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A CLINICAL STUDY TO EVALUATE AN EFFECT OF DHANYAKADI LEPA AS -BAHIRPARIMARJANA CHIKITSA AND CHANDANA CHURNA WITH MADHU AS ANTHAPARIMARJANA CHIKITSA IN YAVANAPIDAKA

Meghavati M Awati¹, Raosaheb A Deshmukh², Renuka. M. Tenahalli³, Jyothi Alias Jyotsa. P. Bargi⁴, Sachin. S. Bagali⁵

¹PG Scholar, Dept of Samhita Siddhanta

²Guide & Associate Professor Dept of Samhita Siddhanta,

³Professor & Hod Dept of Samhita Siddhanta

⁴Assistant Professor Dept of Samhita Siddhanta

⁵Assistant Professor Dept of Samhita Siddhanta

BLDEA's AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital & Research Centre Vijayapur Karnataka India

Corresponding Author: meghaawati123@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Yavanapidika is one among the Kshudra roga (minor disorder) ¹explained in Classical texts. However, Sushruta has described this disease under the name of Mukhadushika². Kapha, Vata & Rakta are considered as causative factors of Mukhdushika. Pidika (eruptions), Saruja(pain), Ghana (thick), Medagarbha (fat in eruption) are considered clinical features as mentioned in Samhitas. Yavana Pidaka can be correlated with Acne vulgaris. Acne is the most common skin problem which commonly affects Teenagers. According to the global burden of disease study, Acne Vulgaris affects about 85% of the age group of 12-25 years, Acne consistently represents the top three most prevalent skin conditions in the general population as found in large studies³. In this context, Dhanyakadi Lepa⁴ is applied externally as Bahirparimarjana Chikitsa in the form of lepa and Chandana Churna (Santalum album, Linn)⁵ with Madhu (honey)⁶ is used internally as Anthaparimarjana chikitsa on Yavanapidaka. Thirty patients suffering from Yavanapidika were randomly selected and the above-mentioned treatment was administered

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for thirty days. It is concluded that *Dhanyakadi Lepa* as *Bahir parimarjana chikitsa* and *Chandana Churna* and *Madhu* as *Anthaparimarjana Chikitsa* are effective in the treatment of *Yavanapidaka*.

Keywords: Yavanapidika, Mukhadushika, Kshudra rogas, Acne vulgaris, Dhanyakadi lepa, Chandana churna, Madhu.

INTRODUCTION

The face is the index of the mind. Every person wants to look beautiful. Beauty is the power, even a small spot-on face especially in youngsters leads to worry. But the clear complexion might have enhanced their confidence and strong self-image. Unfortunately, Yavanapidaka is a disease that affects the facial skin at a young age i.e. Yuvavastha (young age)⁷, when the person wants to look beautiful to all and develop his recognition. Yavanapidaka is explained in Kshudra roga by Acharya Sushruta. Yavana pidaka resembles the Kantaka (thorn) on the bark of the Shalmali tree (Bombax malabaricum) appearing on the face of adolescents due to vitiation of Kapha, Vata, Rakta. Shalmali Kantak Vat Pidika⁸, Saruja, Ghana, Medagarbha⁹ are considered as clinical features as mentioned in Samhitas. It correlates to Acne vulgaris explained in modern science. Acne is a disease of the sebaceous gland which occurs only during a particular age period. The condition usually starts in adolescence and resolves by the mid-twenties in some patients it may persist up to the age of 35 years and more. Acne vulgaris when not treated in the early stage leads to the severity and leaves permanent scars, which depresses the mental status of the youngsters. Acne Vulgaris affects about 85% of the age group of 12-25 years, Acne consistently represents the top three most prevalent skin conditions in the general population as found in large studies. Allopathic management of Acne vulgaris includes topical application of antibacterial, antiseptic creams, use of calamine lotion etc. Systemic antibiotics used in acne vulgaris are not relieved by topical application. Acne affects the skin of the face, the upper part of the chest, and the back. It affects the sex invariably. As Yauvanapidaka is a Kshudaroga Acharya has said that it is cured by Alpa Chikitsa. Yavanapidaka manifests on Twak (Skin)hence it is considered as Twak Roga. Based on

this Shodana and Shamana Chikitsa are explained, these Shamana and Shodana include Abhyantara (internal) and Bhaya (external) Chikitsa.

