

VISARPA IN COMPARRISION WITH HERPES ZOOSTER

**Ambalal Vasave^{1*}, Shukla Deepnarayan², Shelke Dinbandhu³, Meshram Dnyaneshwar⁴,
Madavi Kishorkumar⁵**

^{1*}PG Scholar, ²HOD, ³Asso. Proffessor, ^{4,5}Asst. Proffessor PG Department of Sharir Rachana,
R.A. Podar Medical (Ayu.) College, Worli, Mumbai- 400018.

Article Received on
30 May 2017,

Revised on 19 June 2017,
Accepted on 10 July 2017

DOI: 10.20959/wjpr20178-8913

***Corresponding Author**

Dr. Ambalal Vasave

PG Scholar, PG

Department of Sharir

Rachana, R.A. Podar

Medical (Ayu.) College,

Worli, Mumbai- 400018.

ABSTRACT

Many skin diseases have been cured by Ayurveda medicine. Visarpa is one disease of skin, in which raktomokshan [blood letting] is the best treatment the result of this treatment are Higher in day to day life practice of visarpa patient and in modern medicine visarpa symptoms same as herpes zoster.

KEYWORDS: Visarpa, Raktomokshan, Lepa, Herpes Zoster.

INTRODUCTION

Visarpa is one of the skin disease, in which rakta (blood) dhatu are affecting, so this rakta Dhatu dushti (impure blood) are present in the visarpa, so that the raktamokshan (blood letting) treatment are very

effective in this disease. The lepa also very effective, because visarpa is skin disorder, so lepa is direct Contact to the skin. the Acharya charak and Sushruta both also described the visarpa Vyadhi (disease) in their Ayurveda samhita with special visarparog adhyay (chapter).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Various literature has been collected from ayurvedic samhita. Information collected from the modern textbooks.

Additional information has also been collected from internet. charakacharya has described this disease in Chikitsasthan 21 adhyay (chapter). The name visarpa denotes the spread of disease as speed of Snake on the skin Reddish colour patches due to affected of ganglion.

Visarpa dushya charaka described in chikitsasthan^[1]

1. Rakta (Blood)

2. Lasika (Lymph)
3. Twak (Skin)
4. Mams (Muscle)
5. Vaat
6. Pitta
7. Kapha.

According to Sushruta 6 dushya^[2]

1. Twak
2. Shonit
3. Mams.
4. Vaat
5. Pitta.
6. Kapha.

Types of visarpa according to charak^[3]

1. Vataj
2. Pittaj
3. Kaphaj
4. Vaat-Pittaj (Agnneya)
5. Vaat-Kaphaj (Granthi) 6.Pitta-Kaphaja (Kardama) 7.Sannipatika

According to its location visarpa is divided into three types by charakacharya^[4]

1. Bhahya =When vaat etc. Dosha are increases at externally is called Bahya visarpa.
2. Abhyantara=When vaat etc. Dosha are increases internally in Dhatu is called Abhyantara visarpa.
3. Bhayaabhyantara=When increases Dosha are present at both externally and internally are called Bahyaabhyantara visarpa

Similarly Acharya Sushruta states following five types of visarpa^[5]

- 1.Vattaja.
- 2.Pittaja.
- 3.Kaphaja.
- 4.Sannipatika.
- 5.Kshataja.

After study the types of visarpa it becomes essential to study the causes of visarpa. since to be a successful physician one must know the cause of disease so as to eliminate this factor which is important while treating the patient. Acharya charaka states them as follows^[6]

1. Aati lavana sevan-excessive intake of salty diet.
2. Atyamla sevan-excessive consumption of sour diet
3. Katuushna aati sevan-excessive use of pungent and spicy diet.
4. Dadhi sevan.
5. Sura.
6. Vidahi and viruddha aana sevan.
7. Til, kulatha, mansa, lahsuna aati sevan.

Symptoms 1. Vaataj^[7]

Bhram (giddiness), Pipasa (thirst), Davathu, Shool (pain), Angamard (body pain), Kamp, Vivarna (discolouration), Pipilika sanchar eva angeshu (ant on body like feeling).

