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Case Study

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# CLINICAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF AATRUSHADI KASHAYA IN DADRU KUSHTHA – A CASE SERIES

<sup>1</sup>\*Dr. Vivek S. Chandurkar, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Nikita B. Wakchaure and <sup>3</sup>Dr. Aishwarya R. Magdum

<sup>1</sup>MD Kayachikitsa HOD and Professor of Kayachikitsa Seth Govindaji Raoji Ayurved College, Solapur, Near Old Faujdar Chawadi, 87, Shukrawar Peth, Solapur, 413002, Maharashtra.

<sup>2,3</sup>Kayachikitsa PG Final Year, Seth Govindaji Raoji Ayurved College, S.S.N.J. Hospital, 2, 118/119, Near Old Faujdar Chawadi, 87, Shukrawar Peth, Solapur, 413002, Maharashtra.

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\*Corresponding Author
Dr. Vivek S. Chandurkar
MD Kayachikitsa HOD &
Professor of Kayachikitsa
Seth Govindaji Raoji
Ayurved College, Solapur,
Near Old Faujdar Chawadi,
87, Shukrawar Peth,
Solapur, 413002,

Maharashtra.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The human skin is the biggest organ in the body. It is vulnerable to a wide range of illnesses due to its size and external position. Skin diseases are regarded as a serious public health issue. In tropical and developing nations like India, the prevalence of skin disorders has significantly increased recently for a variety of reasons, including pollution, inadequate sanitation, poverty, and unsanitary conditions. Skin illnesses are classified as *Kushtha* in *Ayurveda* and are regarded as one of the *Ashthamahagada*. Twakavarna and Sparsha are crucial in *Ayurveda* to understand the state of *Dhatu* and *Dosha* in the *Shareera*. Twaka has placed great emphasis on the traits of *Rasadhatu Sararta*, which are detailed in *Twakasarata*.

**KEYWORDS:** Skin, *Dadru*, Dermatophytosis, *Aatrushadi Kashaya*.

### INTRODUCTION

Dadru is one of the type of kushtha, Various Acharyas told that there are various dadru lakshnas.Kandu (Itching), Raga (Erythema), Pidika

(eruptions), and *Utsanna Mandala* (an elevated circular skin lesion) are the clinical characteristics of *Dadru Kushtha*. <sup>[3]</sup> *Dadru kushtha* is similar to Dermatophytosis condition. <sup>[4]</sup> Based on *Dosha Anshansh Kalpana*, *Sthan*, *Varna*, and *Lakshanas*, there are numerous categories into which *Kushtha* can be classified. <sup>[5]</sup> *Dadru* and Tinea's clinical traits have a strong correlation. <sup>[6]</sup> Tinea typically spreads by direct touch between individuals.

Health and hygiene go hand in hand. In this context, it's important to remember that the *Sushrutha Samhita* lists poor hygiene as one of the causative factor of *kushtha*.<sup>[7]</sup> According to reports, the prevalence of Dermatophytosis ranges from 6.09% to 27.6%.<sup>[8]</sup>

Now a days due to busy life schedule sometimes it is not convenient to Subjects to do bahiparimajan chikitsa, so here we will do only Antaparimajan Chikitsa and also the Kashaya which I have choosen for study has comparatively less drugs which are affordable to Subjects in future. Here, we have selected Aatrushadi Kashaya, the ingredients present in the formulation are Aatrush<sup>[9]</sup>, Guduchi<sup>[10]</sup>, Erandmooltwak<sup>[11]</sup>, Bakuchi<sup>[12]</sup>, Haritaki<sup>[13]</sup> which have Kushthaghna, Kandughna, raktashodhan properties, which results in sampraptivighatan of Dadru Kushtha. In present case study 6 patients of dadru kushtha were taken in view of inclusion criteria, in which Aatrushadi Kashaya was internal medicine.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Aim and Objectives**- To Evaluate the efficacy of *Aatrushadi Kashaya* in the management of *Dadru kushtha*.

Center of study - SSNJ hospital Solapur.

#### **Inclusive criteria**

- 1) Subjects presenting with classical sign & symtoms of *Dadru kushtha* irrespective of chronicityare selected.
- 2) Patients of either gender and age group between 20- 60 years irrespective of religion, occupation and socio-economic status will be selected.
- 3) Subjects having symtoms of *Dadru Kushtha* within the time period of 6 month.

