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Review Article

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ROLE OF KSHAR BASTI IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AAMAVATA W.S.R. OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is traditional medicine system with historical roots in the Indian subcontinent. The theory and practice of Ayurveda is scientific. Rheumatoid Arthritis is an autoimmune disease that can cause multiple and symmetrical joint pain and damage throughout the body. Rheumatoid Arthritis is a chronic inflammatory disorder that can affect more on small joints. As per Ayurveda science Rheumatoid Arthritis sign and symptoms resemblance with *Aamavataaa*. *Aamavataaa* is the disease caused by impairment of *Agni*, formation of *Ama* and vitiation of *Vatadosha*. There is limited treatment in modern science for rheumatoid arthritis. Ayurveda treatment has the best result for *Aamavata*. 41 year old female came for *Ayurvedic* treatment for

Aamavata. First we planned Panchkarma therapy as shodhan chikitsa. We use sequence of kala basti kram in that kshar basti as Niruha Basti and Brihuta saindhvadi oil as Anuvasan Basti. After completion of 16 days procedure, we gave Sanshamana Chikitsa, We found significant symptomatic and laboratory results in 2 month.

KEYWORDS: Aamavata, Panchkarma therapy, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Kshar Basti, Anuvasan Basti.

INTRODUCTION

Among the diseases mainly found in *Sandhi* region, the major diseases are Aamavata, *Sandhivata*, *Vatarakta*, *Grivagraha*, *Sandhigraha*. *Aamavata* is indicated in the *Samhitas*. However, its description as an independent chapter has first come in *Madhav Nidana*.

Aamavata is indicated by Sandhishoth, Stabdhata and Shool. In Aamavata, the vata dosha contaminated by Aama (undigested toxins) causes the disease. This disease can occur in any age group in all major and minor joints of the body. This disease is mostly found in adults and women. Ayurvedic 'Aamavata' disease has a lot of similarity with Rheumatoid Arthritis described in modern medical science.

Etymology: 'आमेन सहित: वातेन आमवात:'

The word 'Aamavataa' is derived from the two words 'Aama' and 'Vata'. The combined form of the two, being one and the same, is called 'Aamavataa'.

Defination: "युगपत्क्पितावन्तस्त्रिकसन्धिप्रवेशकौ।

स्तब्धं च गुरुतो गात्रमामवातः स उच्यते ॥'' (मा.नि. 25/5)

When *Ama* and *vata doshas* get aggravated together and enter the *Trikapradesh*, *koshtha* and *shandhi* of the body, causing *Shotha* (inflammation), *shool* (colic) and *Stabdhata* (numbness), then it is known as *Aamavat* (Rheumatoid Arthritis)

Symptom of Aamavata: '

अङ्गमर्दोऽरुचिस्तृष्णाहयालस्यं गौरवं ज्वरः।

अपाकः शूनताऽङ्गानामामवातस्य लक्षणम् ॥'' (मा.नि. 25/6)

Angamarda (Pain in whole body), Aruchi (anorexia), Trishna (thrust), Alasya (laziness), Gouravam (haviness), Jwara (fever), shunta (numvness) are symptoms of Aamavata.

The cause of Rheumatoid arthritis is unknown. However it is thought that, particularly in genetically predisposed individuals, some environmental antigenic trigger, probably a virus, stimulates the production of antibodies (IgM rheumatoid factor) against the bodies, own IgM immunoglobins. This process can become self-perpetuating. The prominent feature is the formation of immune complexes (*Aamavisha*) within the joint resulting from tissue damage. These complexes activate complement and attract neutrophils. Phagocytosis of immune complexes by neutrophils leads to release of chemical mediators of inflammation. Continued inflammation stimulates the formation of a proliferative synovitis. This hypertrophic granulation tissue is called pannus. It is this process that is responsible for causing joint erosion.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

A case study on *Aamavata*(Rheumatoid Arthritis) managed with *shodhan chikitsa* as *Kshar basti* and *Shaman chikitsa*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Patient's personal history

Name - xyz

Age - 41 yr.

Sex - female

Occupation - house wife.

Chief complaints -

- Pain in both hand and morning stiffness since 6 month.
- Swelling on small phalengeal joints.
- Difficulty in movement of joints.
- Anorexia
- Bowel constipated.
- Sleep disturb due to joint pain.

Vitals

- BP 124/80 mm of hg.
- Pulse 76/min.
- RR. 17/min.
- Weight 72 kg.
- Temp. Afebrile
- History of past illness-NAD
- Family history-NAD
- Treatment history

A 41 yr. Old female patient came into the O.P.D. of Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital Mottichohtta, Udaipur in Kaya Chikitsa Dept. With the complaint of Pain in both phalengeal joint of hands and morning stiffness since 6 month with swelling in morning, Difficulty in movement of joints, Anorexia, Constipated bowel, Sleep - disturbed due to joint pain. The patient has taken modern medicine, but no relief was found, so she come to us for Ayurveda treatment.

Table no. 1: Ashtavidha pariksha.

Nadi	Normal in rate and rhythm, Vata Pradhan
Mala	Niram
Mutra	Pale yellow
Jihwa	Coated
Shabda	Samanya
Sparsh	Ruksha
Drika	Swetabh
Aakriti	Samanya

Table no. 2: Dashvidha pariksha.

