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A Clinical Case Report-Lekhana Basti and Kati Basti in Gridhrasi w.s.r Sciatica

Narendra M Gurav, 1 Subhas V Bagade²

- 1-Associate Professor, Department of Panchakarma, S.N.V.V's S.G.V Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Research center, Bailhongal.
- 2-Medical Supritendent and Professor, Department of Dravyaguna, S.N.V.V's S.G.V Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Research center, Bailhongal.

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Corresponding author-

Narendra M Gurav, Associate Professor, Department of Panchakarma, S.N.V.V's S.G.V Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Research center, Bailhongal. Email: billagurav@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Background: *Gridhrasi* is one of the most common disorders of *Vata*, which closely resembles with sciatica, which is characterized by pain or discomfort associated with sciatic nerve. The prevalence of sciatica varies considerably ranging from 3.8% in the working population to 7.9% in the nonworking population. Contemporary medicine has limitations giving short-term relief in pain or surgical intervention with side effect.

Aim and Objectives: The aim of this study was to access the efficacy of Ayurvedic management including *Shodhana and Shamana Chikitsa in Gridhrasi*.

Materials & methods: A male patient aged 43 years who was already diagnosed with intervertebral disc prolapsed in L4-L5, correlated with *Gridhrasi* 3 years approached to our hospital and was treated with Panchakarma treatment including *Lekhana basti, Kati vasti, and virechana* along with *Shamana Chikitsa*. The treatment was continued for consecutive one month.

Results: Symptomatic assessment of patient was carried out after one month and satisfactory outcome was there and overall quality of life of patient was significantly improved.

Conclusion: The aforementioned therapy gives symptomatic relief for the management of *Gridhrasi*.

Keywords: Sciatica, Gridhrasi, Obesity, Lekhana basti, Katibasti

INTRODUCTION

Life style has a major role in the causation of plethora of illness, and the *Gridhrasi* leads the list. Owing to the growing needs, everyday life of man has changed drastically and there seems no end to this revolution. The

modern era decisively demands speed and accuracy in once aptitude as well as activity for mere survival. To cope up with the situation each and every person in the population at large ought to face hectic competitive stressful life.



Consequently, no surprise if one ignores the mandatory routine healthcare, and hence, it is impossible to expect hale and health amongst people in such weird state of affairs. Irregular food habits, suppression of natural urges, lack of proper sleep and less time for relaxation are the enforced part of present life and also these are the factors favouring ill health. Somewhere with in the core of this lifestyle prevails the unique cause of Gridhrasi, which is also known by the name Sciatica in the realm of medicine. Gridhrasi is a condition where the patient experiences pain primarily in the sphik pradesha which later radiates to kati and to leg through the posterior aspect of uru, janu, jangha and pada where the patient finds difficulty in extending the leg. Atyadhva, ati yana, vyayama, vyavaya, dhavana, pidana, plavana, bharavahana etc are some of the causative factor for this disease. Identical to this, Sciatica is characterized by low back ache radiating down to legs and anterolateral aspects of foot, hence is unerringly equated to Gridhrasi

Case is diagnosed with following criteria

- 1. Limping gait
- 2. Pain in low back region radiating to left leg
- 3. Stiffness
- Difficulty and pain while walking and bending forward
- 5. Discomfort in walking/sitting
- 6. Tenderness
- 7. Muscle power
- 8. Range of movements
- 9. SLR test
- 10. Bragards test

In the practice of conventional medicine the treatment of Sciatica is limited to analgesics, anti inflammatory drugs, physiotherapy as well as surgical intervention in extreme cases. Matchless to the cost of these treatments the response is never complete. In addition to this relapse of the illness greatly enhance the gravity of the problem. *Gridhrasi* is enlisted as one among the *Vatavyadhi* in Ayurveda. Various treatment modalities like *Snehana*, *Swedana*, *Virechana*, *Basti* etc are said to be efficacious.

CASE HISTORY

Main complaints: Low back pain radiating to both lower limbs since 3yearsDifficulty in sitting standing and walking since 1year Pain aggravates on coughing since 1year

A male patient aged 43 years old was apparently alright 3 years back. He gradually noticed the low back pain during

his physical activities and further radiating to left lower limb initially and later migrated to right side and radiating pain to both lower limbs. Now since 1 year patient is feeling difficulty in sitting standing and walking for long time. And also patient has aggravation of pain on coughing since 1 year.

Past history/treatment history: He has been treated for the same and advised for spine surgery.

