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# **Ayurvedic Management of Trigeminal Neuralgia**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Ayurveda, an ancient repository of traditional medical wisdom, is emerging as a promising and innovative therapeutic approach in contemporary healthcare, seamlessly integrating its time-honored principles with modern medical advancements. Trigeminal neuralgia is a neuropathic pain disorder characterized by severe, unilateral, paroxysmal facial pain episodes. Anantavata, a vata-predominant sannipataja vyadhi categorized under shirorogas according to Ayurvedic texts, is a condition exhibiting similarities to trigeminal neuralgia. However, direct comparisons between the two conditions would be inequitable to both medical traditions. A 59-year-old male patient with a known history of type 2 diabetes mellitus presented to our Shalakya Tantra outpatient department, reporting a three-year history of sharp, shooting, electric-like pain on the left side of the face. Additionally, the patient has experienced painful mouth opening and discomfort while chewing for the past six months. The patient, having sought and found no relief from previous treatments, subsequently approached our Hospital. The treatment regimen administered included Nasya with Balaguduchyadi Taila, Lepa using a mixture of Rasna, Manjishta, and Rakthachandana, Shiroabhyanga with Balaguduchyadi Taila, Shiro and Mukha Pichu with Balaguduchyadi Taila, Viddha Karma and Rakthamokshana performed on the Shanka Pradesha Additionally, the patient was prescribed an oral regimen consisting of Kokilaksha Kashaya, Ksheerabala Capsules, Brihat Vata Chintamani Rasa and Kaishora Guggulu. The patient experienced substantial relief from his symptoms, underscoring the undeniable potency and efficacy of the treatment. The remarkable improvement speaks volumes about the profound impact of Ayurveda, demonstrating its power and effectiveness beyond the need for additional proof. The results themselves eloquently validate the wisdom and capability inherent in Ayurvedic practices.

Keywords: Trigeminal neuralgia, Shiraroga, Nasya, viddha karma

# **INTRODUCTION:**

Trigeminal neuralgia is a rare ,peculiar disease also known as tic doulouruex idiopathic neuralgia with episodic facial pain that is unilateral,electric shock like and triggered by a light cutaneous stimulus on a very localized spot on the face also known as trigger zone.<sup>(1)</sup> The current opinion that is now on favour of the disease is neurovascular conflict that is an artery most often a loop of the superior or anteroinferior cerebellar artery as an offending contact with the terminal nerve root which results in localized demyelination ectopic triggering of neuronal discharges<sup>(2)</sup>.Very efficient drugs are available but fail to provide significant relief and have side effect in many cases. Yet the pathophysiology of the disease still has obscure corners. In Ayurvedic medicine, trigeminal neuralgia is frequently equated with *Anantavata* due to their strikingly similar symptoms and etiological factors. *Anantavata* is predominantly linked to an imbalance in the vata dosha, though it also involves a dysregulation of all three doshas—*vata*, pitta, and kapha. Acharya Charaka attributes the condition to factors such as fasting (*upavasa*), excessive



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grief(athishokha), and the consumption of excessively cold (sheetha) and dry foods(athi rooksha bhojana ). The pathogenesis, as described by both Charaka and Sushruta, entails a simultaneous disturbance of the three doshas, which subsequently localize in areas such as the neck(manya), eyes(*netra*), eyebrows(*bru*), and temples (shankha pradesha), leading to intense pain, tremors, visual disturbances, and jaw stiffness. The management strategies for Anantavata encompass a range of therapies including bloodletting(Rakthamokshana), oleation(snehana), sudation(swedana), topical applications(*lepa*). eve medicated treatments(Anjana), nasal administration(*nasya*), pouring of liquids(shiroseka), purgation(virechana), and a diet tailored to mitigate vata imbalances.

# CASE STUDY:

A male patient aged 59 working as a Lab instructor in Bangalore came to our Hospital C/O : Sharp shooting, Electric type of pain over left side of face since 3 years. A/C/O : Pain experienced while opening of mouth and chewing food since 6 months. K/C/O : Type II DM H/O : Root canal treatment 3 years back due to sudden toothache.

# HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS:

59 years old middle aged man K/C/O type II DM (on regular medication) developed toothache 3 years ago. He consulted near by dentist where he was advised to undergo Root canal treatment. Three days followed by procedure, a sudden electric shock type of pain was felt on left side at angle of mouth radiating to Jaw, cheek, forehead, front of ear which was episodic lasting for few seconds to 2-3 minutes, for which he was referred to neurologist and underwent routine investigation. He was prescribed tab carbamazepine 100mg, the dosage was gradually increased upto 200mg thrice a day. Subsequently , from past 6 months symptoms worsened while he had severe pain while chewing food, speaking and the pain triggered even while touching left facial area, while washing face and brushing teeth. Hence visited our Hospital for further evaluation and management.

#### HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS:

Nothing contributory to present illness.

**FAMILY HISTORY:** Nothing significant

# **PERSONAL HISTORY:**

Aahara : Mixed Abhyasa : Nil Vihara : Athi Bhashya Anya : Nil Nidra : Sound sleep (7 hours)

# ASHTA STHANA PAREEKSHA:

Nadi : Vatta pitta Drik : Prakrutha



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Mootra : 4 to 7 times day Shabda : Prakrutha Mala : 1 time / day Sparsha : Prakrutha Jihva : Aliptha Akruthi : Madhyama

### DASHAVIDHA PAREEKSHA:

Prakruthi – Vata pitta Vikruthi – Vata Pitta pradana Tridosha Sara – Madhyama Samhanan – Madhyama Pramana – Madhyama Saatmya – Madhyama Aharashakti – Madhyama Vyayamashakti – Madhyama Vaya – Madhyama

#### SAMANYA PARISKHA :

Built : Moderately Nourishment : Moderately Palior : Absent Icterus : Absent Clubbing : Absent Lymphadenopathy : Absent Oedema : Absent Cyanosis : Absent Tongue : Uncoated B.P : 130/90 mmHg Temperature : Afebrile Pulse rate : 80/min Respiratory rate : 20c/min Height : 167cm Weight : 68kg

### SAMSTHANIKA PAREEKSHA:

Respiratory System Examination : Normal vesicular breath sounds heard. Cardiovascular System Examination :S1 S2 heard, no murmurs Per Abdomen Examination : Soft , No tenderness. No organomegaly.



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#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

DRAVYA	DOSE	DURATION	ANUPANA
Kokilaksha Kashaya	10 ml	BD	Lukewarm water
Ksheerabala capsule	1	BD	Lukewarm water
Brihatvatachintamani rasa	2	BD	Lukewarm water
Kaishora guggulu	1	BD	Lukewarm water

#### **PROCEDURE:**

NASYA	Balaguduchyadi taila (8 drops each)
LEPA Rasna +Manjishta+Rakthachanda	
SHIRO ABHYANGA	Balaguduchyadi taila
SHIRO AND MUKHA PICHU	Balaguduchyadi taila
VIDDHA KARMA	Shankha pradesha
SIRAVYADHA	Shankha pradesha

#### **RESULT:**

- During the course of the treatment, on the third day, there was a slight reduction in pain.
- In the following days, the patient was able to consume soft diet and demonstrated the ability to open the mouth.
- On the 9th day siravyadha was performed over the shankha region resulting in significant pain relief.
- During follow up ,the patient was able to consume a normal diet and experienced approximately 90% reduction in pain.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

The *Kokilaksha Kashaya* primarily made from the drug Kokilaksha (*Asteracantha longifolia*) were evaluated in a study that confirmed its traditional claims of anti-inflammatory properties.hence the drug could help in reducing nerve inflammation which could be a potential reason for the painful episodes in Trigeminal Neuralgia <sup>(3)</sup>.

*Ksheerabala Taila*, formulated from Go Ksheera (cow's milk), Bala (Sida cordifolia), and Tila (sesame oil), offers comprehensive therapeutic benefits. Go Ksheera enhances nutrition for bones, nerves, muscles, and tissues. Ksheerabala Taila's analgesic properties effectively mitigate pain associated with trigeminal neuralgia, while Bala provides anti-inflammatory effects, reducing local inflammation and alleviating discomfort. Additionally, the formulation exhibits neuroprotective actions, crucial for repairing nerve damage and managing the disease's symptoms<sup>.(4)</sup>

