

Journal of **Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences**

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An International Journal for Researches in Ayurveda and Allied Sciences



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Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences

CASE REPORT

June 2024

Management of Vishwachi w.s.r. to Cervical Spondylosis with Dashmoola Kawath and Yograja Guggulu with Anu Tailam Nasayam - A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Cervical Spondylosis may be a degenerative condition of cervical spine related to pain, stiffness, and tingling sensation radiating pain from shoulder to digits along the course of the nerve indicates nerve root Compression. It is also associated with numbness and emaciation of upper limbs and its muscles. Pain from posterior part of finger and anterior side of *Prakoshtha* and *Kandara* affect motor function. Disease spreading from posterior part of fingers and anterior part of *Prakoshtha* and *Kandara* and which affects the nerve in hand and by affecting the motor function known as Vishwachi. Vishwachi is one among the Vataja Nanatmaja Vyadhi. It affects the neck and upper extremities with signs and symptoms like Ruk, Stambha, Toda, Karmakshaya and Chestaharana of Bahu as explained by different Acharyas. The clinical presentation of Vishwachi is similar to that of cervical Spondolysis, which is an acute painful condition of upper arm, shoulder joint and upper chest region. A 55 years old female approached the JIAR with the chief complaints of: Severe pain in right upper arm, shoulder joint, and neck region along with difficulty in movement of right hand. All the above complaints were since 6 months. The patients were completely on Ayurvedic medicine for 45 days and the results were remarkably seen. The medication given were Yograja Guggulu (1 TDS) and Dashmoola Kawath (20ml BID) along with Anu Tailam Nasya. Hence this study was taken to prove that Ayurvedic management has remarkable result in Viswachi (Cervical Spondylosis). Observation and results were drawn on the basis of assessment criteria. Discussion was done on the basis of entire observation during the research. Conclusion was drawn on the basis of research.

Key words: Vishwachi, Cervical Spondylosis, Vata Vyadhi, Anu Tailam Nasyam, Yograja Guggulu

INTRODUCTION

Vishwachi is a sickness that affects the neck and upper extremities and has signs and symptoms similar to Ruk, Stambha, Toda, Karmakshaya and Bahu's Chestapaharana. Dalhana believes that the condition is similar to Gridhrasi and has two types - Vataja and Vata-Kaphaja. In modern science Vishwachi is compared with cervical spondylosis. Cervical Spondylosis

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Submission Date: 09/04/2024 Accepted Date: 21/05/2024

Access this article online

Quick Response Code

Website: www.jaims.in

DOI: 10.21760/jaims.9.6.55

is essentially a degenerative disorder starting in the intervertebral disc and progressing with advancement in age to involve more than one disc. The term covers the pathology in the spine and the neurological syndrome associated with it. Nearly 50% of people over the age of 50 and 75% of those over the age of 65 have typical radiographic changes of cervical spondylosis. It is important to realize that radiological changes with age only represent structural changes in the vertebrae but such changes do not necessarily cause symptoms. The main aim of treatment in this condition is to relieve the pain and stiffness; hence analgesics are prescribed along with muscle relaxants and physiotherapy. But as there is no permanent cure of the symptom, people are approaching towards Ayurveda to find a better solution. In Ayurveda the condition comes under Vataja Nanatmaja Vikara. Here the involvement of Vata in the clinical manifestation of Vishwachi also being an Urdhwajatrugata Vikara, Nasya Karma is mentioned as a main line of treatment.

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Samprapti Ghatakas

Dosha: Vata, Vyanavata.

Dushya: Kandra of Bahu and Pristha.

Srotas: Asthivaha and Majjavaha

Sroto Dusti: Sanga.Adhistana: Greeva

Vyakastana: Baahu, Talapratyanguli.

Rogamarga: Madhyama
Vvadhiswabhava: Chirakari

CASE STUDY

A 55 years old female patient registered in JIAR OPD of *Kayachikitsa* in Jammu Institute of Ayurveda and Research Nardani, Jammu. She presented herself with the following complaints:

Chief Complaints with duration

Severe pain in right upper arm, shoulder joint, and neck region along with difficulty in movements of right hand from last 15 days. Patient noticed pain 6 month before in same area but she got relieved with allopathic analgesic medicine.

Other complaints

Not any associated complain is seen.

History of Present illness

Patient was normal 6 months before and then gradually developed above symptoms. So, for the proper treatment she came to Jammu Institute of Ayurveda and Research OPD.

