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Case Report

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EFFECT OF VIRECHAN AND BASTI KARMA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AAMVATA -A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Aamvata is a chronic immune-inflammatory disease that is caused by the accumulation of *Aam* and vitiation of *Vata* dosha. The formation of Aam is caused by impairment of *Agni* and that *Aam* combines with *Vata* dosha and occupies *Sleshmsthan*. The disease mainly affects the young generation and crippled them physically as well as mentally due to its poor prognosis. It can be correlated with Rheumatoid Arthritis due to its similar features but not every patient of *Aamvata* is RA factor positive, some patients have RA factor negative. The treatment modalities like *Langhan, Rooksha Swedana, Tikta-Katu & Deepniya drugs, Virechan, Snehpana, and Basti* were firstly mentioned by *Chakradutta*. By using this *Chikitsa Siddhanta*, a case of *Aamvata* is successfully treated and no side effects are found during treatment. In the present study, we have discussed a female patient having *Aamvata* who has been treated with *Dravya* having *Tikta Katu Rasa, Rooksha Sweda, Snehpana, Virechan, and Basti*.

Keywords: Aamvata, Snehpana, Virechan, Erandamooladi Basti

INTRODUCTION

Aamvata is a multi-system involving disorder in which a person indulges in any type of Vyayam just after consuming a meal resulting in hampering digestion and absorption of food. In the modern era, a person has a sedentary lifestyle like sitting or lying down while watching TV, using mobiles/ computers for much of the day, while reading, etc., and incompatible diet due to this the functions of Jathragni, Bhutagni, and Dhatwagni (digestive fires) are hampered, and it produces Aam. The prevalence of Rheumatoid Arthritis in adults in India varies from 0.5-3.8 % in women and 0.15-0.37 % in men. It can be seen in present days that people doing work out / exercise just after eating oily food, as mentioned in Bhavaprakash it hampers Vata in the body and that vitiated Vata combines with Aam and reaches to Sleshmsthan i.e., joints ^[1]. With the help of *Vata* that *Aam* circulates all over the body and accumulates in the joints by Srotosanga and making the body stiff, this condition is known as Aamvata. Both Aam and Vata vitiated together and reaches Kostha, Trik pradesh, and joints and make the whole-body stiff. In Ayurveda, Madhavkar (700 A. D.) in his book Madhav Nidan described Aamvata for the first time under Vata-Kaphaj Vikar. Due to contra-indicatory features of Aam and Vata, it is difficult to plan its line of treatment. It is a disease of Madhyam Rogamarg hence it is said to be Krichasadhya or Yapya. The Aam produces features like Angamarda (bodyache), Alysa(weakness), Sandhiruk (joint pain), Sandhisoth (joints swelling), etc. In Samhita pain of Aamvata is compared with the pain of a scorpion bite (Vrishchik Dantvat). It is a disease of Asthivaha and Rasavaha srotas. In the present study, the patient was administered by Rooksha Valuka Sweda, Erandmooladi Basti and Virechan followed by Snehpan with Mahatiktak ghrit.

Case Report

Female patient age 34 years house wife having 48 kgs weight came to our hospital having complaints of pain and swelling in multiple small and large joints, polyarthralgia in the past 7 years, morning stiffness of more than 1 hour in the past 5 years, and deformity

in bones started. The patient had no pain, no swelling, and no stiffness over joints 7 years before. Gradually onset of pain and stiffness in both knee joints. Thereafter she developed pain in the bilateral interphallengial and then the pain started radiating to multiple joints. The pain was so severe, so it was hampering day to day activity of the patient, and it was associated with swelling and felt difficulty in walking. The patient was diagnosed based on the *Lakshans of Aamvata* mentioned in the commentary.

