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Case Study

UNDERSTANDING EFFECT OF AYURVEDIC TREATMENT IN *PRAMEHA* (DIABETES MELLITUS) AND ITS *UPADRAVA* (COMPLICATIONS)

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ABSTRACT

Prameha is a syndrome described in the ancient Ayurvedic texts that includes clinical conditions involving metabolic syndrome and is said to be a Santarapanajanya Vvadhi. Prameha literary means anomalies of urinary secretions. On the basis of clinical features of Prameha, it correlates with diabetes mellitus. Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic cum vascular syndrome of multiple etiologies characterised by chronic hyperglycemia. The disease Prameha can be understood as having three stages based on the severity of Dhatudusti. With the Dushti of all Dhatus, Upadrava of Prameha are manifested. Case: Present case study deals with a female patient 49 years old suffering from increased frequency of micturition during night and Parshvashool with coughing from 3 years. On taking a detailed history it was found that, it was *Upadrava* of *Prameha*. **Treatment protocol**: Patient was given *Pradhamana* Nasyam with Pippali Churna after proper intervention of Snehana and Nadi Swedan on chest, supraclyicular region, and Kati Pradesh on empty stomach in the early morning. After that a freshly prepared Kwatha about 50ml of Kalmegh Churna, Punarnavamool, Giloy and Shunthi was given at BD dose. And the same drugs were used for Lepan on Kati Pradesh. Results: Parshvashool and coughing was completely cured, BSF and PPBS came to its normal range, creatinine level decreased and there was a significant reduction in fatty liver. Conclusion: With proper therapy, drug intervention, diet control and exercise Prameha and its Upadrava can be managed successfully.

INTRODUCTION

Prameha having anomalies of urinary secretions are of 20 types, out of 10 are born from Shleshma (Kapha), 6 from Pitta and 4 from Vata.[1] Addiction to the pleasures of lounging and sleeping, the excessive use of curds, meat and soup of domestic aquatic animals and wet- land animals, milks, new grains and drinks and products of Guda (jaggery) and all things that increase *Kapha* are the causative factors of the anomalies of Prameha.[2] Pratishyaya, Nidra-*Kasa-Shwas* and *Hridayshool* etc are the complications of Kaphaja Prameha whereas Jwara, Pipasa, Pandu roga etc are complications of Pittaja Prameha



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Hridgraha, Sthambha, Kampa, Shool etc are the complications of Vataja Prameha.^[3] The International Diabetes Federation (IDF) estimated that in 2015, 415 million people worldwide were diagnosed with DM. This number is expected to go upto 642 million by 2040.⁴

- ➤ Patient Details: Age- 49 Years, Sex- Female, Occupation- Housemaker, Marital Status- Married, Religion- Hindu, Address- Patna, Bihar, DOA- 13-03-2024, DOD- 05-04-2024.
- ➤ **Pradhana Vedana** (Chief Complaints): Patient complains of having increased frequency of micturition during night and *Parshwashool* with coughing from 3 years.
- ➤ Vedana Vruttanta (History of Present Illness):
 Patient was asymptomatic 6 years before. Then
 patient started to suffer from increased frequency
 of micturition during night atleast 5-6 times. After
 3-4 months she started feeling weakness, pain in
 limbs for which she went to private hospital and

found to have RBS more than 300mg/dl. She was on tab metformin 500mg OD. After 3 years, she felt to have emaciation in her body with cough, breathlessness and chest pain. On diagnosis she was found to have tuberculosis for which she took treatment in private hospital and got recovered in 6 months. But coughing used to occur continuously for which she was taking treatment but it always reoccurs after sometime. On further investigation it was found that she has some consolidation in her lungs, increased creatinine level and grade 2 fatty liver. So, patient came to Govt. Ayurvedic College and Hospital, Patna, for proper management.

- ➤ *Purva Vyadhi Vruttanta* (Past History): Patient has suffered from tuberculosis before 3 years and got completely cured by medication.
- > Kula Vyadhi Vruttanta (Family History): Her father was said to have asthmatic.

- > Shalyakarma Vruttanta (Surgical History): Hysterectomy was done before 20 years and cholecystectomy before 2 years.
- **Prasava Vruttanta (Obstetrical History):** G₃ P₃ A₀ L₂ D₁
- > Vyaktika Vruttanta (Personal History):
- *Ahara* Fish, chicken, chapati milk and vegetable together, *Raab* (liquid form of *Guda*) with *Roti*, Rice a lot.
- Vihara- Sleep- Day sleep regularly.
- Urine-Increased frequency, but passes little by little without any force and very slowly, 5-6 times at night.
- Bowel/Stool- She did not pass stool for 2-2 days, hard stool, loose stool when on laxatives and gaseous abdomen since 20 years with severe headache.
- *Mansik* Stressed
- Addiction-Tea

Samanya Pareeksha (General Examination)

Appearance – Whitish complex	Pulse rate -70/min
B.P140/90 mm hg	R.R. – 20/ min
Weight- 55 kg	Height- 150cm
Temperature – Afebrile	R.S. – Bilateral air entry clear
C.V.S. – S1S2 heard, no abnormal murmur heard	CNS- Conscious and well oriented

