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CASE REPORT August 2022

# Agnikarma with Kshoudra for pain management in De Quervain's Tenosynovitis - A Single Case Study

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# ABSTRACT

De Quervain's disease, also called gamer's thumb or mother's thumb, is a common pathological condition of the wrist. It is commonly known as de quervain's tenosynovitis a repetitive use of wrist and thumb lead to an inflammation of the Abductor Pollicis Longus and Extensor Pollicis Brevies tendon and all the layers of their associated tendon sheath. The overall incidence of De Quervain's tenosynovitis is 0.9/1000 person. As per Ayurvedic parameters this condition can be correlated to Snayugata Vikara, which usually presents with Sthambha, Shula, and Kriyavasakthi. According to Ayurveda, Snayugata Vata - Snehana, Upanaha, Agnikarma, and Bandha are the treatments advised. Agnikarma with "Kshoudragudasnehacha" is mentioned is Sandhiasthsirasnayugatavikara. Kshoudra is mentioned as Dahanopakarana for Sira-Snayu-Asthi Sandhi because of penetration to the deeper structures. Till date splinting, systemic anti-inflammatories and corticosteroid injection are the most frequently utilized non-surgical treatment options and if these processes are ineffective, the tendon sheath of the 1<sup>st</sup> dorsal compartment is surgically released. This study includes a case study of a gentle man of 34 years who gradually developed pain over base of right thumb and wrist joint since 1 month. Agnikarma with Kshoudra was performed in 4 sittings, with a gap of 7 days and assessment was done with subjective and objective parameters. The therapeutic effects of Agnikarma with Kshoudra resulted in relief of pain and muscle spasm, acceleration of healing, promotion of resolution of inflammation and painless range of movement of joint. Kshoudra Agnikarma is cost effective, easy to perform with better aesthetic outcome.

Key words: De quervain's tenosynovitis, Kshoudra, Agnikarma, Pain, Case Report.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

De-Quervain's disease, also called gamer's thumb or mother's thumb, is a common pathological condition of the wrist. Wrist pain is a very common complaint that can have dramatic changes on the people productivity at work, sporting, artistic pursuits and daily activity of living, nowadays it is more common,

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especially the people using mobile phonset more than 5 to 6 hours in a day or repetitively use of hand and wrist. It is commonly known as de guervain's tenosynovitis a repetitive use of wrist and thumb lead to an inflammation of the abductor pollicis longus and extensor pollicis brevies tendon and all the layers of its associated tendon sheath. The overall incidence of De Quervain's tenosynovitis is 0.9/1000 person. The estimated prevalence of de Quervain's tenosynovitis is about 0.5% in men and 1.3% in women with peak prevalence among those in their forties and fifties. A thorough history and physical examination and maneuvers including the Finkelstein test, can help differentiate between these causes.<sup>[1]</sup>

According to Ayurveda, Snayugata Vata - Snehana, Upanaha, Agnikarma, and Bandha are the treatments advised. Agnikarma with "Kshoudra Guda Snehacha" is mentioned in Sandhi Asthi Sira Snayugata Vikara. Kshoudra is mentioned as Dahanopakarana for SiraAnju DR et al. Agnikarma with Kshoudra for pain management in De Quervain's Tenosynovitis

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*Snayu-Asthi Sandhi* because of penetration to the deeper structures.<sup>[2]</sup>

The therapeutic effects of *Agnikarma* with *Kshoudra* includes relief of pain and muscle spasm, acceleration of healing, promotion of resolution of inflammation and increase in the range of movement of joint.<sup>[3]</sup> Till date splinting, systemic anti-inflammatories and corticosteroid injection are the most frequently utilized non-surgical treatment options and if these processes are ineffective, the tendon sheath of the 1st dorsal compartment is surgically released.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### **CASE REPORT**

A 34-year-old male patient with no significant medical history, presented with chief complaints of pain over base of right wrist and thumb which affected his routine work and job for more than 1 month.

On physical examination, inspection revealed mild swelling, tenderness noted as severe with Grade 8 (VAS) and range of movements was painful on palpation.

