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Raktamokshana (Siravyadha) In Vaivarnya – A Case Study

Research Article

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Abstract

Skin is the largest organ of the body and constitutes 16% of the body weight. Nowadays drastic changes have occurred due to global warming, unfavorable food regimes, stress, unpredictable weather transitions etc. The vitiated external environment undoubtedly affects the body's internal ailments. Large community prevalence studies have demonstrated that about 20 -30 % of the world population have various skin problems requiring attention; 'Vaivarnya' (discoloration) is one of them. Maintenance of normal skin color is the function of Rakta dhatu. Acharya Sushruta has mentioned the Varnaprasadana karya of Rakta dhatu. Acharya Charaka has described Vaivarnya as Shonitpradoshaja Vikara. Hence whenever there is abnormal change in skin color, there must be vitiation of Rakta dhatu. Modern science does not have certain and effective therapy for the Vaivarnya and world is expecting some beneficial and useful remedies from the Ayurveda. The treatment procedures described for Raktapradoshaja Vikara in Ayurveda are Langhan, Virechana and Raktamokshana. Among them *Raktamokshana* is practiced since ancient era in skin ailments. In the patients having dominancy of pitta dosha or vitiation of rakta dhatu, Raktamokshana gives better results at the earliest. The pilot study assessed the efficacy of Raktamokshana (Siravyadha) in the management of Vaivarnya, carried out on 10 patients of Vaivarnya from OPD and IPD from Dr. M. N. Agashe Hospital, Satara. At the end Raktamokshana (Siravyadha) therapy was found beneficial in the management of Vaivarnya due to its better and effective results and certainty.

Key word:*Rakta Dhatu, Varnaprasadan, Vaivarnya, Raktapradoshaja Vyadhi, Raktamokshana, Siravyadha,*

Introduction

Varna (color of the skin) is important biologically, cosmetically and socially. Appearance of normal Varna (complexion) is a sign of Dhatusamya indicating healthy status.(1)

Varnaprasadana is the function of Raktadhatu.(2)

20 -30 % of the world population have various skin problems requiring attention. 'Vaivarnya' (discoloration) is one of them. The meaning of Vaivarnya is



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discoloration i.e. not like the normal colour of Tvacha (skin).No detailed description of this is available, but at various places, it is mentioned as a symptom or complication.

Suntan/ Delayed pigmentation darkening of the skin, results from exposure to UV radiation which stimulates the development of melanin, a natural pigment, which helps to protect the skin from the damaging effects of the sun. A Suntan is not a sign of good health; it is a sign that the skin has received enough UV radiation to be damaged. The sun gives off differing rays of light including UV-A and UV-B rays which have been proven to damage and cause premature ageing of the skin. They stimulate the skin cells to produce a dark pigment called melanin. All skins have the same number of melanin producing cells, but some produce more melanin than others. Fair skinned people produce less than dark skinned people. The less melanin produced results in the skin burning more readily. The amount of melanin determines the colour and the depth of tan that a person may or may not acquire.(3) Suntan appears 24-72 h after UV radiation exposure. The pigmentation remains for days weeks.(4)

Vata and Atapa(exposure to sun exposure) are the causes for *Vaivarnya*.(5)

An undue exposure to the sun aggravates the Pitta, increases digestive power, vitiates Rakta. causes Daha Trishna, Sveda, Murchha, Bhrama, Daha and Vaivarnya.(6)

Vaivarnya is mentioned as a disease only by A. Charaka under Shonitaja Vikara.(7)The treatment procedures described for Raktapradoshaja Vikara in Ayurveda are Langhan, Virechana and Raktamokshana.(8) In the patients having dominancy of pitta dosha or vitiation of rakta dhatu, Raktamokshana gives better results at the earliest. Hence it was selected for the present study.

Need of Study

- Along with increased demand of beauty, the problems are also increasing which cause damage to Beauty or Personality due to changed life style and polluted atmosphere
- Random use of cosmetic products produce adverse may spoiling the natural Beauty
- Hence world is expecting some beneficial and useful remedies from Ayurveda

Aim and Objective

To study the efficacy of Siravyadha on Vaivarnya

Materials and Methods

- Materials
- 1. Patients 30 patients of vaivarnya were selected from the OPD of Dr. M. N. Agashe hospital, Satara.
- 2. Needle no 16, IV set, measuring glass (200ml), bandage, gloves, kidney tray, cotton etc.
- Method

Open clinical trial

Criteria of Selection

Inclusion criteria

- Vaivarnya Patients having (discoloration of the skin)
- Patients having age between 18-50 yrs irrespective of sex and religion

Exclusion criteria

- Vaivarnya due to hormonal causes, cosmetics etc.
- Chloasma melasma
- **Patients** who are on photosensitizing drugs like Tetracycline, psoralen, oral contraceptive pills etc.

