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AYURVEDIC MANAGEMENT OF SURYAVARTA (FRONTAL SINUSITIS): A CASE STUDY

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ABSTARCT

Shiras is one of the three principal vital organs of the body where prana resides. The diseases affecting Shiras reduce productivity and negatively affect the quality of life. Among the different types of Shirorogⁱ mentioned in Samhitas, Suryavarta is the most prevalent disease in present era. The symptoms of Suryavartaⁱⁱ are almost resemble to Frontal Sinusitis. Sinusitis is a major health care issue that affects a large proportion of population. This is a common condition, affecting approximately 30 % of the population. More than 120 million Indians suffer from at least one episode of Sinusitis each year. Treatment available for this condition in present day practice includes, use of analgesics and antibiotics which show minimal desired effect and in addition these may cause reoccur. To overcome such problems in management, it is imperative to explore newer, efficacious drugs and procedures. Ayurvedic classics have advocated various therapies in the management of Suryavartaⁱⁱⁱ. In this case study a 43 year old male patient with the complaint of headache which starts mildly in the morning and increases gradually as the day goes on, reaches the peak at around 12 PM and subsides in the evening. Based on the symptoms, the diagnosis was made as Suryavarta. The patient is treated with 3 days pradhmana nasya with trikatu churna followed by 7 days marsh nasya with anutail.

KEYWORDS – Headache, Ayurveda, Sinusitis, Pradhamananasya, marsha nasya

INTRODUCTION: -

Suryavarta is one among the 11 types of shirorogas explained in the classics. It is one of the common clinical conditions found in day to day practice. The condition characterised by gradual rise and fall in intensity of pain depending upon the orbital movement of sun i.e 'avarta' from morning till evening, called suryavarta. Dull and throbbing pain commences in eyes, eyebrows, forehead, and temples at the time of sunrise. The pain gradually intensifies by noon and finally gradually subsides by evening. Pain is sometime relieved either by hot or cold therapies and hence termed as "avyavasthitasuka" by A.H. i.e. there is uncertainty. Such a condition is called 'Suryavarta' which is extremely troublesome .Suryavarta corelate with frontal sinusitis is a condition characterized by inflammation or infection of the frontal sinuses, which are air-filled cavities located behind the forehead and above the eyes. It often occurs as a result of a bacterial, viral, or fungal infection, or due to allergies or structural issues in the nasal passages. Common symptoms of frontal sinusitis include. Persistent headache, often localized to the forehead region, Facial pain or pressure, especially around the forehead and eyes, Nasal

congestion or stuffiness, Thick nasal discharge, which may be yellow or green in color, Fever, Fatigue or malaise, Reduced sense of smell^{iv}

Material & method:-

- Patient was selected from OPD no 3. (Shalakyatantra department GAAC)
- Patient was diagnosed on the basis of sign and symptoms of survavarta (frontal sinusitis).
- Detail History & Examination were carried out.
- Given treatment was based on classical text.
- Subjective criteria were assessed by VAS (visual analogue Scale).

A Case Report

A 43 year old male patient visited OPD no. 3 of (PG department of *Shalakyatntra*) at Govt. Akhandanand *Ayurved* College Bhadra, Ahmedabad, with following complaints since last ten days.

- Shirashool (visheshata Dakshin Kapala, lalata, bhruva)
- Akshikuta sotha (sweliing in periorbital region)
- Shirogauravata, (Heaviness Head)
- Akshishool. (Pain in eye)
- Nasanaha (nasal congestion)
- Kshavathu (sneezing)

History of present illness: -

A Patient was asymptomatic before ten days then he develop *shirogauravata* and *shirahshool* after gradually started symptoms of *shirogauravata* and *shirshool* at *Dakshin kapala*, *lalat* and *bhruva pradeshe* then *akshikuta sotha* was develop with associated symptoms of *nasanah* and *kshavathu*. patient got temporary and symptomatic relief with contemporary medication. Then patient approached for *Ayurvedic* teatment at *Shalakyatantra* OPD Govt. Akhandanand *Ayurveda* Hospital, Ahmedabad.

Past History: No any specific.

Family History - No any relevant family history.

Personal history:

Diet – excess & frequent consumption of substance having, Madhura, snigdha, guru, like sweets

Appetite – reduced

Sleep – disturbed 4hr/night

Bowel habit – 1-2 Time/day (Savibandha)

Micturition – 5-6 time/day

B.P. - 130/80 mm Hg

Pulse – 84/min

Respiration rate – 16/min.

Temperature – 98.4 F

Examination:-

Nose examination:-

Nasal mucosa:-pinkish

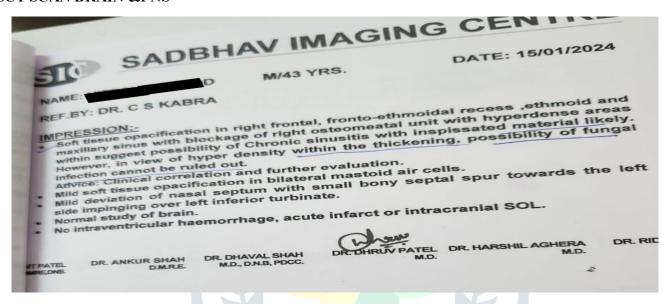
Hyper trophy- bilateral hypertrophy

PNS Examination:-

On during palpation examination seen Frontal sinus tenderness

INVESTIGATION: -

MSCT SCAN BRAIN &PNS



Nidan Panchak:

Nidan – Ajirna, vegadharana, pravatasevana snigdha, guru ahara

Purvarupa- shirogauravata

Rupa – shirahshool, Akshishool, akshikutasotha, kahvathu nasanaha, . Upashaya -sometimes relieved either hot /cold therapies

SampraptiGhataka:

Dosha	Kapha Pradhan Tridosha
Dushya	Rasa, Rakta,
Srotas	Rasavaha, Raktavaha,
Sroto dusti	Sanga, Vimarga gamana
Roga marga	Madhyammarga Adhisthana-Shirah
	(Head)
Agni	Mandagni
Samata	Sama
Adhisthana	Sharira
Origin	Amasaya
Vyaktisthana	Shirah and its attachments like Lalata,
	Bhru, Shankha and Akshi.
Swabhava	Chirakari
Sadhyaasadhyata	<i>Yapya</i>

TREATMENT:-

• Following treatment was given to the patient.

