



A clinical study of Nimba Patra Kalpana on Pama vyadhi.

Author: ¹

Jayesh Gangadhar Shrigadiwar

Professor & HOD Agadtantra

Department of Ayurveda

IES University .

Author: ²

Dr Suchita Shrikhande

Assistant professor

Kriya sharir department

L N Ayurved College and Hospital, Bhopal, MP

Abstract-

Neem has been extensively used in Ayurveda. Neem elaborates a vast array of biologically active compounds that are chemically diverse and structurally complex. More than 140 compounds have been isolated from different parts of neem. All parts of the neem tree- leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots and bark have been used traditionally for the treatment of inflammation, infections, fever, skin diseases and dental disorders.

A clinical study of neem Kalpana in pama was carried out in four groups by using different nimba Kalpana like churna, swarasa, kalka, kwath. Nimba patra swarasa kalpana is best from the rest of Kalpana.

Introduction

From ancient days the Nimba is known for its use in Skin diseases. All parts of the neem tree- leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, roots and bark have been used traditionally for the treatment of inflammation, infections, fever, skin diseases and dental disorders. Azadirachta indica, commonly known as neem, has attracted worldwide prominence in recent years, owing to its wide range of medicinal properties.

Neem preparations are reportedly efficacious against a variety of skin diseases, septic sores, and infected burns. Neem, is one such wondrous plant that is widely used for treating a wide-range of health anomalies. Be it gastro-intestinal disorders, liver problems, dental problems, infections, skin conditions, hair issues or problems related to any sort of microbial infestation, the holy neem is an absolute remedy for all.

It is found that “Pama” Vyadhi is one of the commonest diseases found in the low socio economic class and occurs in person who doesn't take bath regularly and do not follow guidelines of hygiene. Sign symptom, pathogenesis and treatment of Pama are very well described in Ayurvedic texts.

The use of Nimba in Pama vyadhi is mentioned in Charak Samhita chikitsa chapter 7. (Ch. Chi. 7/30)

The use of nimba in kushtha is mentioned in Sharangdhar Samhita chapter 5/4. A clinical study of nimba Kalpana in pama was carried out in four groups by using different Nimba Kalpana like churna, swarasa, kalka, kwath. The Nimba ghana Kalpana is strong & guru as compare to other Nimba Kalpana like churna, kwatha, swarasa etc.

Keywords – Nimba, Pama

Aim-

To study of Nimba Kalpana in Pama vyadhi.

Objectives

A clinical study of neem Kalpana in pama was carried out in four groups by using different nimba Kalpana like churna, swarasa, kalka, kwath.

Material and Method.

Methods:

Dose: Dose of Nimba Swarasa 20 ml. BID
Dose Nimba churna 10 gm. BID
Dose of Nimba kwath 40 ml BID
Dose of Nimba ghana vati 2 tab (500mg) BID.

Anupan: Water

All is for 7 days.

Strict diet regimen was followed.

Study was conducted at Government Ayurved College, Nagpur.

Observation: Maximum number of patients observed in 1-10 yrs age group. Maximum number of female patients are observed. Maximum number of patients were in lower class economic group.

Result:

Percentage relief in Pama Vyadhi with different Nimba Kalpana.

Sn	Nimba Kalpana	t Value	Significance	Relief
1	Swarasa	5.02	Highly significant	82 %
2	Kalka	4.76	Highly significant	77.1 %
3	Kwatha	4.72	significant	76 %
4	Ghana	3.86	significant	73.3 %

Discussion

Probable mode of Action:

Concept of Prabhava: Many drugs act uniquely from their Rasa, Veerya, Vipaka and this unique property of drugs is known as Prabhava. This specific power is based on the specific nature (bhautika composition) and exerts specific action. Thus, every drug's Rasa, Veerya, Vipaka, Prabhava plays a prominent role, in ayurvedic pharmaceuticals and therefore are basic principles of Bhaishajya Kalpana.

Panchavidha Kashaya kalpanas are the five basic dosage forms, all other kalpanas originates from them. Every drug has a unique Rasa, Guna, Veerya, Vipaka and Prabhava that plays an important role in formulations.

These Kashaya Kalpanas are helpful in treatment purpose, perhaps it can't be used in the same manner for all the patients because few of these Kashaya kalpanas are strong while few are weak. Such as- Hima is stronger than Phanta, Kwatha is stronger than Hima, Kalka is stronger than Kwath, Swarasa is stronger than Kalka. Hence, Swarasa Kalpana is Guru (strongest) while Phanta is Laghu (weakest) among the Kashaya Kalpanas. Therefore, they should be applied only after taking into consideration Rogi (diseased patient) and Roga's (disease)

In this project the virya of nimba is Parthiv & Apyansh, i.e. Pruthvi + Aap Mahabhut, So Nimba Patra Swarasa & Kalka Kalpana are very useful in Pama disease. Nimba Kwath & Ghana Kalpana are less useful in Pama disease. Nimba swarasa Kalpana is more effective in pama disease.

As per literature the Pama is Kapha Pitta Vyadhi. Nimba Patra is Kapha pittaghna.

Conclusion

1. Nimba Patra all Kalpana is effective in Pama vyadhi.
2. Nimba Patra swarasa Kalpana is more effective than other kalapna.

Referance

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