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AYURVEDIC MANAGEMENT IN AMLAPITTA (GASTRO ESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE): A SINGLE CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The disease *Amlapitta* is quite prevalent in today's population. People are primarily experiencing GIT problems as a result of changes in their eating habits and lifestyle. Food lingers in *Amashaya* (abdomen) in *Shukta Avastha* due to incorrect digestion, and Agni, which is thought to be the root cause of all ailments, is vitiated in Amlapitta, resulting in *Mandagni* (mildness of gastric fire). Heartburn, acid reflux, a sour taste in the mouth, nausea, vomiting, and appetite loss are some of its symptoms. According to conventional medical understanding, the most prevalent causes of GERD include infections, chronic use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug therapy, and H. pylori infections. By removing harmful chemicals from the body, *Shodhan Chikitsa* is the most effective method of treating the underlying cause of illness in Ayurveda. *Virechana Karma* is the finest treatment for Pitta vitiate condition, while Amlapitta is *Pitta Dosha Pradhan* disease. This article is case study of 28 yr old female patient with sign and symptoms of *Amlapitta* registered from the O.P.D, P.G. Department of Panchkarma, LRP Ayurvedic College, Islampur, Sangli.

KEYWORDS: Amlapitta, GERD, Virechan Karma.

INTRODUCTION

GIT disorders are caused by changes in modern lifestyles and eating habits. Among these is Amlapitta, which is currently the most prevalent illness that affects people of all ages and can lead to numerous significant issues if left untreated. Amlapitta shares signs and symptoms with GERD and hyperacidity. The primary causes of this illness are hurry, worry and curry. Ayurveda holds that the underlying cause of all illnesses is Mandagni.^[1] Ama (undigested food) is the result of this. Sama Pitta and an increase in Amla, Dravya, and Ushna Guna of Pitta are the causes of Amlapitta.^[2] The Kashyapa Samhita^[3] is the first work of literature to refer to Amlapitta as a separate entity in Khilasthana. He believes that Manasika Bhava is a major cause of this illness. Adhoga Amlapitta and Urdhvaga Amlapitta^[4] are two clinical subtypes of Amlapitta that are described in detail in Madhava Nidana, the second text after Kashyapa that highlights Amlapitta. Dosha Amlapitta is categorised as both Vatanubandhian and Kaphanubandhi Amlapitta.^[5]

In India, the prevalence of Amlapitta is 38.1%.^[6] Heartburn and regurgitation are signs of gastrooesophageal reflux disease, which develops when the esophageal mucosa is exposed to gastroduodenal contents for an extended length of time.^[7]

CASE STUDY

A 28 years old female patient approached to Panchakarma OPD of LRP Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Islampur, Sangli with complaints of *Hritkanthadaha* (burning sensation in throat and chest), *Utkalesha* (nausea), *Amlodgara* (sourbelching), *Avipaka*(indigestion), *Shira Shool*(headache) repeatedly 4 yrs. She took allopathic treatment for past few years but didn't get permanent relief she used to take daily antacids. Since 1 month the symptoms have aggravated, she came to Panchkarma Dept. LRP AMC, Islampur, Sangli. No history of any major medical or surgical illness.

Personal History

| L | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Appetite - Reduce | Sleep – Sound sleep | Addiction - Tea (5cup/day) |
| Bowel - Incomplete evacuation | Diet – Mixed | Thirst - Normal (1.5lit/day) |
| Occupation –Job | Marital status - Married | Menstrual History- Regular |

On Examination

B.P – 110/80 mm of Hg Pulse Rate – 82/min RS- B/L clear SpO2 – 98% CVS- S1S2 normal CNS- Conscious and well oriented with respect to time, place and person P/A -Soft and non-tender.

Ashtavidha Pariksha

Nadi- 82/min, Regular, *Pitt- kaphaj* Mutra- Samyaka 5-6 times/day, 1-2 times/night Mala- Regular, Niraam (one time a day) Jiwha- Nirama Shabda- Spastha Sparsha- Anushnasheeta Druka- Prakrut

Akruti- Madhyam.

Management

In Shodhan Karma by Virechan therapy, the patient undergoes a regulated purgation that has a time limit. *Shudha go ghrita* (Internal medication) is administered for 4 days before to this treatment to ensure good digestion. The primary process is then carried out by external oleation and sudation after internal oleation for 3 days. The oleation, which tries to transfer the vitiated Doshas from the body to the alimentary canal and then wash out by the anal route, was stopped as soon as the patient's skin became soft, flatus passed, hunger increased, and oily stools were noticed. The patient was advised to adhere to a particular meal plan (Drava, Anabhishvandi, Ushna, Na-atisnigdha Bhojana, and Ushna Jala) for 3 days at this time.

