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Case Study

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AYURVEDIC MANAGEMENT OF VIPADIKA KUSHTHA; A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Vipadika or Vaipadika is explained as one among Eleven Kshudra Kushtas (Minor skin ailments) which has the features of Paani-paada sputana (Cracking of palms and soles) associated with Teevravedana (Intense pain) as explained by Acharya Charaka. Though Vipadika sounds like a milder disease still it can be physically and emotionally stressful to the sufferer as in this present case. This is a case report of a 34yr female suffering with dryness & cracking of both palms associated with pain, bleeding, itching and burning sensation from past 6 months. The case was treated with Shodana, shamana (Pacification) line of treatment along with significant lifestyle modifications.

KEYWORDS: Vipadika, Kushtha roga, Shaman, Shodhan.

INTRODUCTION

Skin is the largest organ of the body which first exposed with the environment agents like physical, chemical and biological agents. The skin protects from microbes and the elements help to regulate body temperature, and permit the sensations of touch, heat and cold. Skin has layers. The epidermis, the outermost layer of skin, provides a water proof barrier and creates the skin tone. The dermis, beneath the epidermis, contains tough connective tissue, hair follicles and sweat glands. The deeper subcutaneous tissue (hypodermis) is made of fat and connective tissue. Skin diseases are not fatal but cosmetical issue affects the mental health of patient. In *Ayurveda* almost all the skin diseases are explained broadly under *Kushta* and classified as 7 *Mahakushta* and 11 *Kshudra kushta*. Apart from eighteen types of *kushta*, another type of *kushta* namely Swithra (leucoderma) and its types are explained in *Ayurveda*; on the contrary *Ayurveda* also considers skin diseases are innumerable. Out of which 11 are

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Kshudra Kushta. Vipadika is one of them. Different Acharyas have given the different presentations of signs and symptoms of Vipadika. According to Ashtang hridaya, Panipadsputana (Cracks over palms and soles), Tivra Vedana (Intense pain), Manda Kandu (Mild itching), and *Sarag Pidika* (Red-colored macules) are the symptoms of Vipadika.^[1] According to Acharva Charak crack and severe pain are the symptoms of Vipadika. [2]

According to Sushtrutacharya, Itching, Burning sensation, Pain present especially on pada

(sole) are the symptoms of *Vipadika*.^[3]

Nidanas of kushta aggravates the Doshas, causes Agnimandya (indigestion) and on the other hand produces Dhatu Shaithilyata (cause weakness of the muscles, etc.). Among all the Doshas, Vata and Kapha get aggravated predominantly and causes the Shithilyata of Dushyas like Twak (skin), Rakta (blood), Mamsa (muscles), Lasika (channels) and obstruct the Lomakupa (sweat glands) to vitiation of Sweda Vaha Srotas (channels of sweat glands). This Prakupita (vitiated) Doshas enters into Rasa Raktadi Dhatus especially Sanchara (movement) in *Tiryaka Siras* (vein) and lodges in *Twak* resulting in *kushta*. In *Vipadika* there is vata-kaphaja dosha involvement. So the treatment given in Ayurveda text helps to break the pathogenesis.

CASE REPORT

A 34 year old female patient visited kayachikitsa OPD of SSNJ Ayurveda Rugnalaya presented with C/O Dryness & cracking of both palms associated with pain, bleeding, itching and burning sensation since last 6 months.

History of present illness: Patient came to OPD with all the above symptoms. She did not have any systemic disease.

Personal History

Appetite: Regular, Once/day

Bowel: Constipation Micturation: Regular

Sleep: Sound

Food: Mixed diet and junk food

Vital Data

Pulse: 78/min

BP: 130/80 mmhg

Respiratory Rate: 18/min

Weight: 72kg

Skin Examination

Site: Fingers of palms

Dryness, cracking and bleeding from cracked region.

Cracked skin around fingers.

Margin: Irregular

Nidana Panchak

Nidana: Katu, Snigdha, Guru, Abhishyandi Aahar, Vatakara Aahar.

Poorva-Roopa: Kandu

Roopa: Cracking of palms, Dryness, itching, Bleeding and painful lesions

Samprapti: Nidana Sevana (Aaharaja, Viharaja, Manasika)



Causes Agni Dushti



Tridosha Vikruti along with Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Lasika Dushti



Sanga and Vimargagamana of Doshas



Sthanasamshraya in Hasta, Pada



Causes Vipadika Kushtha

Upashaya: Application with Mahatiktaka ghrita

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Treatment given

External application: Application of *Mahatiktaka ghrita* for 8 days

Aamapachana: Ativisha, Musta, Shunthi, Haritaki Churna for 8 days

Shodhana: Virechana with Trivrittavaleha 20 gm once a week

Shaman Aushadhi

1. Aarogyavardhini Vati 1BD after food with lukewarm

- 2. Shaman Snehapana with Mahatiktaka Ghrita 10 ml BD Before food with lukewarm water
- 3. Gandharva Haritaki churna 1.5 gm at night with lukewarm

RESULT

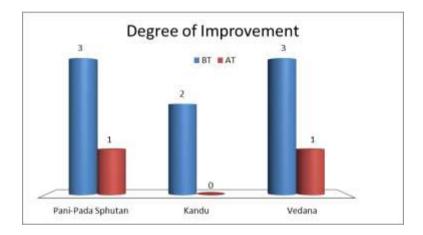
Assessment Criteria^[4]

Table no. 1.