**Brihatvatachintamani Rasa** - containing Bala, Amrita, Rakthachandana, Kushta, Devadaru, Sarala, Natha, Jatamamsi, and Kunduru, is known for its ability to balance the *Tridoshas* and exhibit anti-inflammatory activity. The formulation helps in alleviating *vata dosha*, and thus helps in alleviating the symptoms<sup>(5)</sup>

*Kaishora Guggulu*, derived from *Bhaishajya Ratnavali*, is effective for trigeminal neuralgia due to its ability to clear Margavarana and alleviate nerve inflammation. The formulation, containing Guggulu, Gudoochi, and Triphala, harnesses Guggulu's Anabhishyandhi, Snigdha, and Sroto Shodhana properties to reduce pain and inflammation. By counteracting Kapha Dosha and clearing obstructed channels,



Guggulu addresses the underlying causes of neuralgia. Consequently, its comprehensive action provides significant relief for this debilitating condition<sup>.(6)</sup>

# **MODE OF ACTION OF NASYA :**

- The medication administered nasally reaches the Srngataka Marma, the confluence of sensory organs, disperses throughout the Urdhvajatru area, and effectively eliminates deeply ingrained Doshas.
- To be absorbed, these drugs must first traverse the mucus layer within the nasal cavity. Once absorbed, intranasally administered therapeutics access the central nervous system (CNS) via the olfactory and trigeminal neural pathways. Both the olfactory and trigeminal nerves, which innervate the nasal cavity, offer a direct route to the CNS.
- The direct delivery of therapeutics from the nose to the brain was originally ascribed to the olfactory pathway via transcellular passive diffusion, where drugs move through cellular membranes. This method is an active transport process, particularly effective for lipophilic drugs.<sup>(7)</sup>Sneha Nasya utilizes this absorption route.

Butuguan cuta is mentioned in sumistayogan tutup and and					
INGREDIENTS	BOTANICAL NAME	FAMILY	PARTS USED		
Bala	Sida cordifolia linn	Malavacea	Whole plant		
Guduchi	Tinospora cordifolia	Menispermaceae	Root, Stem, Leaf		
Surapada	Cedrus deodara	Pinacea	Heart wood		
Jatamansi	Nardostachys jatamansi	Valevaleriancea	Root		
Amaya	Saussurea costus	Asteraceae	Root		
Raktachandana	Pterocarpus Santalinus	Fabaceae	Heart wood		
Kunduru	Boswellia Serrata	Burseraceae	Gum resin		
Nata	Valerina wallichi	Valarinacea	Root and rhizome		
			with stolons		
Ashwagandha	Withania somnifera	Solanaceae	Root		
Sarala	Pinux Roxburgy	Pinaceae	Heart Wood		
Rasna	Pluchea lanceolate	Asteracea	Rhizome		
Tila	Sesame indicum	Pedaleacea	Seed oil 7		

# BALAGUDUCHYADI TAILA <sup>(8) (9) (10)</sup>

# Balaguduchyadi taila is mentioned in sahasrayogam tailaprakarana

- **Bala** is distinguished by its *Tiktha* (bitter) and *Madhura* (sweet) *Rasa*, with inherent *Gunas* such as *Laghu* (lightness), *Snighdha* (unctuousness), and *Pichila* (sliminess). It is endowed with *Sheetha Veerya* (cool potency) and *Madhura Vipaka* (sweet post-digestive effect). *Bala* manifests a spectrum of therapeutic actions including *Vedana Sthapaka Karma* (analgesic effect), *Shotha Hara* (anti-inflammatory), *Brimhaneeya* (nourishing), *Balya* (strengthening), *Jwaragna* (fever-reducing), and *Mootrala* (diuretic) properties. Its pharmacological profile encompasses activities such as anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antioxidant, immune-stimulatory, and diuretic functions.
- *Guduchi*, characterized by *Tiktha* (bitter) and *Kashaya* (astringent) *Rasa*, possesses *Guru* (heavy) and *Snighdha* (unctuous) *Gunas*. It is endowed with *Ushna Veerya* (hot potency) and *Madhura Vipaka* (sweet post-digestive effect). *Guduchi* exhibits a range of therapeutic actions, including *Deepana*



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(digestive stimulant), *Pachana* (carminative), *Vedana Sthapana* (analgesic), *Mootra Janana* (diuretic), *Jwaragna* (fever-reducing), *Daha Prashamana* (alleviates burning sensations), *Rasayana* (rejuvenative), *Kushtagna* (anti-dermatitic), *Rakta Shodhaka* (blood purifier), *Anulomana* (regulates bowel movements), and *Balya* (strengthening) properties.