2. Pittaj^[8]

Jwar (fever), Trushna (thirst), Murchha (giddiness), Chhardi (vomiting), Arochak (loss of taste), Swed (sweating), Ant-dah (int-heat), Harit-haridra-netra-mutra- varshastwam (yellowish discolouration of urine, Eye and stool.), Harit-haridra-roop-darshan (yellow object seen).

3. Kaphaj^[9]

Shitak, Shitjwar, Gaurav, Nidra, Tandra, Arochak, Pandu. Kshataj visarpa is only described by sushrutacharya, it is like kulattha, pale reddish, burning sensation and fever etc. symptoms are present.^[10]

TREATMENT

1. Raktamokshan

Raktamokshan (blood letting) is the best treatment in visarpa. the significance of raktamokshan is that one side raktamokshan and other side remaining other treatment are equal.^[11]

Following yantra are used in raktamokshan^[12] A. vaata-dushti = shrung.

B. pitta-dushti = jaloukavacharan C. kapha-dushti = alaabu.

So, like this way raktamokshan is important and best treatment in visarpa.

2. Lepa^[13]

The quantity of lepa is 1/3rd of thumb. the kalka(materials) are neither Oily nor dryness and neither liquid nor solid.

a) Baladi lepa^[14]

b) Dantyadi lepa^[15]

c) Hriberadi lepa^[16]

d) Mulakadi lepa^[17]

e) Gauryadi ghruta^[18]

Varunadi gana is the best in visarpa but raktamokshana also is the best in visarpa treatment according to both Sushruta and Charaka.

3. Treatment According to Dosha^[19]

1. vaat=oily (Snigdha)

2. pitta=sheet(cold)

3. kapha=ruksha(dry)

4. Dos(pathya) in visarpa^[20]

Mantha- Sweet and slight sour taste sugar with Daadim. Kharjur, grapes with^{cold} water.

Yusha- Moong dal, masur.

Satmya aahar- yava, godhum, shaali(rice).

5. Don'ts(apathya) in visarpa^[21]

Vidaahi annapaan, divaswaap, krodha, vyayaam, surya, agni, pravaat Sevan.

HERPES ZOOSTER^[22]

Herpes Simplex virus HSV-I and HSV-II produces infections involving mucocutaneous surfaces, the CNS and the visceral organs.

ETIOPATHOGENESIS

The chicken pox variolla virus enters from mucosal surface or abraded Skin to involve sensory or autonomic nerve endings. So it is transported intra axonally to the nerve cell bodies in ganglion, then this virus spreads centrifugally along the peripheral sensory nervous to involve new skin or mucosa and so expands the surface area affected.

Following resolution of primary infection the virus cannot be found in the ganglion for longer

time. Reactivation of infection may be triggered by anytime U V light, immunosuppressants or local trauma. Reactivation may be associated with changes in cell-mediated immunity. The incubation period is from 6 to 8 days.

CLINICAL FEATURES^[23]

- 1) Myalgia
- 2) Inability to eat
- 3) Cervical adenopathy
- 4) Ulcers at mouth, lip, tongue and nostrils.
- 5) CNS infections- Dorsal root ganglion at one side is affected. So reddish Coloured snake-like patches appear. These patches are painful, hot, reddish and some are filled by fluid.
- 6) The lesions may be painful and heal by crusting after ten days. They can leave scars.
- 7) Fragility, necrosis, bleeding and severe pain.
- 8) Persistent ulcerative HSV lesions are common in patients with AIDS.

DIAGNOSIS^[24]

Accurate clinical diagnosis is possible multiple vesicular lesions on an Erythematous base are present, scraping taken from the base of the lesion And stained with Giemsa stains.

TREATMENT^[25]

Acyclovir, antiviral drug is the first choice of drug in Herpes Zoster. Mechanism of action- Acyclovir is first phosphorylated to monophosphate.

HSV infected cells performs this step effecting Because of viral coded Thymidine kinase.

Oral dose- 200mg five times daily for ten days.

HSV Encephalitis is reduced by IV Acyclovir. It is given as 10 mg per kg in One hour and repeated after 8 hours for ten days.

But new drugs valaciclovir and famciclovir are of superior efficacy, good safety and well tolerated.