Symptoms	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
Pani-pada sphutana	Absent	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Kandu	Absent	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Vedana	Absent	Mild	Moderate	Severe

Table no. 2

Pani-pada sphutana		Kandu		Vedana	
BT	AT	BT	AT	BT	AT
3	1	2	0	3	1





Before Treatment



After Treatment

After the treatment symptoms reduced. The Patient was advised for follow up medicine and for avoiding fried and junk food, curd, Non-vegetarian food and milk items.

DISCUSSION

As above mentioned case, patient was diagnosed as a case of *Vipadika*. Treatment was planned as per classical principles of *Kushtha Chikitsa*. *Vipadika* is mentioned under the *Kshudra Kushtha*. It is *Vata* and *Kapha Dosha* dominant disease. In this case patient had difficulty in doing daily household work due to pain, excessive dryness of palms and also sometimes bleeding occurs from cracks. Patient was treated with *Shaman Snehapan*, *Aampachan & Agnideepan*, *Virechana*, *Shamanaushadhi*, *Nidan Parivarjan*.

Probable action of *Aam pachan- Ativisha, Musta, Shunthi, Haritaki* are all ingredients *in Ativishadi yoga*^[5]. The majority of the medications contain *Ushna Virya* and *Laghu Ruksha* properties, which means that they all have *Katu rasa*. As a result, they work on the *Kapha Vata dosha*, break down *Ama* and stimulate appetite. Therefore, all of the formulation's content *is Deepan paachan*. It is an *Ayurvedic* formula used for its cleansing and digestive properties. It increases hunger and digestive fire while eliminating *Ama*. It is a digestive stimulant that promotes bile secretion from the liver and stomach acid production. Therefore *Ativishadi yoga* causes *Ama pachan* and intensifies the digestive fire (*Agni*). *Mandagni* can also cause *Kustha*, hence *Ativishadi yoga* restores the *Agni* to normal.

Probable action of *Shodhana* - *Virechana* by *Trivrittavaleha*^{[6][7]}

Shodhana is one of the important treatment in ayurveda. Virechana was prescribed Once in a

weak to eliminate accumulated *doshas*. *Trivrittavaleha* in morning with lukewarm water given. *Trivrutaleha* contains ingredients like *Trivrut*, *Khanda Sharkara*, *Ghruta*. Trivrut is mainly having *Tikta*, *katu Rasa*, *Usna Veerya*, having *kushthghna* property. *Trivrut* is *Sukha Virechaka*. It removes doshas from *Koshtha* by *Rechana* property. By its *Srotoshodhana* property it acts on minute channels and does the *Twaka Prasadana*. Due to its Ushna veerya it liquefy the *doshas* located in channels of entire body. Having properties like *Ushna*, *Tikshna*, *sukshma*, *Vyavayi*, *Vikasi* it breaks the *Dosha sanghata* and circulates throughout the *strotas*. *Shodhana* also reduces the risk of relapse of disease.

Probable action of Shamana Aushadhi: Aarogyavardhini Vati^[8]

Aarogyavardhini Vati is a herbomineral formulation mainly indicated in Kushtha roga. The main ingredient of Arogyavardhini vati is Kutaki (Picrorrhiza kurroa). It also contains Haritaki (Terminalia chebula), Bibhitaka (Terminalia bellerica), Amalaki (Emblica officinalis), Shilajatu Shuddha (Asphaltum), Guggulu Shuddha (Commiphora wightii) Eranda (Ricinus communis), and minerals like Shuddha Parada (purified mercury), Shuddha Gandhaka (purified sulfur), Lauha Bhasma (iron compound in ash form), Abhraka Bhasma (mica in ash form), and Tamra Bhasma (copper compounds in ash form) with bhavana of nimba (Azadirachta indica) patra swarasa. Due to all these ingredients it possesses pitta virechan, tridosha shamak, deepan, pachan, kushthaghna, and kandughna properties. Due to these properties it helps in balancing tridosha, causes agnivardhana, bhedana, malashodhana and vatanulomana. Kushtaghna and Kandughna properties help in relieving symptoms and breaking samprapti of disease.

Probable action of Shaman Shnehapan – Mahatiktak ghrita^[9]

Snehapana pacifies vata, brings softness in body parts. Mahatiktak ghrita which is mentioned in kushtha chikitsa by Acharya charak administered internally for Shaman Snehapana. In the case of Kushtha (skin diseases), doshas exist in dhatus such as Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa. Ghee has sukshmastrotogamitva action and it can reach and also nourish the dhatu. Moreover, in Kushtha the medicated ghee fortified with Tikta and Kashaya rasa has been recommended for internal and external use. It contains drug like Saptaparna which detoxifies and cleanses the blood, Aragvadha used for skin disease and is a mild laxative, Patha used for skin infections, Nimba is a good anti-inflammatory, Patola works as Varnya and relieves itching, Ushira and shweta achandan as Pitta shamaka. Various active phytoconstituents extracted in the Mahatiktaka ghrita work synergistically to cure Kushtha, possibly through the liposomal

drug delivery system.

CONCLUSION

Vipadika is Vata-kaphaja kshudra kushtha roga. Ruksha guna of vata causes severe pain and dryness leads to the formation of cracks. Daha is caused die to Pitta dosha. Kandu is due to Kapha dosha. Nidana Parivarjana and Shodhana plays important role in Kushtha. This case study demonstrated that Ayurvedic management as Shodhana and Shamana is very effective for the treatment of Vipadika like skin diseases.

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