

The Management of Arma (Pterygium) in Ayurvedic Literature

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Abstract : *Arma* is very common ophthalmic ailment in temperate environment like India. It has been described under *Shuklagata sadhya vyadhi* in Ayurveda. It is a disease in which a wing like growth is gradually developing from either *Kaneenika* (inner canthus) or *Apangasandhi* (outer canthus) towards the cornea. On the basis of signs and symptoms described by the modern medical science, the disease '*Arma*' can be correlated with conjunctival degenerations including '*Pterygium*'. *Arma* is *chedan sadhya* having thin membrane and cured like colour, can be treated by *Lekhana Anjanas*. It is widely used to prevent the speedy growth of the membrane. Likewise, it is also highly beneficial after the surgical treatment for prevention of relapse after surgery.

Keywords : *arma, pterygium, kaneenik, anjana.*

Introduction : In *Ayurveda Samhita Grantha* '*Arma*' is described under '*Shuklagata netraroga*'. '*Arma*' is a *mansal vrudhi* developing either from *Kaneenika* or *Apanga Sandhi*, which may progress towards *Krishna Mandal*. *Arma* can be correlated with eye disease '*Pterygium*' in modern science which is a wing shaped fold of conjunctiva encroaching upon cornea from either side within interpalpebral fissure. Pathologically '*Pterygium*' is an elastotic proliferation of subconjunctival tissue. *Pterygium* is commonly found in temperate region (hot dusty and sandy weather) and due to ultra violet irradiation (common in farmers and outdoor workers). Though in our *Samhitas*, *arma* is mainly explained as a *Chedan Sadhya vyadhi*, along with that there are so many *Aushadi yogas* explained for *arma* in the form of *aschyotana, anjana, nasya karma, lepa*, etc. In modern science, prior to surgical intervention, only symptomatic treatment is explained for inflamed *Pterygium*. It grows continuously, therefore it is called *arma*. *Prastari arma, Shukla arma, Kshataja arma, Adhimamsa arma* and *Snayu arma* are the 5 types of *arma* explained by *Acharya Sushrut*.

Prastari arma- *Tanu, vistirna, mrudu, neel, raktavarni, vedana rahit.*

Shukla Arma- *Mrudu, shweta varni, slow growing*

Kshataja Arma- *Mrudu, slakshan, having colour of red lotus.*

Adhimamsa Arma- *Pruthu, sthula, mrudu, having yakrut varna.*

Snayu Arma- *Kathina, vistrut, sushka, mansa yukta, having shweta varna.*

The *arma* which is small, thin, yoghurt like, and blue, red or brown in appearance are be treated on *Chikitsa Sutra* explained for *shukra vyadh*.

Clinical features of Pterygium : '*Pterygium*' is a wing shaped fold of conjunctiva encroaching upon cornea from either side within the interpalpebral fissure. Generally '*Pterygium*' is an asymptomatic condition but when it gets inflamed it exhibits clinical features like redness, watering, foreign body sensation, etc. Sometimes it produces astigmatism due to corneal encroachment.

Classification of Pterygium¹:

Type I- extends less than 2mm on cornea

Type II- involve up to 4mm of cornea

Type III- involve more than 4mm of cornea and involve visual axis.

Treatment of Arma: As *arma* is an abnormal growth in the *suklamandala*, it should be removed. But a clever physician should try with medicines before going for surgery. Hence clinical classification should be done as:

(a) *Lekhana sadhya* (Non-surgical treatment)

(b) *Chedan sadhya* (Surgical treatment)

Non-surgical treatment

Features of Lekhana sadhya arma²: Looking like curd (*sukrama*), bluish (*prastari arma*), reddish (*raktarma*), greyish (*snayu arma*), *tanu*. Treatment of *krishnagata rogas* and *pittaj abhishyand* are useful in *arma*³. Further, *virechan* and *nasyakarma* will expel *dosas* from eyes, thereby facilitating complete cure in addition to *lakhan anjanas*⁴.

Nasya karma⁵: Fine powders of equal quantity of *krshna loha, Tamra, Sankha, Pravala, Saindhav Lawana, Samudraphena, Kasisa* and *Srotanjana* should be pasted with the watery portion of curds (*Dadhi Mastu*). This can be applied over the *arma* or used for *Nasya karma*.

Oral drugs : *Sadanga Guggulu, Vasakadi kwath* and *Brhat Vasadi Kwatha*⁶, *Satavaryadi churna, Maha Triphaladi Ghrita* and *Lohadi Guggulu*⁷.

Lepana : Marichadi Lepa⁸

The fine powders of *Marich* and *Bibhitaka*, pasted with fresh turmeric juice should be applied over *arma* regularly will clear the extra growth.

Anjana : Kharparadi Anjana⁹

Arma will be cured, like excised by surgery with *kharparadi anjana*. *Kharpar* (1 part), *Sphatika* (1 part), *Tuttha* (1 part) and *Sugar* (1 part) should be finely pasted with cow's milk. This *anjana* will relieve corneal opacities, night blindness and *patalagata* diseases and also *pterygium*.

