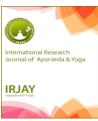
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Ayurveda management of Katigraha w.s.r to Lumbar Spondylosis

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ABSTRACT: -

Degenerative joint disorders are on the rise in Indian population. As the age advances these bones get degenerated at the joint area and cause pain and disability in these patients. Osteoarthritis of the knee joint, OA of ankle joint, hip joint, and lumbar spine are the commonest forms degeneration. In lumbar spondylosis, the joint surfaces in lumbar spine develop degenerative changes and lead to Lumbar spondylosis. There will be decrease in joint space, degeneration in bones, and sclerotic changes in joint surfaces. There will also growth of osteophytes at the sides of vertebrae. There will be chronic low back ache and restriction of movement due to pain. X ray of lumbar spine, MRI and CT scans are contributory to the diagnosis of this disease.

Ayurveda formulations are effective in the management of this disease. Ayurveda management of lumbar spondylosis include *Vyadhi Pratyanika Aushadhi Prayoga*, *Panchakarma*, *Rasayana And Vedana Sthapaka Drugs*, *Pathyapathya Prayoga*, diet therapy, and practice of yoga therapy.

The present paper highlights the role of Ayurveda in the management of lumbar spondylosis.

Key words: Ayurveda, Lumbar spondylosis, *Rasayana*.



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INTRODUCTION

Lumbar spondylosis is common after the age of 50 years in India population. Due to altered lifestyle and food habits, non-nourishing food, and stress leads to the occurrence of this disease. Hormones (Sex hormones testosterone and variations contributes estrogen) the disease. development of this Ayurveda management has a positive role in the management of Katigraha. Ayurveda management includes Vyadhi Pratyanika Aushadhis, Rasayana Therapy, diet therapy, lifestyle changes, panchakarma and practice of Yogasanas . Even though lumbar spondylosis cases are common in Ayurvedic practice the present case was challenging as the patient came for Ayurvedic treatment as a last option and to avoid surgery, bed ridden at the time of admission and having multiple associated pathological conditions like diabetes. hypertension, osteoporosis and osteoarthritis of both knee joints. [1][2][3]

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To study about Ayurveda management of *Katigraha* w.s.r. to Lumbar spondylosis.

MATERIAL & METHODS

Relevant references from Samhita *Granthas*, *Sangraha Granthas*, journals, research monographs and publications and from personal experience from clinical practice is considered in preparing.

Eka moolika prayogas^[4]

- 1. Guggulu (Commiphora mukul)
- 2. Shallaki (Boswellia serrata)
- 3. Bala (Sida cordifolia)
- 4. Rasna Pluchia lanceolata)
- 5. Kupilu (Strychnos nuxvomica)
- <mark>6. Lashuna</mark> (Allium sativam)
- 7. Tita taila (Seasamom oil)
- 8. Gandha prasarini (Paedaria foetida)
- 9. Ashwagandha (Withaenia somnifera)
- 10. Masha
- <mark>11. Shatavari (A</mark>spara<mark>gus ra</mark>cemosus)
- 12. Godugdha (Milk)

Formulations

- 1. Yogaraja guggulu
- 2. Kaishora guggulu
- 3. Gokshuradi guggulu
- 4. Punarnavadi guggulu
- 5. Amritadi guggulu
- 6. Trayodashanga guggulu
- 7. Navaka guggulu
- 8. Punarnavadi mandoora
- 9. Balarishta
- 10. Maha rasnadi kashaya
- 11. Ashwagandharishta
- 12. Rasna saptaka kashaya
- 13. Rasna panchaka kashaya
- 14. Shuddha bala taila
- 15. Maha narayana taila
- 16. Ksheerabala taila
- 17. Rasona pinda
- 18. Gandha prasarani taila

Review Article.

