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CASE REPORT

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Effect of classical Virechana Karma in the management of Eka Kushtha (Psoriasis) - A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Psoriasis is one among the most common clinical conditions encountered in day today clinical practice. Eka-Kushtha has greater resemblance with Psoriasis. The clinical features of Eka-Kushtha mentioned by Acharya Kashyapa represent remission, relapse and seasonal variation which are present in Psoriasis. Current treatment modalities have their own limitation and side effects, so significant result can't be expected. There is a need for safe and effective treatment for psoriasis, where Ayurveda plays an important role. The basic principles and unique treatment modalities of Ayurveda i.e. Shodhana, Shamana etc. have long lasting results and provide better life to patients. A male patient aged 28 years reported to our department OPD, with signs and symptoms of Eka-Kushtha since 1 years, as small round erythematous scaly patches over groin, face, both the hands and legs with burning sensation, itching and dryness over affected lesion. Patient was treated with Shodhana in the form of Virechana Karma followed by oral medication. The patient reported symptomatic improvement.

Key words: Psoriasis, Ekakushtha, Virechana Karma, Shodhana, Shamana.

INTRODUCTION

Skin is the largest organ of the body which acts as a barrier between the internal tissue and the external environment. **Psoriasis** is chronic, a communicable, painful, disfiguring and disabling disease which has a great negative impact on patient quality of life. It can occur at any age and is most common in the age group between 50-60 years.[1] It is chronic inflammatory immune-mediated proliferative skin disorder that predominantly involves the skin, nails and joints. The worldwide prevalence of

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psoriasis is estimated to be approximately 2-3%.[2]

The aetiology of psoriasis remains unclear, although there is evidence for genetic predisposition.[3] Treatment of psoriasis is still based on controlling the symptoms. Topical and systemic therapies as well as phototherapy are available. In practice, a combination of these methods is often used.

Eka-Kushtha consists of the signs and symptoms i.e. Aswedana. Mahavastu, Matsyashakalopama Avastha, [4] which can be compared with psoriasis, hence it has been taken as the analogue to psoriasis. In Ayurveda, Panchakarma Chikitsa which has satisfactory treatment for various chronic autoimmune hormonal metabolic disorders on one side and on other hand it is gaining global recognition for its preventive and promising effect. To study the treatment of Kushta systematically it is necessary to look at three principles of treatment which are described in Krimi Chikitsa i.e. Samshodhana, Samshamana and Nidhana Parivarjana separately. [5] All Acharya's have emphasized on Shodhana therapy in the management of Kushtha. The therapy which

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expels out the morbid Doshas from the body is known as Shodhana. By the nature, Kushtha is difficult to cure disease, so it is called 'Duschikitsya'. But the application of Shodhana therapy, cure of the disease becomes easier due to removal of the root cause, hence Shodhana has great importance. Shodhana may be administered based on the predominance of vitiated Dosha. [6] Susruta as adviced to carried out 'Ubhayato Samshodhana' even at the Purvarupa condition of Kushtha. In Kushtha Raktadhatu is considered as one of the main Dhatu which is responsible for Prasara of stage of Kushtha Samprapti.[7] Pitta Dosha and Rakta Dhatu have Ashraya-Ashrayi relationship, hence treatment modality of *Pitta Dosha* and Rakta Dhatu complimenting to each other. Virechana is most important measures of Shodhana for Kushtha. Though it is a specific modality for elimination of Pitta Dosha but it is also effective upon Kapha and Rakta. It is less stressful procedure than Vamana and has less possibilities of complications. It is widely used as a Shodhana therapy in routine.

CASE REPORT

A 28 years male patient visited to GAMC Bangalore with a complaints of small reddish scaly lesions over the Groin, hands, legs and face associated with burning and itching sensation over affected area.

Patient was apparently normal 1 years back and then he gradually developed small reddish scaly lesions over the groinwhich spreads gradually to hands then legs and face which later turned to black in colour. He approached allopathic hospital and was treated with no satisfactory results as the symptoms getting aggrevated since 1 month so visited to our hospital for further management.