Family History

Not any Family illness of such history to any relatives.

Past History

No H/o DM-II, HTN, TB, thyroid disorder, and no past surgical H/o

Table 1: Showing Personal History

| Appetite | Normal |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Bowel | Normal |
| Micturition | Regular (5/6 times- Day/ Night) |
| Sleep | Disturbed |

| Diet | Vegetarian |
|-----------|--------------|
| Addiction | No Addiction |

On Examination

- General condition Moderate, A febrile.
- Pulse Rate 78/min
- B.P. 130/80mmhg.
- Respiratory Rate 18/min
- Pallor/ Icterus /Cyanosis/Lymphadenopathy/Clubbing - Absent
- P/A soft and non-tender
- CVS S1, S2 heard
- Resp B/L symmetrical NVBS
- Range of Motion

Adduction - Up to 20 degree (Right hand)

Abduction - up to 15 degrees (Right hand)

Neck movements and Shoulder joint movement restricted.

Examination for Vischwachi

Examination of Neck

- First active movements are assessed.
- Next passive movements starting with extension.

Special Test for Assessment

- Spurling Test.- Positive (Right hand)
- Cervical Distraction Test. Positive
- Shoulder Abduction Test. (Positive towards right shoulder)
- Neck disability Index. (5-14 points shows mild disability)

Criteria

a) Clinical Assessment Criteria

| Grade | Pain | Stiffness | Tingling | Vertigo | Movement |
|-------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 0 | No pain | No stiffness | No pain | Absent | Painful movement |
| 1 | Mild pain | For 5 mins to hrs | Mild pain/ Occasional | Present on neck | Restricted movement |

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| | | | | | movement occasionally | |
|---|--|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 | Slight Difficulty in moving due to pain | For 2- hrs | 8 | Moderate pain/ continuous | Present on neck movement | Severe Restricted Movement |
| 3 | More difficulty in moving due to pain | More than hrs | 8 | Severe/ disturbed sleep | Present Continuous. | No movement |

Investigations

- Hb 10mg/dl.
- S. uric acid 5mg/dl
- E.S.R. 20mm/hr
- R.A. Factor Negative.

Intervention (Treatment Given)

- A) Dashmoola Kawath (20 ml BID) before meals. -Reference of Dashmoola Kwatha is taken from Charak Samitha^[1]
- B) Yograja Guggulu (1 tab TDS) with hot water.; after meals. Ingredients: Guggulu (Commiphora mukul), Triphala (Terminalia chebulla, Terminalia Bellirica, Emblica Officinalis), Gokshura (Tribulus Terrestris), Rasna (Pluchea lanceolata), Twak (Cinnamon), Dhanyaka (Coriandrum Sativum), Taleesapatra (Abbies webbiana), Trikatu (Pepper, long pepper and ginger). Reference of Yograj Guggulu is taken from Baishajya Ratnawalli^[2]
- C) Anu Tailam Nasyam (2-3 drops) both the nostrils. For 7 days. Ingredients: Jivanti (Leptadenia reticulata), Devdaru (Cedrus deodara), Twak (Cinnamon), Usheera (Vetiveria zizaniodes), Madhuka (Glycyrrhiza glabra), Agaru (Aquilaria agallocha), Shatavari (Asparagus), Renuka (Vitex nigundo), Tilla Thailam (Sesame oil). Reference of Anu Tailam Ashtanga Hrudaya Sutrasthana^{-[3]}

Pathyapathya (Do's and Don't)

Dietary guidelines were advised to follow throughout the lifetime.

Pathya (Do's) - One of the best regimens uses ingredients like Yava (Hordeum vulgare) powder and Amalaki (Emblica officinalis) powder. In order to preserve health, he also suggested Prashatika, Priyanguka (Setaria italica), Shyamak (Echinochloa frumentacea), Yavaka & Madhumeha (Avena sativa Linn.), Yava (Hordeum vulgare), Joornaahva (Sorghum vulgare Pers), Kodrava (Paspalum scrobiculatum), Mudga, Cheese, yogurt, soybeans, beans, tofu, etc.

Apathya (Don't) - Rooksha Laghu, non-nourishing diet, Excessive Weight lifting, Ati Chankramana, Vata Karaka Ahara Vihara, Kaphahara Ahara Vihara., Toor Dal, Urad Dal, Vegetables like Capsicum, Patato, Cabbage, Spinach, Tomato and non - vegetarian food.

