" EFFICACY OF MANDURBHASMA AND PANCHATIKTA GHRITA MATRA BASTI IN PANDUROGA"

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ABSTRACT

Panduroga is more prevalent disease so it is given much importance to its treatment. Ayurveda explained array of curative treatments for this disease. Though the Allopathic medical science explained this disease caused by deficiency of iron in the blood and its main etiological factors as malnutrition. This is the reason Ayurveda not only advocates various herbs and herbo-mineral compounds as therapeutic agents which many a times contains element of iron but it also advocates certain therapeutic modalities that have got ability to correct the metabolic disfunctions in the body. Among such modalities Panchatiktaghrita matra basti is done to eliminate metabolic derangements contributing to the genesis of Panduroga. Thus I have selected this comparative study "clinical study on efficacy of mandurabhas and panchatiktaghrita matra basti in Panduroga".

The procedure of purification of Manduraloha to be used as medication is relatively simpler than the process of other lohas like Teekshnaloha and Kantaloha. Preparation of Mandurabhasma requires minimal putas and is simpler. Finally the cost effectiveness of Mandurabhasma is far minimal than any other lohabhasmas. Owing to all these additional benefits of Mandurabhasa, it not only proves to be a choice of drug in the treatment of *Panduroga* but also proves to be a doctor's and patient's friendly medicament.

30 patients of *Panduroga* of different age and sex groups have been selected for the present study. Among which 15 patients were treated by Mandurabhasma alone while the remaining 15 patients were first given panchtiktaghrita matra basti followed by Mandurabhasma.

Keywords: Panduroga, Mandurabhasma, Panchatiktaghrita, Matrabasti, Varnopalakshita Roga, Anaemia.

INTRODUCTION

Panduroga (Anaemia) is one of the commonest and most prevalent diseases known to mankind since time immemorial. The reference of this disease is seen even in Vedas. Panduroga appears to be common in humans irrespective of age, sex and religion. However it is more frequently seen as the result of under nourishment of the body from different reasons, among which malnutrition is the most common factor. As these two factors seem to be more common in children and women the Panduroga is prevalent in them. As the disease is known since quite a long period of time there have been many attempts to treat this condition from time to time. Ayurveda, an age old life science, has explained this disease and its treatments in its own uniqueness. Panduroga is explained as a raktadhatujanya vyadhi. That means the various etiological factors vitiats Tridoshas which in turn vitiate Raktadhatu, disturbing its functions and

reducing Raktadhatu in terms of its quantity and quality¹. All these pathological changes together produce various signs and symptoms of Panduroga (Anemia). Further, Ayurveda considers Panduroga as a separate pathological entity in addition to considering it a symptom of many other diseases. Ayurveda emphasizes which means 'the blood is life'. Further it also emphasizes the role of iron in the formation and functions of Raktadhatu in the body. This is evident from the fact that Ayurveda has quoted the word LOHITAM - as synonym of Raktadhatu. The word Lohitam means the one that contains Loham i.e. Iron². Therefore Ayurveda stressed not only the significance of early treatment of Panduroga but also the significance of use of elemental iron in its treatment. Therefore it has explained various single and compound drugs that contain mainly iron, different modalities to regulate metabolic activities of the body and there by curing the disease³. Panchatikta ghrita is also explained by achraya in panduroga⁴. It has contains 5 drugs (Nimba, Vasa, Patola, Guduchi, Kantakari) which are predominantly tikta rasatmaka, they are helpful in Raktavaha strotas. Mainly it acts as in liver metabolism which are moolsthan of Raktadhatu⁵.

Objective of the study

Objective of this present study was not only to evaluate the efficacy of Mandura bhasma in panduroga but also to evaluate the efficacy of Panchatikta ghrita matra basti in alleviation of metabolic disorder that often seen obscure but contributing to the genesis of the disease. 30 patients of Panduroga selected for this study were administered Mandurabhasma, 15 patients of them were administered it only after Panchatiktaghrita matra basti.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The patients of *Panduroga* of different duration and age were selected. The age groups that fall below the age of 15 years and above the age of 55 years are omitted from this study. All the patients were categorized into two groups:

- Panduroga with short duration and devoid of apparent signs and symptoms of metabolic problems.
- (ii) Panduroga with relatively long duration and associated signs and symptoms of metabolic disorders. The first groups of patients were given Mandurabhasma alone while the second groups of patients were given Panchatikta ghrita matra basti and Mandurabhasma was administered.

