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A Single Case Study on *Pratishyaya* (Acute Rhinitis) Treated with *Shaman Aushadhi*

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Abstract: Using Ayurveda *Nasa Roga* has a description of *Pratishyaya*. the symptoms of which are *Shira sula* (headache), *Nasa srava* (rhinorrhea), *Jwara* (fever), *Angamarda* (bodyache), *Kshawathu* (sneezing), *Kasa* (cough), and *Aruchi* (Anorexia). In contemporary medicine, *pratishyaya* may be compared to rhinitis, an inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane brought on by various allergen infections. Present day *Pratishyaya* is one of the diseases that needs to be addressed in this age of industrialization and modernization.

Keywords: *Pratishyaya*, *Rhinitis*, *Gojivyadi kwath*, *Sitopladi churna*

I. INTRODUCTION

Pratishyaya is made up of two words “*Prati*” and “*Shyay*”¹. *Prati* means *Abhimukha*, which means going the other way, and *Shyay* means *Gamana*, which means gushing of an over formed secretion. *Pratishyaya* is causative factor for all the other diseases of nasal cavity and hence it is explained with priority in the *Nasa rogas*. The vitiated *Vayu*, *Kapha*, *Rudhira/Rakta/Pitta* located in the upper portion of the nasal tube travel towards the *Vayu* (placed in the head), according to *Acharya Charak*², which results in the development of disease. *Pratishyaya*. *Pratishyaya*. Large amounts of mucus are produced as a result of the inflammation, frequently resulting in runny, stuffy, and post nasal drip. Patients with allergic rhinitis use medications like anti-histamines, nasal decongestants, steroids, etc. as a form of treatment³. However, these methods are unable to completely satisfy the patients because the medications promote future illness recurrence and only partially relieve symptoms. Ayurveda, the science of longevity, offers numerous recommendations to avoid these side effects of western medications. By boosting the body’s immunity and adhering to *pathya* and *apathya* (wholesome and unwholesome) principles, effective treatment can offer the best cure and prevent further recurrence.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

The details of the drugs, dosages and *Anupana* are given in Table.

S.N.	DRUG	DOSAGE	ANUPAN
1	Sitopladi Churn	3 gm	Honey
	Tankan Bhasm	250 mg	
2	Gojihvadi Kwatha	30 ml	Look warm water
3	Trikatu Churn	3 gm	Look warm water
4	Anu Tail	2 drops	<i>Pratimarsh nasya</i>

A. Method

- 1) *Centre of the study:* Institute of National institute of ayurveda, Jaipur.
- 2) *Type of study:* Simple single clinical case study.
- 3) *Plan of treatment:* It is a OPD based treatment in this case study patient was treated with (Table)
 - a) *Sitopladi churna* 3 gm with *Tankan Bhasma* 250 mg
 - b) *Gojihvadi Kwath* 30 ml
 - c) *Trikatu Churna* 3 gm and
 - d) *Anu taila* 2 drop *Pratimarsh Nasya*, followed *Pathya Apathya* and *Anupana*.

4) *Collection of medicine:* All the medicines are collected from of Institute of National institute of ayurveda, Jaipur.

B. Case Report

A 30-year-old Hindu male patient, occupation nursing student came to our OPD with these symptoms *Shira Sula* (headache), *Nasa Srava* (rhinorrhoea), *Jwara* (fever), *Angamarda* (bodyache), *Kshawathu* (sneezing), *Kasa* (cough), *Aruchi* (Anorexia).

1) *History of present illness:* Patient was suffering from above symptoms for four days. Patient did not want to undergo any type of allopathic medicine and he was willing to undergo Ayurvedic treatment.

2) *Clinical examination: (Ashtavidha pariksha)*

- Nadi* : 72 beats/min
- Mutra* : Normal
- Mala* : Mild Constipation
- Jihva* : Coated
- Sabda* : Mild heaviness in vocal sound
- Sparsha* : Ushna
- Drik* : Blurred vision
- Akriti* : Sama

3) *General examination:*

- Appetite : Poor
- Sleep : Disturb
- Bowel : Constipated
- Bladder : Normal
- Weight : 69kg
- Height : 5'8"
- Face : Normal
- Blood pressure : 120/80 mm of Hg
- Respiration : 24/min

III. OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

The patient was under observation for 14 days and assessments of objective parameter were made by interrogating with patient on each 7 days.

