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# ROLE OF NITYA MRIDU VIRECHANA & SHAMAN CHIKITSA FOLLOWED BY RAKTAMOKSHANA IN EKA KUSHTA- A CASE STUDY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Introduction: - In Ayurveda, all skin disorders are included under Kushta Roga, which againdivided as Mahakushta and Kshudra Kushta. Eka Kushta is described under Kshudra Kushta and it is almost similar to psoriasis in modern dermatology. Eka Kushta is characterized byblackish, rough skin. Objective: - The aim of this study was to determine how beneficialShaman Chikitsa and Nitya Virechana were at treating Eka Kushta. Materials and Methods:- A single case study of 35 years old female, was diagnosed by Eka Kushta. Signs andSymptoms: - Itching over both upper extremities and stomach area, blackening all over theinfected area, Scaling of skin, etc. Diagnosis: - Patient was diagnosed as Eka Kushta. Treatment: - Nitya Virechana with Shaman Chikitsa followed by Rakatamokshana. Results:- This study showed that Ayurvedic Chikitsa resulted into great improvement with norecurrence in last 6 months of follow up till date. Conclusion: - Patients with Eka Kushtaexperienced satisfactory symptom reduction due to Nitya Mridu Virechana and Shaman Chikitsa followed by Raktamokshana for no recurrence.

**Keywords**: Eka Kushta, Shaman Chikitsa, Nitya Mridu Virechana, Raktamokshana.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Psoriasis is a chronic, inflammatory, immune-mediated, proliferative disease. In addition to the

involvement of skin, inflammatory arthritis may develop. Prevalence of psoriasis in countries

vary from 0.09% to 11.4%. Studying the etiological variables and pathogenesis according to

Ayurveda, which alone can provide lasting treatments along with preventive alone, is essential considering the prevalence and severe impacts of skin disorders in today's time, with growing number in lifestyle and dietary changes.

In Ayurveda all skin diseases are explained under the Kushta Roga, which is again divided as Mahakushta and Kshudrakushta<sup>1</sup>. The clinical presentation of psoriasis is almost similar to the Eka Kushta explained in Ayurvedic texts. The psoriasis correlated with Eka Kushta is chronic

and reoccurring in nature. And also involves *Tridosha*, *Twak* (skin), *Rakta* (blood), *Mamsa* (muscles), and *Lasika* (lymphatic channels)<sup>2</sup>

Lack of exercise, poor hygiene, mental stress, and incompatible food material are commonly

seen as radiating elements promoting skin diseases as a result of altered lifestyles. There is no as such permanent line of treatment in modern medicine which can completely cure psoriasis

without any adverse effects. So, there is need to develop an ayurvedic management for

psoriasis. And which is done by Nidan Parivarjana, Shodhan , Shaman, Yoga and by following

Pathyapthya.

 Aim: - The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Nitya Virechana and

Shaman Chikitsa followed by Raktamokshana in treating Eka Kushta.

- CAUSATIVE FACTORS: 3
- 1. Aaharaj Hetu- Viruddha Ahar factors.
- 2. **Viharaj Hetu-** Excessive sun exposure, day sleep, excessive physical exertion, etc. 3. **Samsargaj Hetu-**Communicable or infective diseases.
- 4. **Manasik Hetu-** Excessive worry, Antisocial activities
- COMMON SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS: -

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- 1. Asweda (Reduced sweating)
- 2. Mahavastu (Extended skin leisions)



- 3. Matsya Shakalopama (Scaling of skin similar to the scales of fish)
- 4. Krishna Varna (Blackening of the part)
- 5. Rukshata (Dryness of skin)
- SAMPRAPTI GHATAK: -5
- 1. Dosha- Vaat, Kapha y

- 2. Dushya- Rasa, Rakta, Mansa, Lasika
- 3. Strotas- Rasavah, Raktavah, Mansavaha
- 4. Strotodushti- Sanchay, Vruddhi
- 5. Udbhav Sthan- Aamashay, Pakvasha

## SAMPRAPTI: -6

Nidan Sevan Tridosha Prakop Dushya Dushti (Twak, Rakta, Mansa, Lasika) Dosha-Dushya Samurchhana Strotodushti Lakshanotpatti **KUSHTA** 



The Doshas are aggravated by Nidanas Kushta. which also results Agnimandya (indigestion) and Dhatu Shaithilyata (weakness of muscles). Among all Doshas, Kapha and Vata Dosha is most aggravated and results in Shaithilyata of Dushya, including obstructed Lomakupa (sweat glands), obstructed Twak (skin), Rakta (blood), Mamsa (muscles), and Lasika (channels of sweat glands).

