

INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL



Review Article

ISSN: 2320-5091

Impact Factor: 6.719

UNDERSTANDING LICHEN PLANUS ACCORDING TO FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF AYURVEDA ALONG WITH PROBABLE TREATMENT SCHEDULE

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https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj.2409012021

(Published online: January 2021)

Open Access © International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, India 2021 Article Received: 11/12/2020 - Peer Reviewed: 16/12/2020 - Accepted for Publication: 22/12/2020

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ABSTRACT

Healthy and attractive skin plays a major role in most individuals self-esteem and is a key component of the image they present to the outside world. Skin diseases prevalence ranges from 4.3% to 49.1% in various parts of India in school-based surveys. Increased stress and sedentary lifestyles are main predisposing factor which is accounting for widespread prevalence of this disease. Lichen Planus is one such a disease where its cases are increasing recently. Lichen Planus is considered as an Immune Mediated Disease and the exact cause is unknown. *Ayurveda* has included skin diseases under the umbrella of *Kushta*. Skin disorders are one of the most unpleasant disorders as the affected people feel isolated from the society and get depressed psychologically. So, it is necessary to think why these immune disorders are occurring more now a days.

Keywords: Lichen Planus, Kitibha Kushta, Dooshivisha, Dosha Dushya Vivechana, Shodhana Chiktsa.

INTRODUCTION

Lichen Planus is a papulo-squamous disorder that may affect the skin, scalp, nails, and mucous membranes.

The primary cutaneous lesions are pruritic, polygonal, flat topped, violaceous papules^{1,2,3}. Specific feature of

Lichen Planus is that it resembles purplish Lichens grows on trees in hills. Close examination of the surface of these papules often reveals a network of gray lines (Wickham's Striae). The Skin lesions may occur anywhere but have a predilection for the wrist, shins, lower back, oral mucosa and genitalia^{1,2}. It consists of hyperkeratosis, patchy increase in the Stratum granulosum, acanthosis, shortening of the interpapillary processes, basal cell degeneration and a well-defined band of round cell infiltration in the upper corium³. The patient will always be complained about severe pruritis in the affected area. Stress is one of the most crucial factors in onset and progression of this disease. As it is immune mediated disorder accepted causes includes Hepatitis C, certain medicines including some drugs used to treat High Blood Pressure, Diabetes, Heart diseases, Malarial medicines like Chloroquine, Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs like Brufen, reactions to metal fillings in teeth or exposure to some toxins^{1,3}. Commonly hypersensitivity to a variety of external environment and dietic factors can lead to chronic skin diseases. In Ayurveda one of the Kshudra Kushta named Kitibha having the features Parushathwam (Roughness), Shyavam (dull blackish discolouration), *Kinakharasparsha* (feeling rough on touch like a scar), *Rookshatwam*⁴ (Dryness), *Ugrakandu*⁵ (Severe itching) resembles good to Lichen Planus. Manifestation of Kitibha Kushta is due to the vitiation of Saptha Dhatus like three Doshas and Twak, Rakta, Mamsa and Lasika.^{4,6} Together they are called as Sapthakodravya Sangraha.^{4,6} Acharya Charaka mentioned Kushta as Deergha Roga.⁷ Kitibha Kushta is Vatha Kapha predominant disorder presenting individual lakshanas of Vatha and Kapha Dosha.⁴

Etiology of Kitibha Kushta

Kushta is a Kleda Pradhana Vyadhi and both Doshaja as well as Karmaja Vikara. The prime etiology or

