

# Management of *Ekakushta*, with special reference to Psoriasis, through *Panchakarma*: A Case Study

**Case Report** 

# Kritika Thakur<sup>1</sup>, Sangeeta H Toshikhane<sup>2\*</sup>, Mahesh M P<sup>3</sup>, Devyani Sanghani<sup>1</sup>

1. PG scholar 2. Professor and HOD, 3. Assistant Professor, Department of Panchakarma, Parul University, Parul Institute of Ayurveda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

### **Abstract**

In Ayurveda all the skin diseases have been discussed under the 'Vyadhi Kushtha' Ekakushtha is one among Kshudra Kushtha. Kshudra are the Vyadhis which do not cause any major systemic involvement but their appearance disturbs mental condition of the patient as the disease doesn't leave patient easily. They are not easy to treat as recurrence rate is very high. The clinical feature of Ekakushtha described represents remission, relapse and seasonal variation which are also present in Psoriasis. Modern medical science treats Psoriasis with PUVA, corticosteroids etc. But these therapies give serious side effects like hepatic and nephrotoxicity, bone marrow depression etc. Hence, it is the need of time to find out safe and effective treatment for Psoriasis and here Ayurveda plays an important role. Treatment modality of Ayurveda provides long lasting results and a better life to patients through its three basic principles i.e. Shodhana, Shamana and Nidan Parivarjana. Here we are reporting a 50-year-old female patient having symptoms of Ekakushtha since last 4 years. She was suffering from large round erythematous scaly patches over her B/L knee and elbow joint and also severe itching and dryness over affected lesions. There was no such significant past history of any other chronic illness. The patient was treated with Panchkarma i.e. Vamana karma followed by Oral medications. Patient reported symptomatic improvement after the course of Vamana Karma.

**Key Words:** Panchkarma, Vaman, Ekakushtha, Shodhana, Psoriasis, Bio-Purification, Emesis Therapy.

### Introduction

Human skin is considered, as the largest organ of the integumentary system, it is also the vehicle for the biological and social communication to the external world. Skin reflects our emotions and some aspects of normal physiology. Any deformity or disease condition of the skin leads to both physiological and psychological disturbance of the patient (1). Nowadays skin disease is very common. It is more prevalent in tropical and subtropical countries like India where the heat and humidity are high for most part of the year. It is too common and easy to underestimate the impact of skin diseases in patients. In most person healthy skin plays a major role and is a key component of the image they present to the outside world. Conversely those with skin disease are often stigmatized, due to appearance they belief is a result of a contagious disease (2). Nowadays consumption of junk food, fast food, cold drinks, smoking and drinking alcohol are increasing. There is a development of metabolic disorders like heart disease, diabetes mellitus, Renal diseases and skin

disease. Among these, Skin diseases can adversely affect almost every aspect of person's life. It may lead the person to have low-esteem, depression and embarrassment.

The name *Panchkarma* literally means "Five

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Actions" namely Vaman (Emesis), Virechan (Purgation), Niruham (therapeutic decoction enema) Anuvaasan (therapeutic oily Enema) and Nasyam (therapeutic errhine). In other words, Panchakarma is a healing technique or a pillar on which majority of Ayurvedic techniques stand. In Ayurveda all the skin diseases have been discussed under the Vyadhi "Kushtha" Ekakushtha (Psoriasis) is one among Kshudra-Kushtha. Nearly all Acharyas have described Ekakushtha first in their 11 types.

Symptoms of Ekakustha are:

Mahavastu (Large area), Mandaloutpati (Patches), Rukshata (Dryness), Matsyashakalopamam (silvery scales). Ekakushtha (Psoriasis) has dominancy of Kapha-vatadoshas (3). So clinically it can be correlated with Psoriasis.

