



ROLE OF SAMANGADIKWATH IN BALATISAR DISEASE- A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

Balatisar is the most frequent gastroenterological disorder, and the main cause of dehydration in childhood. It is manifested by a sudden occurrence of three or more watery or loose stools per day lasting for seven to 10 days, 14 days at most. It mainly occurs in children until five years of age and particularly in neonates in the second half-year and children until the age of three years. Its primary causes are gastrointestinal infections, viral and bacterial, and more rarely alimentary intoxications and other factors. As dehydration and negative nutritive balance are the main complications of Diarrhea, it is clear that the compensation of lost body fluids and adequate diet form the basis of the child's treatment. Other therapeutic measures, except antipyretics in high febrility, antiparasitic drugs for intestinal lambliasis, anti-amebiasis and probiotics are rarely necessary. This primarily regards uncritical use of antibiotics and intestinal antiseptics in the therapy of bacterial diarrhea. The use of antiemetics, antidiarrhetics and spasmolytics is unnecessary and potentially risky, so that it is not recommended for children with Balatisar.

Keywords: Diarrhoea, Dehydration, Samangadikwath, Balatisar.

Introduction

• India is counted of the faster developing country the industrial development leads to unhygienic environment, causing water pollution, air pollution and sound pollution etc. This unhygienic environment along the poverty is some of reason causing any health problem of which is 'Balatisaryadhi'.

• Alteration in consistency or Frequency of stool result in a net loss of fluid and Electrolytes from the body. It is termed as Atisara. In some tribal places of India parents are unaware of this Atisara disease and its treatment and their negligence results in severe dehydration which finally result in death of baby. In India so many deaths due to AtisaraVyadhi are noted today also.

Atisara is one of the commonest diseases found these days in the children. When it occurs in children, it is a cause of concern for the parents as the child will have sunken eyes, flabby skin and looks severely ill and weak even if diarrhea occurs for a day or two. The parents would want the doctor immediately to stop it within a short duration, as this may lead to severe complications in the children if not treated at the earliest Case Discussion A 4 years old male child brought by mother, having complaints loose motion since 2 days. Bowel irritability and abdomen pain.

- Past history – H/O 3 to 4 episode of loose motion before 3 days.
- H/O of any major illness, or any drug allergy.
- Antenatal History - NO H/O any major illness during antenatal period.
- Birth History – full term normal delivery Baby Cried immediately after birth.
- Developmental milestones – gross motor, fine motor and social developmental milestones are achieved as per age.
- Immunizations history – all vaccines are received as per govt schedule
- On examination – P/A tenderness Pain at Epigastric region
- No any systemic, Anatomical abnormality found.
- Diet history- Oral intake Reduced
- Past treatment history – No specific medication used for present complaints
- Type of study – A single case study
- Centre of study– Balrog OPD Dr DY Patil college of ayurved and research center

Inclusion Criteria

The selection of patient will be made with the following criteria.

- a) Children suffering from Atisara in between the age group of 3 to 12 years
- b) 3 year to 12 years irrespective of sex, religion, socioeconomic status and food habits.
- c) Diarrhea with mild and moderate dehydration.



Exclusion Criteria

- a) Children below 3 year
b) Children suffering from Atisara with Severe dehydration.
c) Children suffering from Pravahika& Visuchika.
d) Children suffering from Atisara as Upadrava in other diseases.

Withdrawal Criteria

- Patients who are not following the appropriate guidelines of medicine and who don't come for follow up.
• Patients whose parents want to quit from study at any moment.
• Patients who will have any type of physiological and pathological disturbance.

Drug Review

SamangadiKwath

□ Samanga

Rasa: Kashay,Tikta, Vipak: Katu, Virya: Sheet MukhyaGuna: LaghuRuksha

□ Dhataki

Rasa: Kashay, KatuVipak: KatuVipaka, Virya: Sheet ViryaMukhyaGuna: Laghu,

□ Sariva

Rasa: Madhur, Tikta, Vipak: Madhur, Virya: Sheet ViryaMukhyaGuna: guru

□ Lodhra

Rasa: Kashay, Vipak: Katu, Virya: Sheet MukhyaGuna: LaghuRukshaSnigdha

Assessment criteria

- 1. Loose Motion 2. Thirst 3. Abdomen Pain

Table with 3 main sections: Subjective parameters: Abdominal Pain, Trushna (Thirst), and Atisar (loose motion). Each section contains a table with columns for Sr no, Parameters/Symptoms, Gradation, and Score/Grading.



Standard operating procedure (S.O.P) For the preparation of: SamangadiKwath

For SamagadiKwath Lajjalu, lodhra, dhataki, sariva Above mention drugs are taken mixed 5 gm each then add 320 ml water Boil it till 160 ml remains then kwath is given according to weight

Discussion

In Ayurveda In Pediatric Branch Diarrhea is Considered as Balatisar. Disorder of AnnavahaStrotas dushti, balatisar is kha Vaigunya in annavahastrotas which leads to Balatisar Acharya Charak and Kashyap were first to discuss the details description of Balatisar. Kashyap has mainly Described the following factors leading Balatisar Unhygienic Condition like Intake of Contaminated water, food, low nutrition diet, low immunity recurrent respiratory Infection which leads to malnutrition and low Immunity this gives rise to recurrent Balatisar. In Pathogenesis is all the 3 dosha are vitiated specially leads to vitiation of Apdhatudushti which leads to Agni Mandya and which gives rise to symptoms of Balatisar Agnimandya leads to Aam Annarasa which goes into Intestine which leads to balatisar Vitiated Apana Vayudushti augments the annavahastrotas dushti leads to balatisar. depending on ingestion of different doshajaharvihara, if Sashul (with pain): Vataj Balatisar, Peet Haridra varna: Pittaj Balatisar, Snigdha Pitchil Varna: Kafaj Balatisar are explained manifestation of above balatisar Rupas are associated because of undernutrition of other Dhātu or Amaj Annarasa Production main cause of Agnimandya or Vitiation of Vata or Kapha dhātu so excessive secretion of Aapdhatu in intestine produces various signs and symptoms in balatisar. Most of Drugs of SamangadiKwath having deepan and pachan Kaphagna and vata kaphahar property and KAtutikt and kashayrasatmak properties of and Grahi of kashayrasatmak property of drug helps in absorption of excessive Aapdhatu helps to reduce the symptoms of Balatisar, The Synergistic effect of all these herbs increase the Jatharagni and corrects the function of Annavahastrotas which may correct in pathogenesis of Balatisar.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that SamangadiKwath is effective in managing Balatisar

Reference

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