IJCRT.ORG

ISSN: 2320-2882



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

EFFICACY OF VAITARANA BASTI AND TILA TAILA MATRA BASTI IN GRIDHRASI

*Dr Akshada Arun Gujar(Assistant professor department of Panchakarma MES Ayurved Mahavidyalaya khed)

**Dr Aswathi.C.K (Assistant professor department of Panchakarma MES Ayurved Mahavidyalaya khed)

*** Dr Akshay Yaday (MS Shalyatantra)

ABSTRACT

Background: A female patient 32 years old was diagnosed as *Gridhrasi*, given classical treatment according to Ayurvedic text (*Vangasen samhit*) *Vaitarana basti* treatment was given. *Basti* treatment useful for *Shoola Shaman* (Decreasing pain) in *Gridhrasi Vyadhi* (disease). Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of *Basti Chikitsa* in *Gridhrasi*. Material and Methods: This is a case study of *Gridhrasi*-Where 32 year old female patient having symptoms of *Sphik* (buttock) and then radiates to *Kati*, *Prustha* (back), *Uru*(thigh), *Janu*(knee), *Jangha*(calf) and *Pada*(foot) *Shoola*, Difficulty in walking were indicating confirmed diagnosis of *Gridhrasi*. VAS scale was applied for the assessment for all symptoms. Management: *Vaitarana Basti* and *Tila Taila Basti* for 15 days were done. Result and Conclusions: Significant results were observed and symptoms of *Gridhrasi* that is mainly *Shoola* (pain) was reduced. It also shows significant changes in VAS Scale. Thus *Vaitarana Basti* and *Tila Taila Basti* has significant effect in the management of *Gridhrasi*.

Introduction

Ayurveda is a system of medicine where the importance is given to both prevention and cure. As per Ayurvedic texts, Tridoshas are the main causative factors in the pathogenesis of any disease. Specific management for specific Doshas has been elaborated in the texts the importance of Panchakarma lies in the fact that it helps in uprooting the disease and bringing the vitiated Doshas to normalcy. A skillful Bhishaka is the one who knows about the Tridosha concept along with Dosha –Dushya Sammuchya. The credit of Panchakarma goes to the fact that, it enables to clear off the Doshas at minute levels. Health is the elemental factor for happiness. The task of Ayurveda is to preserve and to restore the health to relieve the sufferings. Ayurveda has described two types of Chikitsa that is Shamana and Shodhana. Also all diseases predominantly have vitiated Vata Dosha hence, Chikitsa of Vata Dosha is more important. Pain is universally understood, as a sign of disease It is the most common symptom that brings a patient to physician"s attention. Vata is

responsible for all body movements. This vata control all the activities of body. So Gridhrasi is pain predominant disease. In Ayurveda Samhita diseases are classified as Nanatmaja Vyadhi that is Vata Nanatmaja, Pitta Nanatmaja, Kapha Nanatmaja. Vataj Nantmaja Vyadhi is 80, which are more in number that is there is more disease due to Vata Dosha so there is need to work more on Vata Vyadhi Acharya Charaka considered Vata Vyadhi in Ashtomahagada, Which is difficult to cure and Gridhrasi is one of the Vata Vyadhi. The word Gridhrasi itself suggests gait of the patient, which is similar to Gridhra (vulture) due to pain. The entire Ayurvedic classic, including written in medieval period have described the aetiopathogenesis and Symptomatology of Gridhrasi. By Acharya Sushruta, at anywhere no Shoola without Vata Dosha, no Paka without Pitta Dosha, no Puya without Kapha Dosha .So we can say that Vata Dosha is responsible for all type of Shoola. As Vayu and Asthi comply with Aashrya-Aashrayi Sambandha, vitiated Vata Dosha diminishes the function of Asthi and causes Shoola. Hetus of Gridhrasi Vyadhies are katu-Tikta-Kashya Rasatmaka Aahara Sevana, Sheeta Gunatmaka Aahara Sevana, travelling on bike, heavy weight lifting, continues working by bending forward. In *Gridhrasi*, pain start from *Sphika*, *kati*, *Prushtha* and travels through, Uru, Janu, and Jangha up to Pada. There are two types of Gridhrasi i.e. Vataj and Vata kaphaj Gridhrasi. Worldwide percentage of Gridhrasi is 80-90% from all adult age group. Males are more frequently affected then females. Worldwide percentage of this disease was 2-40% in all age groups. Basti is an important treatment on Vata. Basti is an Ardha Chikitsa in Ayurveda Basti karma is more useful in Panchakarma and having more advantages over all types of diseases because of this karmas working area is broad. As per said by Acharya Vangasena Vaitarana Basti is useful in Gridhrasi Vyadhi. Vaitarana Basti contains Amlika, Guda, Saindhaya, Tila taila, Madhu and Godugdha, Properties of Amlika are Guru Guna, Ushna Guna that is opposite to Laghu and Sheeta Guna of Vata Dosha. Guda Dravya is itself Ushna and Snigdha Guna help<mark>s in Vatashamaka Kaarya. Godugdha is Madhura Rasatmaka, Madhura Rasa is mainly</mark> Vatashamka. Vaitarana Basti is Ushna Veeryatmaka so it is helps on Vata janya shoola in Gridhrasi Vyadhi. Sushruta has mentioned about passage of Basti and oleation of Dhatu, it takes 15 Basti to reach up to Majja *Dhatu* which is a seat of pain sensation. Hence, *Kala Basti* regimen of 15 days is used.