Selection of Cases

The patients suffering from *Pandu roga* selected from the O.P.D. of Y.M.T. Ayurvedic medical college, hospital and Research Centre, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai, India.

Group A: 15 registered patients were recommended only *Mandura bhasma*.

Group B: 15 registered patients were recommended *Mandura Bhasma* and

Panchatikta ghrita matra basti at Y.M.T. Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Kharghar, Navi mumbai, India.

Dosage and Duration of trail:

Mandoor bhasma - 1.00 gm to 2.00 gm/day in divided doses (thrice a day) given for 30 days. Panchatikta ghrita matra basti - 60 ml once in a day for 30 days.

Assessment criteria

Two types of parameters were included.

- (a) Subjective parameters: Relief of clinical signs and symptoms.
- (b) Objective parameters:-

Hb % Gm

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS:

Table 1: Symptomatic Relief % after taking Mandura Bhasma

| Symptoms | В.Т | After treatment (A.T) | | | Relief % |
|----------------|-----|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | 10 days | 20 days | 30 days | |
| Pallor | 20 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 90% |
| Weakness | 20 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 85% |
| Leanness | 17 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 47.06% |
| Palpitation | 16 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 50% |
| Hrit-Peeda | 8 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 75% |
| Breathlessness | 18 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 77.77% |
| Heaviness | 11 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 72.72% |
| Gatrasatva | 12 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 50% |
| Vertigo | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 85.71% |
| Drowsiness | 18 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 88.88% |
| Shishirdvesh | 13 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 53.85% |
| Karna Kshveda | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 50% |
| Shrama | 17 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 55% |
| Shodha | 14 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 50% |
| Shirnalomta | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0% |
| Alasya | 15 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 55% |
| Lumbago | 17 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 58.52% |
| Padashula | 11 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 63.6% |
| Slow-talk | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 12.5% |
| Cramps | 13 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 61.54% |
| Anna-dwesha | 19 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 73.68% |
| Jwara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Anga sadana | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 33.3% |
| Kopnatva | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 25% |
| Netrasodha | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 83.33% |

Table 2 : Symptomatic Relief % after using Mandura Bhasma and Panchatikta ghrita matra basti.

| Symptoms | в.т | After treatment (A.T) | | Relief % |
|----------------|-----|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| | | 10 days | 20 days | |
| Pallor | 10 | 7 | 0 | 100% |
| Weakness | 8 | 9 | 0 | 100% |
| Leanness | 4 | 4 | 2 | 50% |
| Palpitation | 8 | 6 | 0 | 100% |
| Hrit-Peeda | 5 | 1 | 0 | 100% |
| Breathlessness | 8 | 0 | 0 | 100% |
| Heaviness | 3 | 1 | 0 | 100% |
| Gatrasatva | 5 | 0 | 0 | 100% |
| Vertigo | 7 | 7 | 3 | 57.14% |
| Drowsiness | 8 | 3 | 0 | 100% |
| Shishirdvesh | 7 | 1 | 0 | 100% |
| Karna Kshveda | 7 | 3 | 2 | 71.43% |
| Shrama | 5 | 4 | 1 | 30% |
| Shodha | 8 | 3 | 0 | 100% |
| Shirnalomata | 2 | 1 | 0 | 100% |
| Alasya | 8 | 2 | 0 | 100% |
| Lumbago | 0 | 4 | 0 | 100% |
| Padashula | 5 | 5 | 0 | 100% |
| Slow-talk | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0% |
| Cramps | 6 | 6 | 4 | 33.33% |
| Anna-dwesha | 8 | 0 | D | 100% |
| Jwara | 0 | 0 | D | 0% |
| Anga sadana | 3 | 3 | 0 | 100% |
| Kopanatva | 4 | 4 | 3 | 25% |
| Netrashodha | 1 | 1 | p | 100% |

