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A COMPREHENSIVE CLINICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF SHIGRU LAVANA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF UDAVARTA

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ABSTRACT

In present era, people have adopted an improper life style, irregular diets, increasing stress and suppressing natural urges. For all these reasons mankind is prone to many disorders. *Udavarta* is one among them. Due to etiological factors, the Vata gets aggravated in Koshta and moves in Prathiloma Gati. Only this Udavarta is considered for the present study rather than 13 types. Vibandha (constipation) is the main feature as well as explanation in brief for *Udavarta*. It is grievous disease as it may lead to many of the serious disorders. Initially it will cause little difficulty in passing stools but in advanced stages, Udavarta leads to fatal diseases including Pakshagata, Hridroga, Gulma, Manovikaras etc. Unfortunately, Vibandha is considered as silly complaint and neglected often by the society. Thus clinical study was taken to evaluate the efficacy of Shigru Lavana in Udavarta. Pakwashayagatavata is Samprapthi in brief for Lavanayukta yogas like Kalyanaka Lavana, Kanda Lavana etc and

Deepana Karma are indicated in Pakwashayagata Vatavyadhis. Shigru is one of the ingredients in Kalyanaka Lavana and moreover Shigru is considered as one among the best Vatahara drugs according to Vaidyasara Sangraha. Shigru possess Madhura Rasa, Teekshna Ushna Guna and Ushna Veerya. Lavana rasa is given with combination in Vatarogas as it wins over the *Vibandha* by producing *Prakledata*, (Moistness and softness to hard stools). Here *Shigru Lavana* is to be prepared according to *Putapaka Vidhi*. After considering all these points, as the drugs are easily available and cost effective, this study is planned.

KEYWORDS: *Udavarta*, *Vibandha*, Constipation, *Shigru Lavana*, *Pakwashayagatavata*.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of Yakshaprashna of Mahabharata, Dharmaraya opines that "Labhanam Shreyamarogyam, Sukhanam Tushtiruttamam" which means health is considered to be the superior one among all the gains of life. Nowadays people have adopted a wrong lifestyle, irregular diets, increasing stress and suppressing natural urges to achieve more pleasure and happiness in life but these factors influence on gastrointestinal tract (Koshta) which leads to following disorders i.e, Gulma, Arshas, Anaha, Udavarta etc.^[1] In India 22% of adult and 45% of elderly population is suffering from this condition.

In classics, *Udavarta* is explained under two aspects, First one is 13 types of *Udavarta* due to suppression of natural urges like *Kshudha*, *Trishna*, *Jrimbha*, *Mutra* etc^[2] are excluded from the present study. Later type of *Udavarta* is due to excessive ingestion of foods which are having *Kashaya* (astringent), *Tikta* (bitter), *Katu* (pungent) in taste and *Ativyayama* lead to aggravation of *Apanavayu* in the *Koshta* especially in *Pakwashaya*. This aggravated *Apana Vayu* obstructs the *Adhovahini Srotas* mainly *Pureeshavaha Srotas* which decreases the movements of stools, urine and flatus and produces *Vibandha* (Constipation). As a result of which, *Apana Vata* moves in opposite direction causing different disorders. This pathogenesis is named as *Udavarta*^[3] which is considered for the present study. *Acharyas* have explained various findings of *Udavarta* in which some of them are *Lakshanas* and some can be considered as *Upadrava* (*Roga*), but in current study only *Lakshanas* are considered. *Dalhana* used the word *Vibandha* as an equivalent term for *Udavarta*. ^[4] To explain the severity of disease, Bhela correlated *Udavarta* as dangerous as *Sarpavisha* (snake poison), *Shastra* (deadly weapons) and *Visha* (other poison substances). ^[5]