Criteria of Assessment

- Color of the skin
- Texture of the skin



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Procedure -Siravvadha

- Siravyadha was done after local abhynga and swedana
- Siravyadha Karma was performed by venesection at the median cubital vein.
- of Siravvadha Two sittings Karma were carried out on every 15 days in one month.
- Amount of blood removed in one sitting was decided by measuring of one *Anjali* Patient was told to take water in his Anjali, that water was taken in measuring glass and amount was measured. The blood to the equal quantity of the water measured by patient's *Anjali* was removed venesection (Average, 63.75 ml).
- On an average 60 ml blood was removed per sitting.
- Needle no 16, IV set, measuring glass (200ml), bandage and gloves were used in the process.

Statistical analysis:

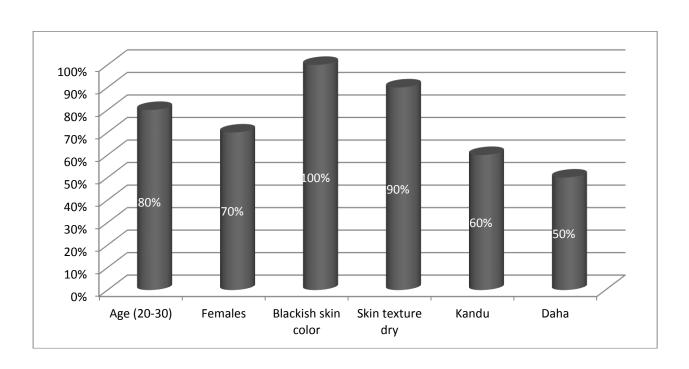
Statistical analysis was done by applying students paired t test and percentage of improvement was calculated by formula as

> (Total B.T. – Total A.T.) \times 100 Total B. T.

Observations and Results

In the present study, it was observed that 80% patients were from the age group 20 to 30 yrs. Among them 70% were females. Blackish skin coloration was found in 100% patients whereas 90% patients were having dry skin texture. Along with this *kandu* was present in 60% patients and Daha was found in 50% patients.

In the results 57.14% improvement was observed in blackish coloration of the skin while 37.5% improvement was seen in the dry texture of the skin.



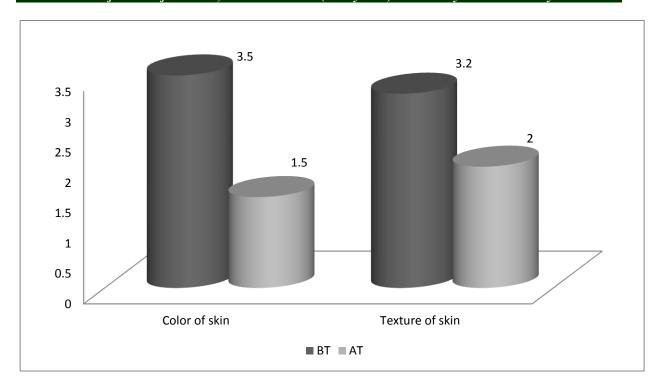


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Discussion

- Siravyadha is mentioned as Ardhachikitsa by Sushruta.
- According to Ashtang samgraha, purva karma causes liquefaction of dosha and mobile them into blood circulation. Siravyadha removes that dosha from circulation thus it acts as removal of disease.

There are many theories given for the action of Siravyadha -

- 1. The diminution of the mass of the blood, by which the overloaded capillary or larger vessel of some affected part, may be relieved.(9)
- 2. The modification of the force and frequency of the heart's action.
- 3. May be the acute withdrawal of blood stimulate the defense mechanism of the
- 4. Another theory is that bacteria, fungi, and protozoa enter our body, they immediately hunt for iron so they can survive and spread. Specifically, it prefers a kind of iron found in heme. the molecule in red blood cells that helps carry oxygen. Because iron resides primarily in our

periodically letting some of it out may help bring balance back to our bodies.(10)

Conclusion

- The color of the skin was improved much better as well as the texture of the skin also showed good enhancement.
- Hence it can be said that the Siravyadha therapy showed excellent results on Vaivarnya.

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