OBSERVATIONS

On the basis of Assessment Criteria Observations are as follows-

Clinical Observation

| SN | Symptoms | Before Treatment | After Treatment |
|----|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Severe pain in right upper arm | 3 | 0 |
| 2. | Pain in shoulder joint and neck region | 3 | 0 |
| 3. | Difficulty in movement of right hand | 2 | 0 |
| 4. | Appetite | Reduced | Improved |
| 5. | Generalized weakness | Present | Absent |

RESULTS

Total study period was 45 days with medicine along with 7 days *Anu Tailam Nasyam* in morning. It was observed that almost 60% of her symptoms disappeared in 1 month and patient was free from complaints at the end of 45 days. There is no pain and no difficulty in the movement of right hand.

DISCUSSION

The disease *Vishwachi* is a *Vatavyadhiandya* one among the 80 *Nanatmaja Vikara* of *Vatadosha*. The *Lakshana's* of *Vishwachi* includes impairment in the *Karmakshaya* and *Karmahani* of *Baahu* which includes

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impairment in the function such as Utkshepana and Apakshepana of Baahu. Dalhana opines that Vishwachi resembles the but difference between these two is Vishwachi occurs in the upper limb and Gridhrasi in the lower limbs. Some patients having psychological stress and conflicts in the mind are benefitted by the use of Ayurvedic hypnotics, CNS Depressants, Sedatives, Anxiolytics, Tranquilizers, Immune-modulators, Jeevaniya and Ojaskara formulations. Rasayanas, Poshaka, and nutritive formulations reduce the degenerative changes in the joints. Amongst Panchakarma, Nasya Karma carries importance in the aspects of *Urdhwa Jatru Vikaras*. And we can directly find the indication of the Nasya Karma in the disease Vishwachi in our classics both in Brihat Trayees and Laghu Travees. There are certain references which gives the idea behind the relevance of Nasya Karma in (Cervical Vishwachi Spondylosis) as 'Greeva Jananartham' Skandorasam Cha Bala Dashamooladhya Kashaya which was given internally had encouraging results are due to the combination of drugs that are having Vata Kapha Hara, Shoolahara, Deepana, Pachana and Rasayana properties. With this understanding the study is planned to evaluate the therapeutic effect of Dashamuladhya Kashaya and Anu in Vishwachi showed Taila Nasya iimprovement. The study gives more scope for further clinical studies in patients of Vishwachi and other Vatavyadhi too. Yograja Guggulu is frequently used in treatment of lumber and cervical spondylosis. With herbs such as Amla and Ghee, it has some amount of cell and disc tissue regeneration. With antiinflammatory and analgesics such as Rasna, Tribulus, Guggulu, it relieves pain. It acts as a pain reliever then disc rejuvenation in this case. It is one of the commonly prescribed drugs in disc prolapse.

CONCLUSION

Vishwachi is mainly Shoola Pradhana Vata Vyadhi which is commonly associated with the Karmakshaya of Bahu. Cervical Spondylosis is a degenerative condition of the cervical spine, which affects the old age and middle age based on the age factor Dhatu Kshaya is a prominent feature involved in the manifestation of the disease. As it is a Vata dominated

Urdhwajatrugata Vikarathe Chikitsa included is Snehana and Swedana followed by Nasya Karma. Disease Vishwachi and Cervical Spondylosis have similarities in etiology and clinical presentation. The rising prevalence is attributed to lifestyle factors. The study aimed to prevent neurological deterioration, halt further progression and provide symptomatic relief to the patient. All Ayurvedic classics included Abyanga, Swedan, Nasya, and Niruha Basti, Matrabasti in the management of Vatavyadhis. Bahu having its Moolam in Greeva gets affected in Vishwachi. Thus, Nasya, Abyanga, Swedana, Nasya and Niruha, Matrabasti becomes the line of treatment.

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ISSN: 2456-3110 CASE REPORT June 2024

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How to cite this article: Riya Chandel, Poonam Gupta, Hanika Sharma. Management of Vishwachi w.s.r. to Cervical Spondylosis with Dashmoola Kawath and Yograja Guggulu with Anu Tailam Nasayam - A Case Study. J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci 2024;6:334-338. http://dx.doi.org/10.21760/jaims.9.6.55

Source of Support: Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.

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