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Management of Sthoulya Through Shodhana and Shamana Chikitsa: A Case Study

Dr. Shrilatha Kamath T¹, Dr. Tejashwini ²

¹Professor and HOD, Department of PG Studies in Manasaroga, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda, and Hospital, Kuthpady, Udupi- 574118, Karnataka, India.
²PG Scholar, Department of PG Studies in Manasaroga, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda, and Hospital, Kuthpady, Udupi- 574118, Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT

Obesity is characterized as an abnormal or excessive fat buildup that puts one's health at danger. Obesity is defined as having a BMI of 30 kg/m^2 . The term "The New World Syndrome" might also be used to characterize obesity. All age groups are experiencing an increase in its frequency in many advanced countries. Statistics show that during the past 10 years, the problem of obesity has grown from 12–20%, especially among men. The double burden of obesity includes malnutrition, and now more individuals are fat than underweight. It can be understood as a *Medovaha shrotovikara* in *Sthoulya. Mithya ahara* and *vihara sevana*, which are increasingly prevalent in this epidemic period, are to blame for this *Shrotovikara*. This article represents one such similar case which was treated with *Shodhana* and *Shamana chikitsa*.

KEYWORDS: Sthoulya, Obesity, Shodhana and Shamana chikitsa.

INTRODUCTION

Obesity is not a single disorder but a group of heterogenous conditions with multiple causes. It involves complex links between metabolic, genetic, physical activity and social-culture factors. Obesity is also associated with a great risk of cardiovascular disorders, hypertension, diabetes etc. Excess and ectopic body fat are significant sources of adipocytokines, which are inflammatory mediators that can change how glucose and fats are metabolized. This can raise the risk of cancer and cardiometabolic illness and shorten life expectancy by 6 to 14 years. It is believed that obesity causes 20% of all malignancies^[1]. Obesity causes and exacerbates many disease processes and affects every organ system, so it becomes crucial for a systematic and organized approach in the management of obesity. Sthoulya is explained under Santarpanotajanaya vikara and it occurs in Bahudosha avastha as described in Ashtaniditi Purusha Adhaya^[2]. This disorder is due to *Medhodhatavagni mandhya* along with other several triggering factors. Etiological factors in brief include Aharatmaka nidana that is Samanyam Vriddhi Karanam principle causing Meda Dhatu to expand as a result of ongoing Kapha Vardhak Aahara like Ati guru sevan, Madhura ati sevana, Sheetahara, Adhyasana, Navana sevana, Ati anupa mamsa sevana referring to intake of fast food. In Viharatmaka nidana individual involving in Avyayama, Diwaswapna, with lack in physical activity. In consideration with Manasa nidana, individual involving in Achinta, Nitya harsha which indicates sedentary life style of an individual all this have increased in incidence during and after pandemics. Considering all these factors which cause excess accumulation of Kapha and Medha, obstructing all the *shrotas*. This condition needs shodhana chikitsa along life style modification.



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CASE REPORT:

A male patient aged 38 years is not a known case of Diabetes mellitus and Hypertension, Thyroid disorders. He is a software engineer by profession. Patient was in normal state of health two years back, due to pandemic he had to work from home and there was no much physical activity, sitting in one position for long period. He also had a habit of inappropriate eating habits, because of which he gradually started putting on weight. He had been in normal weight as a child and as a teen with no any complaints. In past two years, he gradually gained 15kg. Patient has never been on any sort of medications or treatments. He has a history of occasional consumption of alcohol, no smoking. None of the family members have similar complaints.

Personal History:

Diet – Both Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian diet Sleep – Sound Bowel – Clear Appetite – Normal

EXAMINATION:

General Examination Built: Endomorph Height:176cm Weight: 96kg BMI: 31kg/m² Pallor: Absent Icterus: Absent Clubbing: Absent Cyanosis: Absent Lymphadenopathy: Absent Edema: Absent **Systemic Examination** Cardiovascular System: S1S2 Heard Respiratory System: Air Entry Bilaterally Equal, Normal vesicular breathing sounds heard. Gastro-Intestinal System: P/A Soft, Non-tenderness, No Organomegaly. Central Nervous System: Conscious and Oriented to time, place, person. Higher Mental Function - Intact

Cranial Nerves: Within normal limits

INVESTIGATION

Routine investigations were carried out and there was significant change in the parameters of lipid profile with total cholesterol 197mg/dL, Serum triglyceride 594mg/dL, HDL was 40mg/dL, LDL was 107mg/dL and VLDL was 107mg/dL.



INTERVENTION

The principles of management adopted was based on *Bahudosha avastha* which needed *Shodhana* therapy. *Virechana* was selected in this case for *Shodhana*. Patient was administered initially with *Deepana Pachana* before *Snehapana* and later *Virechana karma* was administered. For *Snehapana Guggulu tiktaka grita* was selected. The dose of *Sneha* was calculated based on his *Agni*. *Snehapana* was given in *Arohana krama* until *Sneha siddha lakshna* were attained, followed by *Bhayasnehana* and *Sweda* for four days. *Virechana* was administered with *Trivrut leha*. Patient attained fifteen *vega* and was advised with *Samsarjana karma*.

