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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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A Clinical Study to Evaluate the Efficacy of *Pathadya Churna* in *Grahani Roga*

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ABSTRACT

Grahani Roga is a common disease encountered by physicians in day-to-day life. The disease is cumbersome as young aged people are mostly affected by this. Due to chronic nature of disease it affects the quality of life of patients and decreases their productivity at work. The article is about the clinical study of 20 patients of Grahani Roga registered from the O.P.D., P.G. Department of Kayachikitsa, Rishikul Campus Haridwar. The present study is aimed at finding effective treatment of *Grahani Roga*. The drugs selected for managing the patients of *Grahani Roga* were *Pathadya Churna*. In this clinical study significant improvement was seen in patients and no complications were found during and after the clinical study.

KEYWORDS

Grahani Roga, Pathadya Churna



INTRODUCTION "रोगाःसर्वेऽपिमन्दाग्नौ" ∥¹

(अ.ह्र.नि.12/1)

Thus it is accepted that if Agni is at its optimum level, the individual will be healthy. Any deviation from the normal state of Agni leads to improper digestion and assimilation, which results in formation of improperly digested food which is called Ama Rasa. This Ama Rasa is termed as the root of all diseases including Grahani Roga. In Ayurveda consideration of Ama and Nirama is very essential part of the treatment of diseases. Ama and Nirama also indicate the acute and chronic form of disease which is especially associated with the nutritional irregularities. So in these cases an *Ayurvedic* physician suggests the treatment of disease as well as dietary advices. Scientific approach of Ayurvedic principles is being significant in modern era to alleviate hazardous effects. It is time tested knowledge, all principles have compiled in Samhita that are very important in clinical practice for treatment of disease. In Samhita everything has mentioned what are Hita (good) or Ahita (not good) for one's life.

Grahani is influenced by Agni (Grahaniand Agni are interrelated)² (i.e. has AdharaAdheya Sambandha). Grahani is described

as an Agni Adhisthana by almost all Acharyas and commentators. Malfunction of Agni i.e. Mandagni causes improper digestion which leads to Grahani Dosha. "Muhurbaddha Muhurdrava Mala Pravrtti , Durgandhita Picchilaa Mala Pravrtti, Udara Gauravta, Arochaka, Avipaka, Vidaha, Ajeerna, Udara Shool, Vistambha etc" Acharya Charaka has mentioned four types of Grahani Vataja, Pittaja, Kaphaja and Sannipataja. Grahani is one of the digestive disorders. According to Acharya Sushruta, Atisara is considered as one of the predisposing factor for 'Grahani Roga³ Acharya Vagbhata describes that Arsha, Atisara and Grahani Vikara as 'Anyonya Nidana Bhuta Vyadhi', of where Agni Vikriti (Agnimandya) is root cause for the disease⁴.

This shows that *Agni* and hence *Grahani* is very important part of human body, considering above all things this subject is selected. In *Samprapti* of *Grahani Agnimandya*, *Samata* are some important factors.

Grahani Roga described in classical text of *Ayurveda* represents a group of disorders of gastrointestinal system. Malabsorption, Tropical Sprue, IBS mentioned in modern medicine may be considered under *Grahani Roga*.

Regarding prevalence of IBS, it is found that it affects 20% of people or 1 in 5 and 50% people are diagnosed before age 35. The incidence of *Grahani Roga* may be categorized largely as dietetic factors, lifestyle factors and psychological factors. Despite of various treatment measures available in Allopathic system of Medicine the prevalence of the disease is quite high. Moreover, Allopathic drugs have many side-effectes thus, adding to the misery of the patients. So, the study was planned for effective management of Grahani Roga by Ayurvedic treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Aims & objectives

 To study the aetiopathogenesis of Grahani Roga.

 To assess the efficacy of Pathadya Churna on Grahani Roga.

The study comprised of 20 patients of Grahani Roga. The patients were selected from OPD and IPD of Rishikul campus. Haridwar.

Ethical clearance: The research has been approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee.

Ethical committee approvel no. is UAU/R/C/IEC/2016-17/2

Written consent was taken from all the subjects before the trial and study was in accordance with ICH GCP Guidelines.

Selection of Sample: Randomized Sampling

Type of Study: Single Blind

Duration of Study: 45 days Selection of Drug

Pathadya Churna⁵- 5 gm b.d. with Madhu .

