

e-ISSN: 2320-7379

April- June 2019 | Vol. 07th | Issue: 2nd

National Journal of Research in Ayurved Science

Ayurvedic management of asthi – majjagatavat w. s. r. to manyastambha – A case study

Hulle Kavita Chinnappa 1, Neralkar Uday K.2

- 1) PG. Scholar,
- 2) Guide and HOD,

Department of Panchakarma, CSMSS Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Kanchanwadi, Aurangabad.

*Corresponding author: kavitahulle02@gmail.com

How to Cite this article:

Ayurvedic management of asthi – majjagatavat w. s. r. to manyastambha – A case study/

Hulle Kavita Chinnappa, Neralkar Uday K./ Ayurlog: National Journal of Research In Ayurved Science 2019;

3(2): pages: 01 - 06

Ethical approval:

Approved by the Institutional ethics committee

Conflict of Interest:

None declared

Sources of Funding: None

Date of Submission:

31/01/2019.

Date of Peer Review:

19/03/2019.

Date of Acceptance:

12/03/2019.

Date of Publishing:

01/04/2019.

Keywords:

Manyastambha, Asthimajjagata vata, Yogbasti, Manyabasti, Nasya.

Name of Publication

Dudhamal Publications
(OPC) Pvt. Ltd., Chembur, Mumbai,
Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

In today's era everyone is living stressful life. About 66 % of adults experience neck pain and 5% are highly disabled by neck pain. A OPD female patient came to manyashoola, manyastambha, chimchimayan, and painful neck movement. Diagnosed as Asthimajjagata vata . As Asthimajjagata vata is degenerative disease Shodhana, Bruhana chikitsa along with some internal medicines are used. In Yogbasti Dashmoola kwath niruh and Sahachar tail anuvasan was given. After that Manyabasti with Sahachar taila and with *Karpasasthyadi* taila Nasya given. Assessment was done before and after treatment. This therapeutic protocol proves very effective in this patient.

INTRODUCTION-

In today's era everyone is living stressful life. Because of change in life style, food habits, overstress, excessive travelling diseases of joints and locomotors system are very common. About 66 % of adults experience neck pain and 5% are highly disabled by neck pain¹.

Manyastambha is the clinical condition in which back of the neck becomes stiff and rigid which impaired the movement of neck. It can be corelated with Cervical spondylosis. In Ayurvedic texts there are two main reasons described for vitiation of vata. They are *Margavarodha* (Obstruction) and *Dhatukshaya* (Degeneration)². Asthimajja gatavata being a degenerative disease comes under Dhatukshayajanya vataprakopa. Asthi dhatu kshya plays important role in it. According to Aashrya aashryee bhava when vata dosha increases asthi dhatu decreases because vata and asthi are inversely proportion to each other³.

According to modern medicine cervical spondylosis is managed by NSAID's, steroids which have many side effects⁴. According to Ayurveda it is treated by Panchakarma ,Shamana and chikitsa. In panchakarma Bruhana Yogbasti, Nasya, Manyabasti are very effective. So, in this case study manyabasti, yogbasti and nasya given to the patient. Along with that Rasnadi guggulu, Avipattikar choorna was given as a part of treatment.

CASE REPORT-

A 46 years female patient came to OPD of Ayurvedic hospital. Patient presenting with manyashoola (pain in neck region), Stambha in manyapradesha, sakashta

kriya (painful movement), Chimchimayan. Patient was suffering from same complaint since 3 years. But from 2-3 months increase in severity of symptoms are noted.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS-

Patient was having above complaints since 3 years, for these complaints she had taken treatment (modern medicines) but she didn't get relief from symptoms, so patient came to ayurvedic OPD for treatment.

PAST HISTORY-

- K/C/O HTN since 2 years taking treatment for that.
- No H/O any other major illness or surgical treatment.

PERSONAL HISTORY-

Aahar hetu - J-R A S	Vihar hetu -	Kalaj hetu -
 Tikta, ruksha, amla, tikta rasa pradhan aahar. Irregular meal timing. 	She works about 10 -12 hours daily.	MenopausalSheet rutu.

GENERAL EXAMINATION-

- 1) Condition Conscious and afebrile.
- 2) Pulse rate -68/ min.
- 3) B.P.- 130/90 mm of Hg.
- 4) R.R.- 16/min.
- 5) Weight -54 kg.
- 6) Height 152 cm
- 7) Systemic examination
 - a) R.S. A.E= B.E- Clear.
 - b) C.V.S. $-S_1S_2$ Normal. No abnormal sound.

