MANAGEMENT OF EKA KUSHTHA W.S.R.TO PSORIASIS THROUGH AYURVEDA: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Psoriasis is a major problem among the society till today because of its ugly appearance which may disturb personal, familiar and social life of the patient. It is characterised by round, reddish, erythematous patches covered with dry, adherent silvery scales. In Ayurveda, almost all skin diseases are considered under Kushtha. Among that, Eka-Kushtha, one of the types of Kushtha is accepted as Psoriasis because the description and characteristic features of it are coinciding with description of Psoriasis. For present study, I had reported a 27 year male patient having symptoms of Psoriasis since from September 2011. He was suffering from round, erythematous, reddish patches over his both of legs and below both of his knee joints. Also he was feeling severe itching and dryness over affected lesions. Prior going for treatment, we carried out his routine blood investigations as Complete blood count, Blood sugar level, Liver function test, Renal functional test and routine Urine examination to rule out any possible associated disorder. But findings of these investigations were found within normal limit. There was no significant past history of any other chronic illness in patient. The patient was treated with Vamana therapy in Panchkarma followed by oral medications in the form of Arogyavardhini Patoladi Kwatha for two months. Patient reported substantial symptomatic improvement after the course of Vamana. The improvement was significantly increased during course of subsequent therapy and oral medications.

Keywords: Psoriasis, Eka-kushtha, Kushtha, Vamana, Arogyavardhini Patoladi Kwatha

INTRODUCTION

Psoriasis is one of the most common dermatological diseases affecting most of the world’s population. It occurs in all age groups and about equally in men and women. It is a chronic, recurrent inflammatory disease of the skin. The exact aetiology is still unknown, but many precipitating factors like genetic, environmental, immunological and psychological have been found to be influential in the expression of the disease. Psoriasis has been considered as psychosomatic disorder where the effect of psyche has been stressed in both Ayurveda and Modern Science. In Ayurveda, almost all skin diseases can be taken under generalised term Kushtha. Psoriasis is considered as a one type of Kushtha. The symptoms of Eka Kushtha like Aswedanama, Mahavastuma, Matsyashakalopama and Abhrakaprasama, it seems to be more nearer to psoriasis.
Aswedanama (absence of sweating) indicates absence of perspiration. Mahavastuma means extensive lesions invading whole body. Psoriasis is spreading disease which occupies whole of the body. Matsyashakalopama (resembles scales of fish) explains the scaly nature and hyperkeratinisation which is occurring in the epidermis, scaling resembling scales of fish. According to Acharya Bhavprakash, in EkaKushtha, skin lesions are chakrakara (rounded) and as like patra of Abhraka that is silvery like mica. These clinical features indicate the similarity between Eka-Kushtha and Psoriasis.

Psoriasis is a Vata and Kaphadosha predominant disease. In Panchakarma, among Shodhan therapy, Vamana is the principle treatment for Kapha dosha. Acharya Charaka defined Vamana as a process in which waste products or toxins (doshas) are eliminated through upper channels that are mouth. Acharya Sharangdhara explains that the process in which ‘Apakwa’ Pitta and Kapha are forcibly expelled out through the upward route. VatadoshaiYogvahi that means it functions according to the accompanying Kapha dosha. Hence in case of Eka-Kushtha, Vamana has been selected as the purification mechanism. Vamana remains the best treatment for Apakwa Kapha as well as Apakwa Pitta. Oral medications which were prescribed to the patients were ArogyavardhiniVati and Patoladi Kwatha etc. All these conservative medications were used for the pacification of Vata and Kapha. These drugs possess mainly Tikta and Katu-properties. Thus it was assumed that Purification mechanism in combination with oral medication would be helpful in the treatment of Eka-Kushtha.

Case-Report

History of the presenting illness: A 27 year old male was presented in OPD number 15 of Rog Nidan department presenting with chief complaints as itching and discolouration of skin, red patches of rounded to irregular shape, appearance of silvery scales guarding the patches over his both of legs below the knee joints.

