

INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL







Case Report ISSN: 2320-5091 Impact Factor: 6.719

MANAGEMENT OF ARDHAVABHEDAKA W S R TO MIGRAINE - A CASE STUDY

Sameerahmad Gorekhan¹, Suresh Gunadal²

¹PG Scholar, Department of Kayachikitsa, SDMT's Ayurvedic Medical College, Terdal, Karnataka, India. ²Asst. Professor, Department of Kayachikitsa, SDMT's Ayurvedic Medical College, Terdal, Karnataka, India.

Corresponding Author: drsameermg@gmail.com

https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj4712012024

(Published Online: January 2024)

Open Access

© International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, India 2024

Article Received: 16/12/2023 - Peer Reviewed: 30/12/2023 - Accepted for Publication: 15/01/2024.



ABSTRACT

Ardhavabhedaka is the disease that mainly affects the *shiras* mentioned in *Dashapranayatana*. Ardhavabhedaka described in *ayurveda*, and Migraine have absolute similarity. There are a variety of causes and ways to manage this condition. Modern management to treat this condition has various loopholes like drug dependency, resistance and gastric irritations. A 46-year male patient visited Kayachikitsa OPD of Padma Hospital, SDMT AMC Terdal. With complaints of unilateral severe headaches having similar complaints intermittently for 15 years, the patient was treated with *Nasya* karma and *Shamana chikitsa*. Encouraging result was noted without recurrence of symptoms and adverse effects.

Keywords: Ardhavabhedaka Pathyakshadhartyadi,

INTRODUCTION

Ardhavabhedaka is the disease afflicting shiras, which is mentioned under Dashapranayatanas1, characterized by Shastra aarani nibhavat shoola in half part of the head and in the areas like the nape of the neck, forehead, eyebrows, eyes, temporal region and ears. The prime dosha involved in

Ardhävabhedaka is vata or vata-kapha². The disease is named because of its classic symptoms of *shoola* in half of the *Shiras*³.

Shirashoola occurs periodically once in 15 days, once a month, or anytime and relieves itself⁴. When it is severely aggravated, it destroys Sensory functions

like vision or hearing^{5,6,7}. The *Ardhävabhedaka* is multi-factorial in origin, having predominant causes like excessive intake of Rooksha parathas, *Adhyashana*, *Purva Vata Sevana*, *Atimaithuna*, *Vegadharana*, *Atishrama* leading to pain is appreciable in one half of the *Shanka*, *Manya*, *Bru*, *Akshi*, & *Karna Pradesha*⁸.

Ardhavabhedaka is similar to Migraine, described in Western Medical Science. Migraine is a chronic neurological disease9 characterised by recurrent, moderate to severe headaches typically affecting one half of the head and pulsating in nature lasting for 4 to 72 hours. Associated symptoms may include Nausea, Vomiting and Hypersensitivity to light, Sound and Smell. The pain is generally aggravated by physical activity¹⁰. The management of migraine in Western medical science includes NSAIDs, 5-HT1 agonists, Dopamine antagonists, avoidance of specific headache triggers, dietary and lifestyle modifications, regular sleep patterns and avoidance of acute changes in stress levels¹¹. Frequent use of migraine medications like Ergotamine, opiates, analgesics and triptans may cause medication-over-use headaches; Narcotics can lead to dependency, rebound headaches and eventual loss of efficacy¹².

CASE REPORT

A 46-year Male Patient Came to *Kayachikitsa* OPD of *Padma Ayurvedic* Hospital Terdal on date: 15/10/2022 with the following details:

Patient Name: XYZ Age/ Sex: 46 Male OPD number: 23582/22 Address: Mudalagi Chief Complaints:

• *Shira Shula* for 15 years.

- Manya Shula
- Bru Shula
- Akshi Shula
- Karna Shula
- Headache Episodes last for 4-24 hours.
- Unilateral location of pain
- Aggravation is achieved by routine physical activity and eating bananas or sour food.