DISCUSSION

In Ayurveda Acharya Sushruta has described seven layers of skin while Acharya Charaka has described six layers of skin and modern science also Describes the layer of skin like epidermis, dermis etc. According to Sushruta seven layers of skin with layers related

diseases.^[26]

1= Avabhasini -sidhma, padamkantak.

2=Lohita -Tilakal, nyachchha, vyanga.

3=Shweta -chamada, Ajagalli, mashak.

4=Tamra -Kila, kushtha.

5=Vedinee -Kushtha, Visarpa.

6=Rohini -Granthi, Arbud, Apachi, shleepad, Galgand.

7=Mansadhara -Bhagandara, Vidradhi, Arsha.

So in this visarpa are present in fifth vedinee skin layer.

In visarpa affected area are reddish in colour, painfull, itching sensation at that particular area like this symptoms also present in Herpes zoster.

So visarpa are as comparision with the herpes zoster .

CONCLUSION

The visarpa is a skin disorder in which the snake like one sided reddish Pathes present, which is painfull, itching sensation ,overheat at that specific region are same symptoms in the herpes zoster. So the visarpa is in comparrison with herpes zoster.

REFERENCES

1. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 15). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; Reprint, 2012; 504.
2. Dr. Anant Ram Sharma Sushruta Samhita (Nidan Sthana Chap no.10 verse no. 3 Chaukhamba surbharti prakashan Varanasi Edition, 2013; 532.
3. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 12-14). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; Reprint, 2012; 504.
4. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp. no. 21, verse no. 23). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; Reprint, 2012; 505.
5. Dr. Anant Ram Sharma Sushruta Samhita (Nidan Sthana Chap no.10 verse no.3) Chaukhamba surbharti prakashan Varanasi edition, 2013; 532.
6. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 16-21). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; Reprint, 2012; 505.
7. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 30). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; Reprint, 2012; 506.

8. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp. no. 21, verse no. 32). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; Reprint, 2012; 507.
9. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 34). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan; Reprint, 2012; 507.
10. Dr. Anant Ram Sharma Sushruta Samhita (Nidan Sthana Chap no.10 verse no.7) Chaukhamba surbharti prakashan Varanasi Edition, 2013; 533.
11. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 141). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint, 2012; 520.
12. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 143). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint, 2012; 525.
13. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp. no. 21, verse no. 99-104). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint, 2012; 516.
14. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 125). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint:2012. Pg. no. 518.
15. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp.no.21, verse no. 126). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint, 2012; 518.
16. Dr. Anant Ram Sharma Sushruta samhita (Chikitsa sthana, chp no.17, verse no.10) Chaukhamba surbharti prakashan Varanasi Edition, 2013; 304.
17. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp. no. 21, verse no. 127). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint, 2012; 519.
18. Dr. Anant Ram Sharma Sushruta samhita (Chikitsa sthana, chp no. 17, verse no. 16) Chaukhamba surbharti prakashan Varanasi Edition, 2013; 305.
19. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp. no. 21, verse no. 117). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint, 2012; 517.
20. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp. no. 21, verse no. 108-114). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint, 2012; 517.
21. Acharya Vidyadhar Shukla, Prof. Ravidatta Tripathi. Charaka Samhita (chikitsa sthana, chp. no. 21, verse no. 115). Delhi; Chaukhamba Sanskrit Pratishthan, Reprint, 2012; 517.
22. API Textbook of medicine, G.S.Sainani, p.j.Mehta, Sidhdartha n.shah, 5th Edition, Reprint 1994; 48, 76.
23. API Textbook of medicine, G. S. Sainani, p. j. Mehta, Sidhdartha n. shah, 5th Edition,

- Reprint, 1994; 48, 76.
24. API Textbook of medicine, G. S. Sainani, p. j. Mehta, Sidhdartha n.shah, 5th Edition, Reprint, 1994; 48, 77.
25. API Textbook of medicine, G. S. Sainani, p.j.Mehta, Sidhdartha n.shah, 5th Edition, Reprint 1994, 48, 77.
26. Kaviraja Ambikadutta shastri ,chaukhamba Sanskrit sansthan Varanasi, 9th Edition, 1995; (Sushruta samhita Sharir sthana, 4(4): 28.