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CASE STUDY

Management of *Sthaulya* (Obesity) through Ayurveda - A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Ayurveda describes various treatment of Sthaulya that includes both Shodhana and Shaman Auoshadha. Lekhana Basti is mentioned in Ayurvedic texts, for the management of Santarpanottha Vyadhi. Shodhana in the form of Basti karma is mentioned as unique treatment modality in Sthaulya specially with the drugs which are of ushna, tikshna, lekhana guna that help in combating Kapha and medodushti. The ideal shamana in the treatment of Sthaulya is usage of Vata, kaphahara, and Medohara properties. Trayushnadya Loha is mentioned in Yogaratnakara as Shaman Auoshadha. This article delves to an interesting case of a 40-year-old male presented with Daurgandhya, Ayaseswaskashtata, Anga Gaurava, Atikshudha, Atipipasa, Alpa Vyavaya, Chala Sphika, Chala Udara, Chala Stana, Utshah Hani/Alasya, Daurbalya (Alpa Vyayam), Nidradhikya, Anga Shaithilya for past 2 years. For the same he visited for Ayurvedic treatment at Dept. of Kayachikitsa, Gopabandhu Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Puri, Orissa. He was diagnosed as a case of Sthaulya/ Obesity. As per Ayurvedic classics, this condition we have taken as Medoroga. Hence, the line of treatment we have adopted Shodhana which included Lekhana Basti along with Shaman Auoshadha as Trayushnadya Loha Vati. The outcome was very remarkable with the patient reduced his body weight and feeling better without any complication.

Key Words Sthaulya, Shodhana, Shamana Auoshadha, Lekhana Basti, Trayushnadya loha

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INTRODUCTION

The word 'Lekhana' indicates its action 'Lekhanam Patlikaranam'¹- scarifying helps in reduction of fat. Sharangadhara considered Lekhana in a wide sense as - 'Deha Visoshanam,² 'Dhatun - Malan va Dehsya. Vishoshya Lekhayechha yat Lekhanam'³ the process of drying up or desiccation of all excess Dosha, Dhatu and Mala. Lekhana Basti⁴ is emphasized by all the classics of Ayurveda as treatment procedure in *Sthaulya roga*. Considering this aspect, *Lekhana* is opted for this study. *Trayushnadya loha*⁵, mentioned in *Yogaratnakara* as *Shamanoushadhi*, with a combination of *Aamalaki*, *Vibheetaki*, *Hareetaki*, *Shunti*, *Pippali*, *Maricha*, *Chavya*, *Chitraka*, *Bakuchi*, *Bida lavana*, *Audbhida lavana*, *Saindhava lavana* and *Souvarchala lavana* with







equal amount of *Loha bhasma*, have *ushna veerya* and *laghu*, *ruksha guna* and are exactly opposite to the *guna of kapha* and *medodhatu*, is planned to evaluate its therapeutic efficacy in *sthaulya*.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Case study evaluates the synergistic effect of Lekhana Basti and Trayushnadya Loha in Sthaulya.

CASE REPORT

Atura Vivara- A 40-year-old Hindu, graduate, middle class, businessman, married male patient was admitted on 06.04.2022 with OPD number 2761 and IPD number 11347 belonging to *Anoop Desha*. His treatment started on 06.04.2022 and completed on 30.04.2022.

Vedana Samuchhaya- Admitted with complaints (Pradhan Vedana) of Daurgandhya (foul smell), Ayaseswaskashtata (Dyspnoea), Anga Gaurava (Heaviness), Atikshudha (Poly phagia), Atipipasa (Polydipsia), Alpa Vyavaya, Chala Sphika, Chala Udara, Chala Stana, Utshah Hani/ Alasya, Daurbalya (Alpa Vyayam), Nidradhikya, Anga Shaithilya. He was having these complaints for past 2 years.

History of present illness (*Vedana Vruttanta***):** Patient started gaining weight when he was 32 years of age (adult). His routine work was getting affected due to his obesity and for past 2 years he has gradually developed Chala Sphika, Chala Udara, Chala Stana and he felt lethargic all the times.

