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> CASE REPORT Jan-Feb 2022

Effective management of Vishwachi by Uttarabhaktika Nasya w.s.r. to Cervical Spondylosis - A Single Case Study

Samata¹, Shaila Borannavar², Ananta S Desai³

¹Post Graduate Scholar, Dept. of PG Studies in Panchakarma, Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. ²Associate Professor, Dept. of PG Studies in Panchakarma, Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. ³Professor and HOD, Dept. of PG Studies in Panchakarma, Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT

Nasya is one among the Panchakarma which is mainly indicated in the Urdhvajatrugata Vyadhi. Vishwachi is a condition explained under the Vatavyadhi. The prevalence of cervical spondylosis was 13.76%. In this case the efficacy of Dashamoola Bala Masha Yamaka Uttarabhaktika Nasya in the dose of 8 Bindu in each nostril for 7 days has shown significant result. Materials and Methods: A 49yr old female patient with N/K/H/O DM & HTN, C/O loss of strength and radiating pain in Rt. upper limb and with restricted movements of neck since 6 months has been treated with Nasya Karma. Results: After the treatment patient had marked relief from pain and improvement was seen in range of movements. Discussion: In contemporary science it can be correlated to cervical spondylosis, a degenerative condition of the cervical spine. In treatment, administration of muscle relaxants, NSAID and corticosteroids etc. gives temporary relief from pain but at the end last option left is surgery, which has several complications and may even cause permanent disability. Acharya Yogaratnakara and Chakradatta specially mentioned Uttarabhaktika Nasya given after evening food in Vishwachi is very beneficial. Conclusion: Dashamula Bala Masha Yamaka is the drug of choice in Vishwachi which has been explained by Acharya Chakradatta and Yogaratanakara, in the form of Uttarabhaktika Nasya, which is not widely followed. Hence, an attempt is made to understand the clinical efficacy of the same. Hence, Dashamoola Bala Masha Yamaka Uttabhaktika Nasya is effective in Vishwachi.

Key words: Uttarabhaktika Nasya, Dashamoola Bala Masha Yamaka, Vishwachi, Cervical spondylosis.

INTRODUCTION

The suffering of the whole mankind with one or other ailment is due to improper adaptations in life style to the environmental and social order. Due to highly workaholic, target oriented and fast life style people are not able to attend the basic mental and physical healthy habits. The irregular and the non-healthy food

Address for correspondence:

Dr. Samata

Post Graduate Scholar, Dept. of PG Studies in Panchakarma, Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. E-mail: samatavaidurya123@gmail.com

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habits, suppression of natural urges, improper sleep associated with the stressful atmosphere from working station to home, has become the part of the life. Due to which, society has become more vulnerable for vast variety of physical and mental ailments.

Among these, the musculoskeletal and neurological conditions are common in the people who are indulging continuously and excessively in activities like travelling, household work, office job, professionals; who sit in front of the computers for hours together. These etiological factors result in varieties of Vata Vyadhi. Amongst these groups of people, Vishwachi is the common most condition with signs and symptoms of Cheshtahani and Karmakshaya of Bahu due to the affliction of Khandara of Hastatala, Bahuprishtha and Anguli.^[2] In contemporary science it can be correlated to cervical spondylosis, a degenerative condition of the cervical spine.^[3]

The prevalence of cervical spondylosis was 13.76%, although it differs significantly among the urban, suburban, and rural populations (13.07%, 15.97%, and 12.25%) respectively.^[4] In Contemporary system of medicine, administration of muscle relaxants, NSAIDs, corticosteroids, etc., gives temporary relief from pain. At the end, the last option left is surgery, which has several complications and may even cause permanent disability.

Acharyas have mentioned Nasya Karma as the prime treatment modality in the management of Urdhwajatrogata Rogas. As "nose is the door to the head" so, Nasya Karma helps in relieving almost all diseases of the head and neck easily and also imparts strength to the Skandha, Greeva, Mukha and Vaksha Pradesha. The Brimhana Nasya is told for the treatment of Urdhvajatrugata Rogas like Manyagata, Bahugata and Amsagata Roga. Vishwachi is one amongst the Urdhvajaturugata Vata Vikara is also treated with Sneha Nasya. Uttarabhaktika Nasya^[5] is explained in our classics by Chakradatta and Yogaratnakara in the context of Vishwachi in Vatavyadhichikitsa Adhyaya, which is not widely followed. Hence, an attempt is made to understand its clinical efficacy.

CASE REPORT

The present case is about Ayurvedic management *Vishwachi*, considered as cervical spondylosis. A 49-year-old female suffering from *Vishwachi* reported to *Panchakarma* outpatient department (OPD) of SJIIM hospital, Bengaluru and got admitted on 03/07/2019 (IPD No - 1825, OPD No - 30162) with chief complaints

 Radiating pain from the nape of the neck to right upper limb and reduced strength in the right upper limb since 1 year

Associated complaints

Associated with lethargy, reduced appetite, sleep disturbance since 6months.