- Surapada is characterized by Tiktha (bitter) Rasa, Laghu (light) and Snigdha (unctuous) Gunas, with Ushna Veerya (hot potency) and Katu Rasa (pungent taste). It exhibits a diverse range of therapeutic properties, including Deepana (digestive stimulant), Pachana (carminative), Lekhana (scraping), Anulomana (regulation of bowel movements), Shodhahara (purification), Vedana Sthapana (analgesic), Kushtagna (anti-dermatitic), Mootrajanana (diuretic), Rakta Prasadhana (blood purifier), and Jwaragna (fever-reducing) actions. Additionally, it possesses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and immunomodulatory effects.
- Jatamansi, characterized by Tiktha (bitter), Kashaya (astringent), and Madhura (sweet) Rasa, along with Laghu (light) and Snigdha (unctuous) Gunas, possesses Sheetha Veerya (cool potency) and Katu Vipaka (pungent post-digestive effect). It exhibits a variety of therapeutic actions, including Deepana (digestive stimulant), Pachana (carminative), Yakrituttejaka (hepatoprotective), Anulomana (regulation of bowel movements), Vedana Sthapana (analgesic), Balya (strengthening), Daha Prashamana (alleviation of burning sensations), Nadi Balya (nervine tonic), Kushtagna (anti-dermatitic), Mootrala (diuretic), Varnya (complexion-enhancing), and Pitta Saraka (pacifying Pitta dosha) properties. Additionally, Jatamansi is known for its analgesic, hypothermic, diuretic, anxiolytic, and hepatoprotective effects.
- *Amaya* is characterized by Tiktha (bitter), Katu (pungent), and Madhura (sweet) Rasa, along with Laghu (light), Ruksha (dry), and Teekshna (sharp) Gunas, and it possesses Ushna Veerya (hot potency) and Katu Vipaka (pungent post-digestive effect). It offers a broad spectrum of therapeutic actions, including Vedana Sthapana (analgesic), Jwaragna (fever-reducing), Kushtagna (anti-dermatitic), Mootrala (diuretic), Varnya (complexion-enhancing), Rakta Shodhaka (blood purifier), Rasayana (rejuvenative), Vatahara (pacifying Vata dosha), Anulomana (regulating bowel movements), and Rasayana (rejuvenative) properties. Additionally, Amaya is known for its anti-inflammatory, immunostimulatory, and diuretic effects.
- *Rakthachandana* is characterized by Tikta (bitter) and Madhura (sweet) Rasa, with Laghu (light) and Ruksha (dry) Gunas, and exhibits Sheetha Veerya (cool potency) and Katu Vipaka (pungent postdigestive effect). It possesses a range of therapeutic properties, including Angamarda Prashamana (relief from body aches), Kushtagna (anti-dermatitic), Jwaragna (fever-reducing), Daha Prashamana (alleviation of burning sensations), Rakta Shodhaka (blood purifier), Varnya (complexion-enhancing), Mootrajanana (diuretic), and Soumanasya Janana (promoting mental well-being). Additionally, it is recognized for its anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, and anti-arthritic effects.
- *Kunduru* is characterized by *Katu* (pungent) and *Tiktha* (bitter) *Rasa*, with *Teekshna* (sharp) *Guna*, *Ushna Veerya* (hot potency), and *Katu Vipaka* (pungent post-digestive effect). It exhibits a variety of therapeutic actions, including *Deepana* (digestive stimulant), *Pachana* (carminative), *Vedana Sthapana* (analgesic), *Shothahara* (anti-inflammatory), *Vatanulomana* (Vata-regulating), *Mootrala* (diuretic), and *Jwaraghna* (fever-reducing) properties. Additionally, *Kunduru* is recognized for its anti-inflammatory, antiarthritic, and analgesic effects.
- **Tagara** is characterized by *Tiktha* (bitter), *Katu* (pungent), and *Kashaya* (astringent) *Rasa*, with *Laghu* (light) and *Snigdha* (unctuous) *Gunas*, *Ushna Veerya* (hot potency), and *Katu Vipaka* (pungent post-



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digestive effect). It possesses a range of therapeutic properties, including *Vedana Sthapana* (analgesic), *Kushtaghna* (anti-dermatitic), *Varnya* (complexion-enhancing), Mootra *Janana* (diuretic), *Jwaraghna* (fever-reducing), and *Yakrituttejaka* (hepatoprotective) actions. Additionally, *Tagara* is known for its analgesic, antipyretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, antibiotic, and anti-inflammatory effects.