CASE REPORT

Patient name- A.B.C, Age- 32 years, Gender – femaleComplaints- Since 6 months.

1) Kati pradeshi shool 2) Sakasta chakramna (Difficulty in walking) 3) Pain radiates from Sphik (buttock) Kati, Prustha (back), Uru (thigh), Janu (knee), Jangha (calf) to Pada (foot) Shool

On Examination	Asthavidha Parikshan	Dashvidha Parikshan	
Pulse- 88/min	Nadi- Vatadhikya Kapha	Dushya- Asthi,Majja	
B.P- 120/70 mm Hg	Jivha – Eshat sama	Desha- Anup	
RS- AEBE clear	Mala- Samyaka 2/day	Bala-Madhyam	
CVS-S ₁ S ₂ normal	Mootra- Samyaka	Kala- Adana Anal-Vishamagni	
CNS- conscious, oriented	Shabda- Prakrut	Prakrti-Vataj Vaya- Madhyam Satva- Heena	
P/A - soft	Sparsh-Anushansheet Druka- Prakrut Akruti- Madhyam	Satmya- Shadarasasatmya	
		Ahar-Mishra Aahar	

Strotasa Parikshan

Strotas	Darshana 💮 💮	Sparsha	Prashana
Asthivaha	Prakrut Prakrut	-	Katishool, Radiating
			pain from Kati to
			Pada
Mamsavaha	Prakrut	-	Sakastha
. 8 .			Chakramana

Past history- H/o of fall from bike 2 yrs. BackMRI Spine normal. Received allopathic treatment, but had no relief. Thus Symptoms gradually increased along with difficulty in walking and sitting. Thus she opted for Ayurvedic treatment after taking complete history following treatment was given.

Treatment plan

The material taken for the study was: Drug

Amlika (Tamarind), Guda (Jaggery), Madhu (Honey), Saindhava (Rock salt), Tila Taila (Sesamum indicum), Godugdha (Cow milk)

Instruments: Utensils, Mathani yantra, Syringe for Matra Basti – 100 cc, Basti Putaka(enema pot) for Niruha Basti, Disposable simple rubber catheter no 10 for Matra Basti and catheter no 11 for Niruha Basti., Gas stove and cylinder

Procedure of preparation of Vaitarana Basti:-

- 1)40 gm Amlika (Tamarind) and 20 gm Guda (Jaggery) was taken in a vessel.
- 2)160 ml hot water was taken in another vessel, Amlika (Tamarind) and Guda (Jaggery) was added to it, vessel was covered with lid.
- 3) The mixture of Amlika and Guda was then squeezed properly, the fibrous part from it was removed and then it was filtered properly.
- 4)80 gm Madhu (Honey) and 10 gm Saindhava was properly mixed in container to make a

homogenous mixture.

- 5) Then 80 ml *Tila Taila* (sesame oil) was added in it. Mixed it properly and homogenous mixture was prepared.
- 6) Mixture of *Amlika* (Tamarind) and *Guda* (Jaggery) was properly mixed in previous *Madhu*, *Saidhava*, *Tila Taila* mixture.
- 7) 160 ml lukewarm cow milk was added in it.
- 8) It was mixed properly to get homogeneous mixture to form Vaitarana Basti.
- 9) The mixture was made Luke -warm by using hot water bath before administration.

Total Basti Matra – 480ml Properties of Amlika, Guda, Madhu, Tila Taila, Saindhava, Godugdh

The combine effect of Vaitarana Basti shows Balya, Asthi Dhatuposhaka, Vatashamana. Vaitarana Basti has Madhura,

Amla, Tikata, Kashaya Rasa Pradhana, Ushna Veerya.