Table 1: Showing personal history of the patient

Name- XYZ

Bala - Madhyama

| Age - 49 years | Sleep - Disturbed |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sex - Female | Addiction - None |
| Marital status - Married | Bowel habit - Regular |
| Occupation - House maker | Appetite - Reduced |
| Weight - 60kg | Diet - Mixed |

History of Present Illness

Patient was said to be apparently healthy 1 year before, then she developed pain first at the nape of the neck which gradually got radiating to the Rt Interphalangeal joints, forearm and arm. The disease was said to be progressive in nature later got associated with weakness of Rt upper limb, stiffness in the neck movements, disturbed sleep and generalized weakness in the body. For all these complaints she consulted many hospitals and treated with NSAIDs and muscle relaxants, from which she found relief for time being. On stopping medications the condition got aggravated. Gradually the intensity of disease increased and affected her daily routine activities. So she got admitted in SJIIM hospital, Bengaluru for further management.

- History of past illness: No H/O thyroid disease/HTN/ DM
- Family history: All the other family members are said to be healthy.
- Menstrual history: Had her menopause 1year back, G3 P3 A0 D0 L3

Examination

General Examination

Vitals

BP - 110/70 mm of Hg

RR - 18/min

PR - 74/min

Temp - 38.5 degrees cent.

Pallor/Icterus/Cyanosis/Lymphadenopathy/Clubing -Absent

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Systemic

CVS-S1, S2 heard

Resp- B/L symmetrical NVBS

P/A - soft and non tender

CNS Examination

Higher mental functions - Intact

cranial nerve examination- normal

Sensory examination: Normal

Motor examination

Table 2: Showing motor system examination

| Motor System | Right upper limb | Left upper limb |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Tone | Normotonic | Normotonic |
| Power | 5/5 | 5/5 |
| Bulk | B/L equal | B/L equal |
| Reflex | | |
| Triceps | ++ | ++ |
| Biceps | ++ | + |

Musculoskeletal examination

Table 3: Showing **Musculo-skeletal** system examination

| Joints | Bilateral Upper limb | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Examination | Right upper Limb | Left upper limb |
| Range of movements | Painful | Normal |
| Radiating Pain | Present | Absent |
| Cervical joint | | |
| Swelling | Absent | |
| Redness | Absent | |
| Temperature | Warmth | |

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Range of movements

Painful and restricted

Clinical Findings - Physical Examination

Ashta Vidha Pareeksha

Table 4: Showing Ashtha Vidha Pareeksha

| Nadi: Pittaja Nadi / 74/min | Shabdha: Prakrita |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Mutra</i> : 4-5/day | <i>Sparsha: Eeshat Ushna Sparsha</i> in the nape of the neck |
| Mala: Once/day, Prakrita | Druk: Prakrita |
| Jiwha: Lipta | Akriti: Madhyama |

Dashavidha Pareeksha

Table 4: Showing Dashavidha Pareeksha

| Prakruti - Vata Pittaja | Sara - Madyama |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Samhana - Madhyama | Satva - Madhyama |
| Saatmya - Shad Rasa Satmya | Vyayama Shakti - Madhyama |
| Ahara Shakti | Vayah - 49yrs (Madhyama) |
| Abhyavarana Shakti - | |
| Madyama | |
| Jarana Shakti - Madhyama | |
| Pramana - Madhyama | |

Samprapti Ghataka

Table 7: Showing Samprapti Ghataka of Vishwachi

| Dosha | Vata Pradhana Tridoshaja |
|------------------------|--|
| Dushya | Mamsa, Asthi, Snayu, Sandhi And Kandara |
| Agni | Jataragni, Dhatwagni |
| Ama | Jataragni Janya, Dhatwagni Janya |
| Srotas | Asthivaha And Majjavaha |
| Srotodushti Prakara | Sanga |

| Udhbhava Sthana | Amashayaotatha |
|--------------------|--|
| Vyakta Sthana | <i>Kandara</i> and <i>Snayu</i> of <i>Bahu, Hastatala</i> and <i>Anguli</i> |
| Marga | Madhyam |
| Sadhyaasadhyata | Sadhya |

Treatment Schedule

Patient got admitted on 03/07/2019, initially she was given, *Hingwashtaka Churna* internally and *Rooksha Pinda Sweda* to cervical region for 3 days, followed by *Sthanika Abhyanga* with *Ksheerabala Taila* fallowed by *Bashpa Sweda* and *Nasya* with *Dashamoola Bala Masha Yamaka* in the evening time at 4pm after food for 7 days has been given. During the treatment and follow up the patient was completely on cessation of Coffee and tea. Throughout the treatment as a part of *Pathya* the patient was advised to avoid spicy, oily, salty and heavy food. Along with this she was instructed to stay in warm room, not to expose to the sun and cold breeze directly.