Around about 4 years back the person was in a healthy situation, later he started with itching on skin at lower portions below knee joints and just above both ankle joints. The area affected with itching was slowly got discoloured and dry. Also there was appearance of red scaly patches guarded with silver scales. The patches were more pronounced at left ankle joint. Simultaneously he was suffering from constipation with forceful excretion of small amount of stool on alternate day. With this, he has got loss of appetite, mental stress and disturbed sleep. He has taken treatment of allopathic medicine for 1 year, but was not got relief.

When he visited to OPD, first of all we carried out his routine blood investigations as Complete blood count, Blood sugar level, Liver function test, Renal function tests and routine Urine examination to rule out any possible associated disorder. But findings of these investigations were found within normal limit. There was no significant past history of any other chronic illness in patient. No history of any type of addiction was found.

Treatment Plan: The plan of treatment was done in two phases.

First Phase

First phase of treatment included Sanshodhan Karma (Purification mechanism) that is Vamana (process of vomiting) and it was strictly followed with Purvakarma (prior to

Preparation and process of Vamana: The Ayurvedic approach to the treatment of a disease consists of two major procedures, one is Sanshodhanachikitsa (Purification therapy) and other is Samshamanachikitsa (Pacification therapy). Samshodhanachikitsa is the radical treatment of a disease as it eradicates the vitiated Doshas from the body completely preventing or curing the disease. When vitiated Doshas are eliminated through the upper channels that is through mouth, is called as Vamana. After elimination of vitiated Doshas, the effect of oral medicines found to be more significant.

Purvakarma

Deepana Pachana (Digestion): It is very essential process before any purification process. As with this process, Ama doshas (toxins) present in the shakha undergo digestion. For removal of Amadosha, stuck to the srotasas should undergo the process of digestion through DeepanaPachana. Thus the free doshas (toxins) can be easily eliminated outside the body through Vamana. For this the patient was administered Trikatu(Zingiberofficinale, Piper longum and Piper nigrum) Churna (powder form) in dose of 3gms thrice a day for 3 days with luke warm water.

Snehapana (Oleation): After three days of DeepanPachan process, Snehapana (Oleation) therapy was carried out in patient. Charaka quotes that Kapha glides fluently towards Koshtha through the body, which is kept ready by Oleation and Fomentation, in the same manner as the water stream eloquently through the vessel coated with a layer of unctuous material. For this patient was administered with Mahatiktaka Ghrita in a dose of increasing order of 20ml, 40ml, 80ml, 120ml and 150ml with luke warm water for respective five days. During this period, the patient was kept on semi liquid hot diet with less unctuous material.

Pradhana Karma (Main Procedure)

On this day, the patient was kept on nil by mouth (NBM) till the process of Vamanastart. Patient was unable to pass the stool therefore a simple warm water enema was administered. Abhyanga along with swedana was given to the patient. Phanta of Yashtimadhu(Glycyrrhizaglabra) as Vamanopaga (helpful for vomitting), which was prepared by using bharad (coarse form)of Yashtimadhu 700mg mixed with 3 litres of hot water.

After general examination of patient, Pulse and Blood pressure was monitored. Then he was administered luke warm Godugdha (milk of cow) till he felt that his stomach was filled (2.5 litre) completely. The Vamaka yoga (preparation used for vomitting) that contained the drugs Madanphala(Randiadumetorum), Va-chacho(Acoruscalamus) and Saindhav(Sodium Chloride) in proportion of 4:2:1 mixed with Honey in total quantity of 7gms of it was...
administered to patient (Table 1)\(^{18}\). After 15 minutes of administration of Vamaka yoga, patient was follow for Vamanavega (acts of vomitings) to commence on his own. Time and quantity of administration of Vamanopaga dravyas, acts of vomiting (major, moderate or minor) and amount of vomitus along with the contents were noted. The process was continued till patient was undergone through 8 major and 3 minor vomiting acts (vegas). When the appearance of vomitus was composed of medicine along with Pitta and Vatadosha, the procedure was stopped\(^{19}\).

**Pashchat Karma (Process after Vomiting)**

**Dhumapana:** After rest of 10 mins, dhoomapana was given with stick made of Aguru (Aquilariaagallocha) for 3-4 times by each nostril of patient\(^{20}\).

