

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ROLE OF PANCHAKARMA IN MANAGEMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Abstract

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Key words:-Panchakarma in amavata, Langhan (fasting), Swedana (sudation), Basti (enema), Management of rheumatoid arthritis by Ayurveda

..... Rheumatoid arthritis is a systemic autoimmune disease that causes chronic inflammation of the joints. It causes inflammation of the tissue around the joints. As the disease advancement, the inflamed synovium occupies and damages the cartilage and bone of the joint. An autoimmune disease is a condition characterized by an abnormal immune response to a normal body part. Because it can affect various organs of the body, rheumatoid arthritis is referred to as a systemic disease and ultimately called rheumatoid disease. In Ayurvedaamavata is correlated with rheumatoid arthritis. Vitiatedvata and ama plays major role in the manifestation of amavata. Improper digestion of Rasaadidhatu leads to the formation of ama. Vitiated ama leads swelling, pain, stiffness, in many joints along with loss of function. Modern science does not offer any cure of RA, the management aims are limited. This article reviews the line of treatment for the management of amavata described by Acharyachakradatta. It was concluded that rheumatoid arthritis can be completely cured or treated with Ayurveda medication and Panchakarma therapies without any side effects.

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Introduction:-

Rheumatoid arthritis is an autoimmune chronic inflammatory disorder. The characteristic features of rheumatoid arthritis is persistent inflammatory disease of joints, usually involving peripheral joints in a symmetric distribution. The synovium becomes inflamed causing warmth, redness, swelling and pain. With the advance stage of diseases, the inflamed synovium occupies and damages the cartilage and bone of the joint.

Normally the immune system shows self-tolerance and does not attack the body's own constituents. In autoimmune diseases this self-tolerance fails. The immune system fails to identify self antigens and mounts a misguided attack against them.ⁱⁱ

In Ayurvedaamavata is disease of Rasavahastrotasa. It is generally correlated with RA. Amavata is the outcome of Agnidusthi (abnormal digestive fire), Amotpatti (toxin accumulation) and sandhiVikriti (joint deformity). Amavata develops due to dusti or prakopa of Ama as well as vatadosha. The Panchakarmatherapy which normalize agni (digestive fire), metabolizers Ama (toxins), and regulates vata and maintain healthy sandhi and sandhisthashelshma (synovial fluid) will be the supreme treatment for this disease.ⁱⁱⁱ

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Actiopathogenesis Of Amavata

Due to etiological factors like, *Aharaj nidan* (food habits) like *Virudha ahar* (Antagonist food), *Snigdha ahar*, *Guru ahar* (heavy diet) *Viharaj nidan* (life style related) like *Diwa Swapna*(day dream), *Ratri-jagran* (Night awakening) and *Mansika nidan* (Mental diagnosis) like *Chinta* (anxiety), *Shoka*(mouring), *Bhaya*(fear), *Krodh* (anger). The function of *agni* is disturbed in the body and *ama* is produced. This this produced *ama* is mucky in nature, such *ama* get together with *prakupitvata* and circulates all over the body through *shira* and *dhamni* and gets lodged in *kaphaSthana*.i.e., *sandhi* because *sandhi* is the *Sthana*of *shleshakkapha* and develops *amavata*.^{iv}

Samprapti Ghataka

- 1. Dosh- Vata Pradhan Tridosha
- 2. Dushya- Rasadi Dhatu, Snayu, Sandhi
- 3. Agni- Jatharagni And Rasadhatwaagni
- 4. Srotas- Rasavaha, Asthivaha
- 5. Adhishthan- Asthisandhi
- 6. Rogamarga- Madhyama

Lakshana of amavata

(i) Samanya lakshana of amavata

Angmarda(Body ache), Aruchi(Anorexia), Trishna(Thirsty), Gaurava(Heaviness in the body), Aalasya (lethargy), Angashunata (swelling in the body), Jwara (Pyrexia), Apaki (Indigestion).

(ii) Pratyatma lakshana of amavata

Sandhi Shotha (Swelling in joints), Sandhi Shool(pain in the joints), GatraStabdhata(Stiffnessin the body).

Criteria to diagnose R.A

As per American rheumatism association (1988) the following criteria has been laid down:-

- 1. Morning stiffness
- 2. Pain in three or more joints area
- 3. Arthritis of hand joint
- 4. Symmetrical arthritis
- 5. Rheumatoid nodules
- 6. Rheumatoid factors
- 7. Radiological changes
- 8. Above starting 1-4 criteria should be present for 6 weeks or more.
- 9. Diagnosis of RA is made with 4 or more criteria.

Role of Panchakarmain Amavata

Acharya *Chakrapani*has described the principle and line of treatment of *Amavata*.In*Chakradatta*he has mentioned following measures. Later *Bhavprakasha*and *Yogratnakar* added *Ruksha Sweda*and*Upnaha*. The line of management described for the disease as "*LanghanamSwedanamTikthamDeepnaniKatuni*…" can be summarized under following heading^v:-

Line of management in Amavata(Rheumatoid arthritis):-

Aptarpan:- Langhan, Langhan-pachan, Dosabasechan Swedan:-Rukshyasweda, Snigdha sweda, Upanahasweda. Rasayan chikitsa(naimittik Rasayana) Pathya aahar vihara.