Associated Complaints:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Vertigo
- Aura
- Forehead tenderness during an attack
- Heaviness of head

Past History:

- N/K/C/O- Diabetes, Hypertension
- **H/O** Trauma 20 years back.

Personal History:

- Ahara: Mishahara
- Agni: Moderate
- Koshta: Irregular
- *Mutra:* Prakruta
- *Vyasana:* No habits

Dashavidha Pariksha:

- **Prakruti** Vata Pittaja
- Vikruti Vata ,Sira ,Snayu , rakta,
- Sara Madhyama
- Satva Madhyama
- Samhanan Madhyama
- Satmya Katu rasa satmya
- Aahara shakti Jarana Shakti Madhyama

Abhyavarana Shakti – Madhyama

- **Vyayama Shakti** Madhyama
- **Pramana** Madhyama
- Vaya Madhyama

Ashtasthana Pariksha:

- Nadi Manduka Gati
- **Mala** Prakruta
- **Mutra** Prakruta
- **Jihva** lipta
- **Druka** Prakruta
- Sparsha Prakruta
- Shabda Prakruta
- Aakruti Madhyama

General Examination:

- Pallor Absent
- Icterus Absent
- Cyanosis Absent
- Lymphadenopathy Absent

- Oedema Absent
- **Blood Pressure** 130/80 mm Of Hg (prone position)
- **Respiratory Rate** 18 Cycles/Min
- Pulse Rate -84 Pulse/Min
- **Weight** 80 Kg

Systemic Examination:

- CVS S1, S2 heard Normal.
- \bullet **RS** AEBS

- P/A abdominal tenderness at epigastric region
- chest burning +

Local Examination:

- Eye Examination normal
- Ear Examination normal
- Nasal Cavities Examination DNS Absent,
 Polyp- Absent, Rhinitis Absent, Nasal Mucosa No congested

Laboratory Investigation: Not Required **Treatment:** (15/10/22 to 13/11/22)

Vairechanika Nasya -

- Purva Karma: Sthanika Abyanga with Tila Taila followed by Swedana.
- Pradhan Karma:

Sl.no	Particulars	Nasya (Shiro virechana)	
1	Dose	6 drops (madhyama matra)	
2	Time	Morning time on empty stomach	
3	Duration	7 days	

• Paschat karma: Gandusha with Saindava Jala followed by Dhumapana.

Shamana Chikitsa:

Oral	
24 ml BD (1 <i>pala</i>)	
After Food	
15 days	

Table – 1 ASSESSMENT PARAMETERS: Based on clinical grading of signs and symptoms:

1. Severity of pain

Pain Severity	Grade	
Intolerable pain	4	Present
Disturbs the routine work	3	-
Do not disturb the routine work	2	-
Pain tolerable	1	-
No Pain	0	-

2. Duration of pain

Pain Duration	Grade	
Over 24-72 hours	4	-
12-24 hours	3	-
4-12 hours	2	-
Up to 4 hours	1	Present
No Pain	0	-

3. Frequency of attacks

Frequency Attacks	Grade	
Continuous / daily	4	Present
0-8 th day	3	-
8-15 th day	2	-
15-30 th day	1	-
No attacks	0	-

Table – 2 ASSESSMENT CHART:

Sl.no	Assessment criteria	0 th day	7 th day	15 th day	30st day
1.	Severity of pain	4	1	0	0
2.	Duration of pain	1	1	0	0
3.	Frequency of attack	4	1	0	0
4.	Associated symptoms				
a.	Nausea	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
b.	Vomiting	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
c.	Photophobia	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
d.	Vertigo	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
e.	Tinnitus	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
f.	Aura	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
g.	Phonophobia	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
h.	Numbness	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
i.	Heaviness	Present	Present	Present	Present
j.	Tenderness	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
k.	Diarrhoea	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
1.	Confusional state	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

OBSERVATION AND RESULT: After Completing one month of *Ayurvedic* Therapy (*Shodhana* and *Shamana Chikitsa*), the Patient found significant relief. The patient was assessed for specific *Ardhavabhedaka* symptoms, shown in Tables 1 and 2.

