

VOLUME 10 ISSUE 1 2019

e ISSN 2350-0204

ijapc

www.ijapc.com

Greentree Group Publishers



Int J Ayu Pharm Chem

CASE STUDY

www.ijapc.com

e-ISSN 2350-0204

Clinical Co-relationship between *Ayoga* of *Niruha Basti* (*Lekhana Basti*) and Hypertension – A Single Case Study

Sheetal Tokle^{1*}, Ram Shukla², and Vibhuti Chudhari³

¹⁻³Department of Panchkarma, Govt. Akhandanand Ayurved College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

ABSTRACT

Panchakarma comprises of five Karmas that include Vamana, Virechana, Basti, Nasya and Raktamokshana. Basti is described as complete therapy because it has vast field of therapeutic action. Acharya Charak has mentioned the Samyak yoga, Ayoga and Atiyoga of Panchkarma in Siddhi Sthana. An old lady aged 48 years was treated for Sthaulya(obesity) by Lekhana Basti. During the third, fourth and fifth Lekhana Basti the patient suffered from abdominal pain, headache, pain and burning sensation in anal region and abdomen with difficulty in passing flatus. These symptoms are given in Niruha Basti Ayoga Janit Vyapada by Acharya Charak. One important observation which was noticed in this study was that her blood pressure was increased while she was suffering from these symptoms, but when the patient was treated with Tikshana Niruha Basti made from Madanphal Kashaya as part of management of Ayoga of NiruhaBasti, the patient not only got relief in above symptoms but her blood pressure was also within the normal range. The management of the Ayoga Vyapada in the present case indicates that there seems to be a correlation between Ayoga of Niruha Basti and hypertension. Shirashoola which is a symptom of Ayoga of Niruha basti is also the cardinal symptom of Hypertension. A number of such case studies need to be observed to establish the relationship between the symptoms of Ayoga Vyapada of Niruha Basti and hypertension.

KEYWORDS

Lekhana Basti, Ayoga of Basti, Hypertenstion



Received 12/12/18 Accepted 02/01/18 Published 10/01/19



INTRODUCTION

Basti is considered as Chikitasardha by some Acharyas while some describes Basti as a complete therapy because it has vast field of therapeutic action¹. It is a general notion that enema is administrated with the purpose of evacuation of bowel but in Ayurveda, this procedure is prescribed as a rectal route of drug administration in various diseases. Depending upon the combination of the herbs used during Basti, it can produce Shodhana, Shaman or Brimhana effect in the body. Shodhana Basti is capable of expelling the morbid Dosha form of the body. Lekhana Basti is a type of Shodhana Basti (NiruhaBasti)². The word Lekhana refers to clearing of the excessive fat accumulated in the body. Lekhana Basti is capable of reducing fat by virtue of its Lekhana action. Acharya Charaka has mentioned the symptoms of Ayoga of Niruha Basti in Siddhi Sthana which are mentioned below

- Ruka shiro, hrida, guda, basti, linga (aches and pains like head ache, precordial discomfort, abdominal pain, hypo gastric pain, Anal pain and pain in penile organ)
- Shopha (Anasarca), Pratishyaya (Rhinitis), Vikaartika (Cruciating pain in the anal region), Hrillasa (Nausea), Vatasanga (Obstruction of the flatus),

Mutra Sanga (Retetion of urine), *Shwaskruchchhta* (breathlessness)³.

• *Nabhiruja*, *Bastiruja Evm Daha*(pain in burning sensation in umbilical region and hypo gastric region), *Aruchi* (Anorexia), *Agnimardavta* (decreased gastric secretion)⁴.

Hypertension is a hemodynamic disease, in which the pressure of the blood in the arteries becomes elevated beyond the normal limits. This pressure control system acts by two ways- 1) Rapidly acting nervous control for arterial pressure 2) Rapidly acting hormonal control for arterial pressure. Many Ayurveda experts considered hypertension as *Raktgata Vata*, Dhamani Pratichaya, Vyanavayuprakopa etc. Basically in Ayurveda balance of three Dosha (Vata, Pitta, Kapha), Mala and Mutra are responsible for normal function of body. Vata Dosha is responsible for all types of circulation in body. There are five types of Vata Dosha; Prana, Udana, Samana, Vyana, Apana⁵. Apana Vayu is responsible for expulsion of urine, faeces, semen, menstrual blood, and foetus⁶. If it gets vitiated, Mala get held up in the body that causes vitiation of other Vata-which causes symptoms like headache, precordial discomfort etc. (as mention above) 7 .

