded for visiting a clinic or hospital includes headache, anxiety, insomnia, stress and depression ^[9]. In Unani system of medicine medicated massage is indicated for the promotion of health as well as therapeutic purposes mainly in Psychosomatic and Neurological disorders such as headache, migraine, insomnia, neuralgia, hemiplegia, facial palsy etc. Massage has a great potential in alleviation of these disorders and the following table delineates the various indication of massage in Unani medicine:

S.N.	Name of diseases	Roghaniyat (Therapeutic Oils)
1	Amraz Ras Har Sada	Roghan Gul, Roghane Beid, Roghane Neelofar, Roghane Banafsha [10]
2	Amraz Ras Barid Sada	Roghane Yasmeen, Roghan Baboona [10]
3	Amraz Ras Yabis Sada	Roghane Gul, Roghane Kaddu, Roghane Badam, Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Neeloofar [10]
4	Amraz Ras Balghami	Roghan Ban, Roghan Zanbaq, Roghane Nargis, Roghan Nargis, Roghane Nargis, Roghan Sosan, Roghane Zaitoon [10]
5	Suda Har Sada	Roghan Kaddu, Roghan Kahu, Roghan Neelofar, Roghan Gul, Roghane Banafsha, Roghan Laboob Saba, Roghan Gul mixed with Sirka [10-12]
6	Suda Barid Sada	Roghane Badam Talkh,, Roghane Suddab, Roghane Ghar, Roghane Kheri, Roghane Baboona, Roghane Nargis, Rogahne Zanbaq, Roghane Sosan, Roghane Khardal, Roghane Shoneez, Roghane Balsan [10,12]
7	Suda Reehi	Roghane Baboona, Roghane Shibbat [10]
8	Suda Yabusi	Roghane Kaddu, Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Neelofar, Roghane Badam, Roghane Kunjad [10-11]
9	Suda Balghami	Roghane Yasmeen, Roghane Suddab, Roghane Sosan, Roghane Gul, Roghane Hindi [10]
10	Suda Saudawi	Roghane Baboona, Roghane Zafran mixed with Roghane Kaddu, Roghane Sosan, Roghane Nargis, Roghane Marzanjosh, Roghane Laboob Saba, Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Neelofar, Roghane Kahu, Roghane Khashkhash [10-11]
11	Suda Zoef Dimagh	Roghane Nargis, Roghane Badam [10]
12	Shaqeeqa Har	Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Neelofar, Roghane kaddu, Roghane Gul [10]
13	Sehar Yabis	Roghane Kaddu, Roghane Qinnab, Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Badam, Roghane Khashkhash, Roghane Laboob Saba, Roghane Kahu [10-11]
14	Sehar Ratoobi	Roghane Baboona, Roghane Kheeri [10]
15	Wasawis Saudawi	Roghane Badam [12]
16	Malenkholia Sada	Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Khashkhash, Roghane Kaddu, Roghane Kahu [10]
17	Nisyan Barid Yabis	Roghane Badam, Roghane Baboona, Roghane Kheeri, Roghane Sosan, Roghane Yasmeen [10]
18	Amraz Asab Balghami	Roghane Dhatoora, Roghane Qust, Roghane Bed- Anjeer, Roghane Haft Barg, Roghane Moom, Roghane Beesh, Roghane Mubarak, Roghane Kalan, Roghane Choobchini, Roghane Harmal, Roghane Zaitoon, Roghane Biskhapra, Roghane Balsan, Roghane Shoneez [10-12]
19	Amraz Asab Barid Ratab Sada	Roghane Zaitoon, Roghane Qust, Roghane Handooqi [10]
20	Amraz Asab Yabis Sada	Roghane Badam, Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Kaddu [10]
21	Neurologic Pain due to Burudat	Roghan Sosan, Roghan Nargis, Roghan Ghar [13]
22	Neurological Pain due to Hararat	Roghane Hina [13]
23	Khadar Balghami wa Ratoobi	Roghane Qust, Roghane Farfiyun, Roghane Tukhme Mashmash Talkh, Roghane Hartal [10]
24	Tashannuj	Roghane Qust; When spasm starts slowly, then Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Kaddu [14]
25	Tashannuje Imtalai	Roghane Hina, Roghane Zaitoon Kuhna, Roghane Zuft, Roghane Ban, Roghane Joz, Roghane Qust, Roghane Suddab [10]
26	Tashannuje Yabis	Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Badam, Roghane Sosan, Roghane Hina, Roghane Kaddu [10]
27	Falij	Roghane Qust, Roghane Nardin, Roghane Farfiyun, Roghane Shoneez, Roghane Balsan, Roghane Kaknaj, Roghane Zanbaq, Roghane Badam Talkh, Roghane Badam kuhna, Roghane Utraj, Roghane Nargis, Roghane kheeri [10-11,13-15]
28	Laqwa	Roghane Akhrot, Roghane Zaitoon, Roghan Qust, Roghan Ban, Roghan Suddab, Roghan Habbul Khazra, Roghane Balsan, Roghane Kaknaj, Roghane Zanbaq, Roghane Badam Talkh, Roghane Utraj
29	Laqwa due to Yaboosat	Roghane Banafsha, Roghane Khatmi [13]
30	Rasha Barid	Roghane Sosan, Roghane Qust, Roghan Qisaul Himar, Roghane Darchini, Roghane Nardin, Roghane Zanbaq, Roghane Khardal, Roghane Baboona [10.13,15-16]