Nidana of Skin disorders are Virudhahara. The concept of Virudhahara is very much pivotal in the pathogenesis of skin diseases. Acharva Charaka defines Virudhahara as certain diet and its combinations, which interrupts the metabolism, which inhibits the formation of tissue and which have opposite property to that of the tissue. Today most of the food items we are consuming will come under this Virudhahara.8 For e.g. Intake of Ati Seetha Ahara after hot or spicy foods, fish with curd or milk, paneer etc. All these will lead to indigestion or Ajeerna which in turn produces Amavisha. The concept of Dooshivisha and Gara Visha also plays a major role in the pathogenesis of Kitibha Kushta. In Ayurveda Dooshivishas are the substances which is stored for long without considering its expiry, or which are attenuated by antipoisonous remedies or dried in forest fire, wind and sun or naturally deficient in properties. These weak potent toxins are accumulated in the body in concealed form for longer duration due to Kaphavarana. It can be Sthavara (plant origin), Jangama (animal origin), Krithrima (artificial) or any type of poison. This vitiates Dhatus when exposed to aggravating factors like Dooshitha Desha (Vulnerable Habitat), Kala (Seasons), Anna (Toxic or Incompatible food) and Divaswapna (Daytime sleep).9 If it settles in Amasaya, it produces diseases of Kapha and Vatha. Aggravated Dooshivisha vitiate the Raktha Dhatu leading to Rakta Pradoshaja Vikara like Kushta. According to Acharya Charaka Gara Visa is a Samyogaja Visha (artificial poison) which exerts toxic effect after interval of some time. It does not kill the patient internally. Gara Visa have the specific property Kalanthara-Avipaki which means it is not to digested early. It takes long time to digest and not fatal. It can be combination of parts of body and excreta of different animals, incompatible drugs, ashes and poisonous substance which having mild potency.¹⁰

Table 1 : Other etiological factors of <i>Kitibha Kushta¹¹</i>	
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Nidana	Causative factors
Navanna, Dhadhi, Matsyaati sevana	Excess intake of freshly harvested grains, curd and fish
Athi Drava Snigdha Guru Ahara	Excess intake of liquid, unctous and heavy foods
Vyayama during Ajeerna	Performing physical exercise during indigestion
Apsumajjana after Ushnabhitapa	Immediate use of cold water after exposure to the sun

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Divaswapna	Day time sleep
Athisanthapakara karma	Activities exposing to excessive heat
Athivyayama	Excessive physical activity
Ajeernadhyasanam	Intake of food before the previous meal is digested
Masha Moolaka Pistanna Tila ksheera Guda sevana	Excess intake of urad bean, radish, grained foods or farina-
	ceous foods, sesame, Milk and Jaggery.

Climatic factors like extreme heat and cold, also environmental factors like unhygienic condition, use of drugs for tropical ailments, and industrialization will come under the aggravating factors. Nourishment of human body occurs by assimilating nutrients from food. Wholesome food is the cause of excellence in health and unwholesome is responsible for disease.

Table 2: Cardinal symptoms of Kitibha Kushta^{4,5} vis-`a-vis Lichen Planus

Kitibha Kushta	Lichen planus
Shyava Varna	Dull blackish/Purplish discolouration
Kinakharasparsha	Rough on touch like a scar
Parusha	Abnormal hardening seen in chronic cases
Ugrakandu	Severe itching

Samanya Samprapti Of Kushta Roga

Due to above said Nidanas the Three Pillars of our body named Vatha, Pitta and Kapha will got vitiated. These vitiated Doshas moves through Tiryak Siras and reaches Dhatus mainly Twak, Raktha, Mamsa and Lasika and cause vitiation of Dhatus there and manifested in skin as Kushta. Acharya Charaka explains Samprapthi in the following way: Three Doshas got simultaneously aggravated – at the same time there is Sithilatha of four Dushyas – interaction between Shithila Dushyas and Tridoshas – gets displaced together – located superficially – manifested as Kushta.¹¹ Doshadushya Vivechana In Kitibha Kushta¹²