Abhantara Chikitsa includes Vamana¹⁰, Nasya¹¹, Sira Vyadha on Lalata Pradesha (forehead)¹².

Bahya Chikitsa as Lepa^{13,14,15,16}, Abhyanga¹⁷.

In the treatment of Yavanapidaka Acharya Sushruta has mentioned Dhanyakadi Lepa to be effective. In Bhavaprakasha, Shweta Chandana is mentioned as Varya, Rakta Prasadhaka, Kushtagna, Kapha-Pitta Shamaka and Madhu is Kapha-Vata Shamaka, Laghu and Ruksha.

The present study was carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of *Dhanyakadi Lepa* as *Bahirparimarjana Chikitsa* and *Chandana Churna* with *Madhu* as *Anthaparimarjana Chikitsa* in the management of *Yavanapidaka*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: MATERIALS:

The present study was studied under two headings1) Literary Study 2) Clinical Study

The Source of Literary study were as follows:

The classical texts of Ayurveda and their commentaries and western medicinal books, Reputed journals were referred from the BLDEA'S AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Hospital & Research Centre, Vijayapur library and other sources which include magazines, previous work done, research papers, website.

COLLECTION OF MATERIALS DRUGS:

 Samyak Shushka (completely dried) Chandana (Santalum album, Linn), Vacha (Acorus calamus Linn), Lodhra (Symplocos racemosa Roxb), Kushta (Sassuria lappa C.B.Clarke)were purchased from Dorle & Sons Ayurvedic stockist Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

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2) Samyak Shushka (completely dried) Dhanyaka (Coriandrum sativum Linn) was collected from the general store, Vijayapur.

Dhanyakadi lepa, Chandana churna was prepared in the Department of Rasa Shastra & Bhaishajya Kalpana, B.L.D.E. A's AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital and research Center Vijayapur.

PREPARATION OF MEDICINE:

Chandana churna (Santalum album, Linn): Preparation of *Chandana churna:*

Purvakarma – a collection of 6000gms *Samyak Shushka Chandana* was authenticated by the department of Dravya Guna. The collected drug is dried and made into small pieces.

Pradhan karma – completely dried drugs are taken and pounded in a grinding machine pounding machine till they become fine powder and then it is sieved.

5800 gms *Churna* was collected as the final product. The total gms of *Chandana churna* required for the study was 5400 gms

Paschat karma-3gms of *Chandana Churna* packets are made and such 60 packets are made and packed in a polyethene bag hence 180 gms of *Chandana Churna* was given per patient for 30 days and 30 patients.

Route of administration: Internal (after food). PREPRATION OF DHANYAKADI LEPA: DRUGS:

DHANYAKA (Coriandrum sativum Linn), VACHA (Acorus calamus Linn), LODHRA (Symplocos racemosa Roxb), KUSTA (Sassuria lappa C.B.Clarke).

Purvakarma – Collection of 2000gms of *Samyak Shuskh Dhanyak, Vacha, Lodra, Kushta* separately and authenticated by the department of dravya guna. Collected drugs are dried separately.

Pradhan karma – completely dried drugs are taken and pounded in a grinding machine till they became fine powder separately and then it is sieved separately.1700gms- Dhanyak, 1800gms-Vacha, 1900gms-*Lodhra*, 1800gms-*Kushta* was collected as the final product. The finely powdered drugs were collected separately and mixed in an equal amount. The total grams of *Dhanyakadi Lepa Churna* required for the study was 4500gms.

Paschat karma- 5gms of *Dhanyakadi lepa churna* was packed and such 30 packets are made and packed in a polyethene bag hence 150 gms of *Dhanyakadi Lepa Churna* was given per patient for 30 days and 30 patients.

Route of administration: External application.

Clinical Study

Drugs: Shamanarth:

Abhyantara – Chandana churna, Madhu.

Lepartha – Dhanyakadi Lepa.

Materials for Clinical study:

30 diagnosed patients of *Yavanapidika*'s were collected from O.P.D, I.P.D. of B. L. D. E. A's AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital and Research Centre, Vijayapura. Special camp conducted at B.L.D.E. A's AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital and Research Centre, and in and around the college, Vijayapur.