Rogi Pariksha

Prakruti: Pitta Kaphaj	Sara: Madhyama	
Satva: Mashyama	Samhanana: Madhyama	
Kostha: Krura	Agni: Manda	
Pramana: Madhyama	Aharashkti: Abhyavaharan shakti- Madhyama	
Jaranashakti: Madhyama	Vyayamashakti: Madhyama	
Vaya: Madhyama		

Ashtavidha pariksha

Nadi: Vata Kapha	Mutra: 6-7 times (day), 5-6 times (night)
Mala: Sama, Kathin, Mala Vega occurs after 2-2 days.	Jihwa: Saama
Shabda: Spashta	Sparsha Samshittoshna
Druka: Prakruta	Akruti: Madhyam

Chikitsa/Treatment/Therapy given

	Name of medicine/Therapy	Dose	Number of days given
1.	Bahya abhyanga with Til tail, Karpura and Saindhav lavana	-	5 days
2.	Nadi Swedan on chest, face, and Kati Pradesh	-	5days
3.	Pradhaman Nasya with Pippali Churna	200 mg	5days
4.	Kalmegh Churna, Punarnava Mool Churna, Shunthi Churna and Giloy Churna freshly prepared Kwatha	50ml BD	30 days
5.	Kalmegh Churna, Punarnava Mool Churna, Shunthi Churna and Giloy Churna freshly prepared Kalka Lepam on Kati Pradesh and abdomen	-	30 days
6.	Panchtikta ghrita Guggulu	500mg BD	30 days
7.	Arogyavardhini Vati	500mg BD	15 days then 7 days interval and again 15 days
8.	Hinguvachadi Churna (before meal)	3gm BD	15 days

Pathva Advised

Ahara	Vihara	Daivavyapashraya chikitsa
Moongdal khichdi with one spoon ghee and 2 pinch of Shunthi sprinkled on it	No day sleep Early night sleep	Chanting of Ashvino mantra
Soaked black resins	Yogasana- Pranayama, Anuloma Vilom, Bhramari, Surya namaskar	От јаар
Vegetable – <i>Methika, Rasona, Patola,</i> bottle guard, <i>Karvellaka, Kushmand</i> with very less spices	2-3 km walk every morning	
Medicated lukewarm water – made with <i>Dhaniya</i> and <i>Shunthi</i>	Should stay in <i>Nivata Sthana</i> and avoid cool environment, fan, cold water	

Results

Firstly, patient got relieved from severe coughing, breathlessness and *Parshwashool* (flank pain) within 5 days.

Haematological Investigation

Investigation	Before Treatment	After Treatment
Hb	9.8 gm%	12.2 gm%
RBC	3.0 million/microlitre 3.86 millions/microli	
WBC	12.2 thousand/microlitre 7.0 thousand/microl	
ESR	80 mm/hr	25 mm/hr
Platelet	150 thousand/microlitre	160 thousand/microlitre

Blood Sugar

Fasting blood sugar	139 mg/dl	87 mg/ dl
Post prandal BS	170 mg/dl	119 mg/dl
HbA1c	6.5%	5.0%

Liver function Test

Total bilirubin	0.32 mg/dl	0.62 mg/dl
Direct bilirubin	0.06 mg/dl	0.26 mg/ dl
Indirect bilirubin	0.26 mg/dl	0.36 mg/dl
SGOT	20.57 U/L	
SGPT	24.7 U/L	
Alkaline phosphatase	223.9 U/L	97.3 U/L
Albumin	3.1gm/dl	4.0 gm/dl

Kidney Function Test

S. Creatinine	2.0 mg/dl	1.3 mg/dl
Blood urea nitrogen	39.9 mg/dl	22.2mg/ dl
Blood urea	85.1 mg/dl	47.6 mg/dl

Ultrasound Report

Liver	17 cm	14 cm
Kidney	Rt. Kidney-7.8 cm	Rt. Kidney-8.8cm
	Left kidney -8.5 cm	Left kidney -9.4cm

Last Follow-up: on 04-07-2024 patient didn't have any sorts of symptoms as mentioned above, metformin was withdrawn completely after 15 days of treatment with normal blood sugar level.

DISCUSSION

Prameha has involvement of three Doshas but dominance of Bahudrava Shleshma is there. With this 10 Dusyas are also present which are Meda, Mamsa,

Shukra, Kleda, Shonita, Vasa, Majja, Lasika, Rasa, Ojas. [5] Different Doshas having entered the Basti (urinary tract) in vitiated condition give rise to the respective types of Meha with their own dominance. If the disease is not properly treated then Upadrava (complications) of that disease occur. In this patient, Prameha developed stage by stage and at the end she developed the complications of the disease. Like first she developed Lakshanas of one of the Kaphaja Prameha

i.e., Shanermeha (passes urine little by little without any force with difficulty and very slowly). [6] Then after few years she developed Lakshanas of Vata Prakopa like emaciation of muscles, dryness and on investigation it was found that she was suffering from tuberculosis. And at the end after 3 years, she developed complications of Prameha like Shwasa (dyspnoea) which is due to Doshaja Marmaabhighat like Hridaya, which is Pranavahasrotomoola as she gave the history of fall from bike. Another one is Kasa (cough) which occurred as a result of Pranavaha srotodushti. [7]