Dietary History: He has dietary history of *Niramish Ahara* as *Atipramana* with *Madhur, Amla, Lavana rasa pradhan* which is of *snigdha* and *guru prakruti*. His dietary habit was *Vishamasana*.

General Examination: The patient was wellbuilt and well- nourished, with height 170cms and weight 119.9kgs resulting in a BMI of 41.3. His pulse rate was recorded 74/ min, Blood Pressure 130/80mm Hg and respiratory rate 18/ min.

Ashtasthana Pareeksha: His Nadi was observed to be vatapittaj nadi, Jihva -Prakrita, Mutra-Vaikrita, Mala- Prakrita, Shabda- Prakrita, Sparsha- Dryness, Drik- Vaikrita, Aakriti-Vaikrita.

Dashavidha Pareeksha: His **Prakriti** was observed to be Vata pitta, Sara- Madhya, Samhanana- Madhyam, Pramana- Madhyam, Satmya- Madhyam, Satwa- Madhyam, Ahara shakti-Abhyavarana-Prawar, Jarana-Poorvakaleena-Madhyam, Madhyam, Adhyakaleena-Prawar, Vyayama Shakti-Poorvakaleena-Madhyam, Adhyakaleena-Awara and Vaya- Madhya.

Investigations: His Haematological investigation was- Hb- 11 gm%, T.L.C- 4900 cells/cumm, D.L.C: N- 40 %, L 30%, E 6%, M 7%, B 0%, E. S. R: 19 mm/Hr, Random Blood Sugar 94 mg/dl, Post Prandial Blood Sugar 122 mg/dl.





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Table 1 Bio Chemistry

Lipid Profile	Result		Biological Ref. Range	Unit	
	B.T.	A.T.			
SerumTotal Cholesterol	230	155	150-220	MG/DL	
HDL	90	40	35-80	MG/DL	
LDL	174	100	90-160	MG/DL	
Serum Triglycerides	185	120	60-165	MG/DL	
Renal Function Test	Result	Biological Re	ef. Range Unit		
Blood Urea	30	10-50	MG/DL		
Serum Creatinine	1.47	0.6-1.1	MG/DL		
Uric Acid	6.94	3.6-7.7	MG/DL		

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Vikriti Pareeksha (Samprapti Ghataka)

- Dosha: Vata: Samana, Vyana
- Pitta: Pachaka
- Kapha: Kledaka
- Dooshya: Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Medo, Sukra
- Agni: Jataragni, Rasa & Medo Dhathawagni Vyakta sthana: Sarvang, Specifically
 - Ama: Medo Dhatwagni Manda Janya
 - Adhishtana:Sarva Shareera

Srotas:Medovaha,

Sroto dushti prakara: Sanga

Udbhava sthana: Amashya

Sanchara sthana:Rasayani

Shukravaha, Swedowaha

Rasavaha,

• **Roga marga:**Bahya

Stana, Udara, Sphika

Table 2 Assessment Criteria

Sl.	Subjective Parameters	Before	After	1 st Fe	ollow up	2 nd Follow up
No	-	Treatment	Treatmen	ıt	-	-
1. 2.	Daurgandhya (Foul smell)	3	2	2		2
2.	Ayaseswaskashtata (Dyspnoea)	4	4	4		4
3.	Anga Gaurava (Heaviness)	3	2	2		2
4.	Atikshudha (Poly phagia)	5	3	3		3
3. 4. 5.	Atipipasa (Polydipsia)	4	3	3		3
6.	Alpa Vyavaya	3	3	3		3
7.	Chala Sphika	4	3	3		3
8.	Chala Udara	4	3	3		3
9.	Chala Stana	3	2	2		2
10.	Utshah Hani /Alasya	4	3	3		3
11.	Daurbalya (Alpa Vyayam)	4	3	3		3
12.	Nidradhikya	3	3	3	3	
13.	Anga Shaithilya	3	2	2	:	2
Objective Parameters			Before	After	1 st Foll	ow 2 nd
1. Areas of Anthropometric measures			Treatment	t Treatmer	nt up	Follow
						up
Skin fold of the middle portion of the Biceps muscle.			28	27	27	27
Skin fold of the middle portion of the Triceps muscle.			24	23	23	23
Skin fold of the middle portion of the Sub scapular region.			22	20	20	20
Skin fold of the middle portion of the Abdomen			50	47	47	46
Skin fold of the middle portion of the thigh region.		gion.	22	20	20	20
	2. Girth Circumference	-				
Chest - In normal condition at the nipple region			149	146 1	45	145
	omen - At the level of umbilicus.		141	138 1	36	136
Pelv	is - At the level of anterior superior iliac	spine.	110		02	101
	1	1				





