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EFFECT OF SHODHANA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF OBESITY (STHAULYA) - A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is such a disease, which provides the platform for so many hazards. Now a days Obesity considered as a 'Killer lifestyle' disease is a significant cause of preventable death worldwide. *Acharya* Charaka has described *Sthaulya* (Obesity) among the eight most unwanted diseases. Obesity is important because it develops over time and, once it has developed, is difficult to treat. *Sthaulya* is *Santarpana Janya Vyadhi* and treatment is *Apatarpana Chikitsa*. In *Panchakarma* procedure, *Udawartana*, *Vamana*, *Virechana* and *Lekhana Basti* like *Shodhana* procedures are under the *Apatarpana Chikitsa*. **Aim-** To study and evaluate the effect of *Shodhana Karma* in the management of *Sthaulya*. **Material and Methods-** A 27-year-old female obese patient was treated with classical *Shodhana* Procedures *Vaman*, *Virechana* and *Lekhana* Basti after *Udawartana* and proper *Deepana*, *Pachana*. **Results** – After the treatment, considerable reduction was noticed in weight as well as the anthropometric measurements. Significant changes were also noticed in the symptoms of the patient. No untoward effects of this therapy were observed during the treatment regimen.

Keywords: Obesity, Sthaulya, Panchakarma, Shodhana

INTRODUCTION

Obesity is a major health problem of modern society which is due to sedentary lifestyle and faulty dietary habits. It is a chronic disease that is highly prevalent and that poses a serious risk for the development of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, heart disease, muscular disorder, and concerted. Obesity prevalence is increasing worldwide at an alarming rate in both developed and developing countries. *Acharya Charaka* described the features of healthy body as having equal distribution of *Mamsa* (muscular tissue) and evenly distributed build-up. But now a day, majority of people are not in

Sama Samhanana (well distributed body builds up). Overweighing & obesity is the chief complaint of the present era. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), obesity is one of the most common, yet among the most neglected, public health problems in both developed and developing countries.³ If secular trends continue, by 2030 an estimated 38% of the world's adult population will be overweight and another 20% will be obese.⁴ According to the WHO World Health Statistics Report 2012, globally one in six adults are obese and nearly 2.8 million individuals

die each year due to overweight or obesity.⁵ Currently almost 1 in 5 men and over 1 in 6 women are overweight. In some urban areas the rates are as high as 40%.⁶ Considering this, the global population is enthusiastically looking towards effective natural remedies. While describing the treatment of *Sthaulya*, *Acharya Charaka* emphasized on the use of *Rukshana* in the form of *Udwartana*, *Shodhana* and use of *Teekshna Basti* as various modalities of management of *Sthaulya*.⁷ Considering all these, the current study is planned to validate the efficacy of *Panchakarma* management in the form of *Udwartana* and *Shodhana i.e. Vamana*, *Virechana* and *Lekhana Basti* in the management of *Sthaulya*.

Aim - To study and evaluate the effect of *Shodhana Karma* in the management of *Sthaulya*.

Case Report

A 27 years old female patient visited OPD of *Panchakarma*, Institute for post graduate teaching and research in Ayurveda, IPGT and RA Hospital, Jamnagar and presented with chief complaints of increased body weight since 1 year and associated complaints were heaviness in body, fatigue, irregular and scanty menstruation. Onset of weight gain was gradual and progressive in nature. Patient had no history of any major disease like diabetes, hypertension or hypothyroidism. In family history, patient's mother was also obese.

Detailed *Dashavidh*⁸ and *Ashtha vidha Pareeksha*⁹ was done. No other Abnormality was found. Patient had regular bowel and bladder habits. Appetite was increased and sleep was sound. Patient was habituated to day sleep for 1hr daily. Pulse (82/min), Respiratory rate (18/min) and blood pressure (130/84mm of Hg) were within normal limit. The *Prakriti* was found to be *Vata kapha*.

Dietary Habits- Irregular and frequently ate Junk food and bakery items.

Occupational H/0- Sedentary. Household work only 1-2hrs/day. Level of stress was low.

Menstrual H/O- It was scanty and delay since last 1 year. Duration of cycle was 40-45 days and duration of flow was 2-3 days.

Criteria for Assessment:

The therapeutic efficacy was subjectively assessed on the base of different signs and symptoms of *Sthaulya*. Changes in:

- Weight, BMI, Waist-Hip ratio, Anthropometry.

Investigations:

Routine Haematological, and Biochemical investigation like F.B.S., PPBS, S. Cholesterol, S. Triglyceride, HDL Cholesterol, S.G.O.T, S.G.P.T., Alkaline Phosphates, S. Creatinine, Blood Urea, Uric acid, Total Protein, Albumin, Globulin, Bilirubin (Total & Direct) was done before and after treatment. All reports were within normal limit. Changes were noticed in lipid profile before and after treatment.