Koshtagata Vata and Pakwashayagata Vata is the Samprapti in brief for Udavarta. Sneha Virechana, Shodhaka Basti, Deepana Karma and Lavanayukta Yogas (Kalyanaka Lavana, Kanda Lavana) are indicated in treatment of Pakwashayagata Vata Vyadhi. Shigru is one of the ingredients in Kalyanaka Lavana and moreover Shigru is considered as one among the best Vatahara drugs mentioned by Vaidyasara Sangraha. Shigru possess Katu Rasa

and Teekshna, Ushna Guna.^[9] Lavana Rasa acts as Deepaka and Anulomaka.^[10] It has got Prakledi bhava which is responsible for moistness and softening of hard stool and thus it helps in easier evacuation of stagnated stool. [11] To know the individual action of Shigru and Lavana, Shigru Lavana is taken for present study. Here Shigru Lavana is prepared according to Putapakavidhi. By combined effect of Prakledana, Anulomana and Deepana, Shigru Lavana may help to resolve the pathogenesis of Udavarta. Sushruta mentioned Kshara Yogas may be because of dominancy of Lavana in it. To draw attention about the Udavarta disease and severity, we have chosen this for present study.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES- To know the comprehensive effect of *Shigru Lavana*.

- 1) Based on chronicity
- 2) Based on severity

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of trial drug

Shigru Lavana- Ingredients of Shigru Lavana are shown in table 1.

Table No. 1: Ingredients of Shigru Lavana.

Sl. No	Drugs	Latin name	Quantity
1	Shigru Lavana	Moringa Oleifera	1 part
2	Saindhava Lavana	Sodium Chloride	1 part

Shigru Lavana is prepared according to Antardhooma Vidhi mentioned in classics. [12] The Ayurvedic measurements are in volumetric in nature. Hence all the ingredients were taken in volumetric measurements with the above mentioned proportion.

Method of Preparation

- ✓ Coarse powder of *Shigru twak* and fine powder of *Saidhava Lavana* were prepared. These powders were homogenously mixed and spreaded over Sharava. Sandhibandhana was done.
- ✓ Sharava was placed within the Valuka puta apparatus and started to heat. It took around 22 hours to open the husk/ to crack the paddy which was placed over the sand (Siddhi Lakshana).[13]
- ✓ Later flame kept off. The *Puta* was left for self-cooling (*Swanga sheetata*). After ensuring that Puta has been completely cooled, it was opened and Sharava was collected, opened

and a black crystal form of medicines was seen inside it. Medicine was collected from *Sharava*.

✓ The medicine was packed into a single dose packet weighing about 1/3 *Karsha* approximately 2.3 gms and these sachets were kept in airtight container while prescribing.

Source of Data

- **Sample source:** Patients suffering from *Udavarta* were selected from OPD, IPD and Camps of KVGAMC, Sullia, duly following inclusion and exclusion criteria. In this study total number of 32 patients were registered, out of which 2 patients had discontinued.
- **Literary source:** Literary aspect of the study had been collected from classical Ayurvedic texts, Modern texts and with relevant medical journals and internet.
- **Drug source:** Raw drug was collected from local area and pharmacy after proper identification and formulation of *Shigru Lavana* was prepared in K V G Ayurveda Medical College and Pharmacy.

Method of collection of data

Study Design: An open clinical study.

Sample size: 30 patients fulfilling the inclusion and diagnostic criteria of either sex were selected and assigned in a group.

Selection criteria

a) Diagnostic criteria: As per *Ayurveda* there is no subjective and objective parameters mentioned in classics.

Table No. 2: Subjective and Objective Parameters.

Subjective Parameters	Objective Parameters
Pureesha Vibandha, Adhmana, Agnimandhya, Kukshishoola,	Nil
Urdva Vata (Udgara Bahulya)	

b) Inclusion Criteria

- Patients between age group 18-70 years irrespective of gender, religion and occupation.
- Patients with symptomatology of *Udavarta* according to classics.

c) Exclusion criteria

- Patients of age below 18 and above 70 years
- Patients suffering from other systemic disorders.

Treatment plan: 30 patients of *Udavarta* fulfilling the inclusion criteria will be selected and assigned into single group. All the patients will be treated with *Shigru Lavana* as *Shamana Yoga*.