Also *Pippalyadi Gutikanjan* (Y.R), *Pushpakshi raskriya* (Y.R) and *Nayanasukha varti* (B.R- *Pippali* 1 part, *Haritaki* 2 Part should be finely powdered and pasted with water to apply as *anjana* relieves *Arma*, *Patala*, *Timira* etc.) can be used.

Putapaka : Krishnadi putapaka¹⁰

The fine powders of *Pippali*, *Loha*, *Tamra*, *Sankha*, *Mudga*, *Saindhava*, *Lawana*, *Samudra phena*, *Kasisa* and *Sauviranjana* should be pasted with *Dadhimastu*. This can be applied as *Anjana* or used for *Putapaka*.

Surgical Treatment:

Surgery is indicated in very thick like extra skin (*charmabha*), highly elevated (*bahala*), fleshy growth covered densely with fibrous tissues (*snayu-mamsa avrita*), visible blood vessels in *arma*. However, if *arma* is already encroached the *drishti mandala*, it is a sign of incurability and surgery should be avoided in such cases.

Purva Karma¹¹

- Patient should be given oily food and *ghee* before surgery.
- Routine prayers.
- Position: Patient can lie down in a bed, where head is slightly in a downward position; or sit comfortably.
- The eyes should be given fomentation with a cotton cloth (gauze piece) dipped in warm water.
- *Nayana samrosa* : The powder of *saindhava* should be pasted with the juice of *Bijapuraka* and applied to eyes.
- *Parighattana* : Attempt should be made to shake the *arma*.

Pradhana Karma¹²:

- Patient is asked to look laterally.
- *Arma* is lifted with a hook (*Badish yantra*) at a point where wrinkled.
- *Arma* lifting, *arma* is held with a pair of forceps (*Muchundi yantra*) or stay sutures (*Suchi sutra*) and elevated.
- The lids should be held apart tightly as there is a risk of being hurt by the instrument.
- The *arma*, thus weakened and suspended by these three instruments (hook, forceps, suture thread) should be dissected from all sides with a sharp circular knife (*mandlagra*).
- It should be removed after freed from all the sides sparing the canthus (*kaneenika sandhi*).

Caution:

The one fourth (*Susruta*) or one third (*Chakradatta*)¹³ of the *arma* should be retained at its attachment. The excessive excision can damage the blood vessels and lacrimal apparatus; produce fistula and haemorrhage¹⁴. But inadequate excision has the risk of re-growth.

Paschat Karma¹⁵:

- *Pratisarana* : The operated part should be rubbed gently with powders of *Yavanala*, *Trikatu* and *Saindhava lawana*.
- *Parisheka* : The wound should be cleaned with sterilized gauze and honey; washed with cold water and lukewarm *ghee*.
- *Vrana bandhana* : Bandaging should be done after applying the honey and *ghee*.
- *Sita pradeha* : The cooling medicaments like *satadhatu ghrta* should be applied to head and sole of the feet.

Later on, wound management with due consideration of *dosa*, seasons, strength and time factors is to be followed.

The lukewarm mixture of honey and *ghee* should be dropped to the head and eyes keeping the bandage intact on the second day morning, afternoon and night. For the next five days, *ghee* should be given orally with *anupana* of hot water. On the third day, bandage should be opened and fomented with *karanja bija ksira paka*. *Aschyotana* should be done with the decoction of *Lodhra*, *Yastimandhu*, *Palasha*, *Patola*, *Haridra*, *Daruharidra* etc. mixed with honey and bandage for the next seven days. Later bandage can be opened completely. But care should be taken to avoid direct sunlight and viewing the sky or other luminous objects.

Management of complications¹⁶:

- To reduce the swelling, *dhumapana*, *nasya karma* and *sira visravana* should be done.
- To reduce excessive discharge and redness, *nasya karma* is helpful.
- If there is damage to *krisna mandala*, during surgery, it should be treated like *savrana sukla*.
- If part of *arma* is still remaining, application of *Lekhan anjana* should be done.

Conclusion

In *ayurvedic* classics, *arma* is described under *shuklagata netra roga*, is a *chedana sadhya vyadhi*. Our *acharyas* have described *aushadha chikitsa* i.e., *shukravat chikitsa* in the form of *lekhana anjana*, *seka*, *lepa*, *pratisarana* for *arma* in *alpa*, *tanu*, *dadhiniha*, *rakta*, *neela* or *dhusara varna*. Clinical features and management of *arma* simulates that of Pterygium in modern science. "Prevention is better than cure", conjunctiva, the most superficial layer of the eyeball and hence utmost care and all precautionary measures should be taken to avoid its degeneration. *Vata* is the main causative factor for degeneration. That's why regular *padabhyanga*, intake of *ghrita*, *shiroabhyanga* has to be advocated in every individual who are under risk factors. In our classics, in view of *arma nidana*, *chatra dharana*, *shirasnana* measures to be observed regularly.

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