Methods: - Vaitarana Basti Route: Per rectum Dose: 480ml

Kala: Morning once a day (*Bhojana Poorva*)

Tila Taila:-Matra Basti: 60ml, Kala: Bhojanottara (Laghu, Ushna, Snigdha Aahar), Duration of Therapy: 15days – Kala Basti schedule, From day 1st Tila taila Matra Basti and Vaitarana Basti alternatively was given and on last 3 days Tila Taila Matra Basti was given.

Effect of the treatment on Katishoola, Sakastha Chakraman

	Symptoms	Before treatment	After treatment
VAS Scale	Pain	10	03
	Stiffness	06	02
Difficulty during standing	Katishoola	+++	+
Difficulty in sitting and getting up	Katishoola	++	+

Gradation of symptoms: - 1to 3 Mild, 4 to 6-Moderate, 7 to 10 – Severe + = Mild, ++ = Moderate, +++ = Severe

DISCUSSION:- Discussion of *Hetu*, H/O of fall 2 yrs back i.e *Agantuj Hetu*.

H/O of fall created Kha- *Vaigunya* in *Asthi majja vaha strotasa* further patient's passive lifestyle increase the pathogenesis which aggravated symptoms of *Katishhola, SakasthaChakramana*

Samprapti (Pathogenesis)

Showing the *Dhatukshayajanya Samprapti* of *Gridhrasi*

Hetu Sevana (Dhatukshyajanya

| | Hetu)Vataprakopa

Sphikapradeshastha Vatavahini KshobhaKhavaigunya

Pain (Vedana) in Sphika, Kati, Uru, Jaanu, Janghaa, Pada in sequence

Stambha, Toda, Ruk in Paada Pradesha KramtahaGridhrasi

a986

Effectiveness of Vaitarana Basti

Rasa- Madhura, Amla, Tikta, Kashaya

Guna Snigdha, Brihana

Veerya –Ushna



Vata and Kapha Shamaka



channels get nourishment

Asthi Dhatu Poshan due to Madhura Rasa of Basti and Snigdha Guna of Godugdha.

Prevent further Asthi Kshaya



Shoola Shamana



Lakshanas of Gridhrasi i.e. Ruk, Toda, Stambha Upshaya



Gridhrasi Upas<mark>haya</mark>

Statistical analysis

Where BT (Before treatment) AT (After treatment)BT-AT/BT×100

Statistical analysis of VAS Scale result.

symptoms	% of relief
Pain	70%
Stiffness	66.6%

CONCLUSION: Vaitarana Basti and Tila Taila Matra Basti are helpful in Gridhrasi.

Refernces:-

- 1) Dr.Shastri K.A. Sushruta Samhita (Vol-1) edited with Ayurveda Tattva Sandeepika hindi commentary, Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan: reprint 2014.
 - 2) Dr.Shastri K.A. Sushruta Samhita (Vol-2) edited with Ayurveda Tattva Sandeepika hindi commentary, Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan: reprint 2012
 - 3) Dr. Tripathi B. Charaka Samhita (Vol-1) edited with Charaka Chandrika hindi commentary, Varanasi: Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan: 2014
 - 4) Dr. Tripathi B. Charaka Samhita (Vol-2) edited with Charaka Chandrika hindi commentary, Varanasi: Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan: 2014
 - 5) Vd.Garde G.K- Shree Vagbhatavirachita Ashtanga Hridaya- Pune edited in 1991, reprinted in 2011 published by- Proficient publishing house –Pune.
 - 6) Prof. Upadhayaya Y and Sastri S. edited Madhav Nidana of Madhavakara with Madhukosha Sanskrit commentry, Varanasi- edited in 2010 reprinted in 2016 published by Chaukhamba Prakashana Varanasi.
 - 7) Vd.Athawale P.G- Drushtartha Sharir- Nagpur, edited in 1981 reprinted in 2008-published by Godavaree publishers, Nagpur.
- 8) Prof.Chunekar K and Dr.Pandeya G edited Bhavprakasha Nighantu of Shrimad Bhavamishra with Hindi commentry Varanasi edited in 2010, published by Chaukhamba Bharati Academy, Varanasi.
- 9) Dr.Shamkuvar M- Panchakarma Sangraha- Nagpur edited in 2013 reprinted in 2016-published by Dhanvataree publishers, Nagpur.
- 10) Vd. Kasture S.H –Ayurvediya Panchakrama Vidnyana –edited in 1970 re- edited in 2012-published by Shree Baidyanath Ayurved BHvan limited, Ilahabad.
 - 11) Vd.Pandey H.P- Bhavprakasha-edited in 1995-published by Chaukhamba Sanskrit Bhavan, Varanasi.