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Review Article

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A REVIEW OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF PHALTRIKADI **CHURNA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AAMVAT**

Bindeshwari Shukla^{1*}, Tarannum Ansari² and H. B. Singh³

^{1,2}M.D. Scholar, K.G. Mittal Ayurved College, Charni Road, Mumbai, India. ³Prof. Dept. of Kayachikitsa, KG Mittal Ayurved College, Charni Road, Mumbai, India.

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*Corresponding Author Bindeshwari Shukla

M.D. Scholar, K.G. Mittal Ayurved College, Charni Road, Mumbai, India.

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda being ancient holistic medicine System is hope for suffering humanity in today's world. Where no one found complete treatment solution for commonest chronic inflammatory joint disease AAMVAT (Rheumatoid Arthritis), Ayurveda provides a defensive treatment for the same. In spite of immense struggle and research Modern science has only achieved success in finding solution for symptoms like inflammation. Whereas Ayurveda on other hand has described detailed list of Causative factors of Aamvat study of which will help scientific society to fight the disease by breaking Pathophysiology of Aamvat (samprapti bhang). This *Phaltrikadi Churna* which is a combination of

drugs triphala & shunthi mentioned in Yogratnakar Purva khand Aamvatadhikar.

KEYWORDS:- Rheumatoid Arthritis, *Aamvat, Phaltrikadi churna, Ayurveda.*

INTRODUCTION

Only in Ayurveda 4 types of Ayu have been defined Hitayu, Ahitayu, Sukhayu and Dukhayu. In Ayurveda what kind of food should be eaten according to prakritti, what kind of thoughts are fruitful or unfruitful for health, the approximation of age (which prakritti, what symptoms, which disease, what kind of thoughts and lifestyle oriented) person will live for how long has been described in Ayurveda.

In ancient era, people used to consume healthy food, intake of balanced diet, ghrut, daily vyayam niyama was there. They used to follow dincharya, rutu charya, pathya, apathya. There were no adulterations, added preservatives or stuffs like wafers, pickles, meats with added masala, salt.

In today's sedentary lifestyle people are more prone to disease at early stages of life. Nowadays, in this fast life people focus more on career than health resulting in loss of health. Sleep patterns are disturbed, the circadian rhythm has changed of almost every person working or non working.

The natural urges are been suppressed as some are in office or travelling. In house, mostly in places like Mumbai women's get up early to fill water or to make food and then sleep at noon to complete their sleep. All these changes lead to *mandagni*, and *mandagni* results in various diseases.

In *Ayurveda*, the cause of every *roga* is described as *Mandagni*. Thus the basic need to cure disease is first to modify or change the sedentary lifestyle which will result in improvement of *Agni*.

Sandhi (joint) disorders are becoming more and more common in population. Earlier, every joint disease was considered as arthritis, but now with recent advances they are been differentially diagnosed as RA, SLE, GOUT, MAYOPATHIES, MYALGIA etc.

Aamvat: Aamvat occurs in the ages of 20-60 years. More common in the fourth and fifth decade but can occur at any age group. The gender ratio female: male is 3:1.

Prevalence rate worldwide is 1%. Aamvat happens due to Ama which is vitiated by vat in the shleshmak areas resulting in shoth, shoola, stabdhata, aruchi, alasya and gauravta. Various causes of Aamvat have been described in granthas. As disease of Aamvat are increasing because of the lifestyle, food, sleep pattern, suppressed urges a rationale therapy is needed to cure Aamvat. Looking at the sign and symptoms of Aamvat, they are closely related to rheumatoid arthritis. Many allopathic therapies have evolved best known as DMARDS (disease modifying anti rheumatic drugs). DMARD'S have side effects like apthous ulcers from methotrexate, QT prolongation, retinopathy from quinine drugs such as HCQ and some DMARD'S require several investigations before and after initiation of drugs like LFT, RFT etc. A similar disease affecting young people is known as "Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis". Rheumatoid Arthritis is the disease which keeps Clinical similarity with Aamvat. RA is an autoimmune disease that causes Chronic inflammation of the joint's inflammation of tissue around the joins & inflammatory arthritis are cardinal features of RA, further it also causes inflammation & injury in other organs in the body. The other cardinal signs include fatigue, morning stiffness which last for more than an hour, severe muscle & joint pain, anorexia,

