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Ayurveda

GRAHANI (IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME): A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT Grahani is a disease of great clinical relevance in modern era because of its direct link with improper food habits and stressful lifestyle of the present era. Grahani is the main functional part of Mahasrotas and also known as a Pittadhara Kala. Ayurveda characterize the disease by passage of stool with constipation or diarrhoea and with undigested or digested food particles. This disease also associated with thirst, pedal oedema, abdominal cramping & pain, fever and vomiting. The symptoms of Grahani resembles most of IBS symptoms. So we can co-relate the Grahani Roga with IBS. Whole world is looking towards Ayurveda for safe treatment modalities, so it is essential to find out the effective therapeutic procedure from our science. A diagnosed case of Grahani (IBS) discussed here. In this case study patient was administered combination of Avipattikar Churna, Bilva Churna, Kutaj Churna & Panchaamruta Parpti, syp. Kutaj Bilvapaak, Kutajaghan Vati and Vinamibo pouch. This Ayurvedic formulation showed highly significant result.

KEYWORDS: Grahani Roga, IBS, Mahasrotas, Pittadhara Kala

INTRODUCTION:

Grahani is the seat of Agni(digestive fire), it retains the food(until it is fully digested) and then passes it into Pakwashya(intestine)^[1]. Grahani is most important part of Mahasrotas (G.I.System) and according to Acharya Sushruta 6th Pittadhara Kala situated between Amashya and Pakwashya is called Grahani^[2]. The disease in which Grahani or small intestine gets vitiated and there is impairment of Agni is called as Grahani Roga ^[3]. Grahani is Tridoshatmaka disorder of digestive system due to vitiation of Pachakagni, Saman Vayu & Kledaka Kapha. It occurs with the symptomatology like Muhurbaddha-Muhurdrava Malapravritti(voids stool in large quantity either in solid or liquid form i.e. Pakwa or Apakwa Avastha), Udarshoola, Antrakujan, Arochaka, Klama etc ^[4]. Due to indigestion thirst, fever, vomiting, anorexia, belching of bitter or sour taste, excessive salivation, distaste of mouth ^[5] and due to malabsorption edema in hand and feet, emaciation of bone, pain in joints, dysponea, giddiness etc are manifested ^[6].

In modern concepts, if the disorders of GI system are analyzed(specially the small intestine) it though the nature of bowel movement we can precisely matches with the IBS. IBS affects about 10% of adult population and 70% are women. It is a functional disorder of GIT. The wall of intestine exhibits rhythmic contraction called the peristaltic movements, which helps moves the contents in the tract. In IBS the wall of the intestine become sensitized to even mild stimulus which causes excess cramps.

Sign and symptoms of IBS may vary but some of common symptoms are^[7]-

- Abdominal pain and discomfort
- Abdominal contraction increases after eating
- Abdominal cramps with bloating
- Chronic diarrhoea or constipation or both
- Flatulence

Most of the symptoms of IBS are same with *Grahani roga* symptoms. So we can treat IBS patient on the line of *Grahani roga*.

CASE REPORT:-

A clinically diagnosed 45 years old hindu married patient (registration no. 18711052016) residing in jaipur, present in 3 no. OPD wing of *Kriya Sharir, Aarogyashala* NIA Jaipur, on 11 may 2016 with chief complaints of increase frequency of motion and abdominal pain after intake of food and weight loss also since 3 years.

Patient was clinically diagnosed since august 2012 and take treatment from different allopathic hospitals but not found much relief. All symptoms were gradually increased and changes into ulcerative colitis (in 2014 diffuse ulceratives cohors seen in colonoscopy).

GENERAL & SYSTEMIC EXAMINATION:-

On examination of patient mild pallor was present and its vitals were within normal limit. Appetite and sleeping pattern was normal, altered bowel habits i.e.4 frequency in day & 3 frequency in night with soft consistency of stool (loose motion). Micturition frequency was also increased(in night 4 times). No abnormality detected in CVS, CNS and RS. Tenderness present in P/A examination. On examination of per rectum, small areas of ulcerations of mucus membranes were seen. There was no H/O of mass/rectum prolapsed.