Prakriti	Vata- Pittaja
Vikriti	Asthi vikriti
Sara (purest body tissue)	Mansa sara
Samhanana (body built)	Madhyam
Pramana (body)	Madhyam
Satmya (homologation)	Madhyam
Satva (mental strength)	Madhyam
Aharshakti (food intake)	Madhyam
Vyayamshakti (to carry on physical activities)	Madhyam
Vaya	Yuvavstha

Table no. 3: Investigation.

Investigation	Before treatment	After treatment	
RA FACTOR	28.57 IU/ml.	18.3 IU/ml.	
CRP	1.51 mg/dl.	0.27 mg/dl	

Table no. 4: Treatment profile.

S. No.	Medicine	Dose	Anupan	Aushadh Kaal
1.	Aamavatari ras	250 mg. (BD)	With honey	After food
2.	Godanti bhasma	250 mg. (BD)	With honey	After food
3.	Punarnava mandur	500 mg. (BD)	With honey	After food
4.	Ajamodadi churna	3 gm. (BD)	With honey	After food
5.	Giloy churna	2 gm. (BD)	With honey	After food
6.	Aamavatahar kwath	5 gm. (BD)	Lukewarm water	Empty stomach
7.	Shothhar kwath	5gm. (BD)	Lukewarm water	Empty stomach
8.	Eranda sneha	20 ml. (OD)	Lukewarm water	In night, before sleeping
9.	Shatavari guggulu	2 Tab. (TID)	Lukewarm water	After food

DISCUSSION

Due to wide spectrum of disease, much prevalence in the society and lack of effective medicament, the disease is being chosen for the study. The line of treatment described for the

disease in Chakradatta can be summarized under following captions. i.e to bring Agni to normal state to digest *Ama*, and eliminate vitiated *Vata* and *Ama*. Thus, here *Kshara Basti* is selected for the present study as *Samshodhana* process use sequence of *kala basti kram* which corrects all of above captions. It is mentioned in *Chikitsa Sutra* described by Chakradatta.

Kshara Basti is formulated using Amlika, Gomutra, Guda, Shatahva, and Saindhava lavana It is having teekshna guna which helps in combating vitiation of Kapha and here Basti exhibits its mode of Action in terms of Vatahara, Kaphahara and Amahara.

And Brihuta saindhvadi oil as Anuvasan Basti.

In shansaman chikitsa we used classical drug formulations such as:

Shatavari Guggulu is used for pacifying aggravated Vata Dosha, strengthening the muscles, energizing the nerves, stimulating and restoring neuromuscular functions. Therefore, it is beneficial in all types of Vata Disorders categorized in Ayurveda.

Ajmodadi churna is a polyherbal Ayurvedic medicine used as a carminative and an antispasmodic and helps in all painful conditions like sciatica and stiffness in back and also restores normal digestive functions. Ajmoda have Kapha-Vata shamak properties so it help in Aama Pachan, it is also Vatanulonama, shoolprashamana, Guna.

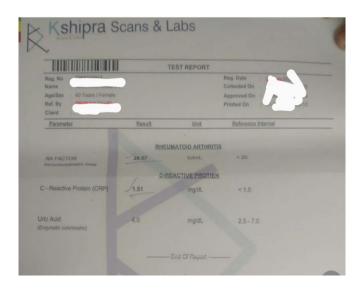
Aamavatari ras it is used in treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. It helps to relieve pain, inflammation and improves joint movement and flexibility. Psoriatic arthritis, osteoarthritis.

Eranda Thaila is one of the main drugs used for Virechana karma (Purgative therapy) and Snehana karma (Oleation therapy) under Panchakarama therapy. It pacifies Vata, the aggravation of which is the root cause of all diseases. it clears obstruction in the Srotas (body channels) and relieves Vata vitiation subsequently. And has been praised for its Amvathahara (rheumatoid arthritis) property.

Brihat Saindhavadi Taila is multi-herbo-mineral oil which contains fourteen important herbs, three types of Lavana and Kshara in equal quantity and Mastu, Kanji, Kwath and Eranda taila in one Prastha quantity. Mode of action of Brihat Saindhavadi Taila. In Bhavaprakasha it is mentioned that it can be used for Abhyanga, Pana or Basti. The base of the taila is Eranda Taila. The crude drugs of Brihat Saindhavadi Taila prepared in the form of oil is

found to be useful in treating Amavata, Sarvavatavyadhi, Kati, Janu, Uru Roga, Sandhiroga, Parsvashoola.

Before treatment



After treatment



CONCLUSION

Due to Kshar Basti, Anuvasan Basti and shaman chikitsa patient have relief in symptomatic and as well as laboratricle investigation. In symptomatic, reduced joints pain and stiffness, reduced swelling, relieve in indiagestion, constipation. And in laboratricle investigation RA factor, CRP and Uric acid reports are done on the patient before and after treatment of Aamavata. RA factor is reduced due to treatment, from 28.57 IU/ml to 18.3 IU/ml., CRP reduced 1.51 mg/dl to .27 mg/dl.

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