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Study to evaluate the effect of Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa and Goghruta Nasya in Vertigo (Bhrama)

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ABSTRACT

Vertigo is a disturbance of sense of equilibrium and movements, where person feels that either his surroundings are going around him, or he himself is rotating. It varies from mild imbalance to severe vertigo accompanied by nausea and vomiting. In Ayurveda it can be compared to Bhrama which manifests as consequence of aggravation of Vata and Pitta Doshas along with Raja Guna resulting in spinning of head. An open randomized clinical trial was conducted to evaluate the effect of Naradiya Laxmi Vilas Rasa and Goghruta Nasya in vertigo w.s.r to Bhrama for duration of 2 months. 100 patients were selected and clinical evaluation was done by subjective and objective parameters. It was noted that there was significant relief in symptoms of Vertigo. So, it can be concluded that Naradiya Laxmi Vilas Rasa and Goghruta Nasya has significant effect on Vertigo (Bhrama).

Key words: Vertigo, Bhrama, Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa, Goghruta Nasya.

INTRODUCTION

Vertigo is a disturbance of sense of equilibrium and movements, where person feels that either his surroundings are going around him, or he himself is rotating. It varies from mild imbalance to severe vertigo accompanied by nausea and vomiting. Vertigo is not necessarily same as Dizziness. Severe Vertigo accompanied by nausea, perspiration and gastric upset due to vagal stimulation. Vertigo can be classified as Central and Peripheral. Common causes of vertigo includes Meniere's Disease, **BPPV** (Bening Paraxymal

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Positional Vertigo), Labyrnthitis, Vestibular Neuronitis, Trauma, Cervical Spondylosis, Stroke or Tumor, Ototoxic drugs. Commonly seen symptoms includes spnning, tilting or swaying of head for varying intensity, duration and intervals. Nausea, vomiting, perspiration along with nystagmus can be seen.[1]

93% of Patients with vertigo have either BPPV or Meniere's Disease or Vestibular Neuronitis. Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) is considered the most common peripheral vestibular disorder, affecting 64 of every 100,000 Americans. Women are more often affected and symptoms typically appear in the fourth and fifth decades of life. [5]

Bhrama is defined as a spinning sensation experienced by a patient causing one to lose balance and fall to the ground. The Doshas vitiated in Bhrama are Vata and Pitta Dosha and Raja Guna. In Vata Pradhan Bhrama there is Subjective Vertigo and in Pitta Pradhan Bhrama there is Objective Vertigo. [2]

There is no specific treatment described for Vertigo in modern science. Vasodilators like Cinnarizine and Betahistine are given for longer durations which may result in side effects such as headache, nausea and gastric disorders. So there is need to establish specific

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treatment for vertigo which not only reduces its symptoms but also increases quality of life of patient.

OBJECTIVES

To put forth the effect of Ayurvedic management in Vertigo (*Bhrama*) in such a way that it should be convincing and acceptable to the medicos of the modern era.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study type: Open clinical trial

Study centre: Dr. D. Y. Patil Ayurvedic Hospital, Nerul,

Navi Mumbai.

Sample size: 100 patients

Study duration: 2 months

Statistical evaluation: The statistical evaluation of study was conducted with appropriate statistical test.

Selection of Patients

Uncomplicated patients with characteristic symptoms and signs of Vertigo (*Bhrama*) irrespective of sex, religion, education, occupation etc. were selected.

Inclusive Criteria

- 1. Age Group 20 to 80 years.
- 2. Sex both male and female.
- 3. Physical examination and clinically significant abnormal laboratory investigation at the prestudy.

Exclusive Criteria

- 1. Patient below 20 years and above 80 years.
- 2. Congenital defects and disorders.
- 3. Patient having severe cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and renal disease.
- 4. Pregnant and Lactating women.

Subjective Criteria

Symptom	Imbalance (giddiness)			
No -	No imbalance or giddiness			
Mild +	Mild imbalance while making movements			

Moderate ++	Imbalance intermittently while making movements and also while sitting
Severe +++	Continuous feeling of imbalance or giddiness while making movements and also while sitting

Symptom	Darkness in front of eyes			
No -	No darkness in front of eyes			
Mild +	Mild darkness in front of eyes			
Moderate ++	Intermittent darkness in front of eyes			
Severe +++	Continuous darkness in front of eyes			

Symptom	Nausea	
No -	No nausea	
Mild +	Mild nausea	
Moderate ++	Intermittent nausea	
Severe +++	Continuous nausea	

Symptom	Headache		
No -	No headache		
Mild +	Mild headache		
Moderate ++	Intermittent headache		
Severe +++	Continuous headache		