Methodology:

Dhanyakadi lepa, Chandana churna was prepared in the Department of Rasa Shastra & Bhaishajya Kalpana, B.L.D.E. A's AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Hospital and research Center, Vijayapur.

STUDY DESIGN: The 30 diagnosed patients of *Yavanapidika's* were single-blind randomly selected.

Selection criteria:

- 1) Patients diagnosed as *Yavanapidaka* after the examination.
- 2) Patients were selected irrespective of sex and caste, occupation and socio-economic status.
- 3) Patients fulfilling inclusion criteria.
- 4) Patients willing to participate in the study were selected by explaining the intervention in detail.

INCLUSIVE CRITERIA:

- 1. Patients presenting with classical signs and symptoms of *Yavanapidika* will be selected.
- 2. Age group between 16 to 30 years irrespective of gender.

EXCLUSIVE CRITERIA:

- 1. Patients unfit for Lepa.
- 2. Patients with Tilakaalaka, Vyanga, Nyacha.

3. Patients with other systemic disorders.

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA:

Patients presenting with the signs and symptoms of *Yavana Pidika* i.e. **Pidikas** along with one or more symptoms like *Ruja, Kandu, Srava*.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA:

Assessment is done based on objective & subjective criteria, before & after the treatment schedule.

SUBJECTIVE CRITERIA:

1. Vedana in Pidika

2) OBJECTIVE CRITERIA:

- 1. Srava in Pidika
- 2. Number of Pidika

Table 1:

3. Size of *Pidika*

4. Global acne grading system ¹⁸

5. Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA) Scale for Acne Severity ¹⁹.

OBSERVATION VARIABLES: *Pidaka Varna*, *Ruja, Srava*, Number of *Pidaka*, Size of *Pidaka*, Global acne grading system, Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA) Scale for Acne Severity.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

Data is collected before treatment, after treatment and statistically analyzed by using Wilcoxon signed paired rank test.

SL.NO	SUBJECTIVE CRITERIA	GRADING	
1.	Vedana on Pidaka	No pain	0
		Pain on deep pressure over Pidaka	1
		Pain on touch over Pidaka	2
		Pain without touch over Pidaka	3
2	Srava in Pidaka	No Srava	0
		Lasikasrava	1
		Puyasrava	2
		Pinjarasrava	3
OBJECT	IVE CRITERIA	GRADING	
1	Number of <i>Pidaka</i>	No Pidaka	0
		1-5 Pidakas	1
		6-10 Pidakas	2
		More than 10 Pidakas	3
2	Size of Pidaka	No Pidaka	0
		0-2 mm	1
		3-4 mm	2
		More than 4 mm	3
Note: wh	en pidaka are multiple, the size of the	largest pidaka is considered	
3	Vivarnata of Pidaka	Normal skin colour	0
		Black colour	1
		Yellowish-brown colour	2
		Red colour	3

GLOBAL ACNE GRADING SYSTEM

Table 2 The Global Acne Grading System Location Factor Local score (Factor x Grade) Forehead 2 2 **Right cheek** 2 eft cheek Nose 1 1 Chin Chest and upper back 3 Global Score =

INVESTIGATOR'S GLOBAL ASSESSMENT (IGA)

Table 3

GRADE		DESCRIPTION		
Clear	0	Clear residual hyperpigmentation and erythema may be present.		
Almost clear	1	A few scattered comedones and a few small papules.		
Mild	2	Mild, easily recognizable, less than half the face is involved. Some comedones, some papules and some pustules.		
Moderate	3	Moderate more than half of the face is involved. Many comedones, papules, pustules. One nodule may be present. Primarily Co- medonal.		
Severe	4	Severe Entire face is involved covered with comedones, papules and pustules. Presence of nodules or cysts.		

ETHICAL CLEARANCE: Ethical clearance has been obtained from the ethical Committee, BLDEA's AVS Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya and Hospital Vijayapura.

CLINICAL WORK

Application of *Dhanyakadi Lepa*: *LEPA VIDHI*:

It includes 1) Purva karma 2) Pradhana karma 3) Paschat karma

1) PURVA KARMA:

- a) Examination of the patients.
- **b**) Preparation of the medicine.
- c) Male patients were asked to shave their faces.
- **d**) Patients were made to wash their face with clean water and dry it with soft, clean cloth.

