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MANAGEMENT OF NIMESHA THROUGH AYURVEDA - A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT Involuntary blinking of eyelid is one of the most common and major problem of eye. The main culprit for this is our lifestyle, stress and faulty food habits. Blinking an essential function of the eyelid that helps spread tears across and remove irritants from the surface of cornea and conjunctiva. In Ayurved involuntary blinking of eye is corelated with Nimesha vyadhi. Nimesha vyadhi is one among the vartmagat vyadhi and produce from vata dosha dushti. A case of vyadhi Nimesha which was treated by ayurvedic medicine and procedures is being reported here as a case study. In this case study patient has been suffering from discomfert in daily activity due to involuntary continuous blinking of left eyelid. Nimesha vyadhi was managed by ayurvedic procedure. Patient was administered ayurvedic topical and internal medicines. This case study ows that ayurvedic procedures that works on vatashaman can be effectively used to managed Nimesha vyadhi.

KEYWORDS : Involuntry , Blinking, Eyelid, Nimesha

INTRODUCTION

Nimesha vyadhi is one among the vartmagat rog.^[1] Vartma is muscular and vascular structure which indicates the vayu and pruthvi mahabhoot and also predominant of pitta and kapha dosha and the whole movement of eyelid is controlled by vyan vayu^{*} Acharya sushruta mention it, in the samprapti of vartmagat roga due to nidana sevan vata dosha gets prkupita avashtha reaches the Nimesani sira which situated in Netra sandhi and increase the movement of eyelid¹²¹

In modern science it can be corelated with Involuntary blinking of eyelid, eyelid consist of skin, subcuteneous areolar tissue, layer of striated muscle which is consist of orbicularis muscle, levator palpebral superioris muscle (present in upper eyelid only). orbicularis muscle is responsible for closing the eyelid and it supplied by zygomatic branch of the facial nerve and levator palpebral superioris muscle is raise the upper lid and it maintain the upper eyelid position^[3]. The levator palpebral superioris action is sent through the oculomotor nerve. Hence, involuntary blinking of eyelid invites immediate attention to avoid complications which may permanently impair the vision later

A single case study was carried out in the OPD of Shalakya Tantra, Parul Ayurved Hospital, Vadodara, Gujarat. The patient had the complaint of involuntary continuous blinking of left eyelid with other complains of dryness in eye and discomfertness in daily activities.

Nimesha vyadhi has been categorized under Asadhya vyadhi (incurable)^[4] but according to Gad nigraha and vrinda madhav the management of nimesha vyadhi has been described. Acharya Sushruta quotes as "No disease can ever develop without the vitiation of Dosha and Dushya, a physician should use his intellect, wisdom and experience in order to understand the Dosha- Dushya sammurchhana and underlying samprapti to treat the disease, that have not been named in the classics or shastras".^[5] In this case study the patient age is 56 years that is the old age. There is vitiation of vata Dosha So prime importance should be given to vata Dosha. Therefor consider the management of the disease as Matra basti with shatpushpa taila was planned with Nasya karma with Go- ghrita and Netratarpana with Go-ghrit was planned accordingly: Procedure of Matra Basti is described as pradhan karma for vata shaman^[6] and procedure of Nasya and Netratarpana with Go-ghrita is described in the treatment of Nimesha in classical text^[7]. Thus, an attempt is made for managed of Nimesha vyadhi.

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To understand the involuntary blinking with respect to "Nimesha" which is mentioned in ayurveda classics.
- 2. To manage the Nimesha Vyadhi through ayurvedic procedures

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Place of study- Department of Shalakya Tantra, Parul Ayurved Hospital, Vadodara, Gujrat

Case study- A 56 years old female patient, a housewife who complained involuntary twitching of left eyelid with other complains of dryness in eye and discomfertness in daily activities since 6 months. The case was treated by *Matra Basti* with Shatpushpa Taila, *Nasya* with Go-Ghrita and Netra Tarpana with Go-Ghrita.

History of present illness- Patient was apparently normal before 6 months, gradually patient felt discomfertness in daily activities due to involuntary twitching of left eyelid with dryness. So, patient came to Parul Ayurveda hospital for treatment and to get better result.

History of past illness- No history of Hypertention, Diabetes Mellitus and any other systemic illness were found.

On examination-

STRUCTURES	RIGHT EYE	LEFT EYE
EYELID	Normal blink	Involuntary frequent
	(12-16/ min)	blinking of eyelid,
		continuous blinking of
		eyelid in episodes.
CONJUNCTIVA	NAD	NAD
CORNEA	Clear	Clear
PUPIL	NSNRL	NSNRL
LENS	Transparent	Transparent

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DVA	6/9	6/9(P)
NVA	N.6	N.6

Treatment plan

DRUG	METHOD	DOSE	DURATION		
SHATPUSHPA	Matra Basti	60 ml	For 7 days, daily		
TAILA			at morning in one		
			sitting		
GO-GHRITA	Nasya	08 drops in	For 7 days daily at		
		each Nostrils	mming		
GO- GHRITA	Netra	30-40 grams	For 7 days daily at		
	Tarpan	in each eye	morning		
			Dharan kala-vataj		
			rog 1000 matrakal		
			(25 minutes ^{)[8]}		