Acharya *Susrutha* explains the different stages of *Doshas* during the manifestation of a disease called as *Shatkriyakala*. Knowledge of *Shatkriyakala* is very useful in identifying the ongoing disease pathology in the early stage itself. *Kitibha Kushta* is a *Vatha Kapha* predominant disorder. Due to above said *Nidanas* like *Ushna, Rooksha, Seetha* and *Snigdha Ahara Vihara, Vata* and *Kapha Sanchaya* happens. When exposed to favorable climatic conditions or other factors it goes to *Prakopa* stage. This *Prakupita Dosha* overflow the limits of their respective places and spread over and occupy other parts, organs and structures of the body which is called *Prasara* stage. After *Prasara* stage

these Doshas will got localized naming it as Sthanasamsrava and will produce premonitory symptoms called Purvaroopa. Purvaroopas of Kitibha Kushta include Vaivarnya, Twak Parushyam, Kandu, Alpe Nimithae Api Kopanam, Athi Sleshna or Khara Sparsha, Romaharsha, Daha Supthangatha. Next stage comes the manifestation of fully developed disease called Vyaktha stage. Here specific symptoms like Syavatha, Parushatha, Kinakharasparsha, Rookshatwa and Ugrakandu exhibits resulting in proper diagnosis of Kitibha Kushta. Final stage named Bheda indicates the acute or chronic nature of the disease. Vatha having the qualities like Rooksha, Laghu, Seetha, Khara, Sookshma, Chala, Visada. Among these gunas Rooksha, Khara, and Vishada guna is more vitiated in Kitibha Kushta leading to Parushatha, Kinakharasparsha, Shyavatha and Rookshatwa of Twak. Vatha also possess a special property called Yogavahi that is a medium which when associated with other substances projects their qualities also without losing its own qualities. Similarly, Kapha is having Snigdha, Seetha, Guru, Mandha, Sleshna, Mritsna, Picchila and Sthira guna. In these gunas Pichilla and Sthira guna may got vitiated. The symptom Ugra Kandu in Kitibha Kushta will not occurs without the involvement of Kapha. Vyana Vatha which carries the circulation of Chyle, lymph,

blood and also for the outflow of sweat and blood from the body. Vitiation of *Vyana Vatha* will naturally happens by these vitiated *Vatha* qualities in *Kitibha Kushta*. Three main *Dushyas* involved in *Kitibha Kushta* are *Rasa, Rakta, and Mamsa*. Due to *Nidanas Jatharagni Mandhya* happens leading to the formation of *Ama*. This *Ama* enters to circulation and accumulate in the *Rasa Dhatu* leading to *Dhatwagni Mandya*.

- Rasadhathugatha Kushta lakshanas are Sweda, Ishat kandu, Vaivarnya, and Rooksha.¹³
- When Kushtas enters Rakta dhatu Sweda, Twak Swapa, Romaharsha, Svayadhu and Kandu may happens.¹³
- Mamsagata Kushta shows Vaktra Sosha, Karkasa, Pidaka Yukta, Todha, Sthira, Panipadasrita Sphota.¹³
- The *Ama* and *Dhatwagni Mandhya* may cause the *Rasavaha* and *Raktavaha Srothorodha* leading to the manifestation of *Kitibha Kushta*.

Sampraptighataka

Dosha: Vatha, Pitha, Kapha, Dushya: Rasa, Raktha, Mamsa, Upadhatu: Twacha, Agni: Jatharagni, Dhatwagni mandya, Srothas: Rasavaha, Raktavaha, Srothodushti – Sanga, Udbhava Sthana: Amashaya, Sanchara sthana: Sarvasharira, Adhishtana: Twak, Rakta, Mamsa, Lasika, Vyaktha Sthana: Twak, Rogamarga: Bahya, Roga Swabhava: Chirakari, Sadhyasadhyatha: Krichra Sadhya

Management of *Kitibha Kushta* Vis-A-Vis Lichen Planus

In Contemporary system of medicine topical steroid creams, oral antihistamines and UV light phototherapy are the choice of treatment. In *Ayurveda* curative treatment or *Vikara Prashamana* treatment includes the proven therapies *Samshamana and Samshodhana* to normalize *Avasthika* as well as *Sthanika Doshas*. *Acharya Susrutha* mentioned *Samshodhana, Samshamana, Ahara* and *Achara* under *Vyadhinigraha Hetu*. Measures included under *Samshamana* therapeutics are of the nature of palliatives and sedatives. *Samshodhana* means the procedure of expelling out the vitiated *Doshas* and thereby maintain the *Dosha* and *Dhatu Samya* leading to regeneration of different body tissues and also modulate the body immunity and cleanse the body channels by eliminating toxins out of the body.¹⁴

In Lichen Planus or *Kitibha Kushta* the dominant vitiated *Doshas* are *Vatha and Kapha*. For regaining body to normal state *Shodhana Chikitsa* should be done. Because the *Doshas* which are expelled by *Samshodhana Chikitsa* will never aggregate again. Treatment can be done in following ways.