DAY	DOSE	
1	50ML	
2	150ML	
3	250ML	
4	350ML	
5	400ML	

SL NO.	KARMA	DRAVYA	DOSE	DURATION
1.	Deepana and	Chitrakadi vati	4-4-4	Before food for
	paachana			two days
2.	Sneha pana	Guggulu Tiktaka	Day1- 50ml	Day 7- 400ml
		gruta		
3.	Sarvanga abhyanga	Brihat saindhava	45 mins	4 days
		taila		
4.	Bashpa sweda	-	30 mins	4 days
5.	Virechana	Trivrut leha	50gm with	Morning (empty
			milk	stomach)
6.	Samsarjana karma	Madhyam	-	5 days
		shodhana		

FOLLOW UP MEDICATION

- 1. Shivagutika 1 BD
- 2. Triphala churna along with Loha Bhasma 1tsp BD

Subjective criteria

- BMI- BT-31kg/m²
 - AT- 29.1kg/m²

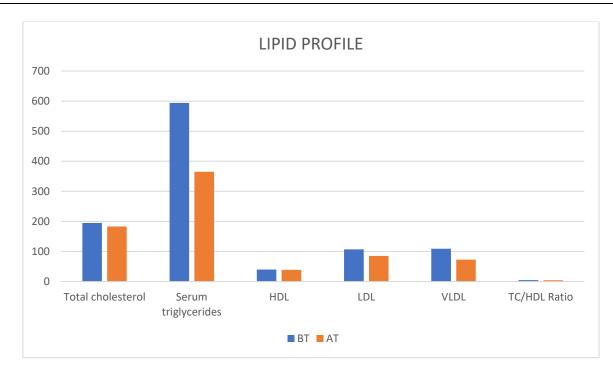
Objective criteria

PARAMETERS	BT	AT		
Total cholesterol	195mg/Dl	183 mg/dL		
Serum triglycerides	594mg/Dl	365mg/dL		
HDL	40mg/Dl	39mg/dL		
LDL	107mg/Dl	85mg/Dl		
VLDL	109mg/Dl	73mg/Dl		
TC/HDL Ratio	4.8	4.6		



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RESULT

On the of admission of admission, the weight recorded was 96kg and the time of discharge the time recorded was 90 kg, there was also significant amount of change in his lipid profile within 10 days.

DISCUSSION

As mentioned, due to nidana sevana there is Sandukshana of Jataragni leading to increased appetite. An increase in *Jatharagni* causes meals to be absorbed more rapidly and makes a person crave for more food. Further there is more increase in agni leasing to Dhatu pachana. This creates a vicious circle leading to excessive intake of food leading to the accumulation of *Meda dhatu* and other *Dhatu* causing *Shaithilya* due to mal nourishment. Kaphavardhaka ahara, Adhyasana, Divaswapna further leads to Ama and Strotosanga which manifests as Sthoulya. The best line of treatment adopted is Shodhana because of Bahudosha Avasth, it improves Dhatavagni by clearing Shroto avarodha.^[3] Shodhana in the form of virechana is adopted in this current study. Deepana pachana was done because of Agni dushti with Chitrakadi vati^[4]. Patient was subjected to Snehapana with Guggulu tiktaka grita which is Tikta, Kashaya in Rasa, Laghu, Ushna tikshna Sukshma and Sara in Guna. Veerya is Ushna and Vipaka is Katu. Doshagnata is Tridoshahara.^[5] Abhyanga enables the drug penetration to different dhatu, along with Nirharana of Vikrita dosha and dhatu leading to Sharira Laghavata.^[6] Brihat Saindhavadi taila was used for Abhyanaga in which most of the drugs are Katu in Rasa, Laghu in guna, Veerya is Ushna and Katu Vipaka^[7] along with the properties of Amapachana and Srotovishodana. Virechana Karma was administered with Trivrut Leha which possess Ushna, Tikshana, Sukshma, Vavyi and Vikasi guna,^[8] by these properties the morbid dosha are expelled from Koshta. After Shodhana, based on number of Vega attained by the patient Samsarjana Krama was adopted as it plays a major role in increasing Agni gradually.^[9]

After Shodhana karma, the Shodhita Purusha feels Durbala with Alpa-agni and there is Dosha and Dhatu kshaya, so every person has to under-go Samsarjana krama a dietary regime sequence to restore Bala, Agni and Doshadhatu Samyata after Shodhana. The duration of Samsarjana Krama is planned based on



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Dosha Shudhi i.e., *Hina Shudhi* for three days, *Madhyama Shudhi* for five days and *Pravara Shudhi* for 7 days. The sequence followed is *Peya, Vilepi, Akrita Yusha, Krita Yusha, Akrita Mamsa, Krita Mamsa.* The qualities of *Peyadi Samsarjana Krama* are *Laghu, Grahi, Dhatuposhaka, Vatanulomaka.* The first *Anna Kala* starts from the same day of *Shodhana* that is in the evening. ^[10]

When *Samsarjana Krama* is followed appropriately there is establishment of strength, *Shudha Udgara*, *Vatanulomana* and devoid of complication.

Shivagutika is a unique combination of drugs which includes *Shilajithu* as its main component accounting for the action of *Deepana*, *Pachana*, *Vatanulomana and Lekhana* effects adding to the *Medohara* properties. The analysis of *Dravya Guna* of these drugs indicates that, it is effective in diseases caused due to *Santarpana nidana* in general and *Shonitabhishyanda* in particular and *Agnivaishamya*, this could be corrected by *Deepana*, *Pachana* drugs of *Shivagutika* which include pippali, marchia, nagara, gajapippali etc. helping in the proper digestion, assimilation of the ingested food. ^{[11][12]}

Triphala choorna which includes *Amalaki, Haritaki, Vibhitaki*, individual drugs show majority of *Laghu Ruksha Guna, Ushna Virya, Kashaya Rasa Pradhana* and *Tridoshahara. Loha Bhasma* is *Kapha Medhohara* because of its properties like *Tikta, Kashaya Rasa, lekhana and Rukshana* in *Guna*.^{[13][14]}

CONCLUSION

The treatment that is *virechana karma* and *Shamana Aushadhi* selected here were because of *Bahudosha avastha* which showed significant amount of difference in subjective and objective parameters in the management of *Sthoulya*.

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