

INTERNATIONAL AYURVEDIC MEDICAL JOURNAL







Case Report ISSN: 2320-5091 Impact Factor: 6.719

AYURVEDIC MANAGEMENT OF VIPADIKA – A CASE STUDY

Jayashree. P. Girisagar

Professor and HOD of Panchakarma, BVVS Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital Bagalkot - 587101, Karnataka, India

Corresponding Author: jayashreegirisagar14@gmail.com

https://doi.org/10.46607/iamj4010032022

(Published Online: March 2022)

Open Access

© International Ayurvedic Medical Journal, India

Article Received: 09/02//2022 - Peer Reviewed: 17/02/2022 - Accepted for Publication: 18/02/2022



ABSTRACT

Vipadika (Palmoplantar psoriasis) is one of the types of Kshudra Kusta (Minor skin disease). There is the involvement of Vata-KaphaDosha predominantly. It is characterized by Pani-Padha Sputana [cracks in palms and soles], Teevra Vedana [severe pain] and Kandu [itching sensation]. Vipadika can be correlated with Palmoplantar psoriasis due to its similarity in clinical features. It is found in 3-4% of all psoriasis cases. Here is the case of Vipadika. She came to Panchakarma OPD on 09/03/2021. She had H/O of consumption of Allopathic medication for 4years. After clinical examination, she was admitted to BVVS Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital Bagalkot for 8days and was treated with Sadhyo Virechana, Sthanika Abhyanga, Sthanika Parisheka and Sthanika Lepa. After discharge, she was prescribed medicines for oral and external application for 15days. She was relieved of complaints up to 85% and had no recurrence till October 2021.

Keywords: Vipadika, Palmo-Plantar Psoriasis, Sadhyo Virechana, Lepa, Parisheka etc.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is the science of life, and the aim of the Ayurveda is to maintain the health of a healthy person and cure the disease. Skin is the largest organ of the body which is first exposed to environmental agents

like physical, chemical and biological agents. The skin protects from microbes and the elements help to regulate body temperature and permit the sensation of touch, heat and cold. Skin disease not only affects the patient physically but also disturbs the mental and social health of the patient. In Ayurveda, almost all skin diseases are explained under "kushta" and classified as 7 Maha Kushta and 11 Kshudra Kushta. Apart from those 18 types of Kushtaanother type of Kushta namely SwitraKushta [Leucoderma] and its types are explained under Kusta roga chikitsa adhyaya.1"Vipadika" is the type of the Kshudra Kushtawith Vata-Kapha Dosha involvement and is characterized by Pani-Padha Sputana and Teevra Vedana by Acharya Charaka. Acharya Vagbhata has stated the same as described by Acharya Charaka but mentioned one feature i.e., red patches over palms and soles. 2 Vipadika can be correlated with Palmoplantar psoriasis which is a long-lasting autoimmune disease characterized by red, itchy, scaly patches over the palms and soles, there are multiple painful cracks and bleeding also. It is found in 3-4% of all psoriasis cases.3According to signs and symptoms, Vipadika may be correlated with Palmo-plantar psoriasis, Palmo-plantar keratoderma, Palmo-plantar dermato-

phytosis. In modern science, it is commonly treated with corticosteroids and immune modulators, but recurrence is common. Treatment given in *Ayurveda* is Shamana and Shodhana karma. It helps to cure the disease without recurrence of the disease.

CASE REPORT:

A 39-year female patient came to *Panchakarma* OPD [OPD No-15483] of BVVS Ayurveda Medical College and Hospital Bagalkot on 09/03/2021 with complaints of itching sensation, cracks and with severe pain on both palms and soles for 5years. She had taken allopathic medicine but was getting temporary relief, due to the recurrence of the symptoms she approached our hospital for a better line of Ayurvedic management. On examination, multiple deep cracks were present on both palms and soles with local tenderness. According to the clinical features, the patient was diagnosed as a case of *Vipadika*. Clinical features indicated a predominance of *Vata-Kapha Dosha*.