Assessment & Follow Up

The assessment of the patients was done at the interval of 15 days & the follow up was done 1 month after completion of treatment.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

> Patients between 18–60 years of age group.

Patient shaving symptom of Grahani (Amavastha), viz Muhubaddha/Muhudrava Malpravriti, Apakva Malapravruti, Dourgandhita Malapravruti, Udara Shoola, Udara Gaurava, Ajeerna, Aruchi, Vidaha, Aalasya, Vistambha, Dourgandhita mala pravruti, Apakva mala pravruti.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

Patients suffering from any other systemic disorders which interfere with the course of the disease and treatment were excluded.

Life threatening disease like abdominal Koch's, CA colon, and partial abdominal obstruction were excluded.

Age below 16 years and above 60 years.

k/c/o ulcerative colitis, crohns disease, worm infestation.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT

The assessment of the trial was done on

the basis of following parameters:

- 1. Subjective
- 2. Objective
- **SUBJECTIVE:** the subjective

assessment was done on the basis of

Table	1	Symptoms	of	Grahani	Roga	as
describ	ed i	in classics				

1	Muhubaddha/Muhudra	6.	Aalasya
	vaMalpravriti		
2	Udara Shoola	7.	Vistambha
3	Udara Gaurava	8.	Ajeerna
4	Aruchi	9.	Dourgandhit
			a Mala
			Pravruti
5	Vidaha	1	Apakva Mala
		0.	Pravruti

Table	2	Grading	of the	symptoms
	_	or a dring	01 0110	5

None	0
Mild	1
Moderate	2
Moderate to severe	3
Severe	4
> OBJECTIVE:	

Routine Haematological

examinations- Hb%, TLC, ESR

OBSERVATIONS

Table 3 The efficacy study of drug on subjective parameters

Wilcoxon Median Signed Rank P-Value % Effect Result BT AT W MUHURBADDHAM MUHURDRAVA -3.816^{a} < 0.001 3 0.48 85.2 HS MALAPRAVRUTI 0.77 APAKVA MALAPRAVRUTI 2 -3.017^{a} 61.5 >0.05 Sig DOURGANDHITA MALAPRAVRUTI 0.95 0.36 -2.754^{a} >0.05 63.2 Sig -3.640^{a} UDARA SHOOL 2 0.48 < 0.001 75.9 HS 2.5 0.78 -3.307^a AJEERNA < 0.001 68.6 HS -3.542^a VISTAMBHA 2 0.67 < 0.00166.7 HS UDARA GAURAV -2.762^{a} >0.05 0.5 0.2 65.2 Sig ARUCHI 0.94 0.44 -2.251^a 52.9 >0.05 Sig 0.88 VIDAHA 0.44 -2.530^{a} >0.05 50.0 Sig AALASYA 0.83 0.44 -2.646^{a} >0.05 46.7 Sig

*H.S.- Highly Significant, Sig.- Significant

• Routine And Microscopic examination (ova& cyst).

Above all investigation has been done before treatment and after treatment to see patient's general condition and to rule out any other pathology. These investigations were not the part of diagnostic criteria for *Grahani Roga*.

Stool

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

- Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test was applied on the subjective parameters.
- Paired t test was applied on Biochemical parameters.
- The tests were carried at the 0.05, 0.01, 0.001 level of p.
- Thus the obtained result were interpreted as:
- P>0.05 Not Significant
- P<0.01&<0.05 significant
- P<0.001 highly significant

		Mean	Ν	SD	SE	t-Value	P-Value	Result	
HB	BT	11.8	18	1.1	0.3	0.682	>0.05	Non-	
	AT	11.7	18	1.1	0.2			Significant	
TLC	BT	6438.8	18	1464.9	345.2	0.175	>0.05	Non- Significant	
	AT	6352.7	18	1481.9	349.2				
ESR	BT	13.16	18	3.14	0.742	0.927	>0.05	Non-	
								Significant	
					• Th	ne percen	tage relie	ef in all the	

Table 4 The efficacy study of drug on biochemical parameters

 Table 5 Estimation of overall response

	OVERALL RESPONSE		
	No	%	
Excellent(>75%)	1	5.5	
Marked Improvement (50-74%)	9	50	
Mild Improvement (25-49%)	8	44.44	
No Improvement (<24%)	0	0	(

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present study, 20 patients of *Grahani Roga were* registered. Out of them 2 patients left the treatment at different stages due to some reasons, the remaining 18 patients were treated.