Positive Finkelstein's test on right wrist confirmed the diagnosis of De Quervain's tenosynovitis.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

#### **Materials Required**

- 1. Kshoudra
- 2. Borosil glass pipette
- 3. Stove
- 4. Sterile Ladle
- 5. Mixture of Madhu -Sarpi (Equal quantity)
- 6. Sterile cotton balls

#### **Duration of study**

Duration of treatment - 21 days

Agnikarma sittings were performed on  $0^{th}$ ,  $7^{th}$ ,  $14^{th}$  and  $21^{st}$  day

Follow up - 28<sup>th</sup> day & 35<sup>th</sup> day

# Preparation of *Kshoudra* & procedure for *Agnikarma Poorvakarma*

- 1. Study was done after obtaining an informed consent from the patient.
- 2. Arrangement of materials

#### Pradhanakarma

- 1. Patient is allowed to sit in comfortable position and instructed to extend the elbow with fisted arm
- 2. The tender points were marked using a pen.
- 3. Heating of Kshoudra
- 4. Using a Borosil Pipette *Kshoudra* was sucked, dropped over the marked site for 1 to 2 seconds.

#### Paschatkarma

1. Application of Madhu - Sarpi mixture done

#### RESULTS

Assessment was carried out before and after treatment for Relief of Pain, Range of Movements of right wrist and Special Tests / Diagnostic Tools.

By the end of the stipulated four sittings of *Agnikarma* using *Kshoudra*, it was seen that there was satisfactory improvement in the complaints of pain and range of movement in the subjects. This result was assessed using VAS for Pain and Stiffness with Range of movements reduced from severe to mild. The therapeutic effect of *Agnikarma* with *Kshoudra* showed significant results during follow up with no recurrence.

Criteria	1 <sup>st</sup> Sitting	2 <sup>nd</sup> Sitting	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sitting	4 <sup>th</sup> Sitting
Pain	8	6	4	1
Range of Movements	Severe Pain	Moderate Pain	Moderate Pain	Mild Pain
Finkelstein Test	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative

#### **Follow Up**

Criteria	1 <sup>st</sup> Follow Up	2 <sup>nd</sup> Follow Up
Pain	1	0
Range of Movements	Mild Pain	Absent

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Finkelstein Test Negative Negative

#### **OBSERVATION**

The final result of the case was observed with no scalds and with better cosmetic outcome.



Arrangements of materials



Heating of Kshoudra



0<sup>th</sup> day - Using pen tender points were marked



**CASE REPORT** 

August 2022

Dropping of Heated Kshoudra over tender points for 1-2 sec



Madhu Gritha Abhyanga after Agnikarma



21st day - Using pen tender points were marked



Dropping of Heated Kshoudra over tender points for 1-2 sec

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Madhu Gritha Abhyanga after Agnikarma

#### DISCUSSION

#### Probable mode of action of Agnikarma with Kshoudra

Due to the less heat dissipation of *Kshoudra*, along with its *Yogavahi* and *Ashukari* properties, it was equally effective in clearing *Sroto Avarodha* by *Ama Pachana*.

Kshoudra possess Vata-Kapha Shamana, Ushna, Tikshana, Laghu, Ruksha, Sukshma Guna when employed for Agnikarma reduces local inflammation; thus results in reduction of pain (Shoola) and improves the range of movements (Kriyavasakthi).

If the *Agnikarma* with *Kshoudra* over the base of thumb exceeds more than 2 seconds it will lead to scald formation.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Wrist pain is a very common complaint that can have a dramatic change on the people productivity at work,

sporting artistic pursuits and activity of daily living. *Agnikarma* using *Kshoudra* acted by the penetration of heat through *Sukshma Sira*. Heat of *Kshoudra* travelled in *Dhatwagni* level which acted as *Ama Pachana* and pacified both *Vata* and *Kapha*, and removed *Srota Avarodha* which resulted in pain relief with better aesthetic outcome.

#### **R**EFERENCES

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