Langhana

Any measure which brings in *laghuta* in the body, is known as *langhana*, ten types of *langhana* have been said in *charaka samhita*. Acharya *vagbhatta* in *ashtang hridya* has considered *langhana* similar to *aptarpana* and has described under the heading *shodhana* and *shaman*. The excessive vitiation of *kapha, pitta*, blood and waste products, are afflicted with obstructed *vata* and cause bulky and strong body is treated using *langhana* procedures. *Upvasa* (no consumption of food material) is the main type of *langhana* useful in case of *amavata.Amavata* is *amasayothayadhi* and also *rasaja vikara,langhana* is the first line of treatment in such conditions. The pathology originates in *amashya* due to poor digestion in presence of *mandagni*, ultimately resulting in formation of *ama*. So the *langhana* will further stop the production of *ama*, and helps in digestion of *ama.^{vi}*

Swedana

Therapy is the best treatment for vitiated *Vata*and *Kapha*dominant disease. It liquefy the vitiated *Doshas*which are spread throughout the body, Relives stiffness, heaviness and coldness of the body and produces sweating. All the 13 types of *Agni* are stimulate by *swedanakarma* because it helpsin digestion of *Ama* due to its *Ushna* and *Tikshna* properties. The main *Swedana* are use in *Amavata*is *Ruksha Swed*, *Snigdha Swed*, *Baluka Swed*, *Upnaah. Ruksha Swed* is use in early stage of *Amavata*due to presence of excessive *Amain* that condition. *SnigdhaSweda*is use in chronicity of the disease due increasing of *Ruksha Guna*in the body.*RukshSwed*with *Eranda Beeja*,*Ajwain*and *Saindhav*salt having *Ushna*, *Tikshna*, *Shrotosodhana*and*Amapachaka*properties and helps the remaining of pain, stiffness, inflammation and soften the body.^{vii}

Basti

Basti is the chief therapy for the *Vitiated Vata*. The given basti enters the *Pakvasaya*, which is the mainsite (*Sthana*) of *Vata Dosha* destroy vitiated *Vata Dosha*. After subsiding of the *Vata Dosha*, the disease located in the other parts of the body also become pacified. In *Amavata Anuvasana* well as *AsthapanaBasti* given. *Anuvasanabasti* reduces *rukshta* of the body by its *snehanaguna*. It nourishes the body as well as maintain the function of *Agni*. *Asthapanabasti* eliminates *kosthagatadosha* and specially remove *Anaha*(destension of abdomen)and *Vibanadha*(constipation). *AcharyaChakrapani*has recommended *SaindhavadiTaila* for *Anuvasna basti* and *Ksharabasti*, *Vaitaranabasti* for *Asthapanabasti*.

KatuTikta Dravya And Deepan:-

Tikta *dravyas* are *Ama*and *pittapachaka* and *srotomukhvishodhana*, *katurasa* is *chedaka* and *kapha shamak*.Both *rasa* have *Laghu*, *Ushna* and *Tikshna*properties, which are useful for *Ama pachana.Katu* and *TiktaRasa*redused *Ama*and increases the digestive fire, and helps to remove excessivekledak kapha.Pippali, Pippalimula, Chavya, Chitrak, Shunthi, Maricha insmallquantitywithwarmwaterhelpsin digestion and disintegration of *Ama*.

Chemicalcomposition of dravyas(Drugs) used in deepan:-

Pippali and Pippalimoola:-

Pipperlongumine, Pipperlonguminine (stem & root); n-hexadecane, n-heptadecane, n-octadecane, n-nonadecane, neicosane, nheneicosene, α -thujene, terpinolene, zingiberene, p-cymene, p-methoxy acetophenone, Phenylethyl alcohol and some Essential oil (dried fruit);

Piperine, Piplartine, an identified steroids and methyl-3,4,5-trimethoxycinnamate (roots); major alkaloid piperine and sesamine (stem & fruits).

Chavya:-

Aromatic oils that are about 0.7%, piperine4-5% and an alkaloid and pipalotine, the roots contains piperine 6.55-0.18% pippalotin(0.13-0.20%), piper ceaguminin, sterole and glycoside.

Chitrak:-

Plumbagin, 3-chloroplumbagin, plumbagic acid, isozeylinone, glucose, fructose, Aspartic acid, hydroxyproline.

Marich:-

stem:-piperine,hentriacontan-16-one, β-sitosterol. Fruit:-piperonal.Plant:-serine,threonine,ascorbicacide,carotene.

Shunthi:-

It contains an Aromatic volatile oil 1- 5%, which contains Camphene, Phellandrene, Zingiberine, Cineol, Borneol, Gingerol, Gingerin. Essential oil (rhizomes); Dihydrogingerdione, Gingerdione and gingerol (root);Aspartic acid, Threonine, Senine, Glycine, Cysteine, Valine, leucine and isoleucine (aerial parts and tuber).

