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YASTAYAHVA NIRUH BASTI (KSHEERA BASTI) IN THE MANAGEMENT OF VATARAKTA (GOUT)- A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In the present era, various types of health issues are increasing day by day because of unhealthy food habits and sedentary lifestyles. In the second and third decades of life majority of people are suffering mainly from systemic disorders or different kinds of joint disorders. *Vatarakta* is one of the joint disorders. It is an illness where both *Vata* and *Rakta* are afflicted by distinct etiological factors ¹. Various *Panchakarma* procedures and *Ayurvedic* drugs have been proved useful for this disease. Here is a case of *Vatarakta*, which was treated for 16 days with a combination of the *Panchakarma* procedure. The condition was treated with 16 days schedule of *Yastayahva Niruh Basti* (*Ksheera Basti*) ². The patient's condition was assessed for symptoms of *Vatarakta* and marked improvement in signs and symptoms was seen.

Vatarakta is a disease explained in Ayurveda involving Vata Dosha imbalance affecting Rakta Dhatu, where the Vayu gets aggravated due to long-distance rides on animals like elephants, camels, horses, and on the other hand Rakta or blood gets vitiated by the consumption of Lavana, Amla, Katu, Kshara, etc. The Vata, whose passages are blocked by Rakta further undergoes vitiation and further contaminates the Rakta or blood. The blood vitiated by Vayu later burns the whole blood in the body and later gravitates towards the foot. This vicious amalgamation of vitiated Vata and Rakta is called Vatarakta. Vatarakta can even be correlated to Gout on the basis of etiopathology. Hence this study was taken to prove that Ayurvedic management has remarkable results in

Vatarakta (Gout). Observation and results were drawn on the basis of assessment criteria. The discussion was done on the basis of entire observations during research. The conclusion was drawn on the basis of the result.

Keywords: Vatarakta, Vata Dosha, Rakta Dhatu, Yastayahva Niruh Basti (Ksheera Basti)

INTRODUCTION

Vatarakta is a painful condition. The condition develops suddenly and reoccurs after treatment. When aggravated Vata is obstructed by aggravated Rakta, this obstructed Vata again vitiates the Rakta. This pathological state is known as Vatashonitam or Vatarakta, Vatarakta is described in detail in Charak Samhita and other Samhita also. In Sushrut Samhita. Vatarakta is described in Vata Vyadhi adhyaya. In Vatarakta mainly small joints of feet and hands are affected. On the basis of etiology symptomatology Gout is similar to that of Vatarakta. Gout is also called metabolic arthritis. Gout is an abnormality of Uric acid metabolism that results in hyperuricemia, and deposition of monosodium urate crystal in joints, soft tissue, and renal tubules³.

Types of Vatarakta

Vata Pradhana Vatarakta: When *Vata* is severely vitiated in *Vatarakta* symptoms like pain, twitching, pricking pain, swelling which is dry and black, stiffness of body parts, aversion or aggravation of symptoms by cold, numbness, etc will dominate the picture.

Rakta Pradhana Vatarakta: When *Rakta* is severely vitiated in *Vatarakta*, the symptoms like swelling, severe pain and pricking pain, the copper color of the skin, itching, and moistness predominate.

Pitta Pradhana Vatarakta: When *Pitta* is severely vitiated in *Vatarakta*, the symptoms like severe burning sensation, sweating, fainting, thirst, tenderness, pain, swelling, and suppuration will be predominantly found.

Kapha pradhana Vatarakta: When *Kapha* is severely vitiated in *Vatarakta*, the symptoms like numbness, heaviness, moistness, unctuousness, and coldness will prevail.

Vatarakta is also of 2 types based on its location

Uttana Vatarakta: The disease pathology afflicts the superficial tissues i.e., skin and muscles, the symptoms are also limited to the skin. In this type, the symptoms more overlook like skin disease or *Kushta* with skin lesions and muscle pain.

Gambhira Vatarakta: The disease pathology involves blood and other deeper tissues like bone and joints and also the internal viscera. This is moreover systemic illness, and the symptoms are more complicated. This moreover looks like a joint pathology because the joint symptoms are more than the skin presentation.

The case Report is as Follows

A 27years old Indian, married, the male patient approached the OPD (Reg.No.-37710) of Dr. SRRAU Hospital on 28/09/2021 with the chief complaints of Pain in Toe of Right Feet along with all fingers discoloration swelling along with a burning sensation of b/l sole.

Knee joint pain along with difficulty in movements. Generalised weakness

All the above complains were for 5 months No H/o DM /HTN /Asthma

History of Personal Illness

The patient was normal 5 months before. He developed swelling in his right foot toe along with discoloration and right foot swelling along with b/l sole burning sensation and Knee joint pain. The patient was admitted for the same for 6 days and was under multiple treatments one after the other. After a lot of treatment, the patient finally got admitted to the IPD of DrSRRAU for *Panchakarma*.