Treatment- The patient was treated with *Udawartana* followed by Shodhana therapy (Vamana, Virechana and Lekhana Basti). Treatment Protocol is described in table no.1 Before Shodhana Karma Rukshana was done by Udawartana Procedure along with Dipana (Appetisers) and Pachana (Digestives) for five days which was followed by Snehapan with Murchita Mustard oil. Snehapana schedule For Vamana was for 4 days in increasing dose-30ml, 50ml, 80ml and 110ml. After appearance of Samyaka Snigdha Lakshana¹⁰, after 4th day of Snehapana Patient advised Sarwanga Abhyanga (whole body massage) with Sahachar taila and Swedana by Sarwanga Bashpa Sweda (fomentation done by using medicated vapours for whole body) for next 1 days. 11 During these days Light, warm and liquid diet like green gram soup, rice was given. 12 Thereafter, on the 6th day in morning time at 5:30 am Vamana was performed. Patient had 6 Vega and 8 Upvega during Vamana Procedure. Madhyama Shuddhi was considered and then Patient was advised 5 days of Samsarjana Krama (special light to heavy diet schedule to get normalcy in digestive fire). After 7 days of Vamana, virechana was planned. Virechana procedure was started with Snehapana in increasing Manner for 4 days-40ml, 60ml, 90ml and last dose was 110ml. After Snehapana, Sarvanga Abhyanga and Swedana was done for 3 days.¹³ On next day, Virechana medicine Trivruta Avaleha was given 60gm with lukewarm water at 10.am after full body massage and Fomentation. Pravar Shuddhi was done by Virechana procedure as

patient had 27 *Vega* on the day of *Virechana*. So, patient was advised to follow *Samasarjana Krama* for 7 Days. After *Virechana* continuously *Lekhana Basti* was planned for 8 days. *Basti* was done in every morning at 10.00 am around After Local Massage and fomentation (Lower abdomen, lower back and both lower limbs).

Observation and Results:

After 5 days of *Udawartana* along with *Dipana Pachana*, patient felt lightness in body and appetite was also increased. Scoring pattern of sign and symptoms are placed in Table no 2. Significant difference was also observed in sign and symptoms of *Sthaulya* which are summarized in table no.3 Changes in BMI, Anthropometry and lipid profile are placed in Table no 4 and 5 respectively.

DISCUSSION

In Sthaulya, Kapha Dosha and Meda Dushya are mainly involved. Before starting any Shodhana procedure proper digestion and No Ama (undigested food substance) condition in body is must. So, Before Snehapana (internal administration of Sneha like oil or Cow ghee) Udawartana along with Dipana Pachana is planned for 5 days. If digestive fire is poor, then Snehpana will be not done properly. Sunthi (Zingiberofficinale Roscoe) and Haritaki (Terminalia chebula Retz.) are selected for Dipana Pachana. Sunthi is having Katu Rasa and Ushna Virya, 14 because of this property Sunthi is good appetiser and Haritaki is Anulomaka (carminative). 15 So, both drugs are used as Dipana Pachana. In this study Udawartana was done by Barley Powder¹⁶which is dry in nature. Sthaulya is Santarpana Janya Vikara. Apatarpana and Rukshana is main treatment for Sthaulya. All the Shodhana procedures are included under Apatarpana Chikitsa. So this much of Shodhana (Vamana, Virechana followed by Lekhana Basti) has been done in the case study. Rukshana is an Apatarpana Chikitsa specially used to treat the Santarpana Janya Vyadhi. It can be achieved by external or internal or by both methods. *Udawartana* is being practised widely as external method. Udawartana is told as Kaphamedovilapana¹⁷After 5 days of Udawartana procedure patient felt lightness in body, fatigue was also decreased and 1.2kg weight was also decreased after