Virechana:-

Virechana is the *shodhana* therapy it eliminated the *dosha* by *Adhomarga*. After the use of *Langhan*, *Swedan*, *Tikta*, *KaturasaSewana* and *deepna*, *dosha* come *shakha* to *koshta* and in *Niramaawastha*.

Virechana used in that dosha which areLeena in Srotasa.

Ama is produce in pitta Sthana and have involment of kledaka kapha. Virechana helps to remove kledak kapha from pittaSthana.

Virechana does *Anulomana* of *vatadosha* and reduce the symptoms of *Amavata*like:-*Anaha*(distension of abdomen), *Vibandha*(constipation), *Antrakujana*(intestinal gurgling) and *Katishool*(back pain).

The common drug used in *Verechana*is *Erandatail*, It remove *Avaran*(cover) of *Vataby kapha* and control *Vatadosha* by its *Shnigdha*properties.

Snehna:-

Snehapana is therapeutic measures used in chronic stage of Amavata.

Excessive of *Vatadosha* leads to *dhaturukhshta* it will be controlled by *Snehan*therapy. A medicated *Sneha*processed in *Ushna*, *Katu*, and *Tiktarasa* drug is very effective in the *Ama*and *Vatadosha^{ix}*.

Clinical Evidences:-

- 1. A study was conduct in 13 years old male child. Patient with administered 2gm *SwadishtaVirechanachurna* and 250mg *KaishoraGuggulu* for 30 days in first regimen, 250 mg *ChitrakadiVati*, 250mg *KaishoraGuggulu*,10ml *RasanasaptakKwatha* twice a day in second regimen. *SarvangaSnehana*(oleation) with *VishagarbhaTaila*, *SarvangaSwedana*(sudation), *VaitaranaBasti* (Medicated Anema) for 10 days in third regimen. After treatment significant symptomatic relief was observed without any side effects during and after treatment.^x
- 2. A study was conduct on 86 patients of RA. All patients were administered with 5g of *Ashwagandha* powder for three weeks and *SidhMakardhwaj* (100 mg) daily for the next four weeks. The follow up of patients was achieved every two weeks. The outcomes of this study recommendthat *Ayurvedic* treatment (*Ashwagandha* powder and *SidhMakardhwaj*) has a potential to be used for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis without any side effects.^{xi}
- 3. A study was conduct on Forty-three RA patients. The following treatment were divided in three groups: MTX plus *Ayurvedic* placebo, *Ayurveda* plus MTX placebo, or *Ayurveda* plus MTX. All measures were attained every 12 weeks for 36 weeks. All 3 treatments were approximately equivalent in efficacy, within the limits of a pilot study. In Ayurveda –only group has less adverse event. ^{xii}
- 4. A study was conduct on female RA patient. *Virechanakarma* was done after *Snehna*, *swedana* and *deepanpachanaby* the administration of 100gm *TrivritaAvaleha* and 20ml castor oil for 3 months. After *Virechanakarma* and avoiding specific *nidanas*, significant symptomatic relief was observed and no need of any medication.^{xiii}
- 5. A study was conduct on 32 years old female RA patient with administered 250 mg *AmavatariRasa*thrice a day for 8 weeks. After treatment CRP and ESR was decreased and significant symptomatic relief was observed. No any adverse effect was found.^{xiv}

Discussion:-

From above description it is clear that vitiated *vata* and *Ama* plays major role in the manifestation of *Amavata*. Incomplete digestion of *RasaadiDhatu* leads to the formation of *Ama*. Vitiated *Ama* cause swelling, pain, stiffness, in many joints along with loss of function. Arthritis is also found in children below 16 years of age and it is termed as JIA (JUVINILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS) which is an umbrella term for group of chronic childhood arthritis present with inflammation of joints and stiffness of unknown cause in children. It persists for at least 6 weeks. The symptoms in JIA resembles *AmavataVyadhi* which is mentioned in *Ayurveda* text. Though it is not mentioned for pediatric field but due to its similar clinical appearance same reference require for *Ayurvedic* treatment. *Ayurveda* medicines and *Panchakarma* therapies can be cured RA completely or manage without any side effects.

Conclusion:-

Health issues like inappropriate digestion or food habits, sleep disturbance, chronic fatigue or tiredness result into serious disease like rheumatoid arthritis in patients having hereditary predilection. These can be managed as per line of treatment of vitiated *vata* and *Amai.e. Snehna*(oleation therapy),*Swedana*(sudation therapy), *Basti*(enema therapy) and *Virechana*(purgation therapy).*Langhan* helps in digestion of *ama.Swedan* relieves the symptomslike pain, stiffness, inflammation and softens the body. Basti eliminates vitiated *vata* from its *sthana* and *virechana* helps to remove *kledak kapha* from *pittasthana* and reduce symptoms like *Anaha*(distension of abdomen), *Vibandha*(constipation), *Antrakujana*(intestinal gurgling) and *Katishoola*(back pain).*Panchakarma* therapies detoxifies the body and give strength to the immune system.It proves that *Panchakarma* therapy is very beneficial and effective in rheumatoid arthritis.^{xv}

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