

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

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Review Article
ISSN 2394-3211
EJPMR

REVIEW STUDY OF SIRAVEDH AT KSHIPRA MARMA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VICHARCHIKA

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Article Received on 08/08/2019

Article Revised on 29/08/2019

Article Accepted on 19/09/2019

ABSTRACT

Ayurveda is the science of wellbeing as well as the diseases curable. vicharchika is disease classified under kshudra kushtha. It gives a person ugly look and thus affects the person's psychological and social status. Vicharchika (eczema) is one of the rakt pradoshaj vikara commonly observed in society having the symptoms of rukshata, twakvaivarnya, pidka, and ruja. It is tridoshaj vyadhi but mainly kapha and vata dosha are vitiated. Ayurveda mentioned siravedha in the management of vicharchika and Acharya sushruta mentioned siravedha as superior therapeutic procedure among others as it gives instant relief. Siravedha is one of the main or one of the choice of treatment in all the raktapradoshaj vikaras including kushta, visarpa, and vicharchika. Siravedha is type of raktamokshan chikitsa (bloodletting) used for healing many disease. After siravedha vitiated dosha and rakta were removed from body. Vicharchika is correlated to certain extent with eczema which is among the common chronic skin disease. From this observational study it can be concluded that siravedha was quite effective and shows remarkable improvement in the sign and symptoms of vicharchika.

KEYWORDS: Kshudra, kushta, raktadushti, Siravedha, vicharchika.

INTRODUCTION

Ayurveda is a traditional system of medicine providing guidance to maintain homeostasis. Homeostasis is dependent on dosha (fundamental principles of body) dhatu (entities of body) and mala (excretory product). And ultimate aim of Ayurveda to maintain of health and also cure the disease by ayurvedic treatment.

In *Ayurveda*, almost all skin disease can be taken under generalised term *kushta.Kushta* is divided in to *maha* and *kshudra kushta.*^[1] *Vicharchika* being the *kshudra kushta* is having *pradhana* Tridosha involvement.^[2]

Vicharchika is considered as kapha pradhana and pitta pradhana by acharya charaka^[3] and acharya sushruta respectively. According to acharya charaka and vaghbhata^[4] kandu, pidika and bahu strava are the symptoms present in vicharchika. Means the skin ailment where eruption over the skin appears with dark pigmentation, itching with profuse discharge from the lesion.

Vedya sira means that vein which can be punctured at proper site as mentioned in our *samhita* to release the impure blood without any complicains or side effects. *sira* is a path through which something flows.^[5] The *siras* are network of venules^[6] and minute terminals^[7] which spreads all over the body and supplies nourishing

materials(poshak dravyas) to whole body. They contains and conduct rasa-rakta(blood and lymph)^[8] They are of four types and conduct life saving materials. The names of these siras are given on the basis of specific doshas. Acharya sushruta advised to perform siravedh of sira located at the site of two fingers(anguli) above kshipra marma.

Prevalence

Vicharchika is correlated to certain extent with eczema which is one among the common chronic skin disease and its epidemiological studies by WHO reveals that it affects 10-20% of the total world's populations. about 30% of all the skin diseases are eczematous.

Panchakrama, the five procedures namely Vaman, Virechana, Basti, nasya, and Raktamokshna restore balance of body through shodhana effects. Raktamokshana (siravedh) is useful for the disease caused due to Rakta dushti. As vicharchika is one of the Raktapradoshaj vikara. [9] Raktamokshna(Siravedh) will find to be effective to reduce the symptoms of vicharchika.

Types and Symptoms of Vicharchika (Eczema)

There are several types of eczema. In *Ayurveda* all the three *doshas* leads to eczema. The symptoms of the different eczemas are.

www.ejpmr.com 332

Vata dosha- When the vitiations of the *vata doshas* produces the eczema, it is felt in the dryness of skin and itching of the affected area.

Pitta dosha- Pitta doshas vitiations can cause oozing from the affected part. There are other symptoms shown such as burning at site and mild fever.

Kapha dosha- When there is imbalance of the *kapha*, it is more observable on the skin. The skin becomes thick and accompanied by oozing and sever e itching.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study *Vicharchika vyadhi* and its various *lakshna* as mentioned in our *samhitas*.
- To study about the holistic effects of Raktamokshana karma (siravedh) in Vicharchika vyadhi.

MATERIALS

Review of *vicharchika* and *siravedh* therapy was studied from *charak samhita*, *Sushrut samhita*, *Ashtang hriday* and various textbooks.

METHODS

- Nidan, Purvarupa, Rupa of Vicharchika vyadhi was studied
- 2) Method of Siravedha vyadhi was studied.
- 3) Properties and *karmukata* of *siravedh* in *Vicharchika* was studied.
- 4) Collection of all the references was done.i, siravedha.

Siravedha

Siravedh is a para surgical procedure done in the treatment of vicharchika to remove impure blood and to some extent relieve the sign and symptoms. [10] Acharya sushruta has mentioned siravedh as an emergency management in certain critical condition to achieve the better results. [11] Siravedh is one of the fascinating subject and satisfactory answer for vicharchika. The cardinal symptoms of vicharchika like itching and pain are spontaneously relieved by siravedh procedure. Disease wise vedhya sira are explained by sushruta. [12]

Kshipra marma

The space between thumb and index finger of both the extremities is known as *kshipra marma* which are four in number, two in each extrimities belonging one on each. [13] The space is found in first inter metatarsal and dorsal first metatarsal region of upper and lower limb respectively.

Method of Siravedh

Siravedha karma was done after local abhyanga and swedana on the whole body. Patient was kept in supine position, cuff of sphygmomanometer was squeezed in upper and lower limb above the lesion until viens in that regin will be prominent and visualize easily. After visualisation, skin was disinfected with spirit swab. Siravedh was done with the help of large bore scalp vein set. Blood was collected in the measuring bottle. Average

40-60 ml of blood was collected till the sign of proper (samyak) siravedh i.e.pain relief is obtained. Siravedh was done from cephalic vein in upper limb and great saphenous vein in lower limb. During the whole procedure patient was carefully observed for any untoward complications.

DISCUSSION

Acharya sushruta in sharir sthana has given full description about siravedh in Siravedh vyadhi adhyaya. In this chapter sushruta explained disease wise distribution of sites of siravedh. In vicharchika siravedh need to be done at 2 angula above kshipra marma. Great saphenous vein in this region was the most prominent vein. It is the medical upward continuation of dorsal venous arch. It was found almost 2 angula above Kshipra marma. Morphologically also it is large, easily seen and puncturable. Siravedh was performed from both of these veins which shows significant improvement in the patient. This shows that anatomical consideration may play the chief role in the treatment of diseases. Vicharchika is included under siravedh arha vyadhi in each and every disease, shodhana is mentioned which includes siravedha. In vicharchika, vitiation of Rasa, Rakta, and Mamsa are found and siraveda is indicated in all these vitiated dushvas.

CONCLUSION

Cephalic vein and great saphenous veins are *vedya sira* in *vicharchika* as described in *sushrut samhita*. *Vicahrchika* as *kshudra kushta* has *kapha* dominance and even involvement of *tridosha* can be evident from its sign and symptoms. *Siravedha karma* will be found effective in the symptoms of *Vicharchika* and also in holistic health effect. *Siravedha* even produces *Indriya prasadana* and dh*atu sthirata*, hence *rakta dhatu dushti* and *rasa dushti* in *vicahrchika* is reduced and *Twakindriya* is nourished.

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www.ejpmr.com 333

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www.ejpmr.com 334