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A Clinical case study of 'Vayasthapan gana' in Tritiya Chaturtha Patalgat Doshdushti with special reference (w.s.r.) to dry ARMD (Age Related Macular Degeneration).

Case study

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Abstract

Senile or age related macular degeneration (ARMD) is a degenerative disease occurs in elderly. This happens due to slow break down of light sensitive cells, meaning rods and cones specifically cones that are arranged in centre of macula in the retina of eye. It causes gradual blurring of vision. Even if there is gradual loss of vision one is not able to live their life in the way they are used to. Changes may forces somebody to quit their job or recreational activities, may change relationships to their loved ones and friends. The disease causes loss of feelings, lower self esteem, and isolation. They are always worried of being burden to loved ones. Here, a case study has been done to relieve the patient from this stigma and to provide better vision, prolong disease process, and give visual betterment so that pt can work independently.

Key Words: Senile degeneration, rods and cones, retina, macula, blurring of vision, ARMD

Introduction:

Age related macular degeneration(ARMD) is the disease of old age which is the period of *vata dosha* dominancy. It is one of the leading causes of blindness in developed countries. It includes the facts such as heredity, nutrition, smoking, hypertension, and exposure to light which can worsen the condition leading to gradual visual loss. As there is gradual visual loss in central vision, detailed work is not possible. Present modern sciences having no satisfactory results in the condition. Here a

case study has been done to tackle the situation, with vayasthapan gana in the form of nasya tarpana and basti. Nasya is benificial for urdhwajatrugata vyadhis, tarpana is first treatment in netraroga, basti is the main treatment of vataosha. Sneha used in all three processes is helpful in maja and asthigata vatashamana. So vayasthapana gana in the combination of three ways will be beneficial for above said condition.

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Signs and Symptoms:

Two forms of two types of ARMD are found viz. dry and wet. These are not two separate entities but the stages of the disease and dry form can sudden change into wet form even during early stage.dry MD comprises about 90% of the cases of MD. Wet ARMD is the exudative form and causes fluid and hemorrhages in the retina, Sub retinal NeoVascular Membrane.



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Symptoms: "(1)"

- Blurred vision,
- Dull appearance of an object
- Unable to recognize the faces
- Need more light to read and to do other tasks

Signs:"(1)"

Signs are divided into three stages

- Early AMD: May have small drusen or few medium sized drusens. No any symptom or visual loss.
- Intermediate AMD: Have medium sized drusens or one or more large drusens. May don't have visual loss but should not be neglected. Need more light to see and do other fine work.
- Advanced AMD: Drusens and blurred spot in centre of vision.

Case history:

- Pt name: A.B.C.
- Age: 72 yrs Sex: Male
- Residance: Mumbai Occupation: Watchman
- C/O: Blurred vision since 1 yr Watering in eyes since 1 yr DOV since 2 yrs
- H/O: Reduced hearing with tympanic membrane perforation.
 No K/C/O DM/HTN/ BA/KOCHS/or any operative history.

Investigations:

- Hb:11.5gm,
- CBC: WBC-7000, RBCs-4.4m/cumm
- ESR: 12 mm/hr
- LFT: SGOT-30, SGPT-10, Bil-0.6

• RFT: Sr. creat-1.2, urea-33, BUN-18 Lipid profile: WNL

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- BSL-F: 95gm/dl, PP: 113mg/dl
- Amsler grid test
- Colour vision
- Fundus photograph

Treatment given:

Charkokta vayasthapan gana"(3)" is used in the form of Ghruta (ghee) for nasya and tarpana.

Contents:

- Shatavari root-Asparagus racemosus
- Amalaki fruit Emblica officinalis
- Haritaki fruit Terminalia chebula
- Poonarnava root Boerrhavia diffusa
- Guduchi bark Tinospora cordifolia
- Rasna root Pluchea lanceolata
- Shaliparni patra Desmodium gangeticum
- Mandukparni panchanga Centella asiatica
- Jivanti root Leptadenia reticulata
- Aparajita bark Clitoria ternatea

Basti is prepared in the form of yapana basti taking all drugs in same quantity of 250 ml vayasthapana quath (decoction).