Table no. 1: Shodhana Treatment.

| 1. | Purva Karma | Snehpan | Shudha go ghrita | $1^{st} day = 30 ml 2^{nd} day = 60 ml$ $3^{rd} day = 90 ml 4^{th} day = 120 ml$ |
|----|---------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 0 2 0 | Til taila Dashmoolakwath | For 3 day (5 th -7 th day) |
| 2. | Pradhan Karma | | <i>Trivitadi Avleha –</i> 30 gm with <i>Ushna Jal</i> | Vega – 15 (Madhyam Shudhi) (8th day) |

Table no. 2: Sansarjan kram.

| | Morning | Evening |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Day 8 th | | Rice water |
| Day 9 th | Moong dal Khichdi (semisolid) | Moong dal Khichdi (semisolid) |
| Day 10 th | Dal + Rice (semisolid) | Dal + Rice (semisolid) |
| Day 11 th | Moong kadhan+ chapati | Moong kadhan+ Chapati |
| Day 12 th | Normal diet | Normal diet |

Table no. 3: Shamana Aushadha.

| 1. | Dhatri Loha Kamdudha Rasa | 1 BD (after food) |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. | Manjisthadi kadha | 20ml BD (after food) |

Grading parameters

Table no. 4: Hritkanthadaha (Burning sensation in throat and chest).

| 0 | Nil |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Burning sensation in throat and chest |
| 2 | Associate with pain |
| 3 | Associate with nausea |
| 4 | Associate with gastric regurgitation |

Table no. 5: Amlodgara (Sour belching).

| 0 | Nil |
|---|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | In relation with specific food |
| 2 | In relation with normal food |
| 3 | Constant, irrespective of food |
| 4 | Associate with pain and burning sensation |

Table no. 6: Avipaka (Indigestion).

| 0 | Nil |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Occasional indigestion |
| 2 | Regular indigestion |
| 3 | Indigestion associated with nausea |
| 4 | Indigestion associated with vomiting |

Table no. 7: Shira Shool (Headache).

| 0 | Nil |
|---|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Occasional (1-2days/week) mild headache |
| 2 | Frequent (3-4days/week) moderate headache |
| 3 | Severe headache (>4 days/week) |
| 4 | Headache associated with giddiness or nausea |

 Table no. 8: Utkalesha (Nausea).

| 0 | Nil |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | In relation with specific food |
| 2 | In relation with normal food |
| 3 | Associated with pain |
| 4 | Associated with pain and vomiting |

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table no. 9.

| Associate Symptoms | Before Treatment | After Treatment |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Hritkanthadaha (Burning sensation in throat and chest) | 4 | 0 |
| Amlodgara (Sour belching) | 3 | 0 |
| Avipaka (Indigestion) | 3 | 0 |
| Shira Shool (Headache) | 4 | 1 |
| Utkalesha (Nausea) | 3 | 0 |

Significant improvement in *Amlapitta* signs and symptoms was seen. *Shamana Aushada* was administered for 15 days following *Sansarajana Karma*. The first follow- up was completed on day 15, and the second follow-up was completed on day 30.

This case was diagnosed as Amlapitta based on Nidana and Lakshana. Annavaha, Rasavaha, Purishvaha, and Raktavaha Strotas are vitiated in Amlapitta. Pitta in Amlapitta and Virechana is considered the finest of the five Sanshodhana (purificatory) procedures because it suppresses the excess Pitta Dosha throughout the body and balances the Vata and Kapha Doshas. This is because Pitta Dosha and Kapha are the primary afflicted doshas. It corrects Agni Vaigunyata and eliminates Avarana of Vayu in Kostha. Ushna (hot), Teekshna (sharp), Sookshma (subtle), Vyavayi, Vikashi Guna, Prithvi Mahabhoota (earth element), Jala Mahabhoota (water element), and Adhobhagaharana Prabhava (potency of downward movement) are some of the qualities of Virechana medications.^[10] Goghrita has pittaghna property. Usna Virya makes Trivrit Vatahara, Virechana Karma makes it Pittahara, and Ushna Virya, Katu Vipaka, and Katu Tikta Rasa make it Kapha Shamaka. Its purgative properties are the primary reason it is used here. Following Virechana, the patient received a mix of medications that aid in healthy digestion: Anulomaka, Deepana, and Pachana. Dhatri loha has Amalaki (Sheet Virya, Sheet Guna, Madhura Vipaka), Yashtimadhu, Guduchi (Tikta rasa), loha bhasma (deepan- pachana), Kamdudha ras works on Pitta Dosha and reduce the burning sensation, Manjisthadi kadha was given for 1 month.

CONCLUSION

Shodhana Chikitsa cures the disease at its source and aids

in the body's removal of vitiated Dosha. Virechana therapy aids in the removal of the body's vitiated Pitta Dosha and corrects the Agni disturbance that causes Agnimandhya, Ajirna, and Aamvisha.

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