CASE PRESENTATION

A 48 year old lady came in the O.P.D. of Govt. Akhanadanad Ayurveda hospital



with complains of pain in lumber region since last 12 months and weight gain since 6 months. She was advised X-ray-lumber region and Thyroid function test, fasting blood sugar. Her X-ray and blood reports were found normal. She was advised to reduce her weight. She was admitted in I.P.D. of Govt. Akhanadanad Ayurveda hospital for *Lekhana Basti* treatment. Her vital data was within normal limits. Her weight was 113 kg. Pulse: 89/ min, B.P. - 130/90 mm Hg. Height – 5'6" BMI- 40.9 kg/m² (obesity class 3).

TREATMENT PROTOCOL

Acharya Sushrut has has mentioned Lekhana Basti for Sthaulya Chikitsa. The patient was treated with Lekhana Basti for Sthaulya. One Anuvasana Basti was administered at first followed by 3 consecutive administration of Lekhana Basti sssand oral medicine (Table no.1 & 2).

Contents of *Lekhana Basti* are as follows. *Madhu-* 120 ml, *Sanidhava-* 10 gm, *Sneha*(*TilTaila*)-80 ml, *Kalka*(*Triphala*)- 20 gm *Triphala kwath -*200 ml, *Gomutra-* 160 ml, *Ushakadi Gana Prakshepa-*15 gm
(*UshakadiGana: Tuttha, Kashisha*,

Shilajatu, Hingu, Yavkshar)

Treatment Schedule

Table 1 Basti therapy

Sr.no	Therapy	Dose	Time	Duration
1.	Lekhana Basti	580	Once in a morning	15 days
2.	Anuvasana Basti(Til Tila)	100 ml	After meal	4 days

Note: One Anuvasana Basti was given after 3 consecutive administration of Lekhana Basti.

Table 2 Oral medicine

Sr. no.	Drug	Dose	Kala	Anupana	Duration	Reason for selection of drug
1.	LaghuyograjGugglu ⁸	2tab TDS	Before breakfast,	Warm	26 days	Agni Dipana
			lunch, dinner	water		
2.	SinhnadaGugglu ⁹	2tab TDS	Before breakfast,	Warm	26 days	Tridoshahar,
			lunch, dinner	water		Agni Dipana

OBSERVATION

During the third day of *Basti*; patient suffered from abdominal pain, headache, pain and burning sensation in anal region and abdomen, difficulty to pass flatus. These symptoms are given in *Niruha Basti Ayoga Janit Vyapada* by Acharya Charak.

Blood pressure shooted to 148/96 mmHg. Patients' blood pressure was observed before and after *Basti* treatment for another two days (fourth and fifth day of *Basti*). We noticed that patients' blood pressure was elevated after administration of *Basti*. The symptoms of *Niruha Basti Ayoga* were



observed and its management was done as per the line of treatment mentioned by Acharya Charak.

(Note: patient was treated symptomatically for two days)

MANAGEMENT OF A YOGA:

Patient was treated with *Tikshana Niruha* (Table 3) *Basti* as mentioned by Acharya Charak¹⁰.

The Contents of Tikshana Niruha Basti are as follows.

Madhu:120ml, Sandhava:10gm, Sneha (Tiltaila): 100ml, Kalka (Triphala Churna +ShatpushapaChurna) 30gm, Madanphal Kashaya:150 ml, Gomutra: 200 ml

(Note: Above *Dravya* were available in hospital and hence were used for the preparation of *Tikshana Niruha Basti*).

Table 3 Tikshana Niruha Basti

Sr.no	Therapy	Dose	Time	Duration
1.	TikshnaNiruhaBasti	600 ml	Once in a morning	2 days

Patient got relief from all symptoms which she was suffering after administration of *Lekhana Basti*. We also observed patients' blood pressure before and after administration of *Tikhana Niruha Basti* as following below (Table no.4).

Table 4 Blood pressure before and after administration of *TikshnaNiruhaBasti*

Day of the Tikshna Niruha	Before administration of Basti.	After administration of Basti.
Basti		
First	140/98 mmHg	130/96 mmHg
Second	130/ 90 mmHg	120/ 80 mmHg

Table 5 Results of treatment

Measurement	Before treatment	After treatment	
Weight	113.4 kg	111.7 kg	
A.C.	44 cm	39 cm	
T.C.	61 cm	57 cm	
Ab.C.	140 cm	115 cm	

DISCUSSION

Contents of Lekhana Basti like Triphala has Dipana property¹¹. Gomutra has Ushna, Tikshna, Dipana, Lekhana, Pachana, Anulomana, Malshodhak, Amapachana properties¹². Ushakadi Gana has Medvishoshana (fat absorbance) property¹³. Hence Lekhana Basti was selected for treatment of obesity.