Table No. 3: Treatment schedule.

Sample size	30 patients
Dose	1/3 <i>Karsha</i> , ~2.3gms
Anupana	Ushnodaka ^[14]
Sahapana	Goghrita ^[15]
Time of administration	<i>Pragbhakta</i> ^[16] (Before breakfast)
Duration	14 days
Follow up	7 days
Total duration	21 days

The dose of *Choorna Kalpana* is 1 *Karsha*. Due to *Teekshnata* of *Shigru Lavana*, the dose is reduced to 1/3 *Karsha*.

Method of assessment of clinical response

Assessment criteria: In Ayurveda there are no subjective and objective parameters for assessment. It is done purely based on *Roga Lakshana* (Symptomatology) as mentioned in classics. For assessment following *Lakshanas* were considered and they were assessed with different grading and analysed by Paired T-test.

Table No. 4: Grading of assessment criteria.

1.Pureesha Vibandha	
No Vibandha, smooth and normal shape stools	Grade 0
Passes stools once in a day with difficulty / dry and hard stools	
Passes stools every alternative day with difficulty /Lumpy and sausage like	
Wont passes stools for more than 2 day and above/ separate hard lumps	

2. Adhmana	
No Adhmana	Grade 0
Adhmana present if no stools is passed	Grade 1
Adhmana present even after passing stools	Grade 2
Severe <i>Adhmana</i> irrespective of passing stools	Grade 3

3. Agnimandya	
No Agnimandya	Grade 0
Agnimandya occurs occasionaly 2 to 3 times per week	Grade 1
Agnimandya occurs daily	Grade 2
Severe <i>Agnimandya</i> which doesn't relieve without medicine and disturbs the routine of patients.	

4. Kukshishoola	
No Kukshishoola	Grade 0
Kukshishoola occurs occasionaly 2-3 times per week	Grade 1
Kukshishoola occurs daily	Grade 2
Severe <i>Kukshishoola</i> which disturbes the routine of patients	Grade 3

5. Urdhvavata	
No Urdhvavata	Grade 0
2-3 times a day	Grade1
4-6 times a day	Grade 2
More than 6 times a day with disturbing daily activity	Grade 3

RESULTS

Table No. 5: Overall assessment of Clinical response.

GRADING	RELIEF IN %	RELIEF IN PATIENTS
No improvement	0%	0
Mild improvement	1-30%	2
Moderate improvement	31-60%	8
Marked improvement	61-99%	16
Complete remission	100%	4

In overall effect of treatment in *Udavarta*, out of 30 patients in the study, 2 patients (6.67%) has mild improvement, 8 patients (26.67%) have moderate improvement, 16 patients (53.33%) have marked improvement and 4 patient (13.33%) has complete remission. Overall effect of the treatment is 63.33%.

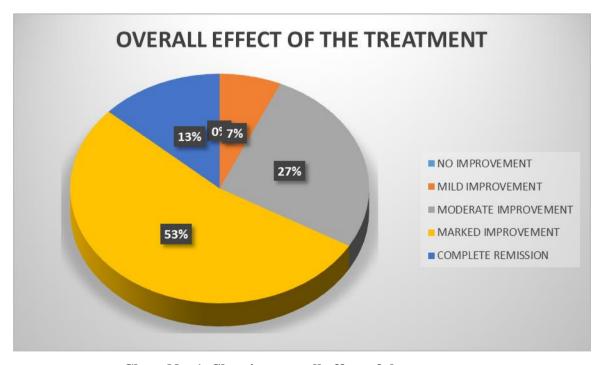


Chart No. 1: Showing overall effect of the treatment.

