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Case Study

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EFFECT OF APTARPANA ON SANTARPANJANYA SANDHIGAT VATA: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Sandhigat vata is a very common entity presenting in OPD. Patients of Sandhigat vata with santarpanjanya hetu needs to be treated with Aptarpana only. This Aptarpana has to be carried out depending on doshadi avastha of a patient. A 45 year old male patient reported to the hospital with pain, stiffness of all joints, aalasya, sarvaang jadta since last 1 to 2 years. Diagnosis of Santarpanjanya sandhigat vata was made based on history taking and finding out hetu along with clinical symptoms. Ayurvedic treatment protocol was advised with sequential administration of Langha, Deepan Pachan, Virechan and Basti for 27 days respectively. The follow up was done and assessment done subjectively based on clinical symptoms. There was substantially

significant improvement in the symptoms of the patient after the treatment. This case study reveals the need for following basic principle of *Ayurveda*. Uniform drug therapy or *karma* common for every patient should not be approached. Holistic approach should be observed. *Hetus, prakriti, dosh* etc should be considered and *chikitsa, dravya, karma* should be selected accordingly.

KEYWORDS: Aptarpana, Langhana, Deepan-Pachan, Santarpanjanya Sandhigat vata.

INTRODUCTION

Sandhigat vata is a very common entity presenting in OPD. Basically there are two pathological process responsible for disease: Nirupsthambit and Margavrodhjanya. [1] Both require different line of treatment. Nirupsthambit pathology requires all Santarpanjanya therapy but in Santarpanjanya sandhigat vata, relief can be made only if the root cause is eliminated. The path of vaayu obstructed by aama/kapha needs to be cleared out and the

treatment of choice is *Aptarpana* therapy. *Acharya Charaka* states in *Sutrasthana* that all the *Santarpanjanya roga* has to be treated with *Aptarpana*.^[1]

This aptarpana can be done by following methods:- Chatushprakar sanshuddhi, Pipasa, Marauta, Atapsevan, Pachan, Upvasa, Vyayama and Langhan. [2]

AIM: To study the effect of Aptarpana on Santarpanjanya Sandhigat vata.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study the effect of Aptarpana on pain score of santarpanjanya sandhigat vata.
- 2) To study the *Hetu* of presented *Vyadhi*.

METHODOLOGY - Case Report

A 45 year male patient presented to the hospital with c/o - a) Gradual onset of pain and early morning stiffness in all major joints.

- b) Sleep disturbance due to pain
- c) Aalasya, Gurugatrata since last 1 to 2 years

Patient was goldsmith by occupation. He had no past history of any major illness or any operative. He had been taking pain killers at least thrice weekly since last 1 year.

Samanya Parikshan

- 1. *Nadi* -88/min, regular
- 2. Malam -asmayak mal pravritti
- 3. Mootram -samyak
- 4. Sparsh-samshhetoshna
- 5. Drik -avishesh
- 6. Jivha -saam
- 7. Shabda -spashta, mriduu
- 8. Aakriti -sthula

Nidan Panchak

- 1. HETU:- Ushapaan, Adhyashan, Vishmashan, Avayayam, Mansahaar, Diwaswaap, Atisheet jal sevan, Ati ambupaan, Vegdharan, Atichinta.
- 2. POORVA ROOPA:- Sarva sandhi shola, Aalasya.
- 3. RUPA:- Sarva sandhi shola graha, Aalasya, Gurugatrata.

- 4. UPSHAYA:-Aptarpana therapy
- 5. SAMPRAPTI:-



Vyadhi vinisshay :- Santarpan janya Sandhigat Vata

Treatment Protocol

Days	treatment	Drugs	Dose	Timings	Vishesh
1-7 days	Langhan	Mudga yush	30-35 ml as needed by patient	Kshudha pravatrtan samayee	Nidaan parivarjan
8-12 days	Deepan pachan Ekkaal bhojan	Triphala,musta, Shunthi Hingwashtak churna Takrarishta	5 gm-5 gm 3 gm-3 gm 15 ml-15 ml	Apankali Pragbhakt adhobhakt	Nidaan parivarjan
13 th day	virechan	Erand Sneha, shunthi kwath	30 ml 40 ml	Annankaal	Veg 6, sansarjan krama for 2 days Nidaan parivarjan
16-27 days	Basti krama	Nirooha- dashmool kwath Anuvaasan- sahchar tail	750 ml 120 ml	Annankaal Adhobhakt	Nidaan parivarjan 3 niruh and 1 anuvaasan. consecutive 3 cycles along with shaman aushadhi

