

Original Research Paper

Avurveda

Apatarpan chikitsa in sthoulya

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BSTRACT

sthoulya is a common chronic metabolic disorder. In sthoulya Apatarpan chikitsa play important role. Lekhan basti and Madanphaladi choorna used as apatarpan treatment. In sthoulya there is disturb function of Jatharagni which raised apacit medodhatu ;also there is kapha and vata dushti ;kapha obstructs other strotasas so only medodhatu increased also due to obstruction vata vrudhi is there which increases jatharagni and increases food intake and increased weight. In sthoulya chikitsa Aptarpan. chikitsa very useful ,also required deepan,pachan, lekhan, rukshan,laghu gunas and katu tikta ras, ushana virya, kapha-medohar,vata shaman. In Ayurveda obesity can be correlated symptomatically with sthoulya which is santarpanjanya vyadhi. In Charak samhita Ashtauninditiy purushn is described from which sthoulya signs and symptoms are nearly similar to obese person.

KEYWORDS

Sthoulya, Aptarpan.chikitsa, Lekhan basti, Madanphaladi choorna

INTRODUCTION

'Obesity' is growing in much of world. obesity has negative impact on health and quality of life. 'Obesity' is considered the world's oldest metabolic disorder. It not single disease entity but a syndrome with many causes including combination of genetic ,nutritional and sociological factors .

The WHO consider obesity as "insidious creeping pandemic which is now engulfing the world". Affecting estimated 300 million people and its prevalence increasing in both developed and developing countries .After so many surveys, it is observed that the increased prevalence of obesity is seen in middle and lower and upper socioeconomic classes respectively .Starchy foods providing bulk of the cheap meals and fast food, oily foods with alcohol causes obesity in lower and life style. There is clear inverse relationship between socio —economic status and obesity. Within some affluent countries however, obesity has been found to be more common in the lower socio-economic groups.

In modern medicine obesity has limited treatment like appetite suppressant, lipid lowering drugs, physiotherapy ,surgical procedure These methods of treatment are not treat Medodhatu dushti and medodhatvagani mandya . This treatment is not much effective having side effect also Mind, soul and body these three are like a tripod; the world is sustained by their combination, they constitute the substratum for every thing. This combination of the above threeis Purusha, this is sentient and this is the subject matter of Ayurveda , it is for Purusha that this Ayurveda is brought to light. In the present context the effect is the equilibrium of tissue elements. The very object of this science is the maintenance of the equilibrium of tissue elements . So an Ayurvedice approach is very useful to improve quality of life in obsess people .

In this study drug Madanphaladi choorna Reference Asthang Sangraha Sutra Sthana 24-Dwividhopkramaniya Adhyaya contain, Madanphal (lekhan, laghu, ushna , tikt) Triphala (kaphameda shoshan), Musta (lekhan , deepan), Satala (katu, ushna), Nimb (tikta, katu, laghu, ruksha), Kutaj (katu, tikta, laghu, ruksha) Patha (katu, ushna) , Aragwadha (samstrana) Lekhan basti in sushrut samhita chikitsa sthana 38/81 contains Triphalakwath, gomutra, madhu, yavakshar, ushakadigan(shilajatu, kasis, bhasma, hingu, saidhav) all this dravyas lekhaniya in nature and easily available throughout year and consider to useful in sthuolya chikitsa.

MATERIALS & METHODS:

- · Study type: Prospective, Open Randomized.
- Subject Recruitment: Patients were selected from O.P.D. and I.P.D of Concerned Institute.
- Name of Study Centre: O.P.D. and I.P.D. of Kayachikitsa Department, of Concerned Institute.
- Group A: 30 patients
- Drug: Lekhan Basti Niruha And Sarshap tail Anuvasana (80 ml).
- Anuvasan & niruha given in 1:2 proportion, means on every third day anuvasan given.
- Dose: 480ml for lekhan basti & 80 ml for anuvasan basti.
- Duration of treatment: 16 days (kal basti kram)
- Followed by Madanphaladi choorn orally with koshana jala.
- Dose- 5 gm bid After meal
- Duration- 2 month
- Follow up: maintained every one week.
- Diet Advised-

Concept of Pathya Apathya was taken in to consideration.