- Ashwagandha is characterized by Madhura (sweet), Katu (pungent), and Tiktha (bitter) Rasa, with Laghu (light) and Snigdha (unctuous) Gunas, Ushna Veerya (hot potency), and Madhura Vipaka (sweet post-digestive effect). It exhibits a variety of therapeutic actions, including Deepana (digestive stimulant), Shothahara (anti-inflammatory), Vedana Sthapana (analgesic), Rakta Shodhaka (blood purifier), Anulomana (regulating bowel movements), Mootrala (diuretic), Kushtaghna (anti-dermatitic), Balya (strengthening), Brimhaneeya (nourishing), and Rasayana (rejuvenative) properties. Additionally, Ashwagandha is recognized for its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, analgesic, antipyretic, anti-arthritic, anti-stress, hypothermic, and immunomodulatory effects.
- **Rasna** is characterized by *Tiktha* (bitter) *Rasa*, with *Guru* (heavy) *Guna*, *Ushna Veerya* (hot potency), and *Katu Vipaka* (pungent post-digestive effect). It exhibits a range of therapeutic actions, including *Vedana Sthapana* (analgesic), *Shothahara* (anti-inflammatory), *Vatahahara* (Vata-pacifying), *Rakta Shodhaka* (blood purifier), *Jwaraghna* (fever-reducing), and *Rasayana* (rejuvenative) properties. Additionally, *Rasna* is recognized for its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and anti-oedema effects.
- *Tila* is characterized by *Madhura* (sweet), *Katu* (pungent), *Tiktha* (bitter), and *Kashaya* (astringent) *Rasa*, combined with *Guru* (heavy) and *Snigdha* (unctuous) *Gunas*. It possesses *Ushna Veerya* (hot potency) and *Madhura Vipaka* (sweet post-digestive effect). *Thila* exhibits a comprehensive range of therapeutic properties, including *Deepana* (digestive stimulant), *Snehana* (oleation), *Vedana Sthapana* (analgesic), *Bala* (strengthening), *Mootrajaana* (diuretic), and *Rasayana* (rejuvenative) actions. Additionally, *Thila* is renowned for its antioxidant and hepatoprotective effects.

# **LEPA - POSSIBLE MODE OF ACTION :**

The application of Lepas should follow the direction of hair follicles to enhance the rapid absorption of the medication through Romakupa (hair roots), Swedavahini (sweat glands), and Siramukha (blood capillaries). In the Dhamani vyakaranasadhyaya chapter, Sushruta categorizes Dhamanis into Urdhwagata (ascending), Adhogata (descending), and Tiryakgata (transverse). He elaborates on four Tiryakgamisiras, which progressively bifurcate into hundreds and thousands of branches, forming a dense network throughout the body. This network, interfaced with hair follicles, facilitates the transfer of sweat and the replenishment of rasa (bodily fluids) both internally and externally. The efficacy of Abhyanga, Snana, and Lepa Dravyas is thus influenced by their interaction with the skin, which enhances their transformative capacity. Additionally, this network is instrumental in perceiving touch sensations.

Bhrajaka Pitta is responsible for metabolizing topical substances and is crucial in determining the skin's color and complexion. The metabolic process, supported by Samanavayu and Vyana Vayu, is pivotal for this function. Ayurveda also posits the concept of 'Strotomaya Purush,' which suggests that the human body is inherently porous. When medications are applied as Lepa or Pradeha, their minute particles penetrate the skin due to gravitational forces and the drug's weight. The Upashoshana property of Vayu, particularly Vyana and Samana, plays a significant role in the penetration and absorption of these medicinal agents. Upon absorption into the skin, the drugs exert their effects based on their virya (potency) and, in some cases, their Prabhava (special influence).