2) PRADHANA KARMA:

a. Required quantity of *Dhanyakadi Lepa Churna* was taken, and clean water was added in sufficient amount to convert the *Churna* into *Lepa* form.

- b. The patient was made to sit on the chair and close his eyes.
- c. The *Dhanyakadi Lepa* was applied on the face in the *Pratiloma Gat*i excluding the lips and the region around the eyes. The Lepa was applied with the thickness of one-fourth of one own thumb width (about 1/4th of an inch).
- d. The patient was made to sit in the same position until the lepa was dried.
- e. The patient was advised not to speak or laugh or get angry or make any facial expressions when the *Lepa* is applied to the face.

3) PASCHAT KARMA:

- a. When the *Lepa* dried, patients were advised to wash his/ her face with normal water to remove *Lepa*.
- b. Special advice was given to the Patient not to squeeze the *Pidakas* and not apply any creams and cosmetics to the face.

c. During treatment, they were advised not to use soap instead gram flour was suggested.

INTERVENTION:

The intervention of the clinical study was carried out as a single group as mentioned below.

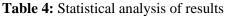
INTERNAL MEDICATION:

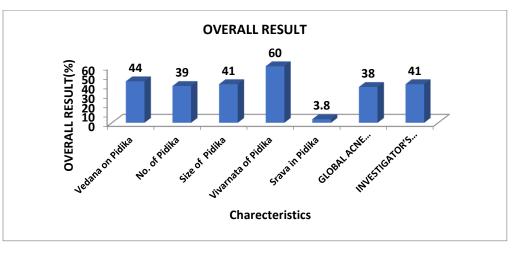
- 1. Drug: Chandana Churna
- 2. Dose: 3gm/BD
- 3. Anupana: Madhu
- 4. **Duration:** 30 days

EXTERNAL APPLICATION:

- 1. Drug: Dhanyaka, Vacha, Lodhra, Kustha
- **2. Dose:** 1/4th *Angula* thick *Lepa* was to be applied once daily.
- **3. Duration:** 30 days Patients were advised not to apply soap and cosmetics, instead were advised to use *Dhanyakadi Lepa* for application.
- d. **Follow up:** Follow up was done after the course of treatment. During treatment, they were advised not to use soap instead gram flour was suggested.

Parameters	MEAN		Changes	Percentage 44%
	Before Treatment	After treatment 0.67	in means	
Vedana on Pidika	1.17		0.51	
No. of Pidika	2.66	1.63	1.03	39%
Size of Pidika	1.81	1.07	0.74	41%
Vivarnata of Pidika	1.91	0.77	1.14	60%
Srava in Pidika	1.84	1.77	0.07	3.8%
Global Acne Grading System (GAGS)	1.07	0.68	0.39	38%
Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA)	2.44	1.43	1.01	41%





DISCUSSION

Some of the *Vyadhis* are enlisted under the *Kshudrarogas* as they have *Alpa Hetu*, *Alpa Lakshanas*, and get cured by *Alpa Chikitsa*. As *Yauvanapidaka* is one among the *kshudra rogas*, *nidanas* are not specifically explained. *Kapha, Vata*, and *Rakta* are the main factors which are involved in

the manifestation of the Yauvanapidaka. Hence the nidana responsible for the vitiation of these Kapha, Vata, Rakta can be considered as the Nidana for Yavanapidika. In the present study, most of the patients were in the habit of consuming Katu, Madhura, Amla Rasa Pradhana Ahara, Snigdhaguna Yukta Ahara, Abhishyandhi Ahara. Excessive intake

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of *Katu Rasa, Amla Rasa* vitiate *Pitta* and due to *Ashrayaashrayi Bhava* vitiated *Pitta* vitiates the *Rakta*, which in turn aggravates *Vata*, where *Madhura Rasa, Singdha Guna, Abhishyandhi Ahara* vitiate *Kapha* such aggravation held responsible for the manifestation of *Yavanapidika*. Some of the vyadhis are enlisted under the *Kshudra Rogas* as they were having *Alpa Hetu, Alpa Lakshanas*, and cured by *Alpa Chikitsa*.

