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Case Report

Shamana Aushadhis

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Vipadika Kushta and its management using Shamana Aushadhis - A Case Report

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In Ayurveda, Kushta refers to various skin diseases, commonly including leprosy as a term associated with these conditions. Kushta is generally divided into two categories: Maha Kushta (major skin ailments) and Kshudra Kushta (minor skin ailments). Vipadika is one among the Kshudra Kushta often compared with palmar-plantar psoariasis characterized by severe pain, itching in the palms and soles as a cause of vitiated Vata and Kapha Doshas. Vipadika is also included one among the 80 Vatika Nanatmaja Vyadhis as the increased Ruksha Guna of Vata results in cracking of Pani & Pada (Pani Pada Sphutana). In this present study, patient having the complaints of pain, itching, scaling and cracking of both palms & soles was treated using Shamana Aushadhis internally along with external application, created a significant result.

Keywords: Vipadika, Shamana, Ayurveda, Palmar-plantar psoriasis, Case report

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Introduction

Skin diseases can create cosmetic challenges that impact an individual's mental health and disrupt their daily activities. Ayurveda classifies all skin diseases under the broad category known as Kushta. The classic describes 18 types of Kushta and their associated symptoms. Nidanas of Kushta aggravates the Doshas, causes Agnimandya in turn leads to Shithilatha of Dushyas like Tvak, Rakta, Mamsa, Lasika and obstruct the Lomakupa(sweat glands) this Prakupiita Doshas enters into Rasa Raktadi Dhatus & lodges in Tvak resulting in Kushta. [1] Acharya Charaka has mentioned that all the Kushtas are Tridoshaja in nature.[2] Vipadika is a Kshudra Kushta which is Vata- Kapha predominant in nature. Different Acharyas outline the symptoms of Vipadika as described in Ashtanga Hrudaya;[3] Pani Pada Sphutana (cracks over palms & soles), Teevra Vedana (intense pain), Manda Kandu (mild itching) and Saraga Pidaka (red colored macules) are said to be the symptoms. According to *Charaka*; [4] Pani Pada Sphutana (cracking of palms and foot), Teevra Vedana (severe pain) are said to be the symptoms of Vipadika. According to Sushruta; [5] Vipadika is also known as 'Padadari" which is confined only to the soles of the feet characterized by itching, burning sensation & pain. According to *Madhukosha;*[6] opines that the *Vidarana* which occurs in the Pani is termed as Vicharchika and that which occurs in the Pada is termed as Vipadika.

According to *Bhoja*;**[7]** the *Doshas* became imbalanced within *Tvak* and *Mamsa*, leading to their accumulation in *Pani Pada* resulting in *Vipadika*.

Methods

A 7-yr old female child, exhibiting the symptoms of pain, dryness, scaling, itching and cracking of both palms & soles for the past month. On the basis of clinical signs & symptoms, the case was diagnosed as *Vipadika*. Treatment schedule was planned accordingly and successfully managed with *Shamana Aushadhis*.

Case Study

A 7-yr old female patient attended the OPD of IPGAE & R At SVSP Hospital with the chief complaints of pain, dryness, scaling, itching and cracking of both palms for the past month.

History of present illness

The patient seemed healthy 1 year ago, but has gradually developed symptoms such as pain, dryness, itching, scaling and cracking on both palms & soles. Patient was treated at Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, and were on Allopathic medication few months ago, but no considerable improvement occurred then the patient came to our Institution for better management.

On examination multiple cracks were present on both palms & soles along with redness. The clinical evaluation led to the diagnosis of *Vipadika*, characterized by predominance of *Vata* and *Kapha Doshas*.

Personal history

Appetite - Poor Bowel - Irregular Micturition - Regular Sleep - Sound Food - All kinds of food including junk foods

Vital data

Pulse - 72/min Blood pressure - 110/70mmHg Respiratory rate - 22/min Temp - 98.6°F Weight - 14kg

General Examination

Patient was conscious, alert & cooperative

Appearance - Normal Built - Moderate Nutrition - Moderate Icterus - Absent Cyanosis - Pallor Pallor - Present ++ Oedema - Absent Clubbing - Absent Lymphadenopathy - Absent

Systemic examination

Integumentary system (Skin examination)

Site - Plantar aspect of both palms, dorsum of foot along with toes

Dryness, Itching, Scaling, Cracking seen along with redness

Margin - Irregular

Nidana Panchaka

Nidana - Viruddha Annapanam (Intake of fish along with milk), Adhyashana (Intake of food before the digestion of previous food), Vega Dharana (Suppression of urges especially micturition in this case).[8]