Psoriasis is a skin disease which affects the 0.44 - 2.8% of the Indian population. Treatment of Psoriasis may fall in 3 categories- Topical applications, systemic medications and Light therapy(4). But these treatments come with lots of side effects, such as joint pain, hair loss, loss of appetite, kidney damage and the major one is Carcinoma. Here *Ayurveda* plays an important role, i.e. *Ek-kustha* being *Kapha Pradhana*, *Tridoshaja Vyadhi* is best treated by *Shodhan* procedure (5).

\* Corresponding Author: Sangeeta H Toshikhane

Professor and HOD, Department of Panchakarma, Parul University, Parul Institute of Ayurveda, Vadodara, Gujarat, India..

Email Id: <a href="mailto:drsangeetaj@gmail.com">drsangeetaj@gmail.com</a>



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Shodhana Chikitsa forms the mainstay of treatment for all major skin diseases in Ayurveda which helps to remove the deep seated Dosha's from the root itself. Here in this study Vamana Karma is planned because it helps to eliminate deep seated Dosha from the body. In Ayurveda line of treatment both Shamana and Shodhana are available. As Ekakushtha is Bahudoshaja Vyadhi, Punah -Punah Shodhana can be done to avoid recurrence (6).

### **Case Study**

A 50-year-old female patient registered by the O.P.D. number 20005596 on the date of 03/03/2020 came to the O.P.D. no. 105 of Parul Ayurveda Hospital and got admitted in *Panchakarma* Department, with IPD number 200769. She presented herself with the following complaints,

- Scaly Patches (*Matsyashakalopamam*) over B/L knee joint and B/L elbow joint with red demarcation with *Mandalotpatti*.
- Severe itching, which would rarely result into bleeding.
- Dryness.
- Itching aggravating during night.
- Suffering from the last 4 years.
- Had taken modern treatment with limited improvement and recurrence.

# **Associated complaints-** Irregular evacuation of stools. **Past History**

- No H/O- DM, HTN, Surgical Procedures.
- No F/H/O- Any skin disorder

### On Examination

- General condition: Moderate
- Pulse rate: 78/min
   B P: 130/90 mm of Hs
- B.P: 130/90 mm of Hg
- R.R: 17/minH.R: 70/min

### Ashta Sthana Pariksha

1	Nadi	VP: VK <b>: Vata Kaphaj</b> PK: VPK:
2	Mala	Normally formed stool: <b>Normal</b> Hard stools: Loose stools:
3	Mutra	Prakrita: <b>Prakrita</b> Vikrita:
4	Jihva	Alipta <b>: Alipita</b> Isthalipta: Lipta:
5	Sabda	Prakrita: <b>Prakrita</b> Vikrita:
6	Sparsha	Mrudu: <b>Mrudu</b> Khara:
7	Druk	Prakrita: <b>Prakrita</b> Aprakrita:
8	Akriti	Sthula: Madhyama: <b>Madhyam</b> Heena:

### **Systemic examination**

• Respiratory System: B/L Chest clear, Airway entry, Breathing entry Clear

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- Cardiovascular System: S1 S2 heard.
- CNS: All superficial reflexes are intact. Patient is conscious and well oriented.
- GIT: Soft Abdomen, Bowel sound heard, No Pain or any other symptoms

#### Skin examination:

Chief complaints	Present	Absent
Aswedanm		-
Mahavastum (area)		-
Matsyasaklopam	+++	
Kandu	++++	
Pidaka		-
Daha		-
Vaivarnya	+++	
Rukashata	+++	

**TABLE-1: History of Present Illness** 

	1	2	3	4	5
Onset	Sudden	Gradual	Insidious		
Chronicity	Acute	Sub- acute	Chronic		
Course	Progressive	Inter- mittent			
Provoking Factor	Summer	Winter	Sunlight	Rainy	Water contact
Relieving Factor	Summer	Winter	Sunlight	Rainy	Water contact

- Shape Irregular Scaly Patches
- Size Multiple Patches, no specific size. (Ranging from 7mm to 10cm too)
- Site- B/L knee joint and elbow joint
- Auspitz sign 2
- Candle grease sign 1
- PASI Scoring 6.6 (7)

### Samprapti Ghatak

- Dosha- Kapha Pradhana Vata Anubandhi
- Dushya- Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa, Ambu
- Srotas- Rasavaha, Raktavaha, Mamsavaha, Svedavaha
- Srotodushti- Sanga
- Ama- Sama
- Udbhavasthana- Amashaya
- *Vyaktisthana* B/L knee joints and elbow joints.