Symptom	Ringing in ears			
No -	No ringing in ears			
Mild +	Mild ringing in ears			
Moderate ++	Intermittent ringing in ears			
Severe +++	Continuous ringing in ears			

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Symptom	Sweating		
No -	No sweating		
Mild +	Mild sweating		
Moderate ++	Intermittent sweating		
Severe +++	Continuous sweating		

Objective Criteria

Rhombergs Test

Laboratory Investigations

- CBC
- ESR

Ingredients of oral medicine

SOP of Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa

SN	Ingredients	Latin Name	Quantity
1.	Abhraka Bhasma	Purified and processed Mica	40 g.
2.	Shuddha Parada	Purified Mercury	20 g.
3.	Shuddha Gandhaka	Purified Sulphur	20 g.
4.	Karpoora	Cinnamomum camphora	20 g.
5.	Jatiphala	Myristica fragrans	20 g.
6.	Jatikosha	Nutmeg	20 g.
7.	Vriddhadaru	Argyrea speciosa	10 g.
8.	Dhattura	Datura metel	10 g.
9.	Bhanga	Cannabis sativa	10 g.
10.	Vidarikanda	Pueraria tuberose	10 g.
11.	Shatavari	Asparagus	10 g.

		I	
		racemosus	
12.	Nagabala	Grewia populifolia	10 g.
13.	Atibala	Abutilon indicum	10 g.
14.	Gokshura	Tribulus terrestris	10 g.
15.	Nichula	Strychnos nux vomica	10 g.
16.	Nagavalli	Piper betel	QS

The raw material for study was purchased from the local market certified by Dravya Guna Dept. and Rasa Shastra Dept. of Dr. D. Y. Patil School of Ayurveda.

First *Kajjali* was prepared from *Parada* and *Gandhaka* and all remaining drug components were mixed into it. Grounding them into fine powder get the compound triturated along with juice of *Nagavalli Patra* and make pills of 125mg each out of the preparation. Tablets are packed and stored in air tight containers.

Reference : Bhaishajya Ratnavali Jwara Chikitsa 1223-

1236

Mode of administration: Oral

Dose: 250mg BD

Anupana : milk

Aushada Sevana Kaala: After breakfast

Nasya: Goghruta, 4 drops in each nostril in morning

Duration of Treatment

Oral medications: 2 month

Nasya: 2 month

Assessment of total effect of therapy

Criteria for assessment

Result	Criteria for Assessment							
Cured	Complete relief (100%) in signs and symptom of <i>Bhrama</i> was taken as cured.							

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Moderate relief	Patients with improvement of more than 60% in sign and symptoms, were taken as moderately relieved.		
Mild relief	Patients with improvement in between 30-60% in sign and symptoms were considered as mild relief.		
Unchanged	No change or less than 30% improvement in signs and symptoms were considered as unchanged.		

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

100 patients of either sex in the age group of 20-80 years of Vertigo (*Bhrama*) were selected as per the selection criteria, underwent physical examination. *Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa* in dose of 250mg BD daily for 2 months along with *Goghruta Nasya* was given. Patient were followed up every 15 days for 2 months.

The Symptoms Score was compared Before and After Treatment. There were 36 males and 64 females. All the patients had giddiness along with darkness in front of eyes and other associated symptoms like nausea. All the patients were examined clinically at every follow up, and analysis was carried out at end of 2nd month.

Rhombergs Test was performed before and after the treatment. It was seen that after treatment 80 patients showed negative results and in 20 patients it was positive.

RESULTS

Param eter	Before treatment		After treatment		Р	Т		
	Me an	SD	SE M	Me an	SD	SE M		
Imbala nce (giddin ess)	1.6 6	0.5 24	0.0 78	0.2 7	0.4 4	0.0 96	<0.0 001	18.2 6
Darkn ess in	1.4 7	0.5 9	0.0 65	0.4 6	0.4 54	0.0 7	<0.0 001	13.6 9

front of eyes								
Nause	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	<0.0	22
a	8	15	89	9	09	79	001	
Heada	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	<0.0	16.1
che	6	43	66	6	8	65	001	44
Ringin g in ears	1.6 5	0.5 5	0.0 77	0.1 2	0.3 87	0.0 53	<0.0 001	15.3 4
Sweati	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	<0.0	21.1
ng	3	5	79	5	0	68	001	48

Pathological Investigation

Vitals	Mean ± Std. Dev.			
	Initial 0 day (baseline)	60 th day		
Hb	14.3 ± 1.79	14.45 ± 1.48		
Total RBC	5.69 ± 0.79	5.72 ± 0.79		
Total WBC	6437.75 ± 1890.2	6077.5 ± 1085.45		
Neutrophils	62.61 ± 6.71	61.9 ± 5.97		
Lymphocytes	36.07 ± 3.91	35.89 ± 3.23		
Eosinophils	3.84 ± 5.44	2.89 ± 2.06		
Monocytes	1.89 ± 1.77	2.45 ± 2.74		
Basophils	0.08 ± 0.3	0.35 ± 0.71		
ESR	14.55 ± 9.63	10439 ± 3.36		

Using Paired t test: a = significant (p< 0.05) as compared to baseline, b = not significant (p> 0.05) as compared to baseline.