Table 5: Showing treatment schedule

| Date | Medicine | Dose |
|-------------|---|--|
| 4-6/7/2019 | Rooksha Pinda Sweda to Manya Pradesha Hingwashtaka Churna | 1/2tsp - 1/2tsp – 1/2tsp (B/F) with Food |
| 7-13/7/2019 | Nasya Karma Poorva Karma Sthanika Abhyanga to Jatrurdhwa Pradesha with Ksheerabala Taila fallowed | For 7 days |
| | by Bashpa Sweda Pradhana Karma Nasya with Dashamoola Bala Masha Yamaka after | For 7 days |
| | food in the evening at 4pm Pashchat Karma Dhoomapana with Haridra | 8 <i>Bindu</i> in each nostril |
| | <i>Varti</i> and <i>Kavala</i> with <i>Ushna Jala</i> | For 7 days |

| 7- 14/7/2019 | Draksharishtha | 15ml - 0 - 15ml (A/F) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Ekanga Veera Rasa | (Ushna Jala Anupana) |
| | Trayodashanga Guggulu | 1 - 1 - 1 (A/F) |
| | | (Ushna Jala Anupana) |
| | | 2 - 2 - 2 (A/F) |
| | | (Ushna Jala Anupana) |

RESULTS

Table 6: Showing the results

| SN | Symptoms | Before Treatment | After Treatment |
|----|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Radiating pain from the nape of the neck | Present | Absent |
| 2. | Tenderness in the nape of the neck | Present | Absent |
| 3. | Reflexes in right upper limb | Sluggish | Normal reflexes |
| 4. | Appetite | Reduced | Improved |
| 5. | Generalized weakness | Present | Absent |

DISCUSSION

The disease Vishwachi is a Vatavyadhi and one among the 80 Nanatmaja Vikara of Vatadosha. The Lakshana's of Vishwachi includes impairment in the Karmakshaya and Karmahani of Baahu which includes impairment in the function such as Utkshepana and Apakshepana of Baahu. Dalhana opines that Vishwachi resembles the Gridhrasi but difference between these two is Vishwachi occurs in the upper limb and Gridhrasi in the lower limbs.

Amongst Panchakarma Nasya Karma carries importance in the aspects of Urdhwajatru Vikaras. And we can directly find the indication of the Nasya Karma in the disease Vishwachi in our classics both in Brihat Trayees and Laghu Trayees. There are certain

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references which gives the idea behind the relevance of *Nasya* Karma in *Vishwachi* (cervical spondylosis) as 'Greeva Skandorasam Cha Bala Jananartham'.

In the present case study initially *Rookshana Chikitsa* along with *Deeepana-Pachana* has adopted, because patient had symptoms of Stiffness and difficulty in neck movement which indeed indicates *Kaphadosha* association as *Avarana*. So, in order to remove localized *Avarana*, *Rooksha Pinda Sweda* has helped because of its properties.

Brimhana and Tarpana qualities of Marsha Nasya are helpful in managing degenerative condition caused due to Vatadosha, as Dashamoola Bala Masha Yamaka^[6] is Snigdha and Brimhana in nature so, it is the drug of the choice in the present case. Dashamoola Bala Masha Yamaka as name itself says Yamaka means having two Snehas i.e., Grhita and Taila in the preparation is best in tackling Vata Dosha. Acharaya Charaka in Sutrasthana Snehadyaya has told that Yamaka Sneha is best in Vatavyadhi and Vangasena also mentioned that Yamaka means formulation having both Ghrita and Taila.^[7] So, Marsha Nasya with Dashamoola Bala Masha Yamaka has helped here to treat the Vishwachi in present case.

Why Uttarabhaktika Nasya

Administration of *Nasya Kiarma* after food in the evening time with the *Dashamoola Bala Masha* is done in the present study, as evening time^[8] is considered as the *Vata Kala* and *Vishwachi* is being a *Vatavyadhi* so, it helped to tackle the condition very effectively.

- Uttarabhaktika Nasya is mainly explained by the Acharya Yogaratnakara, Chakradatta and in the context of Vishwachi in Vatavyadhi Chikitsadhyaya.
- Acharya Vagbhata has also explained about the administration of evening time Nasya Dravya in Vataja conditons in Nasyavidhimadhyayam of Sutrasthana.

CONCLUSION

Viahwachi is mainly *Shoola Pradhana Vata Vyadhi* which is commonly associated with the *Karmakshaya*

of *Bahu*. Cervical Spondylosis is a degenerative condition of the cervical spine, which affects the old age and middle age. Based on the age factor *Dhatu Kshaya* is a prominent feature involved in the manifestation of the disease. As it is a *Vata* dominated *Urdhwajatrugata Vikara* the *Chikitsa* included is *Snehana* and *Swedana* followed by *Nasyakarma*. Hence, *Brimhana* type of *Uttarabhaktika Nasya Karma* has given better result in the present study.

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