Table 3: Hb gm% improvement after using Mandura Bhasma only

| Patient Reg.No. | B.T. Hb gm% | A.T. Hb gm% | Relief % |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 123242 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| 120366 | 11 | 11.2 | 1.8 |
| 125876 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| 121255 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 8.5 |
| 120443 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| 123187 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 20.9 |
| 123259 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 124310 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 11.7 |
| 124925 | 6 | 7.2 | 20 |
| 127413 | 9.6 | 11 | 14.5 |
| 131038 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 10.2 |
| 137920 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 12.5 |

Table 4: Hb gm% improvement after using Mandura Bhasma and Panchtikta ghrita matra basti.

| Patient Reg.No. | B.T. Hb gm% | A.T. Hb gm% | Relief % |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 104556 | 9.8 | 11.2 | 10.2 |
| 125631 | 10 | 11.5 | 15 |
| 128729 | 8.5 | 10 | 17.64 |
| 127324 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 26.82 |
| 129657 | 8 | 10 | 25 |
| 123473 | 9 | 11 | 18 |
| 127932 | 7.6 | 10 | 31.5 |
| 120938 | 8.5 | 10 | 17.64 |
| 112743 | 8 | 10.2 | 27.5 |
| 125447 | 8.2 | 10 | 22.5 |
| 122998 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 24.2 |
| 129655 | 8 | 10.5 | 31.2 |
| 118900 | 11.5 | 13 | 13.04 |
| 125691 | 10 | 12.6 | 26 |
| 121437 | 7 | 9.5 | 35.07 |

DISCUSSION

In this discussion, Iron is absorbed more easily in its Ferrous form, and Ferrous ions are formed in the Acid conditions of gastric contents. Hence, the formulations like *Panchatikta ghrita*, which contains *Panchatikta dravyas* (*Nimba, Patol, Vasa, Guduchi, Kantakari*). It helps to develop that media which can improves the iron absorption at gastric level and also acts as a carminative, which reduces the Malmetabolism of food and body tissues (*Rasa-Raktadi dhatu*). *Panchatikta* facilitates for better working by its Carminative, Digestive effect. *Mandoor bhasma* contains lots of iron, but only with the help of iron we can not treat metabolism very well. So i started to do work with *Mandoor bhasma* and *Panchatikta ghrita*. Because of that study we got better results as per follows:

Complete relief:- The relief of >70% of symptoms of Pandu (Anaemia) assume complete relief.

Moderate relief:- The relief of 40-70% of Pandu (Anaemia) symptoms assume Moderate relief.

No-relief:- The relief of symptoms < 30% of *Pandu* assume No-relief.

Table 5 : Showing No. of Patient and % of Relief from the Diseases

| SI.No | Results | No. of Patients | Percentage (%) |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. | Complete Relief | 18 | 66% |
| 2. | Moderate Relief | 11 | 36.67% |
| 3. | No-Relief | 1 | 3.33% |
| Total | | 30 | 100% |

75.6% of relief is observed in patients who took Mandura bhasma undergoing with Panchatikta ghrita matra basti while 54.4% of relief is observed in patients who took Mandura bhasma alone.

CONCLUSION

We got the following facts after studying the effect of Mandura bhasma and Panchatikta ghrita matra bast in Panduroga.

As it is evident from the above Table 15 that the hemoglobin % estimated before and after the treatment with Mandurabhasma and Panchatikta ghrita matra basti shows significant improvement. However the patients who treated with Mandoora bhasma without Panchtikta ghrita matra basti show less significant improvement in terms of overall improvement of health and general condition of the patient.

Thus it seems that apart from correcting deficiency of hemoglobin correction of underlying metabolic disturbances is more important and plays a key role in the management of Panduroga. Thus Mandura bhasma as a drug of supplementation and Panchatikta ahrita matra basti as a procedure for correction of metabolism play a prime role in the management of Panduroga.

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