weakness. When the joint is unmoved for a while symptoms like tenderness, stiffness, rise in local temperature can also be noted. The inflammation of synovium in turn results in swelling of joint which may affect the wrist, trees, elbows, fingers, toes, ankle or neck. Because of its Potential of effecting multiple organs of body RA is referred as systemic illness. The investigation in modern medicine has primarily focused on mechanism of inflammation & has discovered various biological agents that provides relief by blocking pathway of inflammation. These agents being expensive and having side effects which requires Close monitoring has forced patient to look for better treatment.

Ayurvedic approach towards R. A.

Though last few year's research has highlighted various pathways of inflammation in RA still etiological factor of disease is Unknown. *Ayurveda* on the other hand has Briefly explained the pathophysiology of disease, thousands of years ago.

According to which the disequilibrium occurring at higher level of physiology which include *agni* (biofire), *Koshta* (GI tract) causes immune response & inflammation.

Definition of aam

Agnima*ndya* results in *aam* formation. It can also be defined as *adya ras* which is incompletely or partially digested.^[8] Substance by which pressure is created on *srotomukha* by accumulating there.^[9]

There are the various definition of *Aam* available in different classics. Some of them are given below.

ऊष्मणोऽल्पबलत्वने धातम्।द्यमपाचितम्।

द्ष्टमामाशयगतं रसमामं प्रचक्षते।।[10]

Which means Due to hypofunctioning of *Ushma (Agni)* the first *Dhatu 'Rasa'* is not properly digested, instead the *Anna Rasa* undergoes fermentation or putrefaction (*Dusta*) being retained in the *Amashaya*. This Rasa is called as *Aam*.

Aam svarupa^[11]

The above properties can be classified in the following ways.

- A. Properties which can be felt by touch
- a. Dravatva.

- b. Pichchilatva.
- c. Snigdhatatva.
- B. Properties which can be perceived by eyes
- a. Tantumatva
- b. Avipakvata
- c. Asamyuktata
- d. Anekavarnayuktata
- e. Pichchilata
- C. Properties which can be perceived by smell:
- a. Durgandha
- D. Properties which can be known by questioning:
- a. Guruta
- b. Avipakvata

Process of aam formation aam formation in body take place by two ways.

- 1) Acute Aam formation^[12]
- 2) Gradual Aam formation^[13]

Acute *aam* formation is described in *trividh kukshiya vimana* which is responsible for manifestation of disease like; *Alasaka* and *Visuchika*.

While gradual *aam* formation is responsible for manifestation of systemic disease like *aamvat*.

Ayurvedic review of aamvat

Samprapti

Aam & vata are two major causative factors of aamvat. "Amena sanitavata Aamvat" which means the virulent aam circulates in the whole body propelled by the vitiated vata doshas producing block in the body. Channels that Station itself in the sandhi giving rise to aamvat. The main factor in production of aam is Mandagni. The undigested Adya Ahara dhatu due to Impairment in digestive fire (Agni) is called Aam^[3] The deranged dynamic state doshic equilibrium (especially Vata dosh) along with Aam (which is produced due to agnimandya) and also by virtue of its Vishkari gun Quickly moves to all Kapha sthanas, via Dhamanis. [4,5,6]

According to the commentators on *Madhava Nidana* This *Vidhagada Ama*, in *kapha sthana* is further contaminated by *doshas* and assumes different colours, because of the *Atipichhilata*.

If Aam gets obstructed in to channels and promotes further vitiation of vata dosha, this morbid Aam circulates ubiquitously in the body propelled by vitiated vata with predilection for sleshma sthana. On the dhamanies with the other doshas it facilitates sroto abhisyanda and srotorodha causing sthanasmsraya manifested stabdhata (stiffness), sandhisula (jointpain), sandhishotha (swelling), Anga-marda (bodyache), Apaka (indigestion), Jwara (fever), Anga gourava (heaviness of body), Alasya (laoghess) etc symptoms of Aamvat.

