

# Effect of *Gas Bulathadi Nasya*, *Suwandakottamadi Kashaya* and *Iramusuadi Lepa* in the form of *Thalam* on *Ardhavabhedaka* (Migraine) - A case study

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## **ABSTRACT:**

Ardhavabhedaka is a type of Shiro Roga described in Ayurveda and clinical features are severe tearing and pricking pain in one half of the head and giddiness. Pain tends to appear fortnightly, every ten days or suddenly. Ardhavabhedaka can be related with migraine. In migraine, headaches often come with nausea, vomiting, and sensitivity to light. It can last hours or days. Nasya Karma is the best treatment for diseases above clavicle (Urdhavajatrugata Roga) including Ardhavabhedaka. Thalam is a treatment procedure practice in Kerala by applying herbal paste on head. *Hisagallum*, application of herbal paste on head is a Sri Lankan traditional method of treatment has some similarities with Thalam. Gas Bulathadi Nasya, Iramusuadi Lepa and Suwadakottamadi Kashaya are mentioned in traditional medicinal texts as treatment for Ardhavabhedaka. So far, no known scientific study has been conducted to evaluate the effect of these treatments. Therefore, it was decided to study the effect of these treatments in Ardhavabhedaka. The selected patient was treated for total of 10 days by performing Nasya Karma with Gas Bulathadi Nasya for a period of three days followed by Iramusuadi Lepa in the form of Thalam and Suwandakottamadi Kashaya orally for 7 days. After conducting Gas Bulathadi Nasya, complete (100%) relief was observed in vertigo (Bhrama). Partial relief between 33.3 % to 75% was observed in other symptoms of the patient. Complete relief (100%) was observed in all the symptoms such as headache, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, anorexia and photophobia in the patient after completion of entire treatment. Based on the results, it was decided that the selected treatment regimen is effective in treatment of Ardhavabhedaka (migraine).

**KEYWORDS**: Ardhavabhedaka, Gas Bulathadi Nasya, Iramusuadi Lepa, Peperomia pellucida, Suwandakottamadi Kashaya, Thalam.

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

Ardhavabhedaka is a disease described under Shiro Roga in Sushruta Samhita.<sup>[1]</sup> Clinical features of Ardhavabhedaka are severe tearing and pricking pain in one half of the head (Uttamanga Ardha Athiva Janthoh Sambheda Toda) and giddiness (Bhrama). Pain tends to appear fortnightly, every ten days or suddenly.<sup>[1]</sup> It is a disease occurring due to vitiation of Tridosha. [1] Ardhavabhedaka can be correlated with migraine. In migraine usually there may be a moderate or severe headache; hemicrania or generalized, nausea, vomiting, anorexia and photophobia. Migraine with Aura and Migraine without Aura are two varieties of migraine. <sup>[2]</sup> Sushruta, prescribes to conduct Nasya Karma and Lepa (application of pastes on the head) in treatment of Ardhavabhedaka (migraine). [3] Thalam is a treatment method practiced in Kerala by applying herbal paste on the head. In this treatment, oil and pastes are applied on head. Thalam has some similarities with Hisagallum, a Sri Lankan Traditional medical procedure practiced in treatment of Ardhavabhedaka (migraine) by applying herbal paste on head. Iramusuadi Lepa as a Hisagallum is described in Sri Lankan Traditional medicine in treatment of Ardhavabhedaka [4] (migraine). Gas Bulathadi Nasya along with Suwandakottamadi Kashava also is prescribed for as а treatment Ardhavabhedaka. <sup>[5]</sup> No known scientific research has been conducted to evaluate the effect of these treatments. Therefore, it was decided to study the effect of Iramusuadi Lepa in the form of Thalam, Gas Bulathadi Nasya and Suwandakottamadi Kashaya in treatment of Ardhavabhedaka (migraine).

#### CASE STUDY:

Α patient suffering from Ardhavabhedaka (migraine) was selected from OPD, Ayurveda Hospital, Sri Rathnapuram, Lanka. She complained that she is having headache, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, anorexia and photophobia for the past three years. The selected patient was thoroughly examined, and severity of the symptoms were recorded using a specially prepared grading scale as used in previously published research papers. <sup>[6]</sup> The grading scale of clinical features are given below.

#### Grading scale of the clinical features

#### Severity of Headache

Normal = 0 = No headache Mild = 1 = Mild headache, patient is aware only if he/she pays attention to it Moderate = 2 = Moderate headache, but does not disturb the routine work Severe = 3 = Severe headache cannot ignore but can perform usual activities Very Severe =4 = Excruciating headache cannot perform chores

#### **Frequency of Headache**

Normal = 0 = No headache Mild = 1 = Occurring  $\geq$  20 days Moderate = 2 = Occurring  $\geq$  15 days Severe = 3 = Occurring  $\geq$  10 days Very Severe =4 = Occurring  $\geq$  5 days

#### **Duration of Headache**

Normal = 0 = No headache Mild = 1 = 1-3 hours/day Moderate = 2 = 3-6 hours/day Severe = 3 = 6-12 hours/day Very Severe =4 = More than 12 hours/day