The Laboratory evaluations for safety (CBC,ESR) did not indicate any significant change compared to baseline.

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Variation in Symptoms severity with Drug

Symptoms	0 day	15 day	30 day	60 day	90 day
Imbalance (giddiness)	100%	100%	70%	40%	-
Darkness in front of eyes	100%	80%	50%	10%	-
Nausea	80%	80%	50%	20%	10%
Headache	80%	50%	30%	20%	-
Ringing in ears	80%	70%	60%	20%	5%
Sweating	40%	30%	20%	10%	-

DISCUSSION

Vertigo (*Bhrama*) is a common health hazard and no corner of the world have unaffected in developing and undeveloping countries. The management of vertigo (*Bhrama*) in effective manner has always been a challenge to modern and Ayurvedic Physician world over *Goghruta Nasya* with *Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa* orally is very effective and not having any toxic effect. During this study it was observed that the *Goghruta Nasya* with *Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa* orally, produce significant symptomatic progressive relief (Imbalance or giddiness - 82.19%, Darkness in front of eyes - 80.76%, Headache - 77.60%, Nausea - 84.60%, Ringing in ears - 71.15%, Sweating - 72.88.%)

During this clinical study *Goghruta Nasya* with *Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa* orally treatment it does not need hospitalization or any special technique and hence patients social, psychological and economic status is not disturbed. During this clinical study we have not found any significant changes in hematological analysis.

Probable Mode of Action of *Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa*

Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa has ingredients which are Vatahara and Pittahara in properties. So in Bhrama it

helps in allievates *Vata* and *Pitta Doshas* thus reducing the symptoms. It has narcotic and sedative properties and so helps in relaxing the brain and hence helps in reducing giddiness, headache etc. *Goghruta Nasya* alleivates *Pitta* and *Vata* and reduces symptoms.

Drug	Rasa	Virya	Vipaka	Doshag hnata	Action
Abhraka Bhasma	Madhur	Sheeta	Madhur	Tridosh ahara	Deepan, Pachan, Ruchi Vardhak
Shuddha Parada					
Shuddha Gandhak a					
Karpoora	Tikta, Katu	Sheeta	Katu	Pitta Kaphah ara	Anti Oxidant, Narcotic
Jatiphala	Katu, Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Kaphav ata Shamak	Anti bacterial, Induces sleep
Jatikosha	Katu, Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Kaphav ata Shamak	Anti bacterial, Induces sleep
Vriddhad aru	Katu Tikta	Ushna	Madhur	Kaphav ata Shamak	Rasayana , Balya, Agnivard haka
Dhattura	Kashay a, Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Vataka pha Shamak	Vedanast hapan, Pachan, Deepan, Vyavayi
Bhanga	Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Vataka phahar a	Anti Oxidant, Narcotic, Sedative, Immuno

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					mudulato r
Vidarikan da	Madhur	Sheeta	Madhur	Vatapit ta Shamak	Anti oxidant, Immuno modualat or, Anti inflamma tory
Shatavari	Madhur	Sheeta	Madhur	Vata Pitta Shamak	Anti Oxidant, Immuno modulato ry
Nagabal a	Madhur	Sheeta	Madhur	Vata pitta shamak	Anti Oxidant, Immuno modulato ry
Atibala	Madhur ,Tikta, Katu	Sheeta	Madhur	Vata Pitta Shamak	Antioxida nt, Anti inflamma tory
Gokshura	Madhur	Sheeta	Madhur	Vatapit ta Shamak	Anti Oxidant, Diuretic.
Nichula	Katu, Tilta	Ushna	Katu	Kaphav ata Shamak	Hepatopr otective, Antioxida nt
Nagavalli	Katu, Tikta	Ushna	Katu	Vataka phahar a	Anti Oxidant, Narcotic, Sedative, Immuno mudulato r

CONCLUSION

Goghruta Nasya with Naradiya Laxmivilas Rasa orally is an effective treatment for Vertigo (Bhrama) with minimal financial burden and with no side effects, hence it can be concluded that this treatment is economical, alternative and safe.

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