OBSERVATION

In the present study, 30 patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria were randomly selected and studied. Each patient was observed thoroughly and the observations are recorded with necessary charts and graphs. In the sample taken for study, 60% of male patient were registered in comparison to 40% of female patient. Analysis of age incidence of 30 patients suffering from *Udavarta* shows more number of patients between the age group of 51-60 years i.e., 30%. Analysis of occupational incidence shows 36.67% of patients were agriculturists. Chronicity of *Udavarta* shown 46.67% patients with less than 1 year duration and 53.33% of patients more than 1 year of duration. Analysis of *Prakruthi* shows maximum of 36.67% of patients with Vatapitta Prakruthi. Analysis of Vyadhibala shows 26.67% of patients were having Avara Vyadhibala, 60% of patients were having Madhyama Vyadhibala and 13.33% were having *Pravara Vyadhibala*. Analysis of *Doshadhikyata* of 30 patients of Udavarta shows 46.67% of Vatakaphadhika, 33.33% of Vatadhika and 20% of Vatapittakaphadhika Udavarta condition.

The treatment was given for 14 days with Shigru Lavana as Shamana Yoga which showed significant result. The treatment modalities are safe and are of therapeutic value. The outcomes of the treatment indicate that the patients have shown marked improvement in all criteria of assessments of *Udavarta*.

DISCUSSION

Generally, in all forms of *Udavarta*, the preliminary treatment consists in restoring the deranged and incarcerated bodily Vayu to its normal cause and direction. Pakwasahayagata Vata Vyadhi Chikitsa which is explained by Sushrutha can be implemented for the disease Udavarta as Pakwashyaaya and Apana Vayu is involved. They are Sneha Virechana, Shodhaka Basti, Deepana Karma and Lavanayukta Yogas. The general management includes Abhyanga, Snehana, Swedana, Niruha Basti, Sneha Virechana, Varti, Anuloma anna, and Anuvasana Basti.

To assess the effectiveness of Shigru Lavana in Udavarta, Paired t test was used for statistical analysis. It was observed that the parameters like Pureesha Vibandha, Adhmana, Agnimandhya, Kukshishoola, Urdvavata showed significant results as explained below.

- **a.** Effect on *Vibandha*: Here, *Vibandha* is seen because of *Udavarta* due to *Vata* Prakopa. *Shigru Lavana* has drugs with *Snigdha*, *Madhura*, *Anulomana Karma* and *Prakledana* Karma which reduces the *Rooksha Guna* of aggravated *Vata* and helps in easy evacuation of stools. Statistical analysis showed that the mean score of 2.2 before the treatment was reduced to 1 after the treatment and to 0.933 after follow up with 57.59% improvement on follow up and there is a statistically significant change (P<0.001).
- **b.** Effect on Adhmana: Adhmana again is a Lakshana seen due to aggravated Vata. It is produced due to Pureesha Vibandha of Udavarta. Adhmana reduces, when Udavarta returns to normalcy due to Vata Shamana by Snigdha and Madhura Guna, Statistical analysis showed that mean score of 1.93 before treatment was reduced to 0.66 after the treatment and further to 0.53 at the follow up with an improvement of 72.53% and there is a statistically significant change at P<0.001.
- **c. Effect on** *Agnimandhya*: *Agnimandhya* manifests due to the aggravated *Vata and Kapha*. When the *Apanavayu* reverts back to normalcy because of *Deepana* and *Anulomana Karma* of *Shigru Lavana*, *Agnimandhya* is reduced.

Statistical analysis showed that the mean score of 1.566 before treatment was reduced to 0.466 after treatment and further to 0.4 on follow up with an improvement of 74.45% and has statistically significant changes at P<0.001.

d. Effect on *Kukshishoola*: *Kukshishoola* is due to *Sheeta Guna* of *Vata*. *Shigru* is having *Katu Rasa*, *Ushna veerya* and *Saindhava Lavana* is having *Ushna Guna* subsides the *Sheeta Guna* of *Vata* which helps in reducing pain.

