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Case Study

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AYURVEDIC APPROACH IN MANAGEMENT OF AAMAVATA- A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is unique amongst the health care disciplines as it places an emphasis on removing the cause of disease and suffering. Aamavata was described for the first time in Madhava Nidana. The immature rasa in the Amashaya i.e Aama is taken up by vitiated Vata dosha, especially to the Kaphasthanas mainly Sandhi, Uru, Kati, etc. This leads to Stabdhata in the body and produces Aamavata. Aamavata is correlated with Rheumatoid Arthritis in modern science. Rheumatoid Arthritis is an autoimmune disease that causes joint pain and damage throughout the body. It affects about 15% of the adult population in India. The conventional treatment for Rheumatoid

Arthritis includes exercise, physiotherapy, and NSAIDS which have no effect on long term disability but provide symptomatic relief. Here a case study is presented of 28 years older male patient with complaints of *Sarvangsandhi shoola with Sanchari vedana, Sandhi shotha, Chankraman Kashtata* from last 4-5 years was admitted in SSNJ Ayurved Hospital, Solapur. According to *Ayurveda*, this case was treated by *Shodhana* and *Shaman chikitsa* including *Aamapachak*, *Agnideepak*a and *Vatanulomana* formulations. Compared to other treatments, this proved to be more effective in *Aamavata*.

KEYWORDS: Aamavata, Shodhana, Shamana, Aama pachak, Agni Deepak, Vatanulomak.

INTRODUCTION

Aamavata is a disease in which vitiation of Vata dosha and accumulation of Aama takes place in major joints of the body. [1] The concept of Aama is a unique contribution of

Ayurvedic science that causes the number of diseases. *Aamavata* are of three types-*Vataj*, *Pittanubandha*, and *Kaphanubandha*. If *Aamavata* is *Vataj*, it consists of *Toda*; if it is *Pittanubandha*, it shows *lakshanas* like *Daha* and *Raag*; and if it is *Kaphanubandha*, it shows *lakshanas* like *Sthaimitya*, *Guruta*, *Kandu*.^[2]

Rheumatoid Arthritis has characteristics like morning stiffness, arthritis of three or more joints, arthritis of hand joints. Similarly, in *Aamavata Aalasya, Aruchi, Sandhi shotha, Sandhishoola* is also seen. So, it can be correlated with Rheumatoid Arthritis in contemporary science. Rheumatoid Arthritis affects 15% of the adult population in India. The conventional treatment for *Aamavata* includes exercise, physiotherapy, NSAIDs which have no effect on long term disability but provide symptomatic relief.

In most of the patients, *Aamavata* is caused mainly due to *Agni Mandya*, *Virudhashan*, and continue working under Air Conditioner (A.C.). As described in *Yogratnakar*, Ayurvedic treatment for *Aamavata* is *Langhana*, *Swedana* (*ruksha Swedan* and *upanah Swedan*), *Agni deepana*, *Virechan*, *Snehpana*, *Basti*.^[7] As a result, this treatment proved to be more effective and is successful in reducing the suffering of the patient.

CASE REPORT

A 28 year old male patient, Engineer by profession who visited department of Kayachikitsa at SSNJ Ayurved Hospital, Solapur with complaints of *Sarvangsandhishoola along with sanchari vedana, Sandhi Shotha, Prushta Shoola, Kati Shoola, Chankraman Kashtata* since 4-5 years.

Ashtavidha Pariksha

Nadi- Vata Pradhan pitta; Sarpagati- 80/min

Mala- Grathit, Asamyak mala pravrutti.

Mutra- 4-5 times/day

Jivha- Saama

Shabd- Spashata

Sparsha- Snigdha

Druk- Prakrut

Akriti- Madhyama

Past medical history

H/O- Aamavata and Ayurvedic medicines were taken.

No H/O- DM, HTN, TB, Asthma or any other illness.

No H/O- any surgery.

Dosha Dushya lakshana

In the patient, the predominant *dosha* is *Vyana vayu*, *Samana vayu*, *Prana vayu* which affect *Annavaha*, *Rasavaha* and *Asthivaha Srotas* and gives rise to above symptoms.

Nidan Panchak

Hetu: Aahara- Dahi, Shengachatni, Mansahar, Rice, Junk food.

Vihara- continuous working under A.C., exercise after taking meal.

Rupa

- 1. Janu Sandhi Shoola, Gulf Sandhi Shoola, Vankshan Sandhi Shoola (joint pain) along with Sanchari vedana.Sandhi Shotha with Ushna Sparsh.
- 2. Kati Shool and Prushta Shoola.
- 3. Chankraman Kashtata.
- 4. Mand jwara prachiti.

