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Management of Vaipadika Palmo Plantar Psoriasis Through Shodhana and Shamana: A Case Study

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Abstract

A localized form of Psoriasis known as Palmo plantar psoriasis is characterized by the development of thick, scaly and hyperkeratotic plaques. Despite the fact that this disease mostly affects the palms and soles, the hardness of the skin makes it difficult to do daily tasks. This condition is related to Vaipadika in Ayurveda. In the framework of Kshudra kusta, Vaipidika is explained. This illness is mostly caused by the Vatakapha dosha, which is identified by Pani pada sphuthana and Teerva vedhana. Here is a case of a 55 years old female with history of dryness ,scaling and cracks over her bilateral palms and soles associated with pain, blackish discoloration and severe itching and burning sensation, associated with bloody discharge since 1 year. Patient was treated with Snehana and Swedana and later Shamana oushadi were given for 7 days along with life style modification. Patient had good relief in symptoms.

Keywords: Palmo plantar psoriasis, Vaipadika, Shodhana and Shamana

Introduction

Palmoplantar psoriasis refers to a condition that affects the palms and soles, however the illness can also have many distinct morphologic patterns¹. ranging from painful, thick, scaly, hyperkeratotic plaques with pustular lesions as the prominent feature². The incidence of palmoplantar psoriasis among psoriasis cases ranges from 3 to 4%³. Palmoplantar psoriasis is a long lasting autoimmune disease. This condition is described in the context of Kshudra Kushta in Ayurveda and is corelated to Vaipadika. According to Archarya Charaka⁴ it is referred as Vaipaidika and with a different name as Paadadari according to Archarya Sushrutha⁵ According to Charaka, the primary doshas responsible for symptoms like Panipada Sphutana (cracks in the palms and soles) and Teevra Vedana⁶ (severe pain) are Vata and Kapha doshas⁷. The present case is having a history of 1 year on the basis of the clinical features such as of dryness scaling and cracks over her bilateral palms and soles associated with pain, blackish discoloration, severe itching and burning sensation, associated with bloody discharge along with swelling of bilateral foot. Based on the presentations the underlying *dosha* can be understood and specific line of treatment such as shodhana and shamana chikitsa has been performed and the condition has been improved.



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Case Report

A 55 years old female patient visited Agada Tantra outpatient department (opd) of our institute with the clinical features such as of dryness ,scaling and cracks over her bilateral palms and soles associated with pain , blackish discoloration, severe itching and burning sensation, associated with bloody discharge along with swelling of bilateral foot which was disturbing her daily activities. She is known case of hypertension since 5 years and is under medication. Initially she neglected the complaint but as the complaint got aggravated she approached an nearby allopathic hospital and was prescribed with topical applications and some medications (details not known) but there was no relief found and the symptoms occurred frequently. So as there was no relief found she approached *Ayurvedic* hospital for further management.

Past History

There was no history of similar complaints in the past. k/c/o HTN and under medication since 5 years

Clinical Findings

On the day of general examination the person was of normal built without any pathological presentation. On local examination there were dryness, scaling and cracks over her bilateral palms and soles associated with pain , blackish discoloration, severe itching and burning sensation, associated with bloody discharge along with swelling of bilateral foot.

Astha sthana pareeksha (Eight types of examination)-

- Nadi- 76bpm
- Mala- nirama
- Mutra- 4 to 5 times per day
- Jhiva- alipta
- Shabdha- prakrutha
- Sparsha- mrudu
- Drik- prakrutha
- Akruthi- madhyama

Dasha vidha pareeksha (Ten types of examination)-

- Prakruthi- Kaptha vata
- Vikruthi- Pitta kapha
- Sara- medho sara
- Samhana- madhyama
- Satva madhyama
- Satmya- sarva rasa satmya
- Ahara shakthi- madhyama
- Vyayama shakthi- avara
- Vaya- madhyama



Diagnostic Criteria

Hb was 11.8 gm%, ESR was 50 mm/hr, PCV was 33.1%, MCV was 70fl, MCH was 25.2 Pg (RBC, WBC, PALTELET COUNT SERUM CREATNINE BLOOD UREA are within normal range).

On local examination there were dryness ,scaling and cracks over her bilateral palms and soles associated with pain , blackish discoloration, severe itching and burning sensation, associated with bloody discharge along with swelling of bilateral foot.