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Н	Hip - At the level of highest point of distention of buttock.					105	105	104		
Μ	Mid arm - Mid of arm between shoulder and elbow joint.					42	42	41		
Μ	Mid-thigh - Mid of thigh between Hip and knee joint					67	66	66		
Μ	Mid-calf - Mid of the calf between knee and ankle joint.					61	60	60		
3.	Body We	eight		119.	9	112.5	111.3	109.4		
4.	~ ~ ~		41.3	•	38.9	38.5	37.8			
5.			1.04		0.99	0.97	0.97			
6.	6. Assessment of quality of life					58	52	52		
Date	Date of commencement of treatment: 6/4/2022				Trayushn	adya Loha	Treatment	Duration: 24		
Trea	Treatment given:					m 6/4/2022 to	o 29/4/2022			
Lekł	Lekhana Basti and Trayushnadya loha 2 Vati of					Lekhana Basti Treatment Schedule: 8 days, from				
5001	500mg twice a Day: 24 days					6/4/2022 to 13/4/2022				
Table 3 Lo	ble 3 Lekhana Basti Schedule									
DATE	6/4/2022	7/4/2022	8/4/2022	9/4/2022	10/4/2	2022 11/4/20)22 12/4/	2022 13/4/2022		

DATE	6/4/2022	7/4/2022	8/4/2022	9/4/2022	10/4/2022	11/4/2022	12/4/2022	13/4/2022
DAY	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7	DAY 8
BASTI	Anuvasana	Anuvasana	Lekhana	Anuvasana	Lekhana	Anuvasana	Lekhana	Anuvasana
TYPE	Basti	Basti	Basti	Basti	Basti	Basti	Basti	Basti

CASE SUMMARY

A 40-year-old male, well nourished, well built, not a k/c/o HTN & DM, was apparently normal 8 years back. Gradually he felt heaviness and fullness in the lower abdomen and Javoparodha (Reduced Physical activity), Kricchravyavaya performance), (Impaired sexual Daurbalya (Debility), Daurgandhya (Foul smelling of body), Swedabadha (Excessive sweating), Kshudhatimatra (Excessive hunger), Pipasatiyoga (Excessive thirst) for past 6 to 8 years. Gradually, he developed Daurgandhya, Ayaseswaskashtata, Anga Gaurava, Atikshudha, Atipipasa, Alpa Vyavaya, Chala Sphika, Chala Udara, Chala Stana, Utshah Hani/Alasya, Daurbalya (Alpa Vyayam), Nidradhikya, Anga Shaithilya. With these complaints, he visited Dept. of Kayachikitsa, Gopabandhu Ayurveda

Puri, Orissa for Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, treatment.

After taking his history and clinical examination along with Haematological Investigation, patient was diagnosed with Sthaulya/ Obesity. The patient was admitted on 06/04/2022, underwent treatment and was discharged on 30/04/22. His first follow- up was made on 17/05/2022 and follow-31/05/2022, second up on thus completing the treatment. Patient was treated with Lekhana Basti and Trayushnadya Loha Vati. Lekhana Basti treatment was scheduled for 8 days, starting from 06.04.2022 to 13.4.2022. Lekhana Basti Purvakarma Sthanika as Abhyanga and Nadi Sweda as Purvakarma of Basti and Pradhanakarma Lekhana Basti have been given in Yoga Basti schedule that consists of 2 Anuvasana Basti followed by 3 Lekhana and





3 Anuvasana Basti alternately a total of 8 Basti and Paschatkarma After pratyagamana of Basti Dravya, light food, which is Ushna, freshly prepared and luke warm water have been advised. The patients were advised to strictly maintain Pathya during full course of Basti as well as during pariharakala (16 days).