INVESTIGESTION FINDING:-

Heamotological report reveals that Hb%- 11.24gm% (in 2012), 11.11gm% (in 2013), 9.89gm% (in 2014), ESR 45mm/hr (2012) 25mm/hr (2013), TLC DLC and other haematological parameters and LFT & RFT were normal. In colonic biopsy report of 2012 chronic active colitis was diagnosed and endoscopic biopsy of rectum was done in 2013 & diagnosed was inflammatory bowel disease. In 2014 sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy was done. Sigmoidoscopy was found ulcerative colitis (mild) and in colonoscopy diffuse ulceration were seen with loss of vascular pattern.

TREATMENT PLAN:-

According to course of the disease and involvement of *Pitta Dosha*, *Mahasrota Dushti* and *Sharir-Manas Bala* of patient, we planned following internal medicine-

Avipattikar Churna-3gm.
Bilva Churna -1gm.
Kutaj Churna -1gm.
Panchaamrut Parpati-300mg.

1*2 Matra with water before meal

- Tab. Kutaj Ghana Vati 2-2-2 TD After meal with water (3 times in a day)
- 3. Syp. *Kutajbilva Paak* 4-4 tsb. BD after meal
- 4. Vin Amibo pouch 1-1 pouch BD with water after meal

After 45 days along this treatment *Bhuvneshwar Churna* was also given.

RESULT:-

The patient was improved slowly in the beginning. He continued the treatment and periodically assessed clinically. He was improved further and now he is completely symptoms free and taking some oral medicine like (*Dadimaashtak Churna & Bhuvneshwar Churna*) till date.

DISCUSSION:-

Grahani is a syndrome in which Agni, the digestive power, is supposed to be at fault, when *Agni* become depressed, *Ama Dosha* (undigested waste material) accumulates & it passes in the stool. So aim of

treatment should be to enhance to potency of Agni, thereby reducing the formation of Ama.

- Grahani is a disease of Agni with varying degrees of Dosha involvement. The excessive consumption of foods and lifestyle., initially disturbed digestion of food and leading to formation of Ama that gets deposited between the villi of intestine, forming a smooth coaling that impairs the normal function and immunity of the intestines. Vata Dosha in the lower colon is also aggravated and in the early stages blocks the Pitta and Kapha channels, causing inflammation, mucous accumulation and oedema.
- 2. Kutaj hasTikta & Kashaya Rasa, Sheeta Veerya, Katu Vipaka and Deepan, Stamabhan, Pittakapha Shamaka properties According to Charak Kutaj is considered as best (Agraya Dravya) in Sangraahik and Upshoshan Dravya [9]. Due to above properties Kutaj is stimulates Agni, leads to remove Ama(toxin) formation by proper digestion of food and Ama. Due to Tikta & Kashaya Rasa, Ruksha Guna and Sheeta Veerya, it pacify the Kapha & Pitta Dosha.
- 3. Bilva has Kashaya & Tikta Rasa, Laghu & Ruksha Guna, Ushna Veerya, Katu Vipaka and Deepan, Paachan, Graahi, Vata-Kaphahara properties [10]. Acharva Charak said in Agrva Dravva 25th chapter Bilva is Sangraahik, Deepaniya and VataKapha Prashaamak [11]. Unriped fruit of Bilva used in Agnimand Janya Vikara. Due to Tikta & Kashaya Rasa, Laghu & Ruksha Guna it pacify the Kapha Dosha and due to Ushna Veerya it pacify the Vata Dosha.

Kutaj and Bilva both are Sangraahik properties. So both are bind up and hold the stool and helps into decreasing the frequency of loose

Avipattikar Churna is also indicated for Agnimaandjanya diseases [12]. Avipattikar Churna corrects the action of Apan Vata, which helps in a proper flow of feces.

Kutaj Ghana Vati is an Ayurvedic formulation, which pacifies all three Dosha. Especially it pacifies aggravated Kapha and Pitta in digestive system. Kutajghana Vati stimulates digestive fire and restore digestion by normalizing the function Grahani organ.

CONCLUSION:-

As the treatment given here showed good remarkable improvement and response along with strict diet regimen gave us a hope and a new finding was found successful as a possible effective Ayurvedic cure in Grahani(IBS) Roga.On the basis of above discussion it can be concluded that Ayurvedic treatment is very successful in management of Grahani(IBS). It is easily adoptable in routine practice and also safe, cost effective and no side effects.

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