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Ayurvedic Management of Acute Cerebrovascular Accident – A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

Cerebro vascular accident (CVA) is the third leading cause of death in developing countries. This disease has posed a great problem to the medical field as far as its treatment is concerned. *Ayurveda* can offer a lot in such conditions. This is a case study of an acute CVA. An acute CVA case was admitted on 23/05/2016 at 7.30 pm, with the complaints of loss of strength in the right side of the body, loss of speech, drowsiness since 2 days. On examination Glasgowcoma scale was 8/15 (E - 2, M- 1, V-2). Investigation i.e., Computed Tomography (CT) scan of head showed on 24/05/2016: Lacunar infarcts in the Right Frontal White matter and in the Pons at the Midline. It was diagnosed as *Pitta Kapha Avruta Vataja Pakshaghata (Vaama)*. In this case various treatment procedures like cold water pouring over forehead, application of medicated paste on anterior frontanallae, application of *Shathadhouta Ghrutha* all over the body, nasal instillation etc. with oral medicines were adopted at various condition of the disease. There was a remarkable improvement in the subjective and objective clinical features.

Key words: Pakshaghata, Acute cerebrovascular accident, Avruta Vata.

INTRODUCTION

The global burden of stroke is high, inclusive of increasing incidence, mortality and economic impact, particularly in low and middle income countries. Many researches are being conducted in the field of *Ayurveda* as well as in contemporary fields for achieving the better line of management for CerebroVascular Accident (CVA). The present case

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study is an additional drop in the ocean of researches in *Ayurveda*.

Here is a case study of Acute CVA, which has shown remarkable improvement with *Ayurvedic* treatment.

CASE HISTORY

A 72 years aged female patient brought by his relatives to casualty section on 23/05/2016 at 7.30 pm, with the history of drowsiness, loss of strength in the right side of the body, heaviness since 2 days on 21/05/2016 around 5.00 am. On asking details of the same, the patient's relative revealed – suddenly patient fell down due to giddiness at around 7.30 pm on 23/05/2016 she was unconscious for around 5 minutes. After recovering from unconsciousness, she was unable to lift his left hand and left leg associated with drowsiness. She is hypertensive and diabetic since 5 years and she is on irregular medication (Amlodipine 5 mg OD).

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On examination, she was drowsy occasionally responds to verbal commands, had pulse rate of 66/min, blood pressure of 130/90 mm of Hg. Glasgow coma scale was 8/15 (E - 2, M - 1, V - 2), muscle tone was hyper, muscle strength was zero, tendon reflexes were exaggerated, coordination tests (finger nose test - positive, and knee heal test - positive) in left hand and left leg. Higher functions i.e., mental symptoms - oftenly disoriented, consciousness - drowsy, arousable to painful stimulus. Symptoms of raised intra cranial pressure like head ache and vomiting were absent.

She was subjected to various routine laboratory investigations. Computed Tomography (CT) scan of head showed on 24/05/2016: Lacunar infarcts in the Right Frontal White matter and in the Pons at the Midline.

Clinical features for *Pittavruta Vata* were *Mada* (drowsiness), *Moorcha* (loss of consciousness), *Santapa* (temperature) and *Kaphavruta vata* shows *Sheeta* (cold in touch), *Guruta (heaviness), Stambha* (stiffness).^[1] *Pakshaghata* clinical features were loss of strength in left hand & left leg,. Through Ayurvedic perspective, this patient showed *Mada* (drowsiness), *Minminatva* (slurred speech), *Pakshaghata* (loss of strength in the right side of the body) and *Guruta* (heaviness). So, this was diagnosed as *Pitta Kaphaavruta Vatajanya Pakshaghata* (Acute CVA), prognosis was *Kruchra Sadhya* (difficulty to cure).

TREATMENT AND RESULTS

Adopted treatment of *Pittakapha Avruta Aaata Chikitsa* in *Vyatyaasa* method and *Nirupastambhita Vaata Chikitsa* subsequently. Details are as follows-

Date: 23/05/2016 to 25/05/2016					
Clinical features		Treatment			
Drowsy, responds	1.	Shirodhara with Hima Jala			
to verbal	(pouring cold water to forehead				
commands) - Thrice daily - for 20 minutes				
occasionally, loss of	2.	<i>Nasya</i> (errhine therapy) with			
strength &	Lashuna Swarasa (Allium				
Heaviness, in right	sativum juice) - 5 drops thrice				
side of body,		daily, after Shirodhara			
	3.	. Kavala (gargling) with Trikatu +			

	<i>Triphala + Madhu</i> (honey) -
	thrice daily after Nasya
4.	Shirothalam (application of
	medicine over anterior
	frontanallae) - with <i>Manjishtadi</i>
	Choorna (Rubia cordifolia
	powder) + Shathadhouta
	Ghritha- once daily
5.	Kalyanaka Ghritha - 3 teaspoon
	1hr before food in morning.
6.	Shuntijala (Zingiber officinale
	decoction) – 50 ml + <i>Madhu</i> 2
	teaspoon- Thrice daily before
	food
7.	Kamadughdha with Muktha 1
	tds before food
8.	Ananda bhairava Rasa 2 tds
	after food
9.	Chandra Prabha Vati 1 after
	food
10.	Maharasnaadi Kashaya 3
	teaspoon thrice daily after food