Three cycles of each containing 7 days *nasya*, 7 days *tarpana* and 14 days of *basti* were given.

- 1. Vayasthapan gana siddha ghrut nasya 8 drops in each nostril for 7 days.
- 2. Vayasthapan gana siddha ghrut tarpana, starting from 200 matras(1 second) and increasing with 50 matras daily for 7 days.
- 3. Vayasthapan gana basti 250 ml for 14 days.



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Table 1:

Process	Content		Dose			Duration	Cyc	les	
Basti	Vayasthapan	gana	250ml			14 days	1st	2nd	3rd
	yapan basti								
Nasya	Vayasthapan	gana	8 drops in	each nostril	l(ardha	7 days	1st	2nd	3rd
	ghrut		shukti matr	·a)					
Tarpan	Vayasthapan	gana	Starting	with	200	7 days	1st	2nd	3rd
	ghrut		matra,increasing 50 matra/day						

Observations:

Table 2: Visual Improvement with spectacles-

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	Before T/T	Right eye	Left eye					
First cycle		6/36 N/- , Ph: 6/-	6/fc2 ft N/-, Ph:6/fc 4ft					
	After T/T	6/36 N/- , Ph: 6/-	6/fc2 ft N/- , Ph:6/fc 4ft					
Second cycle	After T/T	6/24 N/- , Ph:6/fc 2tft	6/fc 6 ft N/- Ph: 6/60					
	After T/T	6/18 N/- , Ph: 6/fc 2tft	6/60 N/36 Ph: 6/60					

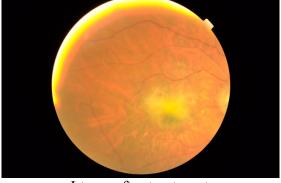
Photographs





Rt. eye – after treatment

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Lt eye after treatment



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Results:

Patient is having good visual improvement with combined treatment of *nasya*, *tarpana* and *basti*.

Discussions:

Probable samprapti (pathology)

HETUSEVAN- ratrou jagaran, adhyashan

VATAPRAKOPA- swabhavjanya due to vardhyakya and hetujanya

Laghuta, rukshata, asthigata saushirya, chalata, kharata vruddhi

Netrabhagi doshasanchiti

meda-majjakshaya

tritiya-chaturtha patalgat doshadushti

Sampraptibhanga:-

Vayasthapan gana is having balya, bruhana, vayasthapana, snigdha, sukshma and rejuvanation properties. This gana causes majja dhatuposhan and vardhana also vatshamana leads to asthigata majjaposhana.It acts as rasayana can reach upto microchannels and remodulates them

Kriyakalpanasya acts on urdhwajatrugata vyadhis as "nasa hi shiraso dwaram." There is similarity in the structure of nasal and ocular mucosa, so drug pored over nasal mucosa can act on eye disorder. Krushna mandala is pitruj and shukla mandala is pitruj organ but mandala matruj-pitruj drushti is organ"(2)". netra is snehomay and basti, nasya and tarpana are made up of sneha. basti acts on vata, works at pakwshyay which is purishdharakala and so as asthidharakala and chaturtha patal is also asthyashrit. These all provide supports for

the role of vayasthapana gana and its mode of action.

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Conclusion:

Vayasthapana gana is having power of rejuvenation. This gana contains drugs which have *rasayana* properties that help to inhibit tissue degeneration and stop progress of disease. It does not help to regenerate damaged photo sensitive cells, but can prevent further damage and increase power of other healthy cells so that they should work effectively. The observations show that here is no as such improvement in patient's pin hole vision but clarity of vision and distortion has reduced and overall visual improvement is observed.

Abbreviations:

ARMD - age related macular degeneration MD- macular degeneration DOV- dimness of vision DM- diabetes mellitus HTN- hypertension BA- bronchial asthma Ph- pin hole N- near vision FC- finger count t/t- treatment

References:

Rt- right

Lt- left

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