Ouest Journals

Journal of Medical and Dental Science Research

Volume 9~ Issue 7 (2022) pp: 86-88

ISSN(Online): 2394-076X ISSN (Print): 2394-0751

www.questjournals.org



Research Paper

A Single Case Study to Evaluate the Efficacy of *Adagazadi Lepa* in *Dadru*

Dr Amandeep Kaur¹ Dr D.K. Goyal² Dr. Arun Kumar Sharma³

¹P.G.Scholar, P.G. Dept. of Kayachikitsa, Gurukul Campus, U.A.U. Haridwar ²Professor and Head, Dept. of Kayachikitsa, Gurukul Campus, U.A.U. Haridwar ³Associate Professor, Dept. of Kayachikitsa, Gurukul Campus, U.A.U. Haridwar

Abstract

Skin diseases like Dadru are most common in day to day life. The human body's largest organ is the skin. The body is shielded from pathogen invasion by the skin. All skin conditions are covered under heading Kushta in Ayurveda. In Ayurveda, Dadru is one of the most prevalent skin conditions. About 15% of the population is impacted. It was classified as Mahakushta by Acharya Sushruta and Vagbhata. It has been explained by Acharya Charaka under Kshudra Kushta. A single patient was registered for the study. Adagazadi Lepa constituents have Tridoshar, Pittakaphahar, Kushtgana and Krimighana characteristics. This study shows, Dadru can be cured by Adagazadi Lepa.

Keywords: Kushta, Dadru, Adagazadi lepa

Received 06 July, 2022; Revised 18 July, 2022; Accepted 20 July, 2022 © The author(s) 2022. Published with open access at www.questjournals.org

I. Introduction

The human body's largest organ is the skin. Our skin serves as a crucial sensory organ for our body, carrying out a number of physiological processes as well as guarding against pathogen invasion. Any age might be impacted by skin diseases.

In Ayurveda, skin conditions are described in great detail. Nearly all skin conditions are classified as Kushta roga in Ayurveda. The state of the body when deformity takes place is referred to as Kushta. It is mentioned in great detail in practically in all ayurvedic texts. According to Acharaya Charaka, the formation of all types of Kushtas is due to the "saptko dravya sangrha" (group of 7 components). Three doshas, namely Vata, Pitta and Kapha, as well as four dushyas, namely Twak, Rakta, Mamsa and Lasika make up this collection of seven components. So it is obvious that vitiation of all three doshas is responsible for the development of Kushta (skin disorders), but what kind of Kushta will develop, it totally depends on the predominance of particular doshas on their combination.

The disease *Kushta* is classified in two categories- 'Mahakushta' and 'Kshudrakushta'. Further 7 types of Mahakushta and 11 types of Kshudrakushta. According to Acharya Charaka vitiation of Pitta & Kapha is responsible for the development of Dadru. According to Acharya Charak, Dadru is a disease in which there is Kandu (itching), Raga (erythema or redness), Pidika (eruptions) and Utsanna mandal (elevated circular skin lesion).

Tinea corporis is a superficial fungal infection of arms & legs however it can also occur at any other part of the body. Its clinical features are variable. Classically the lesions are annular, erythamatous, scaly with well defined edge. Microsporum canis and Trichophyton verrucosum are common culprits and zoophilic. In modern medicine it is treated with topical or systemic antifungal, corticosteroids give immediate relief in such conditions but recurrence of the disease occurs in most cases. The local application of *adagazadi lepa* has shown considerable effects in *dadru*.

II. Case Report

A 45 years old hindu, married, daily wage worker by occupation came to the OPD of kayachikitsa with complains of *Kandu* (itching), *raga* (erythema), *pidika* (eruptions), *utsanna mandal* (elevated circular skin lesion). Since 1 year he took allopathic treatment but nothing provide relief from his problem, then he came to us for further treatment.

Name: XXXX Age: 45 Sex:Male

OPD/IPD NO: 2131/10717

Address: Jwalapur Religion: Hindu Occupation: Shopkeeper

Martial status: Married
Personal history- Appetite was normal, sleep was disturbed due to itching, rest micturition and bowel habits

were regular.

General examinaton- No pallor, icterus, oedema, clubbing, no lymph node were palpable. Blood pressure was

120/80 mmhg, pulse rate 74/min.

Systemic examination- Not any defect.

Drug history- Patient took allopathic medicine.