Sr No.	Name of Drug	Dose of Drug	Kala	Frequency and
				Anupana
1	Talisadi churna- 2gm	2 BD	After Food	With Honey
	Trikatu churna-1gm			
	Dhatrinisha churna-2gm			
2	Tribhuva kirti rasa	2 BD	After Food	With Lukewarm
				water
3	Bharangyadi kwath-5gm	2 BD	Empty stomach	-
4	Shashmni vati	3 TDS	After Food	With Lukewarm
				milk
5.	Pradhamana nasya	With Trikatu churna for 3 days		
6.	Nasya karma (marsh)	With Anutail for 7 days		

Pathya – Apathya:

• Following pathya apathya was given to the patient.

	Pathya	Apathya	
Ahara	Ghrita, Shali (rice),	curd, lassi, cold drinks, , Kapha producing diet	
	Shashtik shali, Yusha	3/1	
	(soup),milk, Aamlaki		
	(Indian gooseberry),		
	Dadima		
	(pomegranate),		
	Matulunga (citrus		
	medica), lemon,		
	grapes, coconut.		
Vihara		Vegadharanan (Holding of the urges) i.e.	
		sneezing, yawning, micturition, sleep,	
		lacrimation, stool excretion. Apathya Vihara	
		(unwholesome recreation) i.e. Dantadhavanam	
		(teeth brushing), Divaswapa (day sleeping)	
		should avoid.	

Result :-

• Effect of treatment on symptoms assessed by Visual Analogue Scale (VAS)

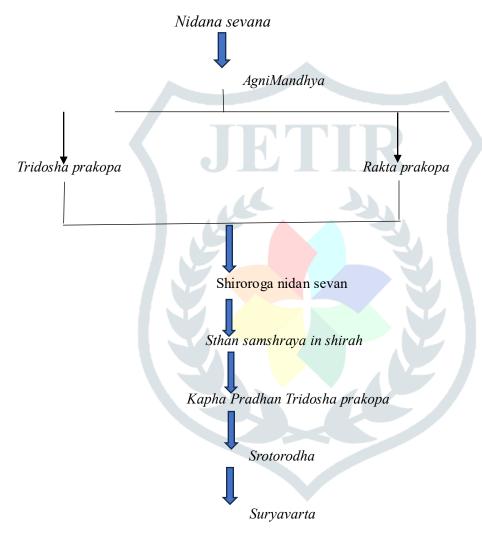
Sr	Symptoms	Before treatment	After treatment
no.			
1.	Akshikuta sotha	+++	++
2.	Shirogauravata,	+++	+
3.	Shirashool (visheshata Dakshin Kapala lalata, bhruva)	++++	++
4.	Akshishool	+++	++

5.	Nasanah	++++	++
6.	Kshavathu	++++	+
7.	Nasal congrstion	+++	++
8.	Frontal sinus tenderness	+++	++

DISCUSSION:-

Suryavarta is explained one among Shiroroga on the basis of sign and symptoms of this disease which in modern ressembles the of Frontal sinusitis. It has been claimed to cause by vata Pradhan tridoshja. In this study kapha Pradhan tridosh found in suryavrta.

Samprapti:



On taking shamana oushadhi like the combined effect of Talisadi churna, Trikatu churna, and Dhatrinisha churna manifests as an agnideepan, kaphashamak, anulomana, and shirovirechaniya drug, exhibiting anti-inflammatory properties in shiroroga. Tribhuvan Kirti Rasa specifies that it primarily pacifies Vata and Kapha, making it a tridoshic remedy. Bharangyadi Kwath helps in balancing Kapha and expelling it from the body. Shamshmni Vati is an Ama Pachak and Pita Rakta Shamak so effect will correct agni and reduce kapha vata anulomana along with shirovirechana effecte eliminate kapha. The shodhana process of Pradhamana Nasya with Trikatu Churna has a profound effect in pacifying Kapha, clearing kapha avaruta srotorodha, and effectively opening the pathways of Vata, promoting proper bodily function. Marsh Nasya with Anu Tail exhibits a profound effect on snehana (oleation) and kapha shodhan (cleansing of kapha) processes in Ayurveda. This therapeutic procedure not only pacifies the provocation of Vata dosha but also demonstrates Shirovirechana properties, facilitating the expulsion of toxins from the head region. Anu Tail known for its calming and lubricating properties, enhances the efficacy of the procedure. Moreover, it contributes to reducing the jell layer

within the sinus cavities, thereby improving mucolytic action and facilitating the movement of cilia. This, in turn, aids in the drainage of accumulated mucus from the sinuses, providing relief from congestion and related discomforts. Overall, *Marsh Nasya* with *Anu Tail* serves as a comprehensive approach to addressing sinus issues by harmonizing doshas, promoting cleansing, and enhancing physiological functions within the sinus passages.

CONCLUSION:

In *Kapha Pradhan Tridosha*, *Suryavarta*, a condition correlated with frontal sinusitis, is treated with *shirovirechaniya drugs*, which are helpful in both internal and external application for proper management.

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