Personal history:

Appetite- good

Bowel-constipated, twice daily , incomplete evacuation Micturition- NAD

Sleep- disturbed since 3months due to pain

Habbits- absent

General Examination:

Built & nourishment- obese

Pallor- absent

Cynosis/icterus/clubbing/edema/lymphadenopathy- absent

Pulse rate- 72bpm

BP-130/70mmhg

Weight- 96.5kgs

Temperature-98° F

Tongue- non coated

Diagnostic criteria

- 1. Limping gait
- 2. Pain in lowback region radiating to left leg
- 3. Stiffness
- 4. Difficulty and pain while walking and bending forward
- 5. Discomfort in walking/sitting
- 6. Tenderness
- 7. Muscle power
- 8. Range of movements
- 9. SLR test
- 10. Bragards test

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA:

Subjective criteria:

Pain in low back region radiating to both lower limbs (left>right)

- 1. Stiffness
- 2. Difficulty & pain while walking & bending forward.
- 3. Discomfort in walking & sitting.

Objective Criteria:

- 1. Limping Gait
- 2. Tenderness
- 3. Muscle Power

- 4. SLR TEST
- 5. Bragards Test
- 6. Range of movements
- 7. Body weight

Treatment Given:

Patient treated as IP

- 1. Chitrakadi vati 0-4-4 b/f for 3days for deepana pachana
- 2. Snehapana with Guggulu tiktaka Ghrita in empty stomach for 3days

1st day- 50ml

2nd day- 100ml

3rd day- 150ml

- 3. Sarvanga abhyanga with mahanarayana thaila followed by bashpa sweda for 3days
- 4. *Virechana with Trivrit leha* 45gms with milk morning in empty stomach
- 5. *Katibasti* with *Vishagarbha thaila* for 7days from day 1 to day 7
- 6. Lekhana basti after samsarjana karma for 7days
- 7. **Duration of the study:** 25 days.
- 8. Shamana:
- Chitrakasava 15ml TID
- Trayodashanga guggulu 1-1-1
- Flexy Linament L/A
- Avipattikara churna 1tsf at night

Follow up 1: 30 days. Follow up 2: 45days

Investigations:

All routine haematological investigations done. (All report were WNL)

RESULTS-(Table 1)

DISCUSSION:

Gridhrasi is a condition which is caused by the vitiated vata afflicting the snayu and kandra resulting in difficulty in walking and also restricted movements of the spine. Gridhrasi can be related to Sciatica in contemporary sciences where the patient experiences pain in the lumbosacral region and also in the course of Sciatic nerve. This may be associated with tingling sensation or numbness in the leg. Gridhrasi is one among the Aseeti

Nanatmaja Vatavikara and it is included in Vatavyadhi also. No specific etiological factors and poorvarupa are mentioned for *Gridhrasi* as such. So the etiological factors of vata prakopa and the etiological factors of Vatavyadhi can be considered as the nidana for Gridhrasi. In clinical practice also we can very well relate the nidana of Gridhrasi similar to that of Vatavyadhi nidana.

Virechana helps in detoxification and amavastha of the disease Will be treated with deepana pachana by which sthambha remitted. Lekhana basti helps to treat medoroga like sthoulya and sthoulya is one of the cause for gridhrasi as extra weight creates pressure on the spine which further leads to herniation and protrusion of disc which will be cause for low back pain. Katibasti can be considered as sthanika snigdha sweda as swedana which relieves sthambha and helpful in vatakaphaja gridrasi.

CONCLUSION

Diagnosis of *Gridhrasi* is key factor for the proper treatment protocol. As it is having involvement of vata and also ama, hence both *chikitsa siddhanta of vatavyadhi* and *ama* is preferred. *Gridhrasi* associated with *sthoulya* is most compatible to tackle with ayurvedic management hence *medohara chikitsa* comprises complete treatment in the present case.

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Table 1 Shows Results

SL NO	Parameters	BT	AT	
			After 30days	After 45days
1	Limping gait	Present	Negative	negative
2	Pain in low back region radiating	6+(VAS score)	4+	0
	to both lower limbs(Lt >Rt)			
3	Stiffness	3	1	0
4	Difficulty & pain while walking	6	4	1
	& bending forward			
5	Discomfort in walking & sitting	Present	Absent	Absent
6	Slr test			
	RT	40(positive)	70	Negative
	LT	30(positive)	60	Negative
7	Bragards test			
	Rt	Negative	Negative	Negative
	Lt	+	-	-
8	Forward flexion	20cm above ground	15cm above ground	15cm above ground
9	Rt lateral flexion	35° with pain	35° without pain	35° without pain
10	Lt lateral flexion	30° with pain	35° without pain	35° without pain
11	Extension	10°with pain	20° without pain	20° without pain