5days procedure. Sarshapa Taila (Mustard oil) is used as Snehapan Dravya in the study. Sushruta explains Sarshapa Taila as Lekhana and Kaphamedohara. 18 Murchana has been done for enhancing the potency of Sharshapa Taila and to remove bad odour and Ama Dosha. Taila is also indicated for Sthaulya¹⁹ Snehapana does Utklesha of Dosha, these Dosha are expelled from nearest route. Entire Shodhana Procedure depends upon the proper mobilization of *Dosha* from the Shakha, which is achieved with the help of Snehana and Svedana. Proper Snehpana is very important in both Vamana and Virechana. In both the procedure Snehpana is stopped after achieving the proper Snehapana Lakshana (symptoms of proper oleation). After completion of Snehapana, Full body massage and fomentation done for 1 day in Vamana and 3 days in Virechana. It is done for external oleation and to liquify the vitiated Dosha which are spread throughout the body. Vamana is best treatment of Kapha Dosha. Main involved Dosha in Sthaulya is Kapha. So, After Rukshana therapy Vamana is planned. It is for correcting the status of Kapha Dosha and Medo Dhatu which is affected in Sthaulya. After this vigorous Shodhana procedure, Digestive fire is very low. For achieving normalcy of Agni, Samsarjana Krama is advised. Then after 8 days patient is again prepared for Virechana. Though Virechana is Main treatment of Pitta, but it is also under Apatarpana Chikitsa and best for correcting the Agni which is hampered in Sthaulya. After Virechana seven days gap is must for planning of Basti. 20 Lekhana Basti is planned in this case study, because Acharya Charaka has recommended Ushna Tikshana Basti whereas Sushruta has indicated Lekhana Basti for Sthaulya.

CONCLUSION

This case study revealed that *Panchakarma* procedures are found to be effective in Obesity. *Shodhana* is effective in the management of obesity by virtue of its *Apatarpana* property. Changes are not noted in only weight but also in anthropometry measures and lipid profile. However, to produce more effective conclusions in this respect study needs to be conducted on a larger sample size.

 Table 1: Treatment protocol

Procedure	Drug & dose			Dura- tion	
Deepana & Pachana along with Ud-	Deepan-Pachana- Sunthi+Haritaki				
awartana	Sunthi-2gm (Zingiberofficinale Roscoe) +Haritaki-3gms (Terminalia				
	chebula Retz.) thrice a day v	with warm wate	er		
	Udwartana- YavaChurna				
	(Hordeum vulgare Linn. /Ba	arley powder)			
Snehapana For Vamana	Murchchhita SarshapaTaila	u ²² (Mustard oil) as per Agni & Kostha	4days	
Abhyanga-Bashpa Swedana	Sahachara Taila (Barleriap	rionitis Linn.)		1 Day	
Vamana Karma	• Milk (1-2 lit)			1 Day	
	Madanaphalapippali (Randiadumetorum Lam.)4-6gms				
	• Vacha (Acoruscalamus Linn.) - 2-3gms				
	Saindhava (Rock salt) - 5-10 gms				
	Makshika (Honey) - 30-50ml				
	• YashtimadhuPhant (GlycyrrhizaglabraLinnn.) - 3-5 litres (As per re-				
	quiremt)				
	Saindhava Jala- 1-2 litres				
Samsarjana Karma	Diet Plan (as per Shuddhi)			7 Days	
Snehapana for Virechana	Murchchhita Sarshapa Taila-40ml,60ml,90ml,110ml				
Abhyanga & Bashpa Swedana	Sahachar Taila (Barleriapri	ionitis Linn.)		3 days	
Virechana Karma	TrivrittaAvaleha ²¹ -60gms	, ,			
Samsarjan Karma	Diet Plan (as per <i>Shuddhi</i>)			5 Days	
After 7 days of virechana Karma	Honey-140ml Ushakadi Kalka-15gm		elka-15gm	8 days	
Lekhana Basti ²³ was given	Rock salt-10gm	Triphala Kas	shaya-250ml	1	
	Mustard oil-70ml	Avapa	Cow urine-70ml		
			Yavakshara-5gm		
	Total dose of Basti-560ml				

 Table 2: Scoring pattern

Symptoms		Score
1.Chala Sphika Udara Stana	Absence of <i>chalatva</i>	0
(Visible Movement in Hip-Abdomen-Breast)	Little visible movement after fast movement	
	Little visible movement after moderate movement	2
	Movement (in the areas) after mild movement	3
	Movement even after changing posture	4
2. Alasya/Utsahahani	doing work satisfactorily with proper vigor in time	0
(Laziness/ Lack of Enthusiasm)	Doing work satisfactorily with late initiation	1
	Doing work unsatisfactorily under mental pressure and takes time	2
	Not starting any work on his own responsibility and doing little work very slowly	3
	Does not take any initiation and does not want to work even after pressure	4
3. Kshudra Shvasa /Ayase Shvasa (Dyspnoea On Exertion)	Dyspnoea after heavy work (movement) but relieved soon and up to tolerance	0