2 vati of 500mg each of Trayushnadya Loha was given to the patient, twice a day for 24 days simultaneously with Lekhana Basti. Pathya-Apathya patient has been advised to take food according to Aharvidhi Visheshayatanas (rules for proper diet consumption). For dietary changes, the patient has been made to limit the use of oil and ghee. He was also made to curtail the use of carbohydrate rich foods like rice, potatoes, fried foods, and bakery products. The patient has been advised to avoid overeating and leave one-third of the stomach capacity empty. He was also advised to drink lukewarm water and avoid refrigerated water. Patient has been followed up as under: On 0th day – base line data of all the parameters were taken, on 9th dav- to assess the level of impact of the drugs and Basti administered for 8 days that is entire basti therapy period, On 25th day- to assess the level of impact of the drugs and *Basti* administered after Parihara Kala, The level of impact of the drugs and Basti administered during the follow up period (of 32 days) have been assessed on 42nd and 56th day, total duration of the study: 56 days or 8 weeks.

DISCUSSION

Sthaulya is described in almost all text as Santarpana Nimittaja Vikara, which means that it gets manifested only due to vitiation of kapha dosha. Sthulta and Sthaulya are considered amongst the ailments of madhyama roga marga. The role of *urdhwagami*, *adhogami* and *tiryak* dhamani in the pathogenesis of Sthaulya has been identified. Lakshana like Daurgandhya, Avaseswaskashtata, Anga Gaurava, Atikshudha, Atipipasa, Alpa Vyavaya, Chala Sphika, Chala Udara, Chala Stana, Utshah Hani/Alasya, Daurbalya (Alpa Vyayam), Nidradhikya, Anga Shaithilya has been explained. The key to successful treatment is the selection of the suitable treatment intervention by a physician considering the Rogi Bala and Roga Bala.

Lekhana Basti is mentioned in Ayurvedic texts, for the management of Santarpanottha Vyadhi, Kaphaja Roga and Kaphavrita Vata. Shodhana in the form of Basti karma is mentioned as unique treatment modality in Sthaulya specially with the drugs which are of ushna, tikshna, Lekhana prakruti that help in combating Kapha and medodushti.

The ideal *shamana* in the treatment of *Sthaulya* is usage of *Vata, kaphahara, and Medohara* properties. *Trayushnadya Loha* is a popularly used oral medicine, mentioned in *Yogaratnakara* as *shamanoushadhi*, with a combination of *Aamalaki*, *Vibheetaki*, *Hareetaki*, *Shunti*, *Pippali*, *Maricha*, *Chavya*, *Chitraka*, *Bakuchi*, *Bida lavana*, *Audbhida lavana*, *Saindhava lavana* and







Souvarchala lavana with equal amount of Loha bhasma, have ushna veerya and laghu, ruksha guna and are exactly opposite to the guna of kapha and medodhatu.

CONCLUSION

Langhana (fasting), Langhana-Pachana (fasting and digestive drugs) and Doshavasechana (elimination) are considered as the line of treatment in Sthaulya. Basti is said to be the preferred line of treatment in Sthaulya. The Medodhatu and Medovaha srotas are invariably involved in this disease & thereby Basti is considered to be the prime treatment. The treatment of margavarana due to kapha & medas accumulation is said to be the basic pathology of Sthaulya which is said to be handled with Basti karma.

The shodhana is considered to be the best treatment to nullify the samprapthi of avaranajanya kapha-vata vyadhi which ensures malanisharaka. Since the patients of Sthaulya are considered to be *dehabala* they can be administered with milder form of basti in terms of malanisharaka. Here Lekhana basti was selected for the same purpose along with Trayushnadya Loha vati. This successful treatment gives us the confidence to accept more challenging cases and take the potential of this science to next level.







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