INVESTIGATION

Hb%= 11.8 gm/dl TLC=7600/cumm

DLC=

Neutrophils: 50% Lymphocytes: 25% Monocyte: 8% Eosinophils: 4% Basophils: 1% ESR=26 mm/hr RBS=124 mg/dl

TREATMENT

Nidana parivarjan
 Shamana chikitsa

Shamana Chikitsa

Table No. 1

DRUG	Contents
ADAGAZADI LEPA	Chakrmarda, Vidanga, Saindhava lavana, Sarsapa, Kustha

All the ingredients were mixed in equal ration to form Adagazadi Lepa. The medicine was given in the form of *lepa* for external application. Patient was treated with *Adagazadi lepa* mixed with *gomutra* and applied for 20 minutes twice a day for a period of 30 days.

III. Results

All the symptoms of *Dadru*, after 30 days of external application of *Adagazadi lepa* shows positive results were found, which are as follows table.

Table No. 2 comparing the symptoms before and after treatment of Dadru.

Symptoms	Before TT	After TT
Kandu (itching)	Present	Resolved
Raga(Erythema)	Present	Resolved
Pidika	Present	Resolved
No.of utsanna mandala(elevated circular skin lesion)	Present	Resolved
Size of utsanna mandala	Present	Resolved

BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT



Figure 1: Before Treatment

Figure 2: After Treatment

IV. Discussion

The present study was focused at finding a safe and effective method for managing Dadru Kushta. Skin diseases are chronic in nature, relapses after successful treatment is common & hence difficult to cure. The contents of Adagazadi lepa viz. Chakrmarda, Kustha, Sarsapa, Vidanga and Saindhava lavana are mixed with Gomutra which possess Ushna, Tikshna, Laghu, Ruksha, Vishada Guna, Ushna Virya properties. The Lepa is said to be Sukshma in nature as it is macerated with Gomutra for two times. Upon topical application, the active principles of the Lepa reach to the deeper tissues through Siramukh and Swedvahi Shrotas and it stain with its Sukshma and Tikshna property. Due to its Ushna, Tikshna, Vishada and Sukshma properties it blocks the obstruction in Swedvahi Shrotas and allows the local toxins to flow out through the Sweda, thus clearing out the microchannels. The Ushna Virya of Adagazadi lepa and Snigdha guna of its vehicle i.e. Gomutra causes pacification of Kapha which forms the Samprapti thus alleviating the symptoms. In most of the patients Kandu was relieved due to property of *Chakrmarda* and *Kushtha*. The abatement in scaling can be attributed to the anti scaling property of Gomutra. Tropical penetrartion applied might have acted by Ruksha and Lekhan property for pacifying the Kapha Doshas locally and maintained the equibilirium with the other Doshas. The Sukshma property of drugs used might have penetrated into deeper *Shrotas* and dissolved the *Sanga*. After acting locally, the impaired *Dhatawagni* of *Rasa* and *Rakta* might be corrected to some extent by *Agnideepana* property of the ingredients present in the Lepa. By this Dhatu shaithilya might have resolved and provided nourishment to Twacha. When a Lepa is applied over the surface of skin opposite to the direction of hairs on it, through a proper base, the active principles of Lepa are released into that base. After that, this combination enters the romakupa and further gets absorbed through the Swedvahi shrotas and Siramukh it does cutaneous biotransformation and which will pacify the Doshas and leads to breaking of Samprapti. However, it should be kept in mind that the pilosebaceous uptake i.e. absorption of lepa differs as per the site variation, skin condition and more important is the base through which applied.

V. Conclusion

Dadru, wheather it is acute or chronic, can be uncomfortable for people physically and mentally because the symptoms, such as itching, persist throughout the day. Ayurveda provides a cost effective and permanent cure to the patients. The study shows good result with symptomatic relief. Large randomized studies should be carried out in order to prove the efficacy of Adagazadi lepa.

References

- [1]. Shastri, Kashinath Chaturvedi, G.N. (Trans.) (2009 A.D.). Vidyotini (Hindi.Com.) CharakaSamhita- Purvardh (Rep. ed.). Varanasi, India: Chaukhamba Bharti.
- [2]. Shastri, Kashinath Chaturvedi, G.N.(Trans.)(2012 A.D). Vidyotini (Hindi.Com.) CharakaSamhita-Uttarardh (Re,ed.).Varanasi, India: Chaukhambabharti.
- [3]. Sharma, Priyavrat(2009 A.D.) DravyagunaVigyan- Part II. Varanasi, India: Chaukhamba Bharati Academy.
- [4]. Triphati, Indradeva (Trans) (2015A.D). Chakradatta. Varanasi, India: Chaukhmbha Sanskrit Bhawan.