- c) C.N.S. Conscious and oriented.
- 8) P/A- Soft. Liver, Kidney, Spleen not palpable.
- 9) Prakruti Kapha pradhan vatanubandhi.
- 10) Kostha krura.
- 11)Agni Visham.
- 12) Satva Madhyam.
- 13) Sara Madhyam.

ASHTAVIDHA PARIKSHANA-

- 1) Nadi- Vatapradhan kapha.
- 2) *Mala-*Samyak occasionally constipation.
- 3) Mutra 5-6 times per day.
- 4) Jivha-Saam
- 5) Shabda- Spastha.
- 6) Sparsha- Samshitoshna.
- 7) Druk- Prakrut.
- 8) Akriti Madhyam.

INDRIYA PARIKSHANA-

- 1) Dnyanendriya Prakrut.
- 2) Karmendriya Prakrut.

STROTAS EXAMINATION-

- 1) Rasavaha strotas Panduta, Gaurav (Akshikoot pradesha)
- 2) Asthivaha strotas Manyashoola(pain in neck region).
- 3) Majjavaha strotas Tingling and numbness in upper limb.

CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF SPINE-

- Inspection- no any abnormality was seen.
- Gait Normal.
- **INVESTIGATION** (On the day of admission)
 - Hb% 10.8 gm %

Urine examination- Sugar-Nil, Albumin-Nil.

MRI CERVICAL SPINE (25/01/2018)

- 1) Desiccated discs with reduced height of C4/5, C5/6 disc.
- 2) Central and left foraminal protrusion of disc C5/6disc causing compression left exiting nerve root.
- 3) Central protrusion with left sided uncovertebral osteophyte at C4/5 level abutting left exiting nerve
- 4) Mild central protrusion of C3/4 disc.

DIAGNOSIS AND ASSESSMENT -

Asthi- majja gatavata was diagnosed by complaints like pain in neck, stiffness and findings like osteophyte protrusion.

TREATMENT-

In 1st cycle following treatment was given-

Day	Treatment
1 st 3 days	Aampachak vati 250 mg. 2 tab 2 times after food with koshna jala.
Next 8 days	1) Rasnadi guggulu 250 mg. 2 tab 2 times after food with koshna jala. 2) Sarvang Snehana (Abhyanga tail) Sarvang Swedana (Dashmool kwath bashpa swedana) 3) Yogbasti- Matra basti with Sahachar tail (60 ml). Niruha basti with Dashmool kwath (600ml).

After that 7 days gap was given for *Parihara kala*. Then 2nd cycle of treatment was started-

Day	Treatment
8 days	 Manyabasti with Sahachar tail. Pratimarshya nasya with Karpasasthyadi tail.
Next 15 days	 Rasnadi guggulu 250 mg. 2 tab 2 times after food with koshna jala. Avipattikar choorna 2gm at night with koshna jala.

RESULT:

The assessment was done before and after the completion of treatment. The patient is symptomatically improved. Subjective parameters show improvement. (Table 1) The assessment was done before and after treatment according to VAS scale.

SUBJECTIVE PARAMETERS:

(Table no 1)

Symptoms		After
	Before	treatment
	treatment	
Shoola	+++++++	+++
Stambha	+++++	++++
Chimchimayan	+++++++	++++

OBJECTIVE PARAMETERS-

Range of movement of neck was measured with Goniometry before and after treatment.

Movement	Before	After
	treatment	treatment.
Flexion	30 degree of	45 degree of
	total neck	total neck
	movement.	movement.
Extension	25 degree of	40 degree of
	total neck	total neck
	movement.	movement.

DISCUSSION:

Manyastambha is mainly degenerative disease. It affects large population. Manyastambha is included in Asthi-Majja gatavata as it involves vata, asthi, and sandhi dushti.⁵

Basti is best treatment for vata vikara. Basti increses Bala, Varna, Medha, Agni, Ayu etc⁶. Niruha basti removes Doshachaya from body. For that Dashmoola kwath is used as it acts on both vata and kapha .Anuvasan basti gives snehana to body and it is best in vatashaman⁸.