Amapachana

As Uthbhavasthana is Amasaya removal of Amavisha from the body may be the first step of Chikitsa. "Niramadehasyahe bheshajani bhavanthi yukthamritopamani" (yoga shataka). This quotation explains that a drug or treatment acts like Amritha in Nirama Deha.

> Poorvakarma

Preparing body for *Shodhana* is to be done with *Sneha and Sweda*. Both these *Sneha* and *Sweda* helps for the easy elimination of aggravated *Doshas*.

- Pradhanakarma: Shodhana ensures the purification of Koshta as well as the whole body.
- Shamana: For subsiding the remaining Dosha, Shamana medicine should be administered.

> Rasayana Chikitsa

Rasayana also has great importance in treatment of Skin disorders. *Rasayana* ensures the *Apunarbhavatwa* of the disease.¹⁵ Various studies on *Rasayana* drugs shows actions like immunomodulator, Adaptogenic, Antioxident, Nootropic and Antistress. To enhance the *Vyadhikshamatwa of Dhatu different Naimithika Rasayana are elaborated in classics like Bhallataka, Tuvaraka, Bakuchi, Shilajathu, Guggulu, Khadira rasayana.*

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PATHYAS (Wholesomes)	APATHYAS (unwholesomes)	
Laghu Anna	Guru and Amla ahara	
Tiktha Shakas	Milk	
Bhallataka	Curd	
Triphala	Anupa Matsya	
Nimba	Guda	
Ghrita	Tila	
Puranya dhanya	Navanna	
Janghala mamsa	Masha and Moolaka	
Mudga	Lavana	
Patola	Adhyasana	

 Table 3: Pathyapathya In Kitibha Kushta¹⁵

CONCLUSION

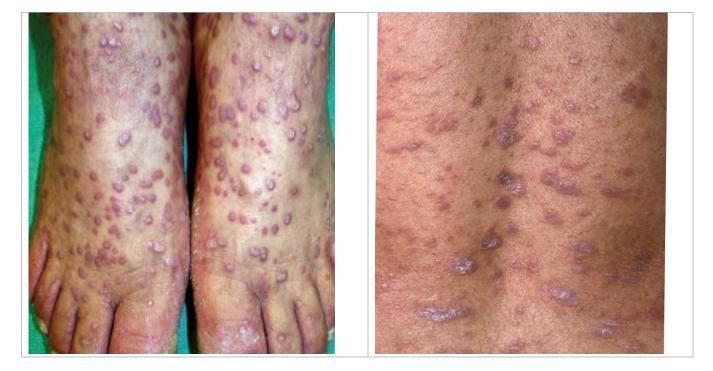
In Ayurveda Tridoshas namely Vatha, Pitta and Kapha are the three fundamental energies which governs all the Physical, Mental and emotional status of the body. A slight imbalance in any of these *Doshas* will brings to disease condition. So, maintaining these *Doshas* in balanced state is the key for acquiring good health. Skin diseases with Vatha Kapha predominance and also that depends on *Twak, Rakta, Mamsa* comes under good prognosis. One must take precaution to clear out vitiated *Dosha* and waste products at suitable times. Accumulation of such vitiated *Dosha* could lead to their aggravation and subsequently many chronic diseases may occur. Along with proper diet, *Dinacharya, Rithucharya, Sadvritha* we can prevent occurrences of almost all types of skin ailments.

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Source of Support: Nil

Conflict of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Remya C V et al: Understanding Lichen Planus According To Fundamental Principles Of Ayurveda Along With Probable Treatment Schedule. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2021 {cited January, 2021} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/154_159.pdf