# **Treatment protocol:**

After proper clinical examination, patient was diagnosed with *EkaKushtha* and was advised to undergo *Vamana Karma*. i.e.

### A.: Purva Karma

- **Deepana Pachana**: Trikatu Choorna -3gm thrice a day, before food with luke warm water was given until Nirama Lakshana appears, there after the patient was given Snehapana.
- **Snehapana**: Shodhananga Snehapana with Somaraji Ghrita given to the patient in increasing dose pattern, until Samyak Snigdha Lakshana appears, i.e. from 10/03/2020 13/03/2020 Snehapana administered and



daily Jiryamana and Jirna Lakshana of Snehapana noted.

Table 2: Schedule of Snehapana

			•
Date	Time	Dose	Time of Hunger
10/3/2020	7 AM	30ML	12:30PM
11/3/2020	7:10 AM	60ML	2PM
12/3/2020	7 AM	90ML	2:30PM
13/3/2020	6:45 AM	120ML	2:45PM

- *Vishrama Kala*: On 14/03/2020, *Abhyanga* with *Murchita Tila Tail* followed *by Aatapa Sweda* was done for 1 day and *Kaphautkleshta Ahara* was given to the patient.
- **Pradhana Karma:** Vamana Karma with Madhanphala Pippali Yoga administered to the patient, i.e.
  - On 15/03/2020, Vamana Karma day, first Abhyanga with Murchita Tila Taila and Ushna Jala Snana was given to the patient. The patient was

told and counselled regarding the procedure and Patient sign was taken on informed Consent Form.

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- At first Blood Pressure (130/90 mm of Hg) and Pulse Rate (74/min) was monitored. Then *Yavagu* (70 to 120 gm) was given to patient just after the bath at 7:10AM (*Akshudhita awastha*), after this patient was made to take luke warm Milk 2ltr (*Akanthapana*) at 7:19AM.
- At 7.26 AM, Vamana Yoga or Medicine was given to patient in Lehya form, i.e. Madhanphalapipalli Churna (Antar-nakha-musti-parmana) = 8 gm, Yastimadhu Churna = 4 gm, Saindhava Lavana = 1 gm and Honey = Quantity sufficient. The patient was observed until the appearance of 1st Vamana Vega, then 2 ltrs of Yastimadhu phanta was given from 7:37 AM and after this, 2 ltrs of Ushanodaka was given to patient from 7:48 AM. After the completion of Vaman Karma Dhoompana with Haridradi varti was given at 8:15AM.
- A Chart was maintained to note down Time of starting of Vegas, contents etc. in the below format.

TABLE 3-

Time	Name of the drug	Quanti ty	Vega	<i>Upa</i> -vega	Output	Sign, Sympto ms	Vitals	Compli cation if any
7:10AM	Yavagu	75gm					Bp- 130/90mmHg Pulse- 74/min	•
7:19AM	Dugdha	6 Glass		1	Dugdha		Bp- 130/80mmHg Pulse- 76/min	
7:22AM	"	2 Glass	1		Dugdha + <i>kapha</i>			
7:26AM	Medicine- Madhanphalapip alli Churna ) = 8 gm, Yastimadhu Churna = 4 gm, Saindhava Lavana = 1 gm and Honey = Quantity sufficient						Bp- 140/80mmHg Pulse-78/min	
7:32AM						Sweda- pravarti	Bp- 140/90mmHg Pulse-80/min	
7:37AM	Yastimadhu fanta	5 Glass	1		Dugdha +kapha			
7:40AM		2 Glass	1	2	Kapha+ Fanta		Bp- 140/90mmHg Pulse-80/min	
7:42AM	cc	1 Glass		1	Kapha+ Fanta			
7:44AM	cc	2 Glass	1		Kapha+ Fanta		Bp- 140/90mmHg Pulse-84/min	
7:45AM		1 Glass		1	Kapha+ Fanta			
7:47AM	cc	2 Glass	1		Medicine		Bp- 140/80mmHg Pulse-86/min	