- 19. Nirgundi taila
- 20. Pancha guna taila
- 21. Narayana taila

Actions^{[5][6]}

- 1. Dipana
- 2. Pachana
- 3. Vatahara
- 4. Mala vatanulomana
- 5. Virechana
- 6. Vedana sthapaka
- 7. Antistress
- 8. Adaptogenic
- 9. Analgesic
- 10. Anti-inflammatory
- 11. Rasayana
- 12. Immunomodulator
- 13. Calcium supplement
- 14. Balya
- 15. Brimhana
- 16. Jivaniya
- 17. Ojaskara
- 18. Sandhaniya
- 19. Poshaka
- 20. Nourishing
- 21. Vayasthapana
- 22. Anti aging
- 23. Regenerative

Dipana

Shunthi kashaya

Agnitundi vati

Lashuna ksheerapaka

Pachana

Vatahara

Bala choorna

Balarishta

Ashwagandharishta

Malavatanulomana

Triphala tablets

Trivrit choorna

Pancha sakara choorna

Shatsakara choorna

Abhayadi modaka

Ashwakanchuki rasa

Virechana - do.

Vedana sthapaka

Yogaraja guggulu

Maha yogaraja guggulu

Gokshuradi guggulu

Shallaki tablets

Antistress

Ashwagandha choorna

Guduchi kashaya

Ashwagandharishta

Adaptogenic - do.

Analgesic -

Guggulu kalpas

Visha tinduka vati

Shallaki tablets

Antiinflammatory

Ksheerabala taila

Trayodashanga guggulu

Yogaraja guggulu

Rasayana

Triphala tablets

Balarishta

Ashwagandhavaleha

Godugdha

Goghrita

Immunomodulator

Godugdha

Amritadi kashaya

Guduchi kashaya

Bala choorna

Calcium suppliment

Pravala bhasma

Pravala pishti

Mukta bhasma

Mujta pishti

Pravala panchamrita rasa

Mukta panchamrita rasa

Kamadugha rasa

Balya

Kooshmanda rasayana

Chyavana prashavaleha

Ashwagandha rasayana

Brimhana

Ajamamsa rasayana

Mamsa rasa

Aja mamsa

Masha nirmita ahara kalpana

Jivaniya

Ashta varga kashaya

Godugdha

Mamsa rasa

Ojaskara

Godugdha

Mamsa rasa

Ashta varga kashaya

Sandhaniya

Lakshadi guggulu

Asthi samharaka kashay<mark>a</mark>

Poshaka

Godugdha

Ashta varga kashaya

Aja mamsa

Nourishing

Ksheerabala taila

Kooshmanda rasayana

Vayasthapana

Amalaki swarasa

Amalaki choorna

Chyavana prashavaleha

Anti aging

Bala taila

Narayana taila

Regenerative

Ashwagandhavaleha

Goksheera

Goghrita

DISCUSSION

Lumbar spondylosis is a degenerative joint disorder occurring in lumbar vertebrae. Changes in tge intervertebral joint space with reduced joint space, sclerotic changes and degeneration in bones and growth of osteophytes at the periphery of the joints. Pain and restricted movement are seen in these patients. X ray of lumbar spine, MRI, and CT Scan are useful in confirmatory for diagnosis. Ayurveda management is effective in lumbar spondylosis patients. Various Guggulu Kalpas, Vedanahara, Rasayana Drugs, antiinflammatory drugs, hematinic, are useful in this disease . Panchakarmas like Kati Basti, Matra Basti, Nadi Sw<mark>ed</mark>a, Kashaya Basti And Anuvasana Bastis are useful. Diet therapy, Pathyapathya Prayoga, daily walking, and practice of yogasanas are indicated. [7][8][9]

CONCLUSION

- 1. Ayurveda management in *Katigraha* (Lumbar spondylosis) is effective however prolonged treatment is necessary.
- 2. There are least adverse drug reactions in this treatment.
- 3. In some cases, petichiae, echymosis, small eruptions in skin and constipation are seen in patients receiving *Guggulu Kalpas*.

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