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GO-GHRITA AND SHATPUSHPA TAILA

S. N.	NAME OF DRUG	RASA	GUNA	VIRYA	VIPAKA	DOSHA KARMA
1.	Go- ghrita	Madhura	Snigdha Mridu guru yogvahi soumya	Sheeta	Madhura	Tridosha- shamak
2.	Shatpu shpa	Katu, Tikta	Laghu, Snigdha, Tikshna	Ushna	Katu	Vata shamak, Balya,
2.	Til Taila	Madhur Anuras- kashaya	Guru, Snigdha	Ushna	Madhur	Vata- shamak

RESULT-

The patient got relief with no complications and she was asked to come for follow up after 1 month and it was observe that there was no recurrence in the condition.

DISCUSSION-

This case study is being reported with the objective to understand the *Nimesha* vyadhi which mentioned in ayurveda classics and its possible treatment procedures. Though *Nimesa* is incurable but *Gad Nigraha* and *Vrinda Madhav* have advocated *Nasya* and *Netratarpana* with Go-*Ghrita* is very much usefull to subsight *Nimesha*^(7,9) because *Go-Ghrita* have *Snigdha*, *Balya* and *Rasayana* properties⁽¹⁰⁾. Moreover nurishes *Meda*, *Majja* and *Shukra* dhatu which give strength to muscle and veins and it also have *Brihmana* property.

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION-

Shatpushpa Taila Matra Basti-

"Basti vataharanam shrestham" is mentioned by Acharya charak. That means basti is said to be best therapy to treat all vata vyadhi^{(11).} it has Balya, Brihmhana, properties. Acharya charak mentioned "sukham" and "sarvkalniratyaya" for matrabasti that means this is easily perform any time in the day^{[12].} So, Matrabasti with Shatpushpa taila was given in a dose 60 ml at morning for 7 days. Matra basti mainly deals with the vata Dosha in moolasthana pakwashaya. Shatpushpa having Balya and Brihmana, Pushtikarak i.e. gives strength,. It is Ushna and Vata shamak properties and Madhura in taste^[13] Til Taila have Madhura rasa as pradhana rasa and Madhura vipaka and Balya and Rasayana in karma. It nourishes and strengthens all the dhatus. Acharya charak mentioned vata shamak and bala vardhana guna of taila^[14]. Sushruta has stated that the drug used in Basti karma will spread in the body from pakwashaya due to their veerya through appropriate channels in the same way as water sprinkled at the root of tree, circulate all over the tree by its own specific property (veerya)[15].

Nasya with Goghrita- Nasa is the entrence of the cranial cavity^[16] the nasal medicines enters in *shringhatak marma* and spreads in the cranial cavity, eye, ear etc and doshas are remove from the site^{[17].} The drug administered through nose mainly act on olfactory receptors present inerior concha and connected with higher centers of brain. Peripheral olfactory nerves are chemoreceptors and connected with limbic system and execute action on regulation of endocrine system function and nervous system function^{[18].} Drug enter in to the systemic circulation and intracranial region by vascular pathway helps to control body movement. Here, *Nasya* with *Goghrita* was given for 7 days was administered in patient. *Goghrita* pacify vata by Snigdha guna. Classical text mentioned that *Ghrita* is *rasayana*, *chakshushya*, promote longativity and protects the body from disease.

Tarpana with Goghrita- Tarpana is most promising and potential benefits in various disorders of eye^[19] such as, tamyata, rookshta, adhimantha but it is contraindicated in inflammatory conditions of eye. this special therapeutic procedure ghrita is use as topical administration as medicine will have direct action on the tissues. by this special ocular therapeutic procedure medicine can easily reach the target tissue and the bioavailablity of the drug is more. Moreover epithelium and endothelium is lipophilic in nature which enhance absorption of ghrita in deeper layer, anterior lens capsule, ciliary muscle, cornea and other tissues and the ghrita also have lipophilic action which facilitate the transportation of effects to the target organ and finally reaching the cell membrane and this absorption of ghrita is depend on molecular size [20]. As mentioned above that goghrita having vatashamak by Snigdha guna, Rasayana, ojovardhak, chakshshuya, so it reduce the symptoms of nimesha vyadhi.

CONCLUSION

Acharya Sushruta mentioned Nimesha vyadhi is a vataj asadhya vyadhi was more common in old days and even today but other classical text mentioned the vatashamak treatment of Nimesha. In this study the matra basti with shatpushpa taila was intervent to treated the nimesha which is already mentioned in ayurvedic classical text as vatashamak pradhana karma. After intervention of matrabasti, Nasya with Go-ghrita and Netra tarpana with Goghrita were used to subsight the symptoms of Nimesha (Continious involuntary blinking of eyelid). The drug administerd here are having the properties like vatashamak, rasyanaya, balya properties. Subsequently, the patient gets complete relief by above mentioned treatment as described in Ayurveda classics.

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