Personal History

i ci sonai instoi y		
Occupation: Teacher	Mala: 2 times/day	Druk: Avishesh
Druk: Avishesh	Jivha: Saam	Akruti: Madhyam
Nadi: 76/min	Shabdha: Spashta	Bala: Madhyam
Mutra: 5-6 times/ day	Sparsha: Anushnasheet	Raktabhara: 130/90mm of Hg

Objective:

To study the effect of Ayurvedic treatment in the management of *Vatarakta*.

Materials And Methods Method: Centre of Study OPD/IPD of RAU Simple Random Single Case Study Material with daily Treatment and Prognosis

Clinical examination of the patient revealed regression of symptoms due to our Ayurvedic

Management.

Table 01: Showing gradation of symptoms according to WHO scoring pattern⁴

Symptoms	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Swelling	No Swelling	Slight Swelling	Moderate Swelling	Sever Swelling	
Discoloration	Normal coloration	Near to normal which looks normal to distant observer	Reddish coloration	Slight reddish Black discoloration	Blackish discoloration
Burning Sensation	No burning	Mild burning	Moderate burning	Severe burning	
Pain	No pain	Mild pain	Moderate pain but no difficulty in moving	Slightly difficulty in moving due to pain	Much difficulty

TREATMENT

Yastayahva Niruh Basti (Ksheera Basti),

Table 2: Showing ingredients of Yastayahva Niruh Basti

Sanskrit Name	Botanical Name	Quantity
Madhuyasti	Glycyrrhiza glabra	320gm
Shtahva	Anethum sova	5gm
Madanphala	Randia spinosa	5gm
Pippali	Piper longum	5gm
Cow milk	-	320ml
Go- Ghrit	-	80ml
Madhu	-	80gm
Water	-	2560ml

BASTI SCHEDULE

Procedure	Karma	Drug and doses	Duration	
BASTI	Purva karma	Sthanik abhyanga and	Before	each
	(Pre-Operative)	Sthanik swedan	administration	of of
			Basti	
	Pradhan karma			
	(Operative)	Yastayahva Niruh Basti 960 ml	16	Days
	1. Ksheera Basti		Continuous	
	Paschat karma (Post Operative)	Shali rice, milk, and normal food Should take rest	7 Days	
		properly		

OBSERVATION

Table 03: Showing changes in symptoms before and after treatment

Symptoms	Before treatment	After treatment
The toe of Right feet pain and swelling	3	1
Discoloration	4	1
Right feet swelling	3	1
Burning sensation in b/l sole	3	1
Knee joint pain	4	2

Table 04: Showing changes in Serum Uric acid levels

Tuble of Showing changes in botain one acid ic vois		
Before treatment (28/09/2021)	6.50 mg/dl	
After treatment (28/10/2021)	4.8 mg/dl	

RESULT

The patient had started improving during the hospital stay and at the end of the 16th day there was overall recovery as the case had reached *Upadrava*,

so it needs time to cure but with Ayurvedic treatment, it has relief in all the subjective and objective parameters.

DISCUSSION

Hetu of Vatarakta as

Ahara	Vihara	Samprapti Ghataka
The improper and irregular diet causes	Prolonged standing	Dosha- Tridosha
disturbance of Vata Dosha		
Lavana- Amla- Kshar food (spicy and salty)	Ratrijagaran	Dushya- Rasa, Rakta
Sushkaahara (chips, toast, bread)	Manasik nidan- chinta, Bhaya, and Vegavrodha cause Vata vruddhi	Adhishthana- Twaka
Dadhi		
Mamsa- Matsyasevana (4-5 times a week)		

Mode of action of Basti: Basti is the best therapy to control the Vata and thus it controls the Pitta and Kapha also. The given Basti when entering the Pakvasaya by its Virya draws the vitiated Doshas lodged in the entered body from foot to the head, just as the sun situated in the sky sucks up the moisture from the earth⁵. The Tikshna Guna of Basti helps in overcoming the Sroto Dushti resulting due to Sanga. Thus, Basti dravya after reaching to large and small intestine gets absorbed, due to Laghu, Ushna, Tikshna, and Ruksha Guna of Dravyas, it breaks the obstruction and expels out the morbid material from all over the body. Vatarakta located in Paani (hands) is caused by upward Dosha and in Paada (feet) is due to downward Dosha⁶.

CONCLUSION

Vatarakta has become a common disease. If we go deep, it can be derived that sedentary day today affaires along with unhealthy eating habits are the root cause behind this. People are so busy without patience and expect quick relief, not bothering about the side effects and aftereffects in the long term. So, it is mandatory to manage the condition in a natural way. By following the traditional and muchadvanced panchakarma treatment, here patient got

relief from symptoms within 16 days. The treatment assures permanent cure along with maintaining the physical and mental health of the patient.

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