#### Nausea

Normal = 0 = No nausea Mild = 1 = Occasional nausea Moderate = 2 = Moderate nausea, can ignore at times Severe = 3 = Severe nausea, disturbing routine work Very Severe =4 = Severe nausea, small amount of fluid regurgitating from mouth

## Vomiting

Normal = 0 = No Vomiting Mild = 1 = Vomiting only if headache does not subside Moderate = 2 = Vomiting 1-2 times during attack Severe = 3 = Vomiting 3-4 times during attack Very Severe =4 = Forced to take medicine to stop vomiting

# Bhrama (Vertigo)

Normal = 0 = No vertigo Mild = 1 = Feeling of giddiness Moderate = 2 = Patient feels as if everything is spinning Severe = 3 = Spinning signs accompanied by black outs Very Severe =4 =Unconscious

# Anorexia

Normal = 0 = No anorexia Mild = 1 = Occasional anorexia Moderate = 2 = Intermittent anorexia Severe = 3 = Frequent anorexia Very Severe = 4 = Hate the sight of food

# Photophobia

Normal = 0 = No photophobia Mild = 1 = Occasional photophobia with onset of migraine Moderate = 2 = Intermittent photophobia with onset of migraine Severe = 3 = Frequent photophobia with onset of migraine Very Severe =4 = Photophobia occurs always when migraine occurs

## **Treatment method**

Duration of the treatment was 10 days and follow up period was 14 days. Treatment method is given in table 1.

## Preparation of *Suwandakottamadi Kashaya*

12 g each of pericarp Terminalia chebula (Family: Combretaceae; Sinhala name: Aralu), entire plant of Solanum virginianum (Family: Solanaceae.: Sinhala name: Katuwelbatu), stem of Tinospora cordifolia (Family: Menispermaceae.; Sinhala name: *Rasakinda*), rhizomes of *Zingiber officinale* (Family: Zingiberaceae; Sinhala name: *Inguru*) and root of *Saussurea lappa* (Family: Compositae; Sinhala name: Suvandakottam) taken, mixed with 1920ml of water and boiled down to 240ml. <sup>[5]</sup>

# Preparation of *Iramusuadi Lepa* in the form of *Thalam*

10 g each of rhizomes of Acorus calamus (Family: Araceae; Sinhala name: Vadakaha), roots of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Family: Periplocacea.; Sinhala name: Iramusu) and Glycyrrhiza glabra (Family: Fabaceae; Sinhala name: Welmi) and Saussurea lappa (Family: Compositae; Sinhala name: *Suvandakottam*) were taken and ground well im order to make a paste. 10 gm of seeded fruit pulp of Tamarindus indicum (Family: Fabaceae: Sinhala name: *Siyambala*) was dissolved in 50ml of water so as to make a thick solution and this was mixed with the ground paste. [4]

# Preparation of Gas Bulathadi Nasya Aushadha

10gm each of entire plant of *Peperomia pellucida* (Family: Piperaceae, Sinhala name: *Gas Bulath/ Wathura Gas/Diya Bulath/ Diya Tippili*) (Figure1) and



*Desmodium triflorum* (Family: Fabaceae; Sinhala name: *Undupiyaliya*) and 2 gm of cloves of *Allium sativum* (Family: Fabaceae; Sinhala name: *Sudulunu*) were taken, pounded and juice was extracted by squeezing. The resultant juice used in *Nasya Karma* as *Gas Bulathadi Nasya Aushadha*. <sup>[5]</sup>

## Procedure of Nasya Karma

Snehana was carried out by applying Nirgundyadi Taila on neck and face. Then Nadi Sweda was performed using steam emitting from boiling water. Then the patient made to lie down on a bed, keeping a pillow under the neck so as to tilt the head back and position the head a little below the body level. Six drops of Gas Bulathadi Nasya Aushadha was put into each nostril alternatively and made to inhale. The phlegm arising was spat out. After *Nasya Karma*, that *Pashchat Karma* such as *Kawalagraha* (gargling with lukewarm water) was performed.

# Procedure of *Thalam* using *Iramusuadi Lepa*

The patient was first anointed by applying 10ml of *Nirgungyadi Taila* on the head. Then the patient was made to sit on a stool and *Iramusuadi Lepa* applied thickly over the vertex of the head, approximately in an area of 10 cm in diameter. This was retained for 45 minutes (Figure 2). After the stipulated time, the paste was removed from head and the vertex was rubbed with dry cloth. Then the patient was made to bathe and after bathing, *Rasnadi Choorna* was applied on the top of the head.