Symptoms	1st Day	After 7 days	After 14 days
<i>Shira sula</i> (headache)	++	+	-
<i>Nasa srava</i> (rhinorrhoea)	+++	+	-
<i>Jwara</i> (fever)	100°F	99°F	97°F
<i>Angamarda</i> (bodyache)	+	-	-
<i>Kshawathu</i> (sneezing)	++	-	-
<i>Kasa</i> (cough)	+	-	-
<i>Aruchi</i> (anorexia)	+	+	-

IV. DISCUSSION

The word rhinitis means “inflammation of mucous membrane inside the nose.” Inflammation is brought on by bacteria, viruses, irritants or allergens. Mucus is the fluid that the nose produces. Normally, this liquid is transparent and thin. It aids in preventing the inhalation of dust, debris, and allergens. Dust, pollen, bacteria, viruses, irritants, and allergens (things that cause an allergic reaction) can all be trapped in mucus and lead to rhinitis. In response to these irritants or allergens, body cells release histamine and other chemicals. According to Ayurveda, *vata* and *kapha dosha* become vitiated as a result of consuming foods high in *vata* and *kapha prakopaka ahara* (diet) and *vihara* (habit). Individually or collectively, the vitiated *vata* and *kapha dosha* build up in the *siras*, spread to the nose, and result in *Pratishyaya* disease.⁴ *Samprapti Pratishyaya* holds that the predominant *doshas* in this system are *vata* and *kapha*, so management should be based on pacifying these *doshas*. On the other hand, agitated *kapha* prevents *nasamarga*

from working properly, which results in *srotaavarodh* and *vata* aggravation. *Sitopaladi Churna* is a classical ayurvedic medicine beneficial in a variety of disease relating to respiratory system, digestive system and immune system.

Most commonly, it is used as base for several remedies beneficial in respiratory diseases. All ingredients present are immunomodulator. Long pepper and cinnamon also act as Bioenhancer. Piperine in the long pepper is most studied for its bioavailability enhancer action. Cardamom seeds have potent antioxidant action by increasing the level of glutathione. According to ayurveda, *Misri* has strengthening action and pacifies *Vata* and *Pitta*. *Vanshlochan* also has same functions. An ayurvedic calcined formulation made from borax powder is called *Tankan Bhasma* (Calcined Borax or *Suhaga*). According to ayurveda, calcined borax, also known as *Tankan Bhasma*, is used to treat bronchitis, abdominal pain, dysmenorrhea, dandruff, bad breath, and urine with an unpleasant odour. However, *Tankan Bhasma* does not alone work in bronchitis. There is also a requirement of other remedies including *Sitopaladi Churna*. It is used in bronchitis when mucus is thick and harder to expelling it out. *Gojihvadi kwath*/decoction is Polyherbal Ayurvedic medicine. This medicine is described under *jwar rogaadhikara* and useful in the treatment of cold, cough, respiratory infections and fever due to cough. *Trikatu*, also known as the “Power Trinity,” is a traditional ayurvedic formula that combines the benefits of three herbs or spices, primarily long pepper, black pepper, and ginger, to create an unbeatable remedy for the majority of *Vata* and *Kapha* derangements, including digestive anomalies, respiratory problems, inflammatory conditions, liver disturbances, various infections, sexual and reproductive oddities, hypercholesteremia, sluggish metabolism, and obesity. A herbal oil called *Anu Thaila* is used to treat illnesses of the head, brain, eyes, face, nose, ear, and neck. *Anu Thaila* is actually an ayurvedic preventative medication that aids in preventing diseases of the upper parts of the body.

V. CONCLUSION

It is possible to infer from the aforementioned study that *Pratishyaya* is a *vatakapha* predominant *vyadhi*. Acute rhinitis in modern times is very similar to the ancient condition of *pratishyaya*. Treatment for *Vatakaphanaska*, such as taking *Sitopladi Churna* 3 gm with *Tankan Bhasma* 250 mg BD as well as *Gojihvadi Kwath* 30 ml Bd before meals, *Trikatu Churna* 3 gm after meals, and *Anu taila* 2 drops for *pratimaarsh nasya* daily, could demonstrate a satisfactory curative effect over *pratishyaya*. No significant side effects have been noticed while receiving therapy.

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