TREATMENT PROTOCOL:

Sl no	Type of treatment	Name of drug	Dose	Duration
01	SADHYO VIRECHANA	Sindhu Erandadi Taila	100ml	1 day
02	EXTERNALTREATMENT	Manjishtadi Taila + Karanja Taila	Quantity sufficient	7 days
	A) Sthanika Abhyanga			
	B) Sthanika Parisheka	Manjista and Karanja Kwatha	Quantity sufficient	7 days
	C)Sthanika Lepa	Karanja Patra, Dathura Patra, Nimba	Quantity sufficient	7 days
		Patra and Kumari Pulp		

BEFORE TREATMENT ANDAFTER TREATMENT



BEFORE TREATMENTAND AFTER TREATMENT



STANIKA PARISHEKALEPA CHIKITSA



RESULT-

Complaints	Before treatment	After treatment	
Itching	MODERATE	COMPLETELY REDUCED	
Roughness And Dryness	SEVERE	85% REDUCED	
Cracks	ALL OVER FOOT	DISAPPEARED UP TO 70%	
Pain	SEVERE (difficulty in walking)	REDUCED 90%	
Burning Sensation At Affected Site	SEVERE	REDUCED 90%	

ADVICE ON DISCHARGE

- 1. $Cap\ Tiktamruta = 60\ (1TID)$
- 2. Tab. Panchatikta Vati = 60 (1TID)
- 3. Syp. Khadirarista = 2 tsf(TID)
- 4. *Tab. Arogyavardhini Vati* = 60 (1BD)

5. For local application = *Karanja Taila + Psora oil* + *Panchatikta Guggulu Ghrita*

DISCUSSION

Patient had *Kandu, Shoola, Sputana* and *Daha* on her *Pani and Pada*. As there was vitiation of *kapha, Vata*

and Pitta respectively, the treatment was given according to the Doshas. She was treated with Sadhyo Virechana followed by the next 7 days Sthanika Abyanga, Sthanika Parisheka and Lepa Chikitsa.

- Sadhyo Virechana with Sindhu Erandadi Taila,
- Sthanika Abhyanga with Manjishtadi Taila and Karanja Taila,
- Sthanika Parisheka with Manjista, Karanja and Nimba Kashaya and
- Lepa Chikitsa with Kumari, Manjista, Nimba, Vasa, reduce the PittaVata Kapha respectively.

Manjishtadi Taila is described under Varnya gana. It is having Tikta, Kashaya Madhura and Ushna Gunadue to which it acts as a Vataghna and Kaphaghna. According to the Karma it is Shothahara, Vrana ropakaas well as Kushthaghna. Tikta and kashaya Rasa of Manjista pacify Rakta –Mamsagata Kleda⁴ Karanja Taila was used because of its Kandughna and Kustaghna properties. It is Kaphaghna and Vataghna due to its Tikta, Katu Rasa and Ushna Virya. It is also having Jantughna Vranaropana and Vedanasthapana properties^{5,6}

CONCLUSION

From this case, it can be concluded that *Vipadika* can be successfully treated with *Dosha, Lakshanas, Rogi Avastha* etc. with *Ayurvedic* management.

REFERENCE

- 1. Dr Brahmanand Tripathi, Editor, *Charaka Samhita*, *Chikitsa Sthana*, *Kustha Chikitsa* 7/22, Chaukhambha Surbharti Prakashan, Varanasi, Edition: Reprint, 2015, p.305.
- 2. Paradakara V. Ashtanga Hridaya of Vagbhata, Sutra Sthana, 26/53,55. 9th ed. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Series, Varanasi; 2002, p-325.
- 3. Farber EM, Nall M L. Natural history of Psoriasis in 5600patients. Dermatological 1974; 148: 1-18.
- 4. Panday G. *Dravyagunavigyana*, vol// Choukhamba Krishnadas academy Reprint .2004.500p
- 5. Rao P. Bhaishajya *Kalpana Vigyan*. Edition-2008 Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan, 13/44,328p
- Jakhotiya Y. Kuchewar V.Ayurvedic management of palmoplantarpsoriasis. A case study. J of Ayurveda and Hol. Med (JAHM)2017.5(2);59-64p

Source of Support: Nil

Conflict of Interest: None Declared

How to cite this URL: Jayashree. P. Girisagar et al: Ayurvedic Management Of Vipadika – A Case Study. International Ayurvedic Medical Journal {online} 2022 {cited March 2022} Available from: http://www.iamj.in/posts/images/upload/807_810.pdf