**Samsarjana Karma:** Since patient was undergone in pravar (major) grade of purification (8 major and 3 minor vega) of vamana, he was advised to follow the dietic and behavioural restrictions regimen of seven days\(^{21}\). In this dietic and behavioural restrictions were given to patient. The sequence of regimen was planned as Peya, Vilepi, AkritamudgaYusha, KritamudgaYush, rice with mamsarasa were served for 3 aaharkaala(diets).

**DISCUSSION**

During the 15 day course of Vamana, patient had reported 50-60% improvement in his symptoms. He had got complete relief from itching. The discoloured skin and red scaly patches had developed quite normal lustre. The silver scales were disappeared. Also the patient had developed normal bowel habit. The treatment regime was planned in two phases. In the initial phase of the management patient was undergone through Vamana karma, one of the basic procedure of Panchakarma. The principle of the therapy is until one expel out the morbid Doshas from the body. It acts mainly on vitiated doshas of psoriasis that is Vata and Kapha. In Purvakarma patient was administered Mahatiktaka Ghrita\(^{13}\) in an increasing manner. Ghee carries property of drug without leaving its own property. The ingredients are Saptaparna (Alstoniascholaris), Ativisha (Aconitum heterophyllum), Shampak (Cassia fistula), Kutaki (Picrorrhizakurroa), Patha (Cissampelocpareira), Musta (Cyperusrotundus), Ushir (Andropogonmuricatus), Triphala (Emblica officinalis, Terminalia chebula, Terminalia beleria), Patola (Trichosanthesdioica), Nimba (Azadirachtaindicica), Parpataka (Fumariaparviflora), Dhanwayasa (Alaghimouroum), Chandana (Santalum album), Pippali (Piper longum), Padmina (Prunuscirasidius), Haridra (Curcuma longa), DaruHaridra (Berberisaristata), Vacha (Acoruscalamus), Vishala (Citrulluscolocynthis), Shatatvari (Asparagus racemosus), Sariva (Hemidesmosindicus), Krishna Sariva (Ichnocarpusfrutescens), Vasa (Adhatodavasica), Murva (Clematis triloba), Guduchi (Tinosporacordifolia), Kiratatikta (Sweritachirata), Yashthimadhu (Glycyrrhizaglabra), Trymmamana (Gentian kurroa), Goghrita (Butyrumdepartum) etc. The drugs possess Ushna, Tikshna, Vyavayi, Vikashi, Katu, Tiktarasatmaka and Katuvipaka. It was observed that the action of drugs was mainly due to properties of these drugs which have Dipan, Pachana, Amapachaka, Strtoshodhaka, Raktaprasadan, Raktashodhaka, Kandugha, Kushthaghna and Varnya mecha-
nism of actions. They acted mainly for the eradication of doshas from whole body and brought them into Koshtha. It also pacified the symptoms like itching, discoloration and dryness due to aggravated Vata and Kapha doshas.

The main components of Vamana and their actions are as follows - Madanaphala (Ran-diadumetorum) in small doses acted as nauseant and provided useful as a nervinecalmative and antispasmodic during vomiting process. Vachai. e. Acorus calamus was having spasmolytic action. Yashthimadhu i.e. Glycyrrhiza glabra helped to lower the increasing blood pressure during the strenuous Vamana process. It also acts as smooth muscle relaxant. Saindhava. e. Sodium Chloride was said to be the best in helping the process of emesis. According to Acharya Vagbhata, it possesses the properties like Vishyandi, Aruksha, Sukshma, Ushna, Vyavayi. Acharya Indu clears that it increases secretions through channels, penetrates the minute channels and spread quickly to the whole body. Madhu was effective in breaking the avarana (shield) of fat tissue without aggravating the Vata. Thus Vamana pacified itching, diminished red scaly patches, reduced dryness, depressed some silver scales and mildly normalised the discoloration.

In second phase of treatment, the patient was administered with oral medications like Arogyavardhini Vati and Patoladi Kwatha. Arogyavardhini Vati contains Shuddha Parada (Herbal Purified Mercury), Shuddha Gandhaka (Herbal Purified Sulphur), Shuddha Loha (Purified Iron), Abhrakabhasma (Purified Mica), Tamrakhasma (Purified Copper), Triphala, Shuddha Shilajit (Asphaltum), Shuddha Guggulu (Commiphoramukul), Twaka of root of Chin-traka (Plumbago zeylanica). Kutaki (Picrorrhiz kurroa) all are pasted in swarasa (juice extract) of leaves of Nimba (Azadirachta indica). It was administered to the in a dose of 500mg twice a day with water after meal.