Past History

No history of any co-morbidities

Integument Examination

Skin Colour : Normal

Lesion Character

Size: Small.

- Colour: blackish red coloured.
- Shape: Asymmetrical.

Individual lesions

- Itching: Present
- Discharge: Absent
- Distribution of lesions: Symmetrical
- 1) Auspitz's sign: positive.
- 2) Candle grease test: Negative.

Personal History

Diet: Non vegetarian, Katu Rasa Pradhana & Abhishyandi Aharasevana

Appetite: Normal

Micturation: 4-5 times/Day

Bowel: Once/D

Habits: Consumes Alcohal once in week, Smoking 4-5

Cigeretes/Day, Tobbaco chewing.

Samprapti Ghataka

- Dosha : Kaphavata predominant Tridoshaja
- Dushya : Rasa, Rakta, Lasika, Mamsa
- Agni : Jataragni, Dhatwagni
- Ama : Jataragnijanya, Dhatwagnijanya
- Srotas : Rasavaha, Raktavaha, Mamsavaha
- Srotho Dushti Prakara : Atipravruti,
 Vimargagamana of Dhatus carried by Vata
- Udhbhava Sthana : Amapakwashaya
- Vyakta Sthana : Shakha
- Sadhya-asadhyataa : Chirakari

Assessment criteria

Subjective criteria Aswedana (absence of sweating), Kandu, Varna, scaly eruption with following criteria

- 1) Showing grading's of Matsyashakala
- Non scaling 0
- Mild scaling from all lesions 1

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- Moderate scaling from all lesions 2
- Severe scaling from all lesions 3
- 2) Showing grading's of Aswedana
- Normal 1
- Mild sweating 2
- Mild sweating on exercise 3
- No sweating after exercise 4
- 3) Showing grading of Kandu
- No Kandu 0
- Kandu present not disturbing routine activities 1
- Kandu disturbing patient attention 2
- Intolerable Kandu disturbing patient 3
- 4) Showing grading of colour
- Normal 0
- Near to normal which look like normal to distant observe - 1
- Reddish discoloration 2
- Blackish red discoloration 3

TREATMENT

Poorva Karma

Deepana and Paachana

By Agnitundi Vati 1-1-1 for 3 days

 Snehapana with Guggulu Tiktaka Ghrita^[8] for 5 days [next day dose calculated depending upon time taken to digest Ghrita on that day]

1 st Day	2day	3 rd day	4 th day	5 th day
30ml	50ml	70ml	95ml	120ml

After attaining Samyak Snigdha Lakshanas such as Vatanulomana, Deeptagni and Varcha Snigdhata the Snehapana was stopped. Then patient was subjected to Sarvanga Abhyanga with Moorchita Tila Taila^[9] for 3 days followed by Ushna Jala Snana is advised. Diet used should be Snigdha, Drava, Ushnaahara and which does not increase Kapha.

Pradhana Karma

On the day of *Virechana* at around 6:30 am patient was adviced *Sarvanga Abhyanga* with *Moorchita Tila Taila* followed by *Ushna Jala Snana*.

After offering prayers patient adviced to take 90 grams of *Trivruttalehya*.(Baidyanath pharmaceutical)

Assessment criteria

- Antiki Kaphanta
- Vaigiki 24 Vegas
- Laingiki Observed
- Maniki 3.5 Prastha

Paschat Karma

Samsarjana Krama: Patient had Pravara Shuddhi, Peyadikrama is adviced for 7 days considering 12 Annakala.

Shamana Aushadhi

- Cap Derma Care (Capro Labs) 1-0-1
- Mahamanjishtadi Kashaya^[10] 15ml-0-15ml
- Soracare Oil E/A
- Darunaka Oil (Vaidyaratnam) for E/A
- Scurfol Shampoo (Atrimed Pharmacy)

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

Signs and symptoms	Before treatment	After treatment (after 45 days)
Matsyashakalopam	2	0
Aswedana	3	1
Kandu	2	1
Shyavaarunata	3	0

DISCUSSION

Psoriasis is a chronic disorder of skin of unknown etiology charecterised by a chronic relapsing nature and variable clinical features. It follows an irregular course charecterised by remissions and exacerbations.