Symptoms^[15]

Initially the symptoms appear like those of indigestion. In this condition, the disease process has just begun and the morbidity has not reached the joints.

These symptoms are

Angamarda - Pain in body parts, general body ache

Aruchi - Anorexia, tastelessness

Trishna - Thirst

Alasya – Lethargy, weakness

Gaurava – Heaviness of the body

Jwara – Fever

Apaka – Indigestion

Shunata – Swelling of body parts

In the later stages when the disease spreads to the joints, tissues and organs the symptoms of multiple tissue and organ damage occur.

They are

Saruja shopha – Painful swelling in the joints of hasta (hand), pada (foot), shira (head and neck), gulpha (ankle), trika (sacrum and coccygeal), janu (knee), uru (thigh, i.e. hip)

Vrishika damshavat peeda – pain mimicking that of a scorpion sting

Agni dourbalya – Sluggish digestion

Praseka – Excessive salivation, nausea

Aruchi – Tastelessness, anorexia

Gouravam – Heaviness of the body

Utsaha hani – Lack of enthusiasm

Vairasyam – Feeling of perverted and abnormal tastes in the mouth

Daaha – Burning sensation

Bahumutrata – Excessive urination

Grahani dosha – Contamination of intestines

Apakwa mala – Stools comprise of indigested food

Kukshi kathinata - Hardness of abdomen

Shulam - Pain

Nidra viparyaya – Sleep disturbances

Trishna – Thirst

Chardi - Vomiting

Bhrama – Giddiness

Murcha – Fainting

Hrid graham – Feeling of tightness of chest

Antra kujana – Gurgling sounds in the abdomen

Anaha - Flatulence

Phaltrikadi churna is a combination mentioned in purva khand aamvat chapter of Yogratnakar Shunthi have Katu rasa - Aampachak, Lagu guna- Reduces guru guna of aam, Ruksha – Reduces snigdha guna of Kapha, Ushna virya - Aampachak, Madhur vipaka - Vata shamak, Katu rasa + laghu guna = Aam pachak, Madhura vipaka + snidgha guna = Vata shamak. Antinauseant and antiemetic activity anti-coagulant property, anti-inflammatory activity, cardiovascular effect, antitumor property antimicrobial activity etc. Ginger is used in traditional medicines since long back. It is specially used in 'Aamvat' were predominance at aam in the pathology of arthritis is seen patient receiving 3-7gm of powdered ginger daily for about 2 months shows significant reduction in pain and swelling associated with rheumatoid arthritis. Ginger is considered as effective as acetylsalicylic acid in reducing carrageenin induced oedema in rats. It is thought that these anti-inflammatory actions are a result of inhibition of prostaglandin release and hence ginger may act in a similar manner as NSAID, which interfere with prostaglandin biosynthesis. It is found that 6 gingerol and 6 shagol have analgesic and antipyretic properties. Ginger oil is also known to suppress inflammation in arthritis. so due the above all properties Shunthi is considered main drug for Aamvat Triphala consist valuable phytochemicals such as tannin, alkaloid – quinone, flavonoids, phenol – gallic acid, ascorbic acid, hydrolysable tannin – chebulinic acid, epicatechin, soluble sugar,

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ellagic acid, saponins, sterols, diterpenes and terpenoids. So Triphala has antimicrobial, antibacterial, antioxidant and immunomodulatory properties. It is an excellent *Rasayan*, having rejuvenating components.

This combination as whole is of ras

Gun-tridoshahat Virya-sheet Vipak-madhur, which helps to correct the biofire (agnimandya), increase digestion (deepan, pachan), eliminate the toxin and helps to digest aam which in turns breaks the pathophysiology of the disease. Hence the above combination is one of the finest combinations to fight against the disease.

CONCLUSION

Aamvat is an age old inflammatory joint disease which if left unattended can not only cause severe bone deformity but also damages various other systems like cardiovascular system, respiratory system etc. Using the principles of ayurvedic text we can help reduce the suffering of humanity as whole. *Phaltrikadi churna* is one of the combination mentioned in *ayurveda* which can prove to be potential drug against *Aamvat*.

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