Samprapti

H/O *aamavata*, continuously working in A.C. \rightarrow *Agni Mandya*. *Aama* \rightarrow taken up by vitiated *Vatadosha* \rightarrow circulates all over the body through *Sira* and *Dhamani* \rightarrow gets lodged in *Kaphasthanas* i.e *Sandhi*, *Uru*, *Kati*, etc. \rightarrow *Aamavata*.

Treatment

Shodhana Chikitsa

Sr.no.	Shodhana karma	Ingredients	Duration
1.	Swedana	Valuka pottali	12 days
2.	Vaitaran basti :-120 ml	Gomutra, amlika, sneha, guda, saindhava (16:4:4:2:1)	8 days
3.	Virechana Eranda sneha:- 15ml Anupana:-Lukewarm water		8 days

Shamana Chikitsa

Sr.no	Ingredients	Dose	Anupana	Duration
1.	Ativisha, Musta, Shunti, Haritaki choorna	Each 500mg BD	Luke warm water	16 days
3.	Suvarna Sutshekhar	500mg BD	Honey	16 days
4.	Shunti Kwatha	1 lit per day	1	10 days
5.	Maharasnadi Kwatha	10 ml	Luke warm water & Erandataila:- Nishakala	10 days
7.	Simhanada Guggula	1gm BD	Luke warm water	10 days

DISCUSSION

In Ayurveda, most of the diseases are believed to be the result of Aama. Samprapti of aamavata initiates with Mandagni which causes indigestion, this yields immature rasa in the Amashaya which further undergoes fermentation or putrefaction due to its retention for longer duration in Aamashaya manifestating to Aama. So the aim in the management of the Aamavata is prevention of formation of Aama and then it's Pachana by stimulating Jatharagni which is achieved by Deepana, Pachana medications.

As per *Ayurveda*, treatment for *Aamavata* includes *Langhana*, *Swedana* (*ruksha swedana* and *upanah swedana*), *Agni deepana*, *Virechan*, *Snehapana* (*Eranda sneha*) *Basti* as mentioned in *Yogratnakar*.

1. Langhana

Langhana gives sufficient time to the Agni to digest the existing Aama. Langhana in the form of laghu aahar was adviced to the patient.

2. Swedana

Swedana increases circulation and reduces inflammation. Ruksha sweda in the form of Valuka pottali sweda was administrated to the patient which helps in reducing vitiated vata.

3. Agni deepan

After *Langhana* when *Laghuta* is achieved in the body, remaining *Aama* is treated with *Pachana dravyas* this will help in digesting *Aama* and separating it from its accompanying *Doshas*. This helps in removing the *Vikrut Doshas* by giving *Shunti Kwatha*, *Ativishadi Choorna*. *Simhanada Guggulu* which is the drug of choice for *Aamavata* as it does *Agnideepan* and improves the strength of the joints. *Suvarna Sutshekhar* acts as *Deepana* and *Pachana*. Since the *Doshas* get *nirama avastha* they require elimination from the body by *shodhana*. *Maharasnadi Kwatha* acts as *shoolaghna* and *shoothaghna*.

4. Virechana And Snehapana

In Aamavata, as Vata dosha has got pratilomagati due to which it has Sancharitwa and also the formation of aama is the result of avarana of Pittasthana by Kledaka Kapha and Virechana is the best therapy for sthanik pitta dosha Erand taila is most beneficial for aamavata as mentioned in Yogratnakara. Erand taila has properties of

deepana, pachana and vatanulomana, which leads to aampachana and vata shaman which helps to cure Aamavata. [10]

5. Basti

Acharya Chakradatta has indicated Vaitaran Basti which is a type of shodhana basti in the management of Amavata. ^[11] The name Vaitaran itself signifies a name of a river which can bring back dead to live which simply means eliminating morbid doshas and bringing relief from the disease Amavata.

Vaitaran basti acts on the basis of ingredients present in it which are Saindhav, Guda, Amlika, Gomutra, Tila taila. The mode of action of each ingredients is as follows: Saindhava Lavan which is tridoshahar, deepana pachana due to its sukshma and tikshna property which helps the Basti Dravya to reach up to the molecular level. Guda which is laghu, Agnivardhaka, Sneha is vataghna, deepana, pachana, and balya. Amalika which is Vata Kapha shamak and ruksha guna help in reducing Aama. Gomutra is the chief content as its ruksha guna, Agnideepana, strotovishodhana and Vatanulomak properties which is very effective in Aamavata. Tila taila is best snehana and helps in pacifying vata.

CONCLUSION

Ayurveda is an ancient science which cures the disease as well as it prevents its reoccurrence. *Amavata* is one of the most prevalent disease in the present era so its early diagnosis and its management is the key for prevention of its further complications. From this case study it can be concluded that the disease *Amavata* can be effectively managed by the *chikitsa siddhant* described by *Yogratnakar*. This single case study give a belief that *Ayurveda* can be the best treatment for chronic disease.

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