Kritika Thakur et.al., Management of Ekakushta through Panchakarma Bp-Kapha+ 7:48AM LavanAudak 3 Glass 1 1 140/80mmHg Fanta Pulse-88/min Bp-Fanta+ 1 140/90mmHg 7:50AM 2 Glass yavagu Pulse-88/min Lavanau 7:52AM 2 Glass 1 dak Bp-Lavanau ۲, 2 140/90mmHg 2 Glass 7:55AM dak Pulse-86/min Вр-Lavanau ۲, 140/90mmHg 8:00AM 2 Glass 2 *dak+pitta* Pulse-86/min

• *Paschat Karma*: *Samsarjana Krama* advised as per *Shuddhi* attained, i.e. *Samsarjana karma* for 7 days was advised to the patient, which contains 3 *Anna Kala*. In 1st *Anna kala Peya* was advised. Gradually *Ahara* was changed (*Laghu to Guru Guna Pradhana*), finally normal diet was given in the evening of 7th day.

TABLE-4: DISCHARGE ADVICE: (Shamanoushadhi was given from 24-3-2020 to 6-3-2020)

Sr.	Medicine	<b>Dose and Dosage</b>	Duration
1	Arogyavardhini vati	2 TID A/F	15 days
2	Panchatikta ghrita guggul	2 TID A/F	15 days
3	Gandhak rasayan	2 TID A/F	15 days
4	Manjistadi kashayam	50 ml BD B/F	15 days

# **Observations and Results Observations on Vamana Karma**

1st *Vega* starts at 7:22 AM, last *Vega* i.e. 8th *Vega* was observed at7:52 AM. Depending upon observation done during the whole procedure below findings were noted.

#### **TABLE-5**

Sr. no.	Vamana Karma criteria	Remarks
1	Vegiki	<i>Uttam shudhi</i> attained (i.e. 8 <i>Vega</i> observed)
2	Lengiki	Samyak Vamana Lakshan observed
3	Maniki	Madhyam (10.5 ltr)
4	Aantiki	Pittanta attained.

# **Observations on Signs and Symptoms Gradation Scales**

Table-6: Aswedanam

Grade	Score
Normal	0
Improvement	1
Present in Few Lesions	2
Present in All Lesions	3
Aswedanam in Lesion and Uninvolved Skin	4

### Table-7: Maha-Vastu

Grade	Score
No Lesions on Mahasthanam	0
Lesion on partial parts of hand, leg, neck,scalp, back	1
Lesion on most parts of hand, leg, neck scalp,back	2

Lesion on whole part Mahasthanam (vast	3
area)	
Lesion on whole body	4

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### **Table-8: Scaling**

9	
Grade	Score
No Scaling	0
Mild Scaling by rubbing/by itching	1
Moderate scaling by rubbing/by itching	2
Severe scaling by rubbing/by itching	3
Scaling without rubbing/by itching	4

### Table-9: Kandu

Grade	Score
No Itching	0
Occasional Itching	1
Frequent but tolerate itching	2
Very severe itching disturbing sleep and activity	3

#### Table-10: Daha

Grade	Score
Absent	0
Occasional	1
Frequent daha	2
After itching started	3
Continues daha	4

Table-11: Rukshata

Grade	Score		
Normal Skin	0		
Slightly dry skin	1		
Excessively dry skin	2		
Lichenified	3		
Bleeding through the skin	4		



Table-12: Vaivarna

14010 121 / 40/40.700			
Grade	Score		
Normal discolouration	0		
Slight discolouration	1		
Reddish discolouration	2		
Slight reddish black discolouration	3		
Black discolouration	4		