• While observing subjective and objective assessment it was found that statistically highly significant result was found in subjective parameters like *Muhurbaddham Muhurdrava Malapravruti*, *Udara Shool, Ajeerna* and *Vishtmbha* as value of p<0.001 in each.

• Statistically significant result was found in subjective parameters like *Apakva Malapravruti* ,*Dourgandhita Malapravruti*, *Udara Gourava*, *Aruchi*, *Vidaha* and *Alasya* as value of p<0.01 in each. subjective parameters is as follow-

Muhurbaddham Muhurdrava 85.2%. Malapravruti-Apakva Malapravruti-61.5%, Udara Shool-75.9%. Ajeerna-68.6%. Vishtmbha-56.7%, Dourgandhita Malapravruti-63.5%, Udara Gourava- 65.2%, Aruchi-52.9%, Vidaha- 50% and Alasya- 46.7%.

• In biochemical parameters statistically non-significant result was found in Hb%, TLC, ESR.(p>0.05).

Probable mode of action of *Pathadya* churna

The first trial drug "*Pathadya Churna*" described by *Acharya Chakrapani* in *Chakradatta* in *Grahani Chikitsa Adhyaya* is a herbal preparation. It has 16 contents namely *Patha*⁶, *Bilva*⁷, *Chitrak*⁸, *Sunthi*⁹, *Pippali*¹⁰, *Marich*¹¹, *Jambu*¹², *Dadima*¹³, *Dhataki*¹⁴, *Katuki*¹⁵, *Ativisa*¹⁶, *Mustaka*¹⁷, *Darvi*¹⁸, *Bhunimba*¹⁹, *Vatsaka beej* and *Vatsaka*^{20 21}

Trikatu, Chitraka have Katu Rasa, Katu Vipaka, and Ushna Virya and Grahi, Deepan and pachan properties. Patha, Katuki and Bhunimba is haveing Tikta Rasa, Katu Vipaka, and Ushna Virya, Deepan and Pachan properties. Vatsaka, Bilva and Darvi contain Kashaya, Tikta Rasa, Katu Vipaka, and Ushna Virya Sangrahi, Deepan and Pachan properties. Dadima Jambu. contain Kashaya, Madhura, Amla Rasa , Sangrahi, Rochan, Deepan and Pachan properties. Ativisa have Katu, Tikta Rasa, Katu Ushna Virya which have Vipaka, and grahi, Deepan and Pachan properties. Dhataki have Kashaya Rasa, Sangrahi properties. $Madhu^{22}$ was selected as an Anupana of Pathadya Churna which is haveing Madhur ,Kashya Rasa, Katu Vipaka, Tridodoshshamak and Sangrahi properties.

Patha, Bilva, Chitrak, Sunthi, Pippali and Marich these drugs are Vata-Kaphahara and Mustaka, Darvi, Bhunimba, Vatsaka, Dhataki, Katuki these drugs are Kapha-Pittahara and Ativisa, Dadima these drugs are Tridosahara. All the contents of Pathadya Churna are having Tridoshashamak properties.

All the contents of *Pathadya Churna* have anti-inflammatory, antidiarrhoeal, antispasmodic, anti-oxidant, analgesic activity, regulates gut motility, immunomodulatory effect.

As a whole the combined action of "Pathadya churna" can be summarized as Vata-Pitta-Kapha Shamak, GrahiAgnideepan & Amapachan, Agnideepan, Amapachan, Sangrahi. Thus, the drug was effective in breaking the pathogenesis of Grahani Roga.

CONCLUSION

Grahani Roga is a chronic and Tridosha disease. A single disease entity cannot be correlated with Grahani as per modern science, even though IBS is more similar. Tropical sprue, malabsorption also can be included. Pathadya churna" can be summarized as Vata-Pitta-Kapha Shamak, Grahi-Agnideepan & Amapachan, Agnideepan, Amapachan, Sangrahi. Thus, the drug was effective in breaking the pathogenesis of Grahani Roga.

So, it can be concluded that cases of *Grahani Roga* can be managed effectively without any side-effects by *Pathadya Churna*.

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