Appetite- good

Bowel- regular

Sleep- sound

Management

Rukshana followed by internal medications such as Usirasava, Aragwadadi kashaya, Laghu sootha shekara rasa, Nimbamrutha eranda taila were given

DAY	DATE	MEDICINE	DOSAGE	OUSHADA KALA
1	23/8/2023 to	USHIRASAVA	10-0-10ML	A/F
	29/8/2023			
2	23/8/2023 to	ARAGWADADI KASHAYA	10-0-10 ML	A/F
	29/8/2023			
3	23/8/2023 to	ARYOGYAVARDHINI VATI	1-0-1	A/F
	29/8/2023			
4	23/8/2023 to	AVIPATTIKARA CHOORNA	2.5-0-0 GMS	B/F
	29/8/2023			
5	23/8/2023 to	LAGHU SOOTHASHEKARA	1-0-1	A/F
	29/8/2023	RASA		
6	23/8/2023 to	NIMBAMUTHA ERANDA TAILA	1-0-0 TSP	A/F
	29/8/2023			
7	23/8/2023 to	PINDA TAILA	-	FOR E/A
	29/8/2023			

Abhyantara snehapana- Gritha selected is Mahathikitha gritha

DAY	DATE	QUANTITY	TIME OF APPETITE
1	30/8/2023	30ML	1.00PM
2	1/9/2023	60ML	2.30PM
3	2/9/2023	100ML	3.30PM
4	3/9/2023	120ML	4.00PM

Abhyanga - Taila selected was Pinda taila followed by bhaspha swedha

DAY	DATE	THERAPY	MEDICINE
1	4/9/2023	SARVANGA ABHYANGA +BHASPHA	PINDA TAILA (for
		SWEDHA	abhyanga)
2	5/9/2023	SARVANGA ABHYANGA +BHASPHA	PINDA TAILA (for
		SWEDHA	abhyanga)



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3	6/9/2023	SARVANGA ABHYANGA +BHASPHA	PINDA TAILA (for
		SWEDHA	abhyanga)

vincentaria – Trivitati Tenga 28 gins				
DATE	THERAPY			MEDICINE
6/9/2023	SARVANGA	ABHYANGA+	BHASPHA	PINDA TAILA (for
	SWEDHA			abhyanga)
6/9/2023	VIRECHANA			TRIVRUTH LEHYA 25
				GMS

Virechana – Trivruth lehya 25 gms

Patient was discharged after 14 days of the procedure and was prescribed with discharge medications

such as					
SL.NO	MEDICINE	DOSAGE	OUSHADA	DURATION	
			KALA		
1	DOOSHIVISHARI	1-0-1	A/F	7 DAYS	
	GULIKA				
2	PUNARNAVA	1-0-1	A/F	7 DAYS	
	MANDOORA				
3	ARAGWADADI	10-0-10 ML	A/F	7 DAYS	
	KASHAYA				
4	KUSUMOLIN OINTMENT	-	E/A		

OBSERVATION AND RESULT

SL.NO	CLINICAL FEATURES	BEFORE	AFTER TREATMENT
		TREATMENT	
	DRYNESS	+++	+
	SCALING	+++	+
	CRACKS	++++	++
	ITCHING	+++	+
	PAIN	++++	+
	BURNING SENSATION	+++	+
	BLACKISH DISCOLORATION	++	+

BEFORE TREATMENT





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AFTER TREATMENT



DISCUSSION

As this is a chronic condition, the path of treatment chosen in this instance is shodhana followed by *shamana chikitsa*. Therefore, in this instance, virechana, which is kapha pitta *hara* and *vatanulomaka*, is being chosen. Considering the potent action of *Mahatiktha gritha* for its *pittahara* and *kandugna* action .Mahatikta Ghrita contains a large number of medicinal herbs which are bitter in nature. Tikta Rasa (bitter taste) is very useful in balancing the Pitta Dosha, it has been opted in this case for *snehapana*. *Madhuchistha* one of the ingrident of *Pinda taila* helps in the reduction of roughness of skin. It has the ingridents such as *sarja rasa* and *manjistha* which are having *varnya* properties helps in curing the discoloration of the skin.⁸. *Trivruth lehya* where *trivruth* is best *sukha virechaka* was given for *Virechana*⁹. Patient found relief after *Virechana* and 12 vegas .As there was *madhyama shuddhi* 5 days of *peyadi samsarjana karma* was explained to the patient.¹⁰

CONCLUSION

Palmoplantar psoriasis which can be correlated with *Vaipadika* is been explained in the context of *Kshudra kustha*. It has been effectively managed through *Shodhana karma*. The present case was successfully treated and managed through *Virechana karma*. After the treatment there was much reduction in signs and symptoms such as. dryness ,scaling and cracks over her bilateral palms and soles associated with pain , blackish discoloration, severe itching and burning sensation, associated with bloody discharge along with swelling of bilateral foot. . From the current case study we can draw a conclusion that *Vaipadika kustha* can be successfully treated and managed through *Ayurvedic* line of treatment. No adverse reactions were observed during the course of treatment and later patient was advised to follow proper *ahara* and *vihara* to avoid the recurrences of the disease.

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