DISCUSSION

The word *shira shakti denotes* headache, and Nasya was the treatment mentioned in Atharva Veda. *Ardhavabhedaka* is mentioned in all significant *Samhita* of *Ayurveda*. As per *acharya charaka*, if left untreated, it leads to the disease of deafness and blind-

ness. The Nidhana purvaka Laxana, Samprapti, and Upadrava of Ardhavabhedaka are explained in Charaka Samhita Siddhi Sthana. Vairechanika Nasya explained in Ashtanga Hrudaya Sutra Sthana. Ayurveda has a variety of natural plant medications and Panchkarma therapeutic procedures in the management of Ardhavabhedaka. Yogaratnakara explains

Pathyakshadhatryadi Kashaya in the management of Ardhavabhedaka. The Pathyakshdhatryadi Kashaya is Ushna, Sheet Virya, Vedanasthapana, and Tridosh hara as karma.

CONCLUSION

In the management of Migraine – usage of analgesics, vasodilators have an insignificant role in achieving clinical success, considering their adverse effects. Ayurveda has the Nasya therapy as a master key for Ardhavabhedaka and shamana aushadi. Pathyakshadhatryadi Kashaya is highly beneficial in the management of Ardhavabhedaka without any adverse events.

REFERENCES

- Agnivesha (2008)- Charakasamhita, Ayurveda Deepika commentary by Chakrapanidatta, (Ed) Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, Sutrastana-29/3, pp-181.
- Agnivesha (2008)- Charakasamhita, Ayurveda Deepika commentary by Chakrapanidatta, (Ed) Vaidya yadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, Siddistana 9/75-76, pp-721.
- 3. Vāgbhaṭa (2002), Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya, with Sarvangasundara Commentry by Arunadatta, (Ed) Bhishagacharya Harishastri Vaidya, Chaukamba Orientalia, Varanasi. Uttaratantra 23/7-8, pp-859

- Vāgbhaṭa (2002), Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdaya, with Sarvangasundara Commentry by Arunadatta, (Ed) Bhishagacharya Harishastri Vaidya, Chaukamba Orientalia, Varanasi. Uttaratantra 23/7-8, pp-859.
- Agnivesha (2008)-Charakasamhita, Ayurveda Deepika commentary by Chakrapanidatta, (Ed) Vaidya Jadavji Trikamjiv Acharya, Chaukamba Sanskrit Sanstham, Varanasi, Siddhistana 9/76, pp-721.
- Vāgbhaṭa (2002), Aṣṭānga Hṛdaya, with Sarvangasundara Commentry by Arunadatta, (Ed) Bhishagacharya Harishastri Vaidya, Chaukamba Orientalia, Varanasi. Uttaratantra 23/7-8, pp-859.
- Mādhavakara (2005), Mādhava Nidāna (vol-2), Hindi Vyākhyā by Ācārya Sudarshanashastri, Chaukambha publications, Varanasi, chapter 60/33 shloka.pp-404.
- 8. Agnivesha (2008)- Charakasamhita, Ayurveda Deepika commentary by Chakrapanidatta, (Ed) Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, Siddhisthana 9/74-76, pp-721.
- 9. Web Source www.Wikipedia.org/ Migraine Headache
- 10. Web Source: http://www.ihs-headache.org/
- Peter J.Coadsby, Neil H. Raskin (2012)-Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine (Vol-I), McGraw-Hill companies, Chapter 14.pp-116-117.
- 12. Glen Aurerman-AM FAM. Physician: 2002 dec. 1: 66(11),2123-2131.

Source of Support: Nil Conflict of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Sameer Ahmad Gorekhan & Suresh Gunadal: Management of ardhavabhedaka w s r to migraine – a case study. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2024 {cited January 2024} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/288_292.pdf