Poorvaroopa - Kandu (Itching), *Khara Sparsha* (Rough in touch).**[9]**

Roopa - Pani Pada Sphutana (Cracking of both palms & soles), *Rukshatha* (Dryness), *Kandu* (Itching), *Saraga Pidaka* (Redness along with scaling).[10]

Samprapti

Nidana Sevana (Aharaja & Viharaja Nidana)

↓

Agnidushti

↓

Aggravation of *Vata & Kapha* predominant *Tridosha* causing vitiation of *Twak, Rakta, Mamsa & Lasika.* [11]

↓

Raktavaha Sroto Dushti followed by consequent involvement of Rasavaha, Mamsavaha, Udakavaha & Svedavaha Sroto Dushti

 \downarrow

Sanga and Vimarga Gamana of Doshas within Tvak and Mamsa

 \downarrow

Sthana Samshraya occurs in Hasta & Pada

↓

Devolopment of *Rukshatha, Sphutana* in *Hasta* & *Pada*

 \downarrow

Vipadika

Upashaya

Application of Jeevantyadi Yamaka

Treatment given

Snehana using Mahatikta Ghrita followed by Trivrit Avaleha along with the intake of Tab Navayasa Lauha & local application with Jeevantyadi Yamaka

Shamana Aushadhi: for 21 days (about 3 weeks)

1st Visit (20/10/2024)

1. Mahatikthaka Ghrita -

A. 1 1/2 tsf at morning, empty stomach

B. 1 tsf at evening, empty stomach, followed by intake of lukewarm water

2. Trivrit Avaleha - 1 tsp along with hot water, before bed.

- 3. Jeevantyadi Yamaka For L/A
- 4. Siddharthaka Soap For L/A

2nd Visit (10/01/2025)

 All previous medications + Tab Navayasa Lauha (1tab twice daily, empty stomach)

3rd Visit (07/02/2025)

All medicines were continued for another one month

Table 1: Assessment criteria for Sphutana

SN	Clinical Features	
1.	Insignificant dryness at palms	0
2.	Roughness is present on touching	
3.	Excessive roughness present, leading to itching	
4.	Excessive roughness present, leading to slight cracks 3	
5.	Roughness leading to cracks & fissures	4

Table 2: Assessment criteria for Vedana

SN	C/F	Score
1.	No pain	0
2.	Mild pain of easily bearable nature, comes occasionally	1
3.	Moderate pain, but no difficulty	2
4.	Appears frequently and requires some measures for relief	3
5.	Pain requires medication and may remain throughout the day	4

Table 3: Observation table

SN	Clinical Features	B/F	A/F	After First Follow-Up
1.	Scaling of skin	++++	+++	+
2.	Roughness	+++	++	+
3.	Itching	+++++	+	-
4.	Pain	++	+	-
5.	Discharge	NIL	NIL	-
6.	Redness	+++	+	-



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Before treatment (20/10/2025)





First Follow-Up (10/01/2025)





Second Follow-Up (07/02/2025)

Result

Following treatment, the patient's symptoms improved, and they were recommended to continue medication and maintain a proper diet.

Discussion

Mahatiktha Ghrita:[12-15] Mahatiktha Ghrita is useful in treating various diseases such as Amlapitta, Rakta Pitta, Vata Rakta, Kushta, Visarpa, Kushta, Asrigdhara. It contains drugs like Saptaparna which is effective in blood related diseases and purifies the blood (Asrajantujith). Aragvadha used for skin diseases and is a mild laxative. Patha is specifically indicated for skin infections like Kushta and pacifies itching. Musta is both Deepana & Pachana in nature, helps in correction of Mandagni. Usira, Dhanvayasa, Shweta Chandana does Pitta Shamana helps in reducing redness associated with skin diseases. Triphala possess antioxidant properties. Patola is Raktashodak, Varnya and relieves itching. Nimba is a good anti-inflammatory drug useful in allergic skin rashes and wound healing thereby helps in reducing redness associated with skin. Vacha is Tridosha Shamana, Katu-Tikta Rasa predominant which helps in pacifying Kapha Dosha thereby reduces itching.