Table-13: Pidaka

Grade	Score
Absent	0
Disappears but discolouration persists	1
<i>Pidaka</i> in <5sq.cms. in whole of the affected area	2
<i>Pidaka</i> in between 5-10sq.cms. in whole affected area	3
Many or uncountable <i>pidaka</i> in whole of the affected area	4

Table-14: Vedana

Grade	Score
Absent	0
Mild	1
Moderate	2
Severe	3

Table-15: Auspitz Signa and Candle Grease Sign

Grade	Score
Absent	0
Improvement	1
Present	2

**TABLE-16**:

On the Basis of Result found during treatment, observations were quoted below,

	Before Snehap ana	After Snehap ana	After Vama na	After Samsar jan Karma
Auspitz sign	2	1	1	0
Candle grease sign	1	1	0	0
PASI scoring	6.6	5.4	2.4	0.8
Matsyashklo pam (Scaling)	3	2	1	0
Mandloutpati (patches)	3	2	1	1
Kandu (Itching)	3	2	1	1
Rukshata (Dryness)	3	2	2	0
Vaivarnya	3	2	1	1



FIg 1: Before Snehapana (4-3-2020)



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FIg 2: After Snehapana (14-3-2020)



Fig 3: After Vaman Karma (16-3-2020)



Fig 4: After Samsarjan Karma (23-3-2020)

### Discussion

Psoriasis is a Papulo Squamous disorder of the skin, characterized by sharply defined erythematous squamous lesions. They vary in size from pinpoint to large plaques. At time, it may manifest as localized or generalized Pustular eruption.(9) Eka-Kushtha can be compared with Psoriasis, because the description and characteristic feature of it are similar with description of Psoriasis, i.e. Aswedanam (No sweatning) - The lesion of this disease are dry & rough, Mahavastu (Large area) - Lesions are found all over the body, Matsya Shakalopamam (Scaly patches) -Well-defined raised macules, papules, erythematic plaques which are covered with silvery scales. Krishna Aruna varna erythematous lesion. It is counted as Kshudra-Kustha(10). As it is a disease of Bahya rogamarga, so both Antahparimarjana (Internal) and Bahirparimarjana (External) treatments should be used. Considering the above facts, composite treatment plan was adopted. Initially Abhyantara Shodhana (Internal oleation) done with Vamana Karma and after completion of Samsarjana Krama (Dietery), Samshamana treatment was advised.

- Purva karma- The Purva Karma administered in the form of Deepana-Pachana and Snehapana. Purvakarma has the important action of separating the vitiated Doshas from the Dushyas i.e. Srotas in the body (Dosha-dushya samurchana). It also helps in bringing the vitiated Dosha from Shakha to the Koshtha area in the body from where these vitiated Dosha can be removed from the nearest root of the body(11).
- Abhyantra Snehapana: Abhyantara Snehapana (internal oleation) is the process of administration of Sneha internally employed for the purpose of Shodhana, Shamana and Brimhana. It is important here to understand the signs and symptoms of Samyak Snehana described by Acharyas i.e. Snehana indicates Snigdhata (unctuousness), Vishyandan (liquefication),



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Vilayana (dissolution or diffusion) Dalhanacharya while commenting quotes Vishyandanam Drava Srutihi, Mardavata means softness. Kleda is moistness or wetness. Here Kleda signifies the increase of Apya Guna in the body (12). Considering these Gunas as the primary features the assessment of Samyak Snigdha is done. Sneha can be considered by the unctuousness of the body, stool and skin (Pureesha Twak and Gatra Snigdhata). Vishyandana is witnessed by excretion of stool with or without Sneha, (Snigdha Mala and Adhastat Snehadarsana). Mardavata is assessed by Gatra Mardava. Kledana is assessed by sconsistency of stool i.e. Asamhat Varcha(13).