Statistical analysis showed that the mean score of 0.6 was reduced to 0.13 after treatment and remained same during follow up with an improvement of 78.33% and has statistically significance at P<0.001.

e. Effect on *Urdhvavata*: Whenever *Pureeshavaha Srotas* gets obstructed (hard stools), *Vata* moves in opposite direction and leads to *Urdhvavata*. *Lavana Rasa*, *Madhura Rasa*, *Madhura Vipaka* and *Snigdha Guna* helps in liquefaction and evacuation of stools. Hence *Urdhvavata* is reduced.

Statistical analysis showed that the mean score of 0.8 was reduced to 0.3 after treatment and further to 0.23 during the follow up with an improvement of 71.25% and has statistically significant changes at P<0.001.

f. Effect of treatment according to chronicity: In the study among 30 patients, 14 patients were observed with chronicity 1 year and below, 1 patient got mild relief (7%), 4 patients got moderate relief (28.57%), 7 patients got marked relief (50%) and 2 patients had complete

857

remission(14.28%). In the group with chronicity of above 1 year, among 16 patients, 5 patients got moderate relief (31.25%), 9 patients had marked relief (56.25%) and 2 patient had complete remission from the symptoms (12.5%). So with above mentioned parameters, it can be concluded that Shigru Lavana has no much difference in its action on chronicity below and above 1 year.

g. Effect of treatment according to severity: In the study, 8 patients had Avara Vyadhibala, 18 patients of Madhyama Vyadhi Bala and 4 patients of Prayara Vyadhi Bala. Patients with Avara Vyadhibala got mean relief of 84.58%, patients with Madhyama Vyadhibala got mean relief of 65.58% and patient with Pravara Vyadhibala got mean relief of 48.99%. Hence it is found that Shigru Lavana is effective in patients with Avara Vyadhibala and is comparatively less effective in patient with Madhyama and Pravara Vyadhibala. Higher doses of Shigru Lavana may be required in patients with Pravara Vvadhibala and Madhyama Vvadhibala for the desired effect

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION

The Samprapti of Udavarta should be resolved by bringing back Apana Vayu to its normal site and to do its normal function like evacuation of stools, urine and flatus. According to different Chikitsa Sutra of Udavarta, Deepana, Anulomana, Lavana yoga, Snehana, Swedana, Virechana, Shodhaka Basthi are mainly advocated. [17-18] Shigru Lavana is one drug which does Deepana Karma by Katu Rasa and Ushna Veerya of Shigru, attains Ushna Guna to Shigru Lavana by Putapaka Samskara itself and Anulomana, Snehana Karma & Prakledi Bhava by Snigdha, Sara Guna and Madhura Vipaka of Lavana.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions are drawn from the clinical study undertaken on the topic Shigru Lavana in Udavarta at K.V.G. Ayurvedic medical college and Hospital, Sullia.

- 1. Based on clinical features, the disease *Udavarta* can be correlated with all classes of constipation.
- 2. As *Udavarta* is a *Vata Nanatmaja Vyadhi*, the *Vata* Predominant *Prakriti* subjects are prone to *Udavarta* which is evident in the present study.
- 3. Katu, Tikta Rasa Pradhana, Rooksha Ahara, Vega Sandharana, Prajagarana and Ativyayama are the main causes of *Udavarta*.
- 4. In this study age group between 51-70 years was more affected with *Udavarta*.

- 5. The Yoga is more effective in the younger group of patients than older age group with chronicity of more than 1 year.
- 6. It is found that Shigru Lavana is more effective in patients with Avara Vyadhibala than Madhyama and Pravara Vyadhibala.
- 7. Shigru Lavana has no much difference in its action on chronicity below and above 1 year.
- 8. Shigru Lavana showed Vatahara actions, because of the drugs used in having Snigdha Ushna Guna and Madhura Vipaka.
- 9. Overall effect of Shigru Lavana showed result of 63.33% in resolving pathogenesis of Udavarta, showing statistically significant result (P Value <0.001) on symptoms like Vibandha, Adhmana, Agnimandhya, Kukshishoola, and Urdhvavata. Hence it can be concluded that the treatment is effective in *Udavarta*.

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