Psoriasis is co-related to *Eka Kushtha*. Irregular food habits, consumption of foodstuffs that ara not to be eaten together (incompatible foods like dairy products with fish), excessive intake of yogurt,

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paneer, blackgram, seafood, sour and salted items etc. can activate the pathogenesis. The produced toxins accumulate in deep tissues like Rasa, Rakta, Laseeka. These toxins contamination of deeper tissues, leading to Psoriasis. Psoriasis is believed to occur due to vitiation of all three Doshas (Vata, Pitta, Kapha) in varying degree. The predominance of Vata causes pain, dryness and scaling of skin. Pitta vitiation leads to burning sensation, redness, inflammation etc. and that of Kapha causes rashes, itching, discharge, thickness of the skin etc. This study was designed to have review on effect of Virechana Karma in Eka-Kushtha. The line of treatment of Eka-Kushtha in Purvarupa Avastha is Ubhayatah Samshodhanam.[11] Specific treatment of Eka-Kushtha, if Vata predominant then Sarpi Pana, predominant then Vamana and Pitta predominant then Raktamokshana or Virechana. For Deepana and Paachana Agnitundi Vati was given for 3 days. After Deepana and Paachana Snehapana was administered with Guggulu Tiktaka Ghrita starting from 30ml for 5 days (30ml, 50ml, 70ml, 95ml, 120ml) which is highly beneficial in Twak Vikara's. Snehapana is Vata Shamaka, causes Mrudutain Deha(decrease scaling and dryness), Malasanga in Deha is removed^[12]. Snehapana was stopped appearance of Samyak Snigdha Lakshanas such as Vatnulomana, Deeptagni, Varcha Snigdhata. On the day of Vishrama Kala Abhyanga was done with Moorchita Tila Taila and Swedana with Ushnaiala Snana to facilitate the movement of doshas to pakwashaya which have been loosened due to oleation for 5 days. By Virechana procedure the Pitta and kapha Dosha gets eliminated from the body and reduces burning sensation, itching. Deepana-Pachana followed by Virechana Karma increases metabolic activity and helps to digest and excrete the metabolic waste products accumulated in tissues and systems of the body. The virechana Karma is done in morning, when the levels of Kapha are low. Virechana process stimulates the defence mechanism of body to protect further damage. These types of changes may compel body to increase cortisol secretion in large amount to achieve immediate effects of blocking most of the factors that are promoting inflammation. Trivrut is

considered as *Shrestha Virechaka Dravya* and also it acts on *Tridosha* (cha.ka 7/6). It is having the properties of *Laghu, Ruksha* and *Teekshna*. Because of these properties it removes the impurities from *Sukshma Srotas*. It is again mentioned as *Sukha Virechaka*.

Cap. Derma care has ingredients such as *Triphala Guggulu*, *Nimbhadi Churna*, *Arogyavardhini Vati* etc. so it has good response in skin diseases. *Mahamanjishtadi Kashaya* with ingredients such as *Manjishta*, *Triphala*, *Vacha*, *Amrita*, *Nimbha* etc. does the *Rakta Shodhana* especially indicated in skin disorders. Along with these oral medication, oils for external application such as Sora care oil for body.

Before Treatment





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After Treatment







CONCLUSION

The prevalence of Psoriasis is increasing day by day. There is need to find out treatment modality which will help in prevention and cure of the disease. Ayurveda believes in managing psoriasis through Shodhana and Shamana tratments. Among Shodhana, Virechana Karma is commonly advocated in the management of Psoriasis as it helps in correcting the basic pathogenic factors viz Pitta, Rakta and also Virechana Karma helps to remove the root cause of the disease along with Shamana Aushadhis prevents from reoccurrence.

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