Observation

After 3 days, consciousness improved, observed movement in left upper limb, left lower limb, GC scale – 15/15 (E-4, M-6, and V-5)

Muscle Power

Upper Limb - Left side - 1/5 and Right side - 5/5 Lower Limb - Left side - 0/5 and Right side - 5/5

Date: 26/05/2016 to 31/05/2016

Clinical Features	Treatment			
Heaviness, & loss	1.	Sarvanga Abhyanga (full body oil		
of strength in right		massage) with Sarshapa Thaila &		
hand & right leg.		Baspa Sweda (fomentation) -		
		once daily		
	2.	Shirothalam with Manjishtadi		
		Choorna + Shathadhouta Ghritha		
		- once daiy		
	3.	<i>Shunti Jala</i> – 50 ml + <i>Madhu</i> 2 tsf		
		- Thrice daily before food		
	4.	Kamadughdha with Muktha 1		
		before food		
	5.	Chandra Prabha Vati 1 after food		
	6.	Maharasnaadi Kashaya 3		
	teaspoon thrice daily aft			

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Observation

Heavyness reduced - 75%

Muscle power

Upper Limb - Left side - 1/5 Right side - 5/5

Lower Limb - Left side - 1/5 Right side - 5/5

Date: 1/06/2016	Date: 1/06/2016			
Clinical features	Treatment			
Loss of strength & ,	1	Sadyo Virechana (purgation)		
pain in right hand		with Gandharva Hastadi Thaila		
& right leg,	40 ml + Amruta Saara 30 ml			
Agnivruddhi				
(appetite				
increased)				
Date: 2.06.2016 To 06.06.2016				
	1.	Sarvanga Abhyanga with		
		Mahanarayana Thaila & Baspa		
		Sweda		
	2. Yoga Basti (medicated enema schedule) - Modified Mustad			
		<i>Yaapana Basti</i> (mentioned		
		below)		
	 Shunti Jala – 50 ml + Madhu 2 ts Thrice daily before food 			
	4.	Kamadughdha with Muktha 1		
		before food		
	5.	Chandra Prabha Vati 1 after		
		food		
	6.	Maharasnaadi Kashaya 3		
		teaspoon thrice daily after food		

Adopted modified Yoga Basti

Anuvasana Basti (medicated enema) with Manjishtadi Taila 30 ml and Ashwagandha Ghritha 30 ml. Nirooha Basti (medicated decoction enema) with Mustaadi Kashaya 300 ml, Mamsarasa 100 ml, Ksheera 50 ml, Madhu 60 ml, Saindhava 10 gm, Manjishtaadi Taila 60 ml as Sneha and Kalka prepared from Ashwagandha, Manjishta, Rasna of 15gm each.

2.06.2016	3.06.2016	4.06.2016	5.06.2016	6.06.2016		
А	N	N	N	А		
	A	A	A			
A - Anuvasana Basti, N - Niruha Basti						

Observation

Muscle power

Upper Limb - Left side - 2/5 Right side - 5/5 Lower Limb - Left side - 3/5 Right side - 5/5

DISCUSSION

This was diagnosed as Pittakapha Avruta Vataja Pakshaghata (Acute CVA). In Pittakapha Avruta Vaata, initially treatment, importance should be given for Pitta, Kapha and then for Vata.^[2] Here Mada (semiconscious) showed as the Pittaja Lakshana, so first preference should given for Mada. Simultaneously oral medication was given for Kapha and Vata. Mada Chikitsa (management of semiconscious) - Shirodhara with cold water (pouring cold water to forehead), Nasya (errhine therapy) with Lashuna Swarasa, Kavala (gargling) with Trikatu, Triphala, Madhu; Shirothalam (application of medicine over anterior frontanallae) with Manjishta Choorna and Shatadhoutha Ghrutha.^[3] Jwarahara^[4] treatment adopted orally with Kamadugha with Mukta,^[5] Shunti jalapana, and Anandabhairava Rasa^[6] are done for managing *Pitta/Mada*; *Sarshapa Thaila*^[7], Maharasnaail Kashaya,^[8] Chandraprabha Vati^[9] and kalyanaka Ghrutha^[10]for managing Kapha and Vata. Pittahara Chikitsa, Kaphahara Chikitsa and Vatahara Chikitsa respectively adopted, according to the clinical features^[1]. After 3 days of treatment, patient's conscious level improved, then Kapha- Vatahara Chikitsa was continued. Then, Kevala Vataja Pakshaqhata Chikitsa – Snehana as Sarvanga Abhyanga(full body oil massage), bashpa swedana baspasweda (fomentation) as Sweda and Snigdha Virechana (purgation) with Gandharva Hasthaadi Taila^[11]and followed by modified Mustadi Yapana^[12]Yoqabasti (medicated enema) - were given.

CONCLUSION

As acute CVA can be correlated as *Pittaavruta Vataja Pakshaghata*. Because of *Pitta Avruta*, *Pittahara* treatment should be adopted first and then Vatahara treatment, i.e. *Pitta–vatahara Chikitsa* in *Vyatyaasakrama*, and then *Kapha – Vatahara Chikitsa*. Then adopt *Kevalavataja Pakshaghata*

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treatment. This treatment protocol proved beneficial in acute CVA patient.

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