#### **Exclusive criteria**

- 1) Patients of *Dadru kushtha* with any secondary complication.
- 2) Patients who are suffering from any other type of skin disease like Herpes Zoster, eczema.
- 3) Patients who are suffering from any other known case of systemic diseases i.e UncontrolledDM etc.
- 4) Pregnant and lactating women.
- 5) Patients taking immunosuppressive medications.

#### Assessment criteria

Assessment of patient was done on the basis of improvement in subjective parameters like

*Kandu*(Itching), *Raga* (Erythema), *Utsanna mandala* (Elevated circular skin Lesion) and *Pidika*(Eruption) and photographs of lesion before, and after treatment.

**Table No. 1: Showing Assessment Criteria.** 

Sr.No.	Parameter	Grade 0	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
1.	Kandu (Itching)	Absent	Mild	Moderate	Severe
2.	Raga (Erythema)	Absent	Faint Reddish Skin	Red colored Skin	Reddish Brown skin
3.	Pidika (Eruptions)	Absent	1-3 Papules	4-7 Papules	>7 Papules
4.	Utsanna mandala (Elavated patches)	Absent	Mild Elavation	Moderate Elavation	Severe

#### Chikitsa

Table No. 2: Showing Contents of Aatrushadi Kashaya.

Sr.No.	Name Of Dravya	Latin Name	Rasa	Virya	Vipaka
1.	Aatrush	Adhatoda Vasika( Nees)	Tikta, Kashaya	Sheet	Katu
2.	Guduchi	Tinospora cordifolia(wild)	Tikta	Ushna	Madhur
3.	Erandmooltwak	Ricinus Communis	Madhur, Tikta, Katu	Ushna	Madhur
4.	Bakuchi	Psoralea corylifolia	Madhur, Tikta, Katu	Ushna	Katu
5.	Haritaki	Terminalia Chebula	KashayaPradhan, Lavanvarjit pancharas	Ushna	Madhur

First 1 part of *bharad churna* of all *Dravyas* (mixed in equal quantity) was taken and 16 timesthat of water was added to it. It was heated till it remained 1/8th of total.<sup>[14]</sup>

(Aatrushadi Bharad 20 gm/day was given to the patient and procedure of Kashaya Nirman explained as per classical text. Advice given to take freshly prepared Kashaya every time.) 10 gm Choorna + 160 ml Jala 1/8th Shesha(20ml)

- Dose: 20 ml Kashaya twice in a day
- Aushadhi sevan kala: Pashchatbhakta (vyan udan kala)
- Route of Administration: oral
- Duration: 45 days
- Follow up: Every 15th day.

## Pathyapathya<sup>[15]</sup>

Pathya - Dadim, Mudga, Patola, Draksh, Karvellaka, Nitya snan, Mrudu Vastra dharana, Koshataki.

Apathya- Anupa Mamsa, Divaswapa, Atapasevana, Paryushit Ahara, Harit shak, Masha, Dadhi.

#### Follow up and outcome

After completion of treatment there was mark improvement in signs and symptoms i.e. in *Kandu* (Itching), *Raga*(erythma), *Pidika*(eruptions), *Utsanna Mandala*. No any *Vyapada* (complications) during full course of treatment and during follow up was seen. On follow up after 45 days, patients were satisfied with the management. There was 84% relief in the previous symptoms.

Lakshana	Patient 1		Patient 2		Patient 3		Patient 4		Patient 5		Patient 6	
	BT	AT	BT	AT	BT	AT	BT	AT	BT	AT	BT	AT
Kandu (Itching)	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Raga(Erythema)	3	0	3	О	3	0	3	1	2	0	3	0
Pidika (Eruptions)	2	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	1
Utsanna mandala (Elavated patches)	3	0	2	0	3	1	2	1	3	0	3	0
Size of Mandala	3	1	2	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	2	1