As Yauvanapidaka is one among the Kshudra Rogas, Nidanas of it were not specifically explained. Kapha, Vata, and Rakta are the main factors involved in its manifestation. Hence the nidanas responsible for the vitiation of these Kapha, Vata, Rakta can be considered as the Nidanas for Yavanapidika. In the present study, most of the patients were in the habit of consuming Katu, Madhura, Amla Rasa Pradhana Ahara, Snigdhaguna Yukta Ahara, Abhishyandhi Ahara. Excessive intake of Katu Rasa, Amla Rasa vitiate Pitta and Rakta, which in turn aggravates Vata, where Madhura Rasa, Singdha Guna, Abhishyandhi Ahara vitiate Kapha such aggravation held responsible for the manifestation of Yavanapidika. Acne is the most common dermatological problem seen in daily practice affecting nearly all adolescence young adults to some degree. and The pathophysiology of Acne is complex. Increased sebum production by sebaceous glands and abnormal desquamation of hair follicles occurs in response to increased androgen levels with the onset of puberty. Obstruction of follicles causes follicular distention, which is often accompanied by the proliferation of the bacteria Propionibacterium acnes and the activation of an inflammatory response.

Shweta Chandana Churna has Kapha- Pitta Shamaka property and Sheeta Virya acts as Daha Shamaka. Its Tikta Rasa mitigates the Pitta Dosha and due to Ashraya Shrayi Bhava it acts as Raktaprasadhaka hence it is Varnyakara. Purana *madhu* has *Laghu* and *Ruksha Guna* helps to mitigate the Kapha and Lekhana Guna helps to destroy the Sanga and acts as Srotomukha Vishodaka. DHANYAKA: The Ushna Virya of Dhanyaka acts as Shoolahara and Shothahara. Dhanyak has Snigdha

Guna Madhura Vipaka and Daha Shamaka properties help to reduce daha. VACHA: As Vacha is having Katu Rasa, Tikshna and Ushna Virya and having Agni Mahabhuta Pradana and Sweda Janana property which increases sweating. In this manner, it cleans the Sweda Vaha Srotas. Vacha is Kapha vata Shamaka. It is Vednasthapana, Shothahara and Shoolaghna, which relieves symptoms like Vedana & Shotha. **LODHRA:** - Lodhra has Kapha Pittaghna property as it has Kashaya, Tikta Rasa and Laghu, Ruksha Guna. It is a Sheeta Virya drug, so it relieves the Pittaj symptoms like Daha, Paka etc. It is Shothahara & Vrana Ropana, which relieves inflammation. Acharya Sushruta had mentioned the Varnya Karma of Lodhra. KUSHTA: It has Raktha Shodana property hence cleanse the Rakta Vaha Srotas, and thus acts as Kusthagna. It is Vedanasthapana hence helping to relieve pain. Dhanyakadi lepa was administered as an external application and Chandana Churna with Madhu was administered internally in 30 patients, which has given significant improvement after treatment in reducing vedana by 44%, in reducing the Number of *Pidakas* 39%, in reducing the size of the Pidaka 41%, in reducing Vivarnata of Pidaka 60%, in reducing Srava of Pidaka 3.8%, improved severity of Yavanapidaka by improving the score of GAGS by 52%, improved severity of Yavanapidaka by improving the score of IGA by 41%.

CONCLUSION

Yavvanapidika is a *Kshudra Vyadhi* which manifests due the *Nidana* like *Aharaj*, *Viharaja*, *Manasika* and kalaja like *Youvanaavasta*. Due to the intake of *Nidana Sevana Pitta*, *Vata*, *Kapha* get vitiate then *Rasa*, *Rakta*, *Meda Dhatus* gets vitiate leads to *Sangha* of *Rasa Vaha Srotas* and manifests the Vyadhi. In the study *Chandana Choornam* with *Madhu* internal, and *Danyakaadi Lepa* showed a significant result in reducing the size of the *Pidika*, *Vedana*, *Twak Vivarnata*, number of *Pidakas* and enhanced the skin complexion. During the Clinical trial, it was observed that following *Pathya*, and avoiding *Apathya* showed significant results.

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