O/E – Asthavidh Pariksha

Nadi – Manda, Mala – Snigdh (sticky), Shabda – Prakrut, Akriti – Madhyam, Sparsh – Prakrut, Jivha – Sama, Mutra – Prakrut, Drik – Prakrut Samprapti Ghatak Dosha – Tridosh mainly Vata and Kapha Dushya – Rasa, Mamsa, Asthi, Majja

Srotas – Rasavaha, Mamsavaha, Asthivaha, Majjavaha

Srotodushti- Sang, Vimarga -gamana

Samsthana – Aam -pakvashayottha

Vyaktisthan – Sandhi

Roga Marga – Madhyam

Local Examination

- 1. Swelling and tenderness are present on both wrist joints, both knee joints, and ankle joints.
- 2. Restricted and painful movement of both wrist joint, right shoulder joint, knee joints, both ankle joints, and Meta phalangeal joints.

Criteria for assessment of disease

• Grading of Sandhishool -

No pain – 0 Mild pain -1 Moderate pa

Moderate pain, but no difficulty in movements -2Slight difficulty in movements due to pain-3 Much difficulty in moving body parts due to pain. -4

• Grading of Sandhishotha –

No swelling -0 Slight swelling -1 Moderate swelling -2 Severe swelling -3

• Grading of Stiffness -

No stiffness – 0	Stiffness for 5min -	Stiffness for 2 hrs – 8 hrs	Stiffness
2 hrs -1		for >8 hrs - 3	

Table 1: A	Assessment of	Sandhishool
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Left		Name of joint	Right		
BT	AT		BT	AT	
3	0	Interphalanges	3	1	
3	1	Wrist joint	4	1	
2	1	Shoulder joint	4	3	
3	0	Hip joint	4	1	
4	0	Knee joint	4	1	
4	2	Ankle joint	4	2	

Table 2: Assessment of Sandhishotha

Left		Name of joint	Right	
BT	AT		BT	AT
2	1	Wrist joint	3	1
2	0	Knee joint	3	0
2	0	Ankle join	2	1

Table 3: Assessment of morning stiffness

BT	AT
2 [2-3 hrs]	1 [10-15 mints]

Table 4: Assessment of Sparsashatva

BT		AT
3	Wrist joints	0
3	Knee joints	0

Treatment

Table 5: The patient had given both Bahya and Abhyantar types of Chikitsa.

Drugs	Dose	Duration
Panchakol Phanta	$5 \text{gm} \times \text{BD}$	8 weeks
Simhanad Guggulu	2 BD	8 weeks
Chitrakadi Vati	2 BD	8 weeks
Amavatari Rasa	250 mg	
Pippali Churna	250 mg	8 weeks
Ajmodadi Churna	3 gm	Twice a day
Godanti Bhasm	250 mg	
Brihatvatachintamani Rasa	1 BD	4 weeks
Rheumat liniment	L/A	
Valuka Pottali Sweda	L/A	
Erand Bhrast Haritaki	5 gm HS	20 days

Panchakarma -: After Deepan Pachan's treatment, Erandmooladi Niruh Basti [Kaal Basti Karma] was planned. Before administration of Basti Sarvang Snehan was done by Brihat Saindhavdi Tail and Sarvang Nadi Sweda was given. In Kaal Basti Karma, 60 ml Anuvasan Basti was administered by **Bri**hat Saindhavdi Tail and 400 ml Aasthapan Basti by Erandmooladi Kwath. After 16 days of the procedure, the patient feels relief in stiffness, swelling, and pain in multiple joints.

ERANDMOOLADI NIRUH BASTI -: *Erandmooladi Basti* is mentioned in *Charak Siddhi Sthan 3 Shlok* no. 38-42 for *Janghauru- paadtrikprastha Shool* and Kaphaavritta Vata.

VIRECHAN -: After a month of *Basti* procedure, *Virechan* was planned for which 8 days *Snehpan* was administered by **Mahatiktak Ghrit** in increasing amount. After 8 days when *Samyak Lakshan of Snehpan (Vatanuloman, Deeptagni, Snigdh Varch, Anga-* *mardav or Snigdh, Sneh Dwesh*)^[2] were seen, 3 days of rest [from *Snehpan*] had been taken and after that *Virechan*. Before the day of *Virechan*, the patient had given *Laghu, Ushna, Drava, Kapha Avridhikar* food, and *Ushna Jal* at night. On the day of *Virechan*, after *Sarvang Snehan Swedan Virechan drugs Kwath* was administered in the *Pitta Kala*. On 15/10/21, after *Virechan* had been completed *Samsarjan Karma* was pursued for 5 days. The same procedure of *Virechan* was administered after 2 months which shows a tremendous result.