## **Table 1: Treatment Plan**

Day	Treatment		
Day 1-3	Gas Bulathadi Nasya		
Day 4 -10	120ml of Suwandakottamadi Kashaya twice a day before meals		
	Iramusuadi Lepa in the form of Thalam once a day at 10.00 am		

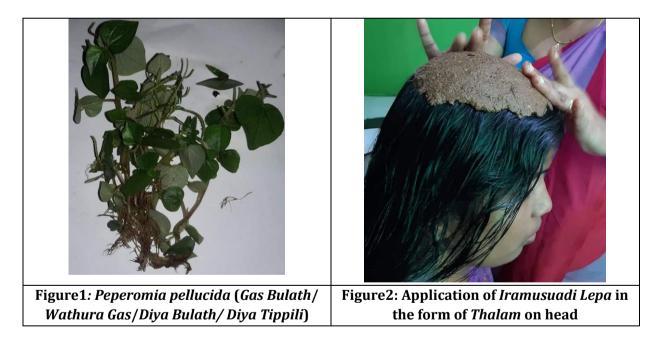
#### Table 2: Reduction of Symptoms

Clinical features	BT	After Nasya Karma		After completion of	
				entire treatment	
	Grade	Grade	Percentage	Grade	Percentage
			of relief		of relief
Severity of Headache	4	1	75%	0	100%
Frequency of Headache:	3	2	33.3%	0	100%
Duration of Headache	3	1	66.7%	0	100%
Nausea	4	2	50%	0	100%
Vomiting	4	1	75 %	0	100%
Bhrama (Vertigo)	1	0	100%	0	100%
Anorexia	4	1	75%	0	100%
Photophobia	4	2	50%	0	100%



## Table3: Scientifically proven bioactivities of Ingredients of Gas Bulathadi Nasya, Iramusuadi Lepa and Suwandakottamadi Kashaya

Medicine	Ingredient	Analgesic	Anti- inflammatory
Gas Bulathadi	Peperomia pellucida (Gas Bulath) <sup>[9]</sup>	+	+
Nasya	Desmodium triflorum (Undupiyaliya)[10]	+	+
	Allium sativum (Sudulunu) <sup>[11, 12]</sup>	+	+
Iramusuadi Lepa	Acorus calamus (Vadakaha) <sup>[13]</sup>	+	+
	Hemidesmus indicus (Iramusu) [14]	+	+
	Glycyrrhiza glabra (Welmi) <sup>[15]</sup>	+	+
	Saussurea lappa (Suvandakottam ) <sup>[16]</sup>	+	+
	Tamarindus indicum (Siyambala ) <sup>[17]</sup>	+	+
Suwandakottamadi	Terminalia chebula (Aralu ) <sup>[18]</sup>	+	+
Kashaya	Tinospora cordifolia (Rasakinda) <sup>[19]</sup>	+	+
	Zingiber officinale (Inguru) <sup>[20]</sup>	+	+
	Saussurea lappa (Suvandakottam) <sup>[16]</sup>	+	+
	Solanum xanthocarpum (Katuwelbatu ) [21]	+	+



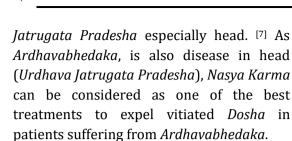
#### **RESULTS:**

After conducting of *Gas Bulathadi Nasya*, complete (100%) relief was observed in *Bhrama* (Vertigo). Partial relief (33.3 % to 75%) was observed in other symptoms in the patient.

Complete relief (100%) was observed in all the symptoms such as headache, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, anorexia and photophobia in the patient after completion of entire treatment. Results are tabulated in Table2.

## **DISCUSSION:**

*Ardhavabhedaka* is a disease described under *Shiro Roga*. It is a disease occurring due to vitiation of *Tridosha*. *Nasya Karma* is the best treatment for diseases in *Urdhava* 



As ingredients of Gas Bulathadi Nasya, Iramusuadi Lepa and Suwandakottamadi Kashaya possess Madhura Rasa, Lavana Rasa, Snighdha Guna and Ushna Veerva, they Vata pacify vitiated Dosha. These ingredients possess the properties of Madhura Rasa and Tikta Rasa. So, it pacifies vitiated Pitta Dosha. As these ingredients possess Katu Rasa, Tikta Rasa, Kashaya Rasa, Theekshna Guna, Ushna Veerya and Katu Vipaka it pacifies vitiated Kapha Dosha. Therefore, conduction of Nasva Karma using Gas Bulathadi Nasva, conduction of Thalam using Iramusuadi oral administration Lepa and of Suwandakottamadi Kashaya are beneficial in treatment of Ardhavabhedaka (migraine). [8]

Analgesic, anti inflammatory activities of ingredients of *Gas Bulathadi Nasya*, *Iramusuadi Lepa* and *Suwandakottamadi Kashaya* are scientifically proven as shown in Table 3. Therefore, these drugs are beneficial in management of *Ardhavabhedaka* (migraine)

## CONCLUSION:

Based on the results, it is decided that conducting of Gas Bulathadi Nasya, followed by oral administration of Suwandakottamadi Kashaya and Thalam using Iramusuadi Lepa is beneficial in treatment of Ardhavabhedaka (migraine). Further, it is recommended that this research should be performed with a larger number of patients.

## Limitation of study:

This is a single case study. Therefore, this research should be carried out with a larger sample which will make results more acceptable.

## Patient consent:

The patient gave the informed consent for reporting of the case study in the journal.

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