Blood pressure of patient was also elevated along with *Niruha Basti Ayoga* symptoms. These results due to improper evacuation of *Vata Dosha* which may lead to vitiation of other *Dosha causing* improper circulation of fluid in body¹⁴.

After assessment of these symptoms patient was treated according to *Niruha basti Ayoga Janit Vyapad Chikitsa* as mentioned



by Acharya Charak in Siddhi Sthan. Swedana Chikitsa and Gomutra Yukta Tikshna Niruha Basti were given. For Tikshna Basti, Madanphal Kashay was selected, which is Ushna Virya and possesses Lekhana and Anahahara (to cure flatuance) properties, which is able to cure the symptoms of Niruha Basti Ayoga¹⁵. Til Tail was selected as a Sneha Dravya as it has best Vatahara property as mentioned in Ayurveda texts. Patient's vital data were recorded after Tikshna Niruha Basti (Table-5). We observed symptoms of Samyak Yoga of Basti like proper evacuation of faeces, urine, Agni Dipti (increased appetite), light-ness in body¹⁶. More importantly high blood pressure of the patient also reduced and got relief in all symptoms of Lekhana Basti Ayoga.

CONCLUSION

In present study, it can be concluded that there may be a correlation between *Niruha Basti Ayoga* and hypertension and the management of *Niruha Basti Ayoga* as described by Acharya Charak not only helps to pacify the symptoms of this *Vyapada* but also helps in the reduction of elevated blood pressure found as a result of such *Vyapada*.



REFERENCES

- 1. Kaviraj Atrideva Gupta-Ashtangahrdayam, edited by Vaidyay adunandanaupadhyaya, reprint 2012,chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi,pg.no.171 (A.H.Su.19/86).
- 2. Dr.Ambikadatt shashtri-SushrutSamhita, reprint 2010, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan,varansai, pg.no. 214.(Su.Chi.38/82).
- 3. Chakrapanidatta- Ayurveda Dipika Commentary on CharakaSamhita, reprint 2016, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, pg.no.684.(Ch.Si.1/42).
- 4. Chakrapanidatta- Ayurveda Dipika Commentary on CharakaSamhita, reprint 2016, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, pg.no.709.(Ch.Si.7/8^{1/2}-9).
- 5. Chakrapanidatta- Ayurveda Dipika Commentary on CharakaSamhita, reprint 2016, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, pg.no.616.(Ch.Chi.28/5).
- 6. Chakrapanidatta- Ayurveda Dipika Commentary on CharakaSamhita, reprint 2016, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, pg.no.616.(Ch.Chi.28/10).

- 7. Chakrapanidatta- Ayurveda Dipika Commentary on CharakaSamhita, reprint 2016, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, pg.no.616.(Ch.Chi.28/12).
- 8. Panditshri Brahmashankar Mishra-Bhavparskash part 2 edited by harihar parsad pande, eleventh edition 2009, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi page no.318(Bha.29/222-228).
- 9. Pandit saryuprasad Tripathi-Bhaishjyaratnavali, edited by Kaviraj Gopal Prasad sharmakushik, third edition tejkumar press lacknow, page no.509 (Bai.R.Amvatadhikar60-65).
- 10. Chakrapanidatta- Ayurveda Dipika Commentary on CharakaSamhita, reprint 2016, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, pg.no.709(Ch.si.7/10-11).
- 11. Panditshri Brahmashankar Mishra-Bhavparskash part 2 edited by harihar parsad pande, eleventh edition 2009, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi page no.12(Bha.Ni.*Haritakyadivarga*.42-43).
- 12. Panditshri Brahmashankar Mishra-Bhavparskash part 2 edited by harihar parsad pande, eleventh edition 2009, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi page no.778(Bha.Ni.*Mutravarga*).



- 13. Dr.AmbikadattshashtriSushrutSamhita, reprint 2010,
 chaukhambha Sanskrit
 sansthan,varansai,page
 no.186(su.38/38).
- 14. Chakrapanidatta- Ayurveda Dipika Commentary on CharakaSamhita, reprint 2016, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, pg.no.79.(Ch.Su.12/8).
- 15. Panditshri Brahmashankar Mishra-Bhavparskash part 2 edited by harihar parsad pande, eleventh edition 2009, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi page no.77(Bha.Ni.*Haritakyadivarga*.160-161).
- 16. Chakrapanidatta- Ayurveda Dipika Commentary on Charaka Samhita, reprint 2016, chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthan, Varanasi, pg.no.684(Ch.si.1/41-42^{1/2}).