The disease at first should be treated based on its *Ussole Ilaj* (line of treatment), and *Roghaniyat* (medicated oils) should be used after the evacuation of morbific matters. In Unani system of medicine diseases are treated according to basic principle of *Ilaj Biz Zid* (Heteropathy). Hence, for *Har Amraz* (Hot temperament diseases) *Barid Roghaniyat* (Cold temperament oils) should be used, and for *Barid Amraz* (Cold temperament diseases), *Har Roghaniyat* (Hot temperament oil) should be used.

5. Scientific Reports

In recent years, many clinical trials have been conducted to evaluate the efficacy of massage especially in psychological and neurological diseases. Some of them are; Smith *et al.* found that massage has a positive psychological effect in improving general mood, decreasing anxiety, stress and depression in a Meta-analysis of 37 RCTs [17]. Lawler *et al.* in a RCT found that preliminary support for the utility of massage therapy as a treatment of choice for migraine [18]. Chaibi *et al.* in a Meta-analysis found that massage therapy might be equally effective as propranolol and topiramate in the prophylactic management of migraine [19]. US department of health concluded a meta-analysis of 17 clinical trials that massage therapy is helpful in reducing depression ^[20]. Falkensteiner *et al.* revealed that massage therapy is a noninvasive, cost-effective intervention in reduction of

somatic signs and symptoms such as pain, anxiety, and depression in severely ill cancer patients [21]. In a RCT Abdal et al. revealed that Munzij wa Mushile Balgham and massage with Roghan-e-Malkangani has significant effect on voluntary movements of affected limb as compared to control drug [22]. Yasir et al. in a clinical trial shows that Munzij wa Mushil Balgham and massage with Roghane Malkangni is effective in reducing spasticity predominantly in antigravity muscles in post Stroke Spasticity [23]. Haji et al. shows in a clinical trial that Munzij wa Mushil Balgham and Dalk Sulb (Firm Massage) with Roghane Seer improved the quality of life in the patients of post stroke hemiplegia [24]. Zarnigar et al. in a clinical trial on post stroke hemiplegia found that efficacy of Dalk is more significant in total functional gain and independent walking ability than control [25]. Reif et al. in a clinical trial found that massage therapy is effective in the patients of Cerebral Palsy. It enhances the hip range of motion, fine and gross motor functions, better cognitive performance and more positive social behavior [26].

6. Conclusion

In Unani system of medicine, *Dalk* has been used for the preventive and as well as therapeutic indications since the time of antiquity. Various trials have been conducted to evaluate the efficacy of massage found to be effective, except few trials which were failed to show their efficacy. It may be due to the wrong selection of therapeutic oil which was discordant to the *Mizaj* of the disease. It is necessary to choose appropriate oil for therapeutic massage according to the *Mizaj* of the diseases to evince better efficacy of the treatment. Unani medicine has endeavored to revitalize this method of treatment. Still standard operating procedures have not been developed for systematic and rational use of massage therapy and are pressing need of the hour.

