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Ayurvedic management of Episcleritis (*Sira Pidaka*) - A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Episcleritis is an inflammatory condition of the episclera producing local redness and mild soreness or discomfort. By appearance it looks similar to conjunctivitis, but there will be no discharge or tearing. It typically affects young adults, being twice more common in women than men. There are many treatments available for episcleritis but they all include the use of corticosteroids which on long run produces side effects like posterior subcapsular cataract, glaucoma, allergic conjunctivitis. So the development of a treatment protocol devoid of corticosteroids is the need of today's era. In Ayurveda, the signs and symptoms of this can be compared with the lakshanas of *Sirapidaka*. The present paper discusses a case of episcleritis and its Ayurvedic treatment.

Key words: Episcleritis, Sirapidaka.

INTRODUCTION

Episcleritisis benign recurrent inflammation of the episclera, involving the overlying Tenon's capsule but not the underlying sclera.^[1] It typically effects the young adults, being twice as common in women than men.^[2] In *Ayurveda*, it can be considered under the heading of *Sira Pidaka*.^[3] It is defined as the condition in which there is presence of *Sarshapoma Pidaka* (mustard seed like granules) near *Krishna Mandala* (cornea) associated with *Daha* (burning sensation) and is *Garshavati* (irritation or foreign body sensation).^[4]

Ayurveda gives the physicians opportunity to incorporate new medication in the explained

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conditions and name the newly diagnosed condition based on *Nidana*, *Dosha*, *Dhatu* and *Dushya*. Keeping this point in mind a case study was done on Episcleritis (Sirapidaka).

CASE REPORT

A 21 years old female patient, residing in Hassan, visited the Shalakya Tantra OPD of Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Hassan. She presented with chief complaints of redness of eyes associated with foreign body sensation since 1 week. Initially for the above complaints she consulted an ophthalmologist. There antibiotic and analgesic eye drops were given. There was no significant relief after using the drops. Within 5 days the symptoms increased and she complained of burning sensation and photophobia of both eyes. For these complaints she got admitted to our hospital.

General Examination

- Pallor Absent
- Icterus Absent
- Cyanosis Absent
- Clubbing Absent
- Lymphadenopathy Non palpable
- Edema Absent
- **BP -** 120/80 mmhg.

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Pulse - 74/bpm

Systemic Examination: CVS, CNS, RS, GIT - No abnormality.

Local Examination

- Head posture: Head is kept in straight and erect posture without any tilt of head.
- Facial Symmetry: Both eyebrows and eyelids are at the same level
 - o Symmetrical nasolabial folds
 - Symmetrical angle of mouth on both sides
- Occular posture: visual axes of two eyes are parallel to each other in primary position and is maintained in all position of gaze

Visual acquity:

| | Right Eye | Left Eye | Both Eye |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Before Treatment | 6/6 (p) | 6/6 (p) | 6/6 (p) |
| After Treatment | 6/6 | 6/6 | 6/6 |

- Eyebrows: Symmetrically placed on each side of face above eyelids
 - o Curved with convexity upwards
- Eyelids: Upper eyelid covers 1/6th of cornea
 - Lower eyelid touches the limbus
- Eye lashes: Upper eye lid directed forwards, upwards and backwards
 - Lower eye lids directed forwards downwards and backwards
 - No trichiasis, poliosis.
- Lacrimal apparatus: skin over lacrimal sac redness, swelling absent
- Eye ball: proptosis, enopthalmos absent, Movements unioccular and binocular movements possible
- Conjunctiva : congestion ; resent in lower palpebral conjunctiva
 - o Chemosis : absent
 - Discolouration : reddish

- Follicles : present
- Papillaes : present
- Pterygium and pingecula : absent

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- Sclera : engorged episcleral vessels
 - Vessels run in radial direction beneath the conjunctiva

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- Cornea : size microcornea, macrocornea absent
 - Shape : concavo-convex shaped
 - o keratoconus, keratoglobus : absent
 - Surface : smooth
 - Transparency : no opacities found
- Antreior chamber : Shallow torch light method
- Iris : Pattern presence of crypts, ridges and collaretes
- Pupil : number one in number
 - Site centrally placed
 - Shape round
 - o Colour black
 - o Reflexes good
 - o mydriasis, miosis absent

TREATMENT

- Seka with Triphala Choorna,^[5] Yastimadhu Choorna,^[6] Lodhra Choorna
- Avagundana^[7] with Chincha, Tulasi in Triphalakashaya.
- Pindi^[8] with Guduchi and Kumari
- Oral medications
 - Tab. Triphala Guggulu^[9] 1 Bd A/F
 - Tab. Laghu Sootashekara Vati^[10] 1 Bd A/F
 - Guduchyadi Kashaya^[11] 3 tsp Bd with 6 tsp water B/F

Improvement

Significant changes were noted in the signs and symptoms.

a) On first day, she was complaining of photophobia and severe burning sensation of both the eyes

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and after 2 days of treatment she got 50% relief of those complaints.

- Redness of eyes was present more in left eye than right which was completely resolved after the treatment.
- c) Compared to first day and last day she had complete relief from the symptoms of redness, burning sensation and watering of both eyes.

Figure 1: Day 1 before treatment



Figure 2: Day 3 during treatment



Figure 3: Day 7 after treatment



DISCUSSION

Episcleritis is a benign inflammation of the episclera, involving the overlying Tenon's capsule but not the underlying sclera. Considering the symptoms of *Sirapidaka*, similar symptoms such as redness, foreign

body sensation and burning sensation of eyes can be seen in episcleritis.^[12] Sirapidaka is a Tridoshaja Sadhyavyadhi. The management of epliscleritis include instillation of topical artificial tear, topical NSAIDS, topical mild cortico steroid eye drops. In Sirapidaka, the disease is managed either as Aushadhasadhya or Shasthrasadhya along with Stanika Chikitsa according to the symptoms. Initial stages of episcleritis can effectively be managed with Aushadha along with Sthanika Chikitsa.^[13] ForInitial presentations such as Burning sensation, foreign body sensation and gritty eyes, Shamaka medicines like Triphala Guggulu and Guducyadi Kashaya can be given. Triphala Guggulu is Deepana, Pachana, Amahara, Tridoshahara and Shothahara. It has antimicrobial. anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. Guduchyadi Kashaya is Pittakaphahara, Trishnahara Dahahara. and Aanivivardhana. Sirapidaka being Pittaraktapradhanaja Tridoshajavyadhi, with Daha, Pidaka, Raga etc. Lakshanas, above mentioned medicaments serves good in the management. *Lekhana Karma*^[14] with Mandalagra Shastra is the surgical measure adopted when Pidaka size is very minute. For larger Pidakas Chedana Karma is explained by holding with Mandalagra Shastra. Stanikachikitsa adopted include Seka with Triphala, Lodhra, Yashtikashaya and Pindi with Guduchi and Kumari paste. Ocular discomforts can be releaved effectively by these Seetaveerya Yuktastanika Chikitsas explained.

CONCLUSION

On understanding proper *Nidana*, *Lakshanas* and *Samprapti* of *Sirapidaka*, it can be compared with clinical presentations of episcleritis. *Samprapti Vighatana* can be done with *Aushadha* along with *Stanika Chikitsa* to a greater extent. Appropriate *Pittaraktahara*, *Shotahara* medicines along with external treatments including *Seka*, *Pindi* are very good drug and services of choice as episcleritis management is concerned.

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