Nadi sweda- In this process, Swedana is given to the localised or affected part only. This will act as Sthambhaghna, (to relieve stiffness), Gauravghna (to relieve heaviness), Shitaghna (to decrease coldness), Swedakaraka (promotes sweating). [8] Srotaha Sva Abhiviliyate [9] (to dissolve dense or Grathita Kapha stuck to the channels), Khani Mardavani Ayanti (makes channel soft and do Vatanulomana) and Shleshma Vishyandate (increases secretion of Kapha). So, it increases vasodilatation, metabolism and makes channel clean.

Lepan- A method of topically applying medicated paste on the affected area of the body. This paste gets absorbed under the skin through follicles present over there and reaches to the affected cells. There they perform their native activities like healing, nourishment, cell modification, rejuvenation of cells and hence helps in giving new life to the respective cells and organ over there. Here we used *Kalmegha*, *Punarnavamool*, *Shunthi and Giloy* for the formation of *Lepa*.

Kalmegha- This plant is described as *Deepana* (increase digestive fire), *Yakrituttejaka* (hepatoprotective and liver stimulant), *Swedajanana* (diaphrotic), *Krimighna* (antimicrobial), *Rakta shodhaka* (blood purifier), purgative, *Shothahara* (anti-inflammatory), *Jwarahara* (antipyretic).[10]

Punarnavamool-It is *Shothahara*, (anti-inflammatory), *Mutravirechana* (diuretic), *Rakta vardhaka*, *Swedopaga*, *Rasayana*, *Prameha Hara*, *Sara*, *Deepana*, *Pandughna*, decrease hepatotoxicity and many more.[11]

Shunthi- There is wide explanation of beneficial effects of Shunthi. Juice of ginger decreased blood glucose level in streptozotocin Induced diabetic rats possibly due to involvement 5-HT receptors. It may consist of 5-HT receptor antagonists. [12] It reduces Shwas, Shool, Kasa, Hridayamaya. It is Aampachni, Vibandhbhedini, Shothahara etc. [13] It's Katu and Ushna Guna helps to reduce Kapha and Vata (Kaphavatavibandhnuta). So, it helps in improvement of overall metabolism of the

body and hence called as *Mahaushadh* and *Vishwabheshaja*.

Guduchi- Guduchi is reported to have antipyretic, hepatoprotective, immunomodulator, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, hypoglycemic and many more miraculous properties it has.^[14] powder of these 4 plants was made into paste form using decoction of same ingredients and *Lepam* was applied.

Based on their properties the freshly prepared decoction of these four drugs was also used for oral intake.

Arogyavardhini Vati- Jwaraghna, Medovinashni, most importantly Malashuddhikara, Pachni, Deepani, and Sarvarogprashmani. It has Shilajatu, Gugglu, Trifala, Neemba, Kutki etc which are highly beneficial for Prameha, Yakritroga, Shoth, Aampachana etc.^[15]

Panchtikta Ghrita Guggulu - Tikta Rasa, Ushna Virya, and Katu Vipaka are prevalent in Panchatikta Guggulu Ghrita which promotes Deepana-Pachana, enhance Dhatvagni and provide nutrition and stability to all Dhatus. It is also indicated in Prameha, Yakshma, Aruchi, Shwasan, Peenasa, Shoth, abscess etc.^[16]

Hinauvachadi Churna[17]- The majority of the ingredients in Hinguvachadi Churna have a strong efficacy that calms vitiated Vata and Kapha. Most of the the formulation have drugs biotransformation which aid to pacify the vitiated Vata and Kapha. The qualities of Hinguvachadi Churna medications, such as Vata Anulomana (normalizing movement of Vata humor), Hritparshva Shulahara (reduces cardiac and flanks pain), Shothahara (relieves Srotovishodhana (clears swelling). and channels), aid in the normal flow of Vata and alleviates *Kapha*. This turns the indigestible food into assimilable form and hence normalizes the Agni which relives the Aamai disease condition.

CONCLUSION

This case study shows successful management of Prameha and its Upadrava (complications) with proper intervention of *Pradhaman Nasyam* therapy, *Lepan* on Kati Pradesh and abdomen, Arogyavardhini Vati, Panchatikta ghrita Guggulu, with regular diet control, walking, some Yogasanas and Daivavya pashraya Chikitsa. Patient complete relief from got Urah-Parshvashool, breathlessness. coughing. makeable decrease in blood glucose levels, hepatomegaly and significant increase in size of kidney and reduction in creatinine level. So, this concludes that proper intervention of Pradhaman Nasyam reduced Vikara of Urah Pradesh and Lepan therapy with medications and proper diet, exercise, Yogasana, Daivavyapashraya Chikitsa can manage Prameha along with its complications, hepatomegaly and kidney diseases.

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