Follow Up-For purpose of symptomatic assessment follow of every one week.

Lekhan basti Matra: 480ml

Bastidravya: granthokta matra is 960ml .Pilot study was done and it was seen that this matra is not retained by the patient.In sharangdhara samhita it was said that the lowest matra for niruh is 3 kudav equal to 48 tola ~480 ml .So, for this study bastimatra decided is accordingly Aachaya Sharangadhara and i.e.480 ml.

DISCUSSION

This is the most important part of any research work. It comprises the discussion of results obtained from Applied Study. Discussion is nothing but the logical reasoning of observations. If all the points are discussed with proper reasoning then they help to draw proper conclusions. It is a bridge which connects the findings with conclusions. Only a properly done discussion can full fill the purpose of research work i.e. to draw some conclusion from the findings and results

Sthoulya is one of the disease which is known to mankind since Vedic Era, has been dealt in great details in Ayurvedic texts. Acharya Charaka included ,Atisthula Purusha under the eight verities of impediments, which are designated as Nindita Purusha.

Now a day every person is running after life is goal. Hence does not have time to think and act for the healthy life and not able to follow the proper *Dincharya*, *Ritucharya*, Dietetic rules and Regulations. Due to this artificial living life style, persons have got so many disorders for themselves and Sthoulya is one of them.

The signs, symptoms and etiological factor of Sthoulya show very much resemblance with Obesity. Obesity is emerging as an important health problem worldwide. It is a metabolic symptom complex disorder which has affected every corner of the World. Obesity associated with troublesome problems like Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Osteoarthritis and dyslipidemia having a considerable impact on personal and national economy. No system of medicine including allopath and related health sciences can completely manage the disease or restrict it.

In Ayurveda management of Sthoulya has been described through various aspects. Apatarpan therapy with special dietary and exercise regimens are mentioned. According to Charaka Sthoulya is a Bhahudhoshaja Vyadhi and he has mentioned Apatarpan therapy for its management. In the pathogenesis of Sthoulya, Kapha Dosha and Meda Dhatu play an important role. To break down samprapti of sthoulya, Drug should have a formulation having properties like kaphaghna, Deepak, Pachak, Medoghna, Lekhana, Ruksha, and Laghu Guna. Madanphaladi choorna As per reference Astang sanghra & Lekhan Basti mentioned in Sushruta Samhita posses all these properties. Taking all these point into consideration, I thought to evaluate the effect of Madanphaladi Choorna & Lekhan Basti in the management of Sthoulya.

CONCLUSION

- 1) In the current study patients showing classical symptoms of Sthoulya such as Javoparodha, Atikshuda, Atitrishna, Daurbalya, Daurgandhya, Swedadhkya etc. were included.
- 2) Majority of the patients were from the age group 30-40 & 40-50
- 3) There was more number of female patients than male.
- 4) Maximum numbers of patients in this study were from Hindu
- 5) Most of the patient taking mixed Diet.
- 6) Maximum numbers of patients were from middle economical
- 7) patients were of dominance of Kapha-pitta prakruti.
- 8) patients were of dominance of Tikshna Agni.
- 9) It is Observed that there was significant improvement in
- 10) Thus it can be concluded that efficacy of Lekhana Basti and Madhanphaladi choorna in management of sthoulya. can be recommended for the management of Sthoulya.

All the drugs used in Lekhana Basti are Tikshna, ushna, katu ras tikta rasatmak, havings lekhan, medoghna, kaphahar properties. Whole combination acts to break vicious cycle of samprapti of sthoulya. Hingu, yavakshar digests the amasadushta annarasa. Gomutra, shilajit are having scraping like action on meda, lekhan. For strotoshodhana, requirement is sukshma guna fulfilled by hingu, yavakshar, madhu. Tiltail is best in vatashaman, hingu also shreshtha in vatashaman.cYakshar,Saindhava are agnipradipaka. Medadhatavagni is corrected by tiktarasatmaka dravyas Hingu.triphala. Hence the above combination of drugs are effective in breaking the samprapti of Sthoulya.

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