The Doshas present in the body has its own Gati, and in Vyadhita Avastha the Doshas will be aggravated and may be present in Shakhas (periphery). The Shodhana Chikitsa (Purification) aims at expulsion of this vitiated Doshas from the body either by Urdhwamarga (administering Vamana) or Adhomarga (administering Virechana)(14). Acharya Vagbhata in Doshopakramaniya has explained the causes for Dosha Gati. Vyayama (exercise), Ushma and Tikshnata of Jataragni (Digestive fire), Ahita Ahara Bhojana, vitiates the Vatadi Doshas and takes the Doshas to Shakhas from Koshta. These Doshas are brought back to Koshta by Srotomukha Vishodhana / Vivarana, Abhishyandi /making Dosha Dravibhuta, Paaka (bringing Pachana of the Dosha), which is well delivered by Snehana and Swedana Karmas(15). For the attainment of Shodhanaphala proper Snehapana is an essential factor which is directly dependent on Agni and Agnibala as a prime factor. Thus, assessing Agni is very essential before Shodhanartha Abhyantara Snehana. (16).

### • Pradhan karma –

Vaman was performed as a pardhana karma here. Because Ek-kustha being Kapha Pradhana, Tridoshajavyadhi best treated by Shodhana procedure(17). Soothened Doshas will get liquefied and reaches to Koshtha by Swedana, which can be easily eliminated by the action of Vaman. (18). Shodhana (Vamana and Virechana) probably may leads to certain endogenous changes in the body responsible for the alleviation of psoriatic pathological process.

### • Samsarjanakrama –

Samsarjan krama was carried out in the patient for 7 days/3 Aana kala considering the Pravara Shuddhi (Best shudhi). Due to shodhan agni got hampered So Samsarjana krama enhances ani as well as provide strength to the body after Vaman(19) Hence the patient was kept kept on laghu, pathyahar and discharged on 25-3-20.

# **Internal Medications**

• Panchatiktaghrit Guggul: This is a very potent drug of choice in Kushtha Adhikar. It is indicated in Visham and Atiprabala Vata. Nimba, Guduchi, Patola, Kantakari, Vasa are the contents of Panch tikta (20). Here in Psoriasis though Kapha and vata are

involved, to spread all these *Doshas* are carried by *Vata* itself. *Tikta Rasa* acts on both *Vata* and *Kapha doshas.Guggulu* is *yogavahi dravya*. Acts as Anti Itching property, *Kled, Vikrut Meda upshoshana, Vranashodhaka* (wound healing). (21)

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- A a r o g y a v a r d h i n i R a s a: I t i s Herbomineralfomulations. It is having Kushtahara, Durmedahara, Kledahara, Dhatu Gata Amapachana, Raktaprasadana, and also having Dipana-Pachana and Kapha-Vata Shamaka property, all these qualities are very much helpful for Samprapti Vighatan of Kushta (22).
- Gandhak rasayan: It is having properties like Kushtagna, Rakta Doshahara, Vishaghna, Vranasodhana, Ropana, Rakta-Tvakgata Vishahara, Durmedhohara, Rasayana, Dhatubalya. all these properties are essential to treat EkaKushta(23).
- *Manjistadi kashayam*: This medicine is mainly used in treatment of various skin diseases. It also helps in natural purification of blood so can be used in skin related problems. *Manjishtadi Kashayam* helps in blood detoxification and also dissolves the obstructions in blood flow (24).

# **Conclusion**

From this case report we may conclude that combined Ayurvedic treatment and diet regimen can be potent and effective in treatment of Ekakustha (Psoriasis). No adverse effect and aggravation of the symptoms was found in the patient during and after the treatment. The complete study with a larger sample size can be done to check the significant result on the disease as well as the Karma. Eka Kushta is a chronic and relapsing in nature, Acharya mentioned Puna Puna shodhana (Repeated Purification) for treating Kushta, hereafter Vamana Karma other Shodhana therapy like Virechana, Raktamokshana can be followed for better results

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