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**Rasna**, The substance exhibits a range of therapeutic properties, starting with its ability to digest accumulated *Ama (Amapachana)*, purify the blood (Raktashodhaka), and facilitate purgation (Rechana). It provides significant relief from pain (Shoolaprashamana) and abdominal discomfort (Shoola), while also addressing poison-related ailments (Vishavikara). For respiratory issues, it effectively offers cough relief (Kasahara) and eases asthma (Shwasahara).

Moreover, the substance plays a crucial role in reducing fever (Jwaraghna) and diminishing inflammation (Shotha). It also has rejuvenating effects, acting as an aphrodisiac (Vrishya) and promoting overall vitality (Rasayana). In terms of dosha management, it is particularly effective in balancing Kapha and Vata doshas (Kapha-Vata Shamak), addressing Vata disorders (Vatavyadhi), and managing Vata-related skin issues (Vatika Charma Dala).

Furthermore, it targets specific conditions such as sciatica (Gridhrasi), digestive disorders (Amadosha), abdominal tumors (Gulma), abdominal pain (Udarashoola), constipation (Vibandha), gout (Vatarakta), blood disorders (Raktavikara), chronic cough (Kasa), chronic wasting diseases (Rajyakshma), hemorrhoids (Arsha), chronic conditions (Sidhma), rheumatoid arthritis (Amavata), and provides a cooling effect (Shitopanayana).

*Manjishta* ,The principal phytochemicals found in medicinal plants include alkaloids, phenols, tannins, and flavonoids. These compounds are linked to a range of therapeutic effects such as anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, anti-viral, hepatoprotective, and analgesic properties.

*Rakthachandana*, (red sandalwood) traditionally has been applied externally to alleviate inflammation, treat skin conditions, and heal wounds.Phytoconstituents, including terpenoids, flavonoids, and pterostilbene, are responsible for a variety of activities such as neuroprotection, antimicrobial action, hypoglycemic effects, antipyretic properties, anti-inflammatory responses, and hepatoprotection.

Therefore, the external application of a synergistic blend of these compounds has the potential to exert a localized therapeutic effect on trigeminal neuralgia.

# SHIROABHYANGA AND SHIRO AND MUKHA PICHU:

Shiroabhyanga is a preliminary procedure in detoxification therapy and also a principal treatment. This approach is highly effective for addressing a wide range of conditions involving marma points. The action of Shiropichu can be effective on both local and systemic levels. Key factors influencing its efficacy include the concentration of the medication, the duration of contact, its solubility, and the condition of the skin and the treated area. The localized effect of Shiropichu involves the absorption of substances through the skin. On a systemic level, this absorption and subsequent circulation can influence the central nervous system. Modern medicine explains that topical applications, such as ointments, pass through the outer layer of the skin into the bloodstream, thereby reaching the intended organ. In the same way, applying oil to the forehead can be absorbed and may impact the brain.

# VIDDHA KARMA AND RAKTHAMOKSHANA :

Raktamokshana is a crucial para-surgical technique, involving the extraction of blood to alleviate various conditions. The term combines 'Rakta' (blood) and 'Mokshana' (release), reflecting its purpose of removing blood. Both Sushrut Samhita and Ashtanga Hridaya highlight Vyadhana as a key treatment in Netra roga, with Acharya Sushruta identifying it as one of the eight essential surgical procedures. Furthermore, Acharya Vagbhata asserts that since Rakta is the primary site of disease, Siravyadha is deemed a fundamental and initial procedure.



Vidha aids in clearing obstructions from blood vessels, restoring optimal circulation, and activating sensory nerve fibers from peripheral receptors to diminish the transmission of irritant signals from the affected area.

(11)



Viddha and Siramoksha applied to the shanka region can effectively target the ophthalmic, mandibular, and maxillary branches of the trigeminal nerve, potentially mitigating associated symptoms through enhanced neural modulation and vascular relief.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the treatment interventions and their mechanisms previously discussed exemplify the profound, conceptual approach to balancing the imbalanced doshas. It is through the intellectual finesse of the physician that these imbalances are corrected, addressing the subtle gaps and intricacies of the pathology at hand. While deeper investigation is undoubtedly required for a more comprehensive understanding of the disease, the efficacy of the applied treatment remains undeniable, offering results that speak to both the precision and artistry of the physician's expertise.

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