	Dyspnoea after moderate work but relieved later and up to tolerance	1
	Dyspnoea after little work but relieved later and up to tolerance	2
	Dyspnoea after little work but relieved later and beyond tolerance	3
	Dyspnoea in resting condition	4
4. Daurbalyata-Alpa Vyayama (Weakness)	Can do routine exercise	0
	Can do moderate exercise without difficulty	1
	Can do only mild exercise	2
	Can do mild exercise with difficulty	3
	Cannot do even mild exercise	4
5. Nidradhikya (Excess sleep)	Normal sleep 7 hrs per Night	0
	Sleep up to 8-10 hrs per day with <i>Angagaurava</i>	1
	Sleep up to 8-10 hrs per day with <i>Angagaurava</i> and <i>Jrimbha</i>	2
	Sleep up to 8-10 hrs per day with <i>Tandra</i>	3
	Sleep more than 10 hrs per day with <i>Tandra</i> and <i>Klama</i>	4
6. Swedadhikya (Excess Sweating)	Sweating after heavy work and fast movement or in very hot season	0
	Profuse sweating after moderate work and movement	1
	Sweating after little work and movement	2
	Profuse sweating after little work and movement	3
	Sweating even at rest or in cold season	4
7. Daurgandhya (Body Odour)	Absence of body odour	0
,	Occasional body odour removed after bathing	1
	Persistent body odour limited to closed areas difficult to suppress with deodorants	2
	Persistent body odour limited felt from long distance not suppressed with deodorants	3
	Persistent body odour limited felt from long distance not tolerated even by patient himself	4
8. Snigdhangata (Oily Body luster)	Normal body luster	0
, ,	Oily luster of the body in summer season	1
	Oily luster of the body in dry season	2
	Excessive oily luster of the body even in dry season which is removed with difficulty	3
	Persistent and profuse stickiness all over the body	4
9. Atipipasa (Excess Thirst)	Normal thirst	0
	Upto 1 liter excess intake of water	1
	1 to 2 liter excess intake of water	2
	2 to 3 liter excess intake of water	3
	More than 3 liter excess intake of water	4
10. Atikshudha (Excess Hunger)	The person not at all taking food or once a day	0
A. Abhyavaharana Shakti	Person taking food in less quantity twice in a day	1
	Taking food in moderate quantity twice in a day	2
	Taking food in normal quantity twice in a day	3
	Taking food in excessive quantity twice or thrice	4
B Jarana Shakti	Presence of one symptom after 6 hours	0
	Presence of two symptoms after 6 hours	1
	Presence of three symptoms after 5 hours	2

	Presence of all symptoms after 4 hours	
	Presence of all symptoms within 4 hours	4
11. Angagaurava (Heaviness in the Body)	No heaviness in the body	
	Feels heaviness in the body but it does not hamper routine work	1
	Feels heaviness in the body which hampers daily routine work	2
	Feels heaviness in the body which hampers movement of the body	3
	Feels heaviness in the body along with flabbiness which causes	4
	great distress to the person	
12. Gatrasada (Fatigue)	No fatigue	0
	Little fatigue in doing hard work	1
	Moderate fatigue in doing routine work	2
	Excessive fatigue in doing routine work	3
	Excessive fatigue even in doing little work	4
13. Anga Shaithilya (Flabbiness in the body)	No flabbiness in the body	0
	Flabbiness in one anatomical region	1
	Flabbiness in more than one anatomical region which does not	2
	cause distress	
	Flabbiness which causes distress to the patient	3

Table 3: Changes in scoring pattern before and after treatment

Sr. No.	Complaints	BT	AT	
1.	ChalsphikaUdaraStana	ChalsphikaUdaraStana		2
2.	Aalasya/Utsahahani		2	1
3.	AyaseShwasaKastata/Kshudrashwasa		2	1
4.	Daurbalya(Alpavyayam)	Daurbalya(Alpavyayam)		2
5.	Nidradhikya		1	1
6.	Swedadhikya		2	2
7.	Daurgandhya		1	1
8.	Snigdhangata		1	1
9.	AtiPipasa		3	3
10	AtiKshudha Abl	yavaharana Shakti	4	3
	Jara	na Shakti	2	2
11	Angagaurava		3	2
12	Gatrasada		2	1
13	AngaShaithilya		1	1

Table 4: Changes in weight, BMI and Anthropometry before (BT) and after treatment Height- 152 cm

	BT	After Udawartana	After Vamana	After Virechana	After Lekhana Basti
Weight (kg)	86.4	85.2	83	80	78.1
BMI (kg/m ²)	37.4	36.9	35.9	34.6	33.8
Chest (inch)	40	40	39	38.5	38
Waist (inch)	42	41.5	41	40	39
Hip (inch)	46	46	46	45.5	45
Mid Arm(inch)	14	14	13.5	13	13
Waist hip ratio	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.86

Table 5: Lipid profiles before and after treatment

	Serum Cholesterol	Serum Triglyceride	HDL	LDL	VLDL
BT (mg/dl)	203	252	38	148	17
AT (mg/dl)	158	236	36	98	16

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