7. Acknowledgement

I acknowledge Department of *Moalajat* (Medicine), especially my guide Dr. Abdul Nasir Ansari department of Ilaj Bit Tadbeer (Regimenal therapy) National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bengaluru for their constant support and all sorts of assistance in preparation of this work.

8. Funding and conflict of interest: Nil

9. References

- 1. Wani AI. Effect of Dalk Motadil Kaseer with Raughan Biskhapra in Waja uz Zahr Bangalore: RGUHS, 2013.
- Sinha AG. Principales and Practices of Therapeutic Massage: Jaypee, 2004.
- 3. Jamil SS. Editor: Standard Unani Medical Terminology. 1st ed. New Delhi: Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine; April, 2012.
- 4. Cook, Holy E Elleen. Therapeutic massage India: Wb Saunders, 1998.
- Nafeesi B. Kulliyate Nafeesi New Delhi: Idara Kitabush Shifa, 1934.
- 6. Ibne Rushd AWM. Kitabul Kulliyat. 2nd ed. New Delhi: Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, 1987.
- Tanwir MA, Ansari AH, Aisha P, Anzar MA. Dalk (Therapeutic Massage) & Their Indication for Musculoskeletal Disorder in Unani Medicine. International Journal of Advanced Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy. 2013; 2(1):59-70.
- 8. Sina I. Alqanoon Fit-Tib New Delhi: Idara Kitabush Shifa, 2010.
- 9. Walker BR, Colledge NR, Ralston SH, Penman ID.

- Davidson's Principles and Practice of Medicine. 22nd ed. Walker BR, editor: Churchil Livingstone, Elsevier, 2014.
- Khan MA. Aksrere Azam New Delhi: Idara Kitab-us-Shifa, 2011.
- Arzani A. Tibb Akbar Deoband: Faisal Publications, YNM.
- 12. Ibn Zuhar AMAM. Kitabut Taiseer New Delhi: Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, 1986.
- 13. Razi, ABMBZ. Kitabul Hawi 1st ed. New Delhi: Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, 1997, 1.
- Razi ABMBZ. Kitabul Mansoori New Delhi: Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, 1991.
- 15. Majoosi ABA. Kamilus'sana'ah New Delhi: Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine 2010: 2:1
- Rabban Tabri. AHABS. Firdosul Hikmat Deoband: Faisal Publications, 2002.
- 17. Smith AR. Manual Therapy: The Historical, Current and Future Role in the Treatment of Pain. The Scientific World Journal. 2007; 7:109-120.
- Lawler S, Cameron L. A randomized, controlled trial of massage therapy as a treatment for migraine. Ann Behav Med 2006; 32(1):50-9.
- Chaibi A, Tuchin PJ, Russell MB. Manual therapies for migraine: a systematic review. J Headache Pain. 2011; 12:127-133.
- Massage Therapy for Health Purposes. What You Need To Know, US. Department of Health and Human Services
- 21. Falkensteiner M, Mantovan F, Muller I, Them C. The Use ofMassage Therapy for Reducing Pain, Anxiety, and Depression in Oncological Palliative Care Patients: A Narrative Review of the Literature. International Scholarly Research Network, 2011.
- Ahmad A. Efficacy of Munzij wa Mushil-e-Balgham (Poly Herbal Formulations) and Massage with Roghan-e-Malkangani in Falij Nisfi (Hemiplegia): A Randomised Controlled Clinical Trial. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research. January 1. 2015; 6(1):453-458.
- 23. Yasir M, Ansari AN, Ahmad A, Ali SJ. Evaluation of Efficacy of Unani Regimen in the Management of post Stroke Spasticity, an open observational Study. International Research Journal of Medical Sciences. 2013; 1(11):29-34.
- 24. Haji A, Anwar M, Ansari AN, Sofi G, Hussain SA. Efficacy of massage with roghan seer in motor recovery in hemiplegia secondary to ischaemic stroke. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge. 2011; 10(4):731-735.
- Zarnigar, Rahaman A, Itrat M. Effect of Dalk (Massage) in the Rehablitation of Patients of Falij Nisfi (Hemiplegia). JPSI 2014; 3(4).
- Reif MH, Field T, Largie S, Diego M, Manigat N, Seoanes J et al. Cerebral palsy symptoms in children decreased following massage therapy. Early Child Development and Care. 2005; 175(5):445-456.