Assessment parameters $^{[5]}$

Pain

0	No pain
1	Mild pain bearable in nature, comes occasionally
2	Moderate pain, but no difficulty in walking
3	Moderate pain, but slight difficulty in walking
4	Severe difficulty in walking, disturbs sleep, under analgesics

Stiffness of joints

0	No stiffness or Stiffness lasting for 5 minutes
1	5 min to 2 hrs
2	2 to 8 hrs
3	More than 8 hrs

Associated symptoms like -Aalasya, Gurugatratva

10	Symptoms observed before treatment
05	Some relief after treatment
00	Complete relief after treatment
10	No improvement after treatment

Overall Assessment

Sr.No.	Parameters	Grading B/T	Grading A/T	% Relief
1	Pain	4	1	80%
2	Stiffness of all joints	1	0	100%
3	Other symptoms	10	5	50%
Total relief		76.66%		

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There is a significant role of *Aptarpana* in *Santarpanjanya Sandhigat vata* The line of treatment given to the patient shows upto 70-75% relief in symptoms. The analgesics taken by the patient thrice weekly was reduced to almost none.

Sandhigat vat is a Madhyam Marg roga having two pathologies.: Upsthambit/Nirupsthambit. The Margavrodhj/Avrutatva is an important disease process behind Santarpanjanya Sandhigat vata. Hence Aptarpan is the best line of treatment.

Depending on *doshadi avastha* in patient, the following treatment pattern was programmed for this patient:

1) Nidan parivarjan- The basic principle of treatment in Ayurveda involves Hetuviprit and vyadhiviprit chikitsa. Firstly the disease causing elements needs to be eliminated following which remaining vyadhi bhavas treated with appropriate modality.

Vipreeta gunehe desha matra kalauppaditaha.

Bheshajevinivertante vikaraaha saadhyasamataha Cha.su.1/62. [6]

- 2) Langhana- The patient was advised Langhana along with Mudg yush intermittently. Langhana is one of the Shadupkramas described in Charak Samhita. It helps in removing the obstruction in the form of aavaran in strotas.
- 3) Deepan Pachan- Rukshan dravya in the form of Triphala, shunthi and Musta helps in metabolizing the obstruction left over after Langhan. Hingwashtak and Takraarishta^[7] again helps in igniting the Agni which in turn removes the stagnation from strotas.

4) Virechan-Alpa snigdha aahar was given to the patient day before Virechana.

Eranda taila is added to the respective drug as virechan dravya in case of avarana of vata and kapha dosha. [8]

In the present study, sadya virechana was given to the patient using Erand taila.

Sadya Virechana given to the patient helps in eliminating remaining doshas out of body.

5) *Basti upkrama*- Three *Niruh* on three consecutive days along with fourth *Anuvasan* was given. Three continuous cycles were done. To prevent *Vaat prakopa*, fourth *basti* in the form of *Sahachar tail anuvaasan* was given.

The first *basti* given removes *vata dosha*, second removes *pitta dosha* and third *niruha* helps in eliminating *kapha dosha*.^[9]

The patient was given following Shamanaushadhi after discharge

- 1) Aamvaatari Kashaya 15 ml Adhobhakt
- 2) Singhanaad guggul 2-2 Adhobhakt
- 3) Vishgarbh tail for local application

The diet advised to the patient during whole treatment was Laghu, Supachya along with Dincharya niymaavali.

CONCLUSION

The *Santarpanjanya Sandhigat vata*. can be successfully treated with *Aptarpana*. This case study basically emphasized on treatment plan which was individualized for the patient, which is a golden standard treatment as per *Ayurveda*.

Yogamasam tu yo vidyaddeshkalauppaditam.

Purusham purusham vikshyam sa dneyo bhishaguttamaha Ch.su.1/123. [10]

Researches in *Ayurveda* should also be done in very similar way. Uniform drug therapy and karma for (n) no of days is not appreciated and won't give the appreciated outcome.

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