The Prakupita (vitiated) Doshas enter the Rasaraktadi Paribhamana (systemic circulation),

mainly the Sanchara (movement) in the Tiryak Sira (vein) and lodge in the Bahya Roga Marga (skin), which leads to Mandalotpatti (development of skin disorders).<sup>7</sup>

**Materials and Methods:** - It is a single case study.

# Case Study:

A 35 years old female patient was having symptoms of *Eka Kushta* since last 20 years. She had

symptoms like- blackening of skin, scaling, itching, blackening of affected area over upper

extremities and stomach region. She took allopathic treatment initially for 8-10 years but she

had symptomatic relief only. And once she stopped medications recurrence used to happen.

So, she decided to take Ayurvedic medicines.

**Past History**: - Not any previous history of surgery, trauma or allergy.

**Hetu** – spicy and oily diet, non-vegetarian food, stale food, Amla- Katu Rasa Sevan, Dadhi Sevan, Viruddha Ahar Sevan, Atyambupaan, Diwaswap.

### **Examination:** -

# Diagnosis criteria –

Patient was diagnosed as *Eka-Kushtha* on the basis of symptoms which are described in

Samhita like blackening of skin, scaling (Matsyashakalopamam), itching (Kandu), lessions

over both lower extremities and abdomen (*Mahavastu*), dryness etc.



## Ashtavidha Pariksha

1.	Nadi (pulse)	78/min
2.	Mala (stool)	Asamyak(Kruteapi-Akrutsandynata)
3.	Mutra (urine)	Samyak (clear)
4.	Jeeva(tongue)	Saam (coated)
5.	Shabda(speech)	Spashta (clear)
6.	Sparsha (skin)	Rukshatwak
7.	Druka (eyes)	Prakruta (no pallor no icterus)
8.	Akruti (posture)	Hina (thin)



#### Dashvidh pariksha

Prakriti	Vatakapha pradhan		
Vikriti	Vata-Kaphaj		
Saar	Asthisaar		
Samhanan	Madhyam		
Satmya	Madhyam Satmya		
Satva	Avar Satva		
Aaharshakti	Madhyam		
Vyayamshaktii	Avar		
Agni	Madhyam		
Vaya	Madhyamavastha		
	Vikriti Saar Samhanan Satmya Satva Aaharshakti Vyayamshaktii Agni		

#### Treatment: -

Drug	Dose	Kala	Anupana	Duration
1. Gandhaka Rasayana Vati	250 mg	Vyanodaane	Dugdha	45 days
2. Mahatiktak Ghrita	10ml	Rasayankaal	Koshna jala	2 months
3. Aarogyavardhini Vati	250mg	Vyanodaane	Dugdha	45 days
4. Mahamanjishtadi Kashay	15ml	Vyanodaane	Koshna Jala	3 months
5. Gandharva Haritaki Vati	500mg	Nisha kala	Koshna Jala	2 months
6.Avipattikar Choorna	3gm	Nisha Kaal	Koshna Jala	2 months
7. Winsoria Oil L.A.		-		3 months

#### Rakta-Mokshana: -

Rakta-Mokshana is Sanskrit term used for "letting out blood." The Raktamokshana method of

blood purification is quite effective. Due to *Raktamokshana* blood gets purified and recurrence of blood born skin disorders can be restricted. By this motive *Raktamokshana* is done in this patient

after proper *Snehapaan* with *Mahatiktak Ghrita* for 3 days and on 4<sup>th</sup> day 60 ml of blood letting done.