Dysfunctions of large intestine lead to constipation. Further there is disturbance or dushti of Vata in large and small intestine and in this way the required Pitta for digestion get disturbed. Also there occurs vitiation of Kapha, which is required for regulation of peristalsis movement in large intestine. These leads to delay of movements of stool which further results in production of organic toxins and get absorbed in interstitial skin, Rakta Mamsadi dhatu. Vitiation of Vata results its spread among all over body. Thus there is development of Kushtha vyadhi in body. Arogyavardhini Vati worked as Purificatory agent for large intestine and mainly on the organic toxins produced in large intestine.

The second content of oral medication was Patoladi Kwatha23. It contains leaves of Patola (Trichosanthes dioica), Niryasa of Khadira (Acacia catechu), Triphala, Krishnavetra, Twaka of Nimba etc. It was administered in a dose of 40ml twice a day mixed with equal parts of water after meal. These drugs acted as stimuli for Jatharagni (digestive fire), digestive for food, Purifier for blood and also helped in the formation of formed stool. These prevented formation of Amadosha or toxins at rasagni and raktagni level. Thus patient was freed from complaints of constipation; he had started regular passage of stool. The lustre of his skin at affected lesions was more provoked with removal of discoloration and dryness of skin. In this phase of treatment, patient was kept only on oral medication for
a period of 2 months. After completion of 2 months of treatment, patient had got significant improvement in his all of the chief complaints, which was 80-90% according to the patient. Now the patient is gradually improving and there is no recurrence of symptoms after the 4 months of follow up.

**Table 1: Preparation of Vamana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madanphala</td>
<td>4gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacha</td>
<td>2gm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saindhav</td>
<td>1gm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Oral drugs, their Composition, Doses and Exact effect**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of drug Compound</th>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Exact effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arogyavardhinivati</td>
<td>ShuddhaParada, ShuddhaGandhaka, Abhrakabhasma, Tamrabhasma, Triphala, ShuddhaShilajit, ShuddhaGuggul, Chitrakmulatwaka, Kutaki all pasted in swarasa (rasa) of Leaves of Nimba</td>
<td>2 tab (500mg each)</td>
<td>Twice a day</td>
<td>2 month</td>
<td>Amadoshanashak, Hepatoprotective, Vata and Kapha nashaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patoladi Kwatha</td>
<td>Leaves of Patola, Khadira, Fruits of Triphala, Krishnavetra, Twaka of Nimba</td>
<td>40 ml</td>
<td>Twice a day</td>
<td>2 month</td>
<td>Kandunashaka, Raktashodhaka, Virechaka, Raktaprasadaka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3: Overall Effect of Vamana**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps in Process of Vamana</th>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Exact effect showed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dipana Pachana</td>
<td>Removal of Amadosha Increase in Agni</td>
<td>Ama-doshanashaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snehapana</td>
<td>Pacification of Vata dosha Decrease in Burning Sensation Reduction in Scaling and Dryness</td>
<td>Vata-doshashamaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abhyanga</td>
<td>Removal of Dryness Decrease in Scaling</td>
<td>Vata doshaShamaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarvanga Swedana</td>
<td>Removal of Obstruction</td>
<td>Strotas Shodhana (Purification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CONCLUSION**

Ekakushtha (psoriasis) being a type of Kshudra Kushtha has dominance of Vatadosha and Kaphadosha. The principle behind the treatment for this disease is removal of dosha, through purificatory mechanism of Panchkarma like Vamana therapy. For that the patient suffering from complaints of Ekakushtha was treated by Vamana therapy. Pacification of remaining doshas was carried out in the form of oral medication as ArogyavardhiniVati and Patoladi Kwatha. The patient had got near about 80-90% relief from symptoms. Thus the plan of treatment was found to be significant in the case of Eka Kushtha (psoriasis).
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**Source of support:** Nil  
**Conflict of interest:** None Declared