Trivrit Avaleha: Virechana is main treatment mode adopted in *Kushta*, as it is *Raktavaha Srotodushti Vikara. Virechana* is given with *Trivrit Avaleha* which contains *Trivrit* & *Trijata* (*Tvak*, *Ela*, *Patra*). *Trivrit* is meant to produce *Sukha Virechana* without causing any complications. *Trijata* is *Vata-Kapha Shamaka* in nature also does *Deepana*.**[16]** **Tab Navayasa Lauha:**[17] The main ingredients of *Navayasa Lauha* are *Triphala, Trimada* & *Trikatu*. These drugs possess anti-inflammatory properties which reduces inflammation and helps in relieving symptoms associated with *Vipadika* like *Kandu, Daha, Vedana*. Also possess *Srotoshodhaka* and *Vata-Kapha Dosha Shamak* in nature. The immuno modulatory property of these will help to regulate the immune system.

Jeevantyadi Yamaka[18]

On Rukshata

The *Snigdha Guna* of *Jeevanti, Go-Ghrita, Tila Taila* and *Madhucchista* might have helped to control *Vata* and for the prevention of *Rukshata* and *Khara Sparsha* in *Vipadika*. This type of lubrication helps for moistening and softening of skin.

On Kandu

Kandu might have subsided by

A. Kandughna property of Tuttha and Daruharidra.

B. Krimighna property of *Manjista, Kampillaka, Tuttha* and *Sarjarasa*.

C. Vishaghna property of Sarjarasa.

D. Kaphaghna property of Manjista, Daruharidra, Kampillaka, Sarjarasa.

E. Kapha Lekhana property of Tuttha.

F. Kapha Nissaraka property of Jeevantimoola.

On Sphutana

Sphutana of Pani and Pada might have reduced and cured by,

A. Vrana Shodhana and *Vrana Ropana* properties of *Daruharidra, Kampillaka, Tilataila, Sarjarasa* and *Manjista*.

B. Rasayana property of Go Dugdha.

C. Snigdha Guna of *Jeevantimoola, Godugdha, Go Ghrita, Tila Taila* and Jeevantimoola.

On Vedana

Vedana might have subsided by the *Vedana Sthapaka* action of *Kampillaka, Tila Taila* and *Sarjarasa*.

On Srava and Raga

A. The *Sthambaka* action of *Sheeta Virya* of Sarjarasa.

B. Kashaya Rasa and *Sandhaneeya* property of *Tila Taila*.

C. Sheeta Virya of *Jala, Godugdha, Go-Ghrita* and *Jeevantimoola*.

On Daha

Daha might have subsided by the Pitta Shamaka properties of Manjista, Jeevantimoola, Daruharidra, Go-Dugdha and Go-Ghrita.

Other than this, *Rakta* is one of the *Dushyas*. The *Raktavaha Srotodusti* produces *Kushta*. Hence *Rakta* needs to be cleansed. This might have been done by the *Raktashodhaka* properties of *Manjista*, *Jeevantimoola*, *Daruharidra*, *Kampillaka* and *Madhucchista*.

In total, the *Kustaghna* property of certain drugs like *Manjista, Kampillaka, Tuttha* and *Madhuchista* formulated along with *Sneha Dravyas* might have given multiple benefits in curing *Vipadika*.

Above all, the *Tvachya* property of the *Taila* might have helped to subside symptoms and help to maintain the normalcy of *Tvacha* in *Pani* and *Pada*.

Siddharthaka Soap - The composition of this Yoga consists of many ingredients which helps to alleviate skin diseases. *Musta* possess *Deepana* & *Pachana* properties and helps in blood purification. *Madanaphala* is *Kaphahara* in nature and is *Kushtapaha*. *Karanja* is *Kapha-Vataghna* and thus pacifies *Vipadika*.[19][20]

Conclusion

Vipadika is a disease characterized by the combination of *Vata* and *Kapha* imbalances. The increased *Ruksha Guna* of *Vata* causes dryness of skin and results in cracks. *Kandu* is produced by *Kapha Dosha*. The *Dharana* of *Tvak* & *Mamsa* leads to *Sphutana* as it lies above the *Mamasadhara Kala*. *Nidana Parivarjana* is crucial in treatment as it halts the disease's progression by restricting *Dosha* vitiation. In the present case, the patient was managed by means of *Shamana Aushadis* containing the effect of *Snehapana* & *Virechana* are found to be effective in the management of *Vipadika* like skin aliments.

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Declaration of Patient Consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent. She has given her consent for her clinical information to be reported in this journal. The patient was assured that her initials will not be published, and due efforts will be made to conceal the identity.

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