**Pathya**: - Mudga, wheat roti, Puran Dhanya, fresh food **Apathya**: -Oily, spicy food, Green chilli, Dadhi, Stale food, Viruddha Ahar(rice

non-veg, Diwaswap.

with milk),

#### **Observations and Result:**



## Assessment criteria: -

Sr. no	Sign and Symptom	0 Day	15 days	1 month	2 months	3 months
1.	Matsyashakalopamam (scaling)	3+	2+	1+	0	0
2.	Mahavastu (big lesions)	70-80%	50-60%	20-30%	10%	0%
3.	Kandu (itching)	3+	2+	1+	0	0
4.	Rukshata (dryness)	3+	3+	2+	1+	0
5.	Swedanam (absence of sweating)	3+	2+	1+	0	Normal
6.	Blackening of skin	3+	3+	2+	1+	Normal

#### Before treatment: -



#### After 1 month: -



#### After 3 months:-



#### Discussion: -

# 1. Mode of action of Nitya Mridu Virechana: -

Nitya Mridu Virechana was done by Gandharva Haritaki and Avipattikar Chorrna.

Virechana reduces the morbid Pitta and improves in its regular functioning, promoting the

healing of skin lesions. *Nitya Virechana* promotes body purification and the removal of

poisonous substances.

Aswedana symptom can be seen due to obstruction of Swedavaha Strotas. The Nitya Mridu

Virechana is Srotoshodhak (channel purificatory) i.e., it opens the pores and promotes

circulation, which causes perspiration and Aswedana symptom is reduced.

Matsyashakalopamam (scaling) is due to vitiation of *Tridosha* and, Nitya *Virechana* also acts

on all Doshas and controls the scaling.

The main causes of Mahavastu (large lesions) are Dushita Kapha Dosha and Rakta Dushya.

Nitya Virechana with Pitta Kaphahara property normalises Rakta Dhatu, hence minimising

large lesions.



Kandu (itching), which denotes the involvement of Kapha, Rasa, and Rakta Dushya. Nitya

Virechana owns Pitta Shodhaka and Rasa Rakta Prasadana property which could be helpful to decrease the Kandu.<sup>8</sup>

Vata Dosha is primarily responsible for Rukshata (dryness). Nitya Mridu Virechana is helpful to reduce Rukshta by its Vatanuloman property. 9

# 2. Gandhaka Rasayana Vati: -10

The manifestations of Gandhaka Rasayana Vati are Agnideepaka, Pachaka, Kaphaghna, Kledaghna, Raktaprasadaka, Krimighna, Kushthaghna, Rasayana, and Vishaghna.

Site of action of Gandhaka Rasayana Vati is mainly on Rakta and Twacha.

## 3. Mahatiktaka Ghrita: -11

Mahatiktaka Ghrita was selected as the primary medication to cure Raktaj Vikara and all forms

of Kushtha.

# 4. Arogyavardhini Rasa: -12

Arogyavardhini Rasa is helpful in Agni-deepana, Pachan, Strotoshodhana. The main

ingredient is *Kutaki* which is helpful in elimination of *Dushita Pitta* and *Rakta*.

# 5. Mahamanjishthadi Kashay: -13

In all forms of Kushtha, Mahamanjishthadi Kashay is helpful. It is Rakta Prasadak, Vranropak, Kandughna in nature. It acts on Mamsa and Meda Dhatugata Kushta.

# 6. Winsoria Oil: -14

It contains Ananthamool, Manjishtha, Coconut oil. In which Ananthamool lowers body

temperature. *Manjishtha* reduceces infection and helps to improve the skin tone. While coconut

oil help in moisturizing, softening and soothing of the skin.

#### Conclusion: -

report demonstrated This case the effectiveness of potency and combination of Ayurvedic regimen in the treatment of Eka Kushta. Nitya Virechana and Shamana Yoga were used as part of the treatment for Eka Kushta, which helped to rid the body of vitiated Doshas, also openedthe Strotomukh and brought Samyavastha to Doshas, Raktamokshana done lastly helped not tooccur recurrence of signs and symptoms till date. Kushtha is Bahudhosha Dushchikitsya



Vyadhi but here in this case study we can see that with Ayurvedic prolonged treatment canavoid recurrence of disease. "Clinically, no adverse effect was observed due to the

administration of medicine and Nitya Virechana. Hence it can be concluded that Ayurveda line

of management gives satisfactory result. It is equally beneficial for the promotion and

preservation of health by removing toxic wastes, by balancing *Tridoshas*, and by correcting *Agni*."

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