Table 6: Snehpan schedule

Day & Date	Quantity Of Ghrit	Time	Time Of Digestion	Remark
1-5/10/21	30 Ml	7 Am	1 pm	Testing Dose
2-6/10/21	60 Ml	7 Am	2:15 Pm	
3-7/10/21	90 Ml	7:15 Am	2:40 Pm	
4-8/10/21	120 Ml	7 Am	3:15pm	
5-9/10/21	150 Ml	6:45 Am	3:30pm	
6-10/10/21	180 Ml	6:50 Am	4 Pm	
7-11/10/21	210 Ml	7 Am	4:15 Pm	
8-12/10/21	240 Ml	6:40 Am	1 Pm	

Table 7: Virechan Drugs

DRUG	QUANTITY
Haritaki (Terminalia chebula Linn.)	20 gm
Aaragwadh (Cassia fistula Linn.)	20 gm
Kutki (Picrorhiza kurroa Royale ex Benth)	20 gm
Trivrat (Operculina turpethum Linn.)	10 gm
Draksha (Vitis vinifera Linn.)	50
Erand (Ricinus communis Linn.) Tail	70 ml

Table 8: Samsarjan Karma

Date	Morning	Evening
15/10/21		MANDA
16/10/21	MANDA	PEYA
17/10/21	РЕҮА	YUSH
18/10/21	YUSH	VILEPI
19/10/21	VILEPI	SAMANYA BHOJAN

Table 9: Investigation

	BT	After 1 st virechan	After 2 nd virechan
Hb	8.4 gm%	9.8 gm%	11.7 gm %
ESR	30/hr	25 /hr	21/hr
RA Factor	173.6 IU/ml	67.7 IU/ml	39.9 IU/ml
CRP	9.93 IU/L	31.5 IU/L	4.9 IU/L
Vit D	61.67	95.1	

DISCUSSION

In other pathies, there is a limitation in the treatment of *Aamvata* but in Ayurveda management of *Aamvata* is one of the most effective therapies. Here we discussed the medication of *Aamvata* which was given to the patient.

- 1. *Chitrakadi Vati* It helps to digest the *Aam* and helps in the *Shodhan* of the body due to its *Deepan and Pachan* properties.
- 2. Simhnaad Guggul It Deepan Pachan, Shoolghan, Aamhara, Shothaghan, and Balya properties. It enhances Agni Bala which prevents the further formation of Aam.
- **3.** *Panchkol Phant Panchkol* has *Deepan Pachan* property which digests the *Aam* and alleviates pain and swelling.
- 4. Erand Bhrast Haritaki Both Erand and Haritaki are appreciated as good Rechak (laxatives) drugs and useful in treating all Apanvayu disorders.
- Rasnasaptak Kwath It has properties of digesting Aam and alleviates pain, swelling, and stiffness of joints.
- 6. *Brihatvatachintamani Rasa* It helps to improve strength & immunity and alleviates pain and stiffness.
- Rooksha Sweda (Valuka Pottali Sweda) In Charaka Samhita, Rooksha Sweda is mentioned for Kaphjanya Vikar. Aacharya Chakradutta mentioned Rooksha Sweda in the Chikitsa of Aamvata. It leads to relieving pain, swelling, and stiffness.
- 8. *Erandmooladi Niruh Basti* It is one of the most praised decoctions used for treating *Vata* disorders. It brings back *Vata* blocked by *Kapha* or initiated *Vata* by any cause to a state of balance.

CONCLUSION

From this study, it can be concluded that *Aamvata* can be effectively and safely treated by using *Chikitsa Siddhanta* described by *Aacharya Chakra- dutta*. In this case, the tremendous effect of *Erandmooladi Niruh Basti and Virechan* has been

shown. After this treatment patient became drug independently. This is only one case study to prove its efficacy there is a need to conduct a study on a large number of patients.

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