BT- Before Treatment, AT-After Treatment Pictures





**FIG. 4.** 

#### **DISCUSSION**

Dadru is kaphapitta dominant disease. It is one of the Aupsargik Roga. Nidanparivarjan and Pathyapathya was an important issue during treatment. Among these patient, 4 patients shown early positive outcome, these patients followed proper Pathyapathya as per advice given to them. Kashaya has shown the effect on Kandu with its poperties of Tikta Pradhan Rasa, Ushna Virya, Kaphapittahara and Kushthaghna property. The Pidika are produced due to the Kapha Pitta Pradhana Tridosha. The Ushna, Ruksha, Tikshna Gunas acts on reducing the Pidikas. Mandalas are result of Tridosha and four Dushya Dhatu. Kushthghna, Twakdoshahara, Raktadoshahara, Laghu, ruksha Guna, etc. Gunas of Kashaya helped in reducing the Mandalas of Dadru.

## Mode of action of *Aatrushadi Kashaya*<sup>[16]</sup>

Aatrushadi Kashaya contains ingredients are Aatrush, Guduchi, Erandmooltwak, Bakuchi, Haritaki which have Kushthaghna properties. These all drugs mainly has tikta & katu rasa, ushna virya and katuvipaka, having kandughna, Kushthaghna properties. As all kushtha involves vitiation of all three doshas. In Dadru Kushtha mainly kapha & pitta dosha dushti is present.

Tikta, katu ras act on kaphadosha, relieving kaphadushti by eliminating kleda of that area & helps in reduction of kandu. In Dadru Kushtha there is vitiation of bhrajaka pitta. These drugs help in normal functioning of bhrajaka pitta. Bhrajaka pitta is responsible for varna. Hence by acting on bhrajaka pitta it helps to reduce discoloration and restoration of normal skin color. Also It leads to kandunash, restoration of normal skin colour, ultimately helps in reduction of kandu, raga, pidika and mandalotpatti present in Dadru Kushtha.

In this study *Kashaya* was gave for 45 days. There is singnificant reduction in itching. *Aatrush* has *tikta* and *Kashaya rasa*, *katu vipaka*. Its *tikta Kashaya rasa* and *laghu ruksha guna* act as *kaphanashak*, *kleda shoshan* and *kandunashak*. *Aatrush* mainly acts on *kaphapradhan kushtha* by reducing *kushthagata kleda* and *srava shoshan*. *Tikta rasa* and *Sheet virya* acts as *kandu* and *Dahanashak*. *Acharya charak* and *Acharya Vagbhat* has mentioned *Dadru Kushtha* as *kaphpitta pradhan* and *Acharya Sushruta as kaphapradhan kushtha*. Hence in *dadru* it reduceslocal *kleda* and *kandu lakshana*.

Guduchi has Tikta rasa pradhanya. It Reduces Kledakaphadushti by its rasa. Ruksha guna and its tikta rasa helps in kleda shoshan and also acts as raktashodhak, prasadan.

Erandmooltwak due to its Ushnavirya and Tikshna guna helps in kaphnashan. Bakuchi is important drug for Kushtha. Due to Tikta rasa, Ushna virya and Ruksha guna it reduces kandu, and work as raktaprasadan. Haritaki has Kashaya Pradhan, Lavanvarjit pancharas, ruksha and laghu guna pradhanya. It act on pittadosha by its Madhur, Tikta rasa and Kaphanashan by its Katu, tikta, Kashayaa rasa and laghu, Ruksha Guna. Raktagata kleda shoshan by its tikta rasa and ruksha guna. It causes pittashaman and rakta prasadan which leads to twakgata kleda and kandu nashan. Thus all these properies of Aatrushadi Kashaya alleviating the symptoms of Dadru kushtha and cause Sampraptivighatana.

#### **CONCLUSION**

In the present study *Aatrushadi Kashaya* showed significant result at the end of the treatment. The skin, which is the outermost layer of the body, is crucial for both protective and aesthetic reasons. For a better prognosis, it is therefore imperative to treat the skin illness as soon as possible. Ayurveda needs to be given more attention in light of today's lifestyle demands and the body's growing resistance to certain kinds of resistance behavior that could endanger people in the long run. Therefore, to enhance *Rakta dushti*, one should take the *ayurvedic* formulations such as *Aatrushadi Kashaya*. Because of the characteristics of these *ayurvedic* formulations, the *dadru kushtha* can be fully cured with little to no danger of recurrence.

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