In this patient due to life style changes, ageing *Dhatukshya* take place and *Sthanshanshraya* take place at *manyapradesh*. So *Manyabasti* is used for local management of pain. It gives *snehana* to that particular part. *Sahachar tail* described by *Vagbhata* is mainly used in *vataroga*. So it is used for *Manyabasti*⁹. It helps to cure the local damage of muscle, nerve, bone etc.

Nasya is best treatment for Urdhwjatrugata vyadhi¹⁰. It increases movement and flexibility of cervical joints and relieves pain. For the nasya Karpasasthyadi tail is used. Its content are — Karpasasthi, Bala, Masha, Kulattha, Ajaksheera, Til tail¹¹. It is used in Mayastambha, Pakshaghata, Ardita.

Rasnadi guggulu is explained by Yogratnakar in Vatavyadhi chikitsa¹². It has Aampachak, Anti- inflammatory and Analgesic properties.

So, this line of treatment is used in this patient.

CONCLUSION-

Asthi-Majja gata vata is degenerative vyadhi so Shodhana and Bruhana chikitsa is used in it. In this study combination of Yogbasti, Manyabasti and Nasya is used for Shodhana of vitiated Vata and Bruhana of Asthi and Sandhi. Patient shows significant relief in symptoms.

REFERENCES-

- 1. Domino frank, The 5-minute Clinical consult, Philadelphia: Lippinocott Wiilliams and Wilkins,2008 page no-240.
- 2. Agnivesha, Charak Samhita, Revised by Charaka and Dhridhabala with Charaka Chandrika commentary. Edited by Dr. Tripathi Brahmanand Chaukhamba Surbharati Prakashan Varanasi, edition 2015, page -948, Chikitsa sthan chapter 28 shloka 58.
- 3. Vagbhata, Asthang Hridaya with commentaries Sarvangasundara of Arunadatta and Ayurveda rasayana of Hemadri, edited by Pandit Hari Sadasiva Sastri, Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, 2011, page no 186, Arundatta on Sutrasthana chapter 11, shloka 26 and 27.
- 4. Tripathi K, Essential of Medical Pharmacology, 6th edition, New

- Delhi, Jaypee brothers Medical Publisher, 2008, page no-189-205.
- 5. Agnivesha, Charak Samhita, Revised by Charaka and Dhridhabala with Vaidyamanorama commentary, edited by Prof. Ravi Dutt Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrita Pratisthan Delhi, edition 2009, page no- 695, Chikitsa sthan chapter 28, sholka 43.
- 6. Agnivesha, Charak Samhita, Revised by Charaka and Dhridhabala with Vaidyamanorama commentary, edited by Prof. Ravi Dutt Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrita Pratisthan Delhi, edition 2009, page no- 881, Siddhi sthan chapter 1, sholka 27.
- 7. Agnivesha, Charak Samhita, Revised by Charaka and Dhridhabala with Vaidyamanorama commentary, edited by Prof. Ravi Dutt Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrita Pratisthan Delhi, edition 2009, page no- 881, Siddhi sthan chapter 1, sholka 28.
 - 8. Agnivesha, Charak Samhita, Revised by Charaka and Dhridhabala with Vaidyamanorama commentary, edited by Prof. Ravi Dutt Tripathi, Chaukhambha Sanskrita Pratisthan Delhi, edition 2009, page no- 881, Siddhi sthan chapter 1, sholka 29.
 - 9. Vagbhata, Asthang Hridaya with Nirmala commentary, edited by Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi, Chaukhamba Sanskit Pratishtan, Delhi, edition 2009, page no-813, Chikitsasthan chapter 21 shloka-69.
 - 10. Vagbhata, Asthang Hridaya with Nirmala commentary, edited by

- Dr. Brahmanand Tripathi, Chaukhamba Sanskit Pratishtan, Delhi, edition 2009, page no-244, Sutrasthan chapter 20 shloka-1.
- 11. Dr. Ramnivas Sharma. Sahastrayogam, Sanskrit- Hindi Anuvada, Chaukhamba Sanskit Pratishtan, Delhi, edition 2007 page no-80. Tail Prakrana.
- 12. Vaidya Laksmipati Sastri, Yogratnakara with Vidyotini commentary, edited by Bhisagratna and Bramhasankar Sastri, Chaukhamba Sanskit Pratishtan, edition 2017, page no-531, Vatavyadhi Chikitsa.

End of article

