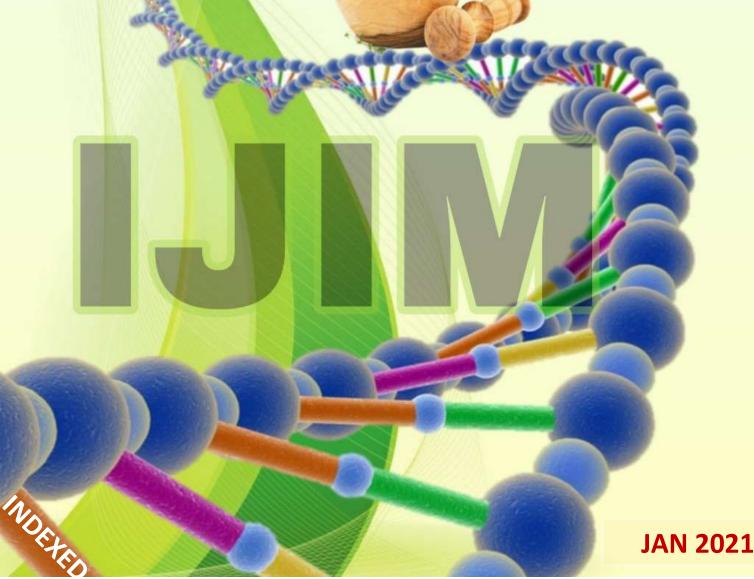


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Clinical Study of Tindukamrita capsule with Nirgundi Patra Panda Sweda in the management on Amavata

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Abstract: There are so many dreadful diseases prevalent in medical science. The scopes of therapeutic measures are limited even extreme advancement of modern bio-medical sciences. The Rheumatological disorder is such a group of diseases which has no specific medical management in any type of therapeuties Amavata is the particular type of disease which is the mentioned in Ayurveda since the period of Madhavakara under the category of vata-kaphaja disorders. The Ayurvedic approach to the treatment is the need of our as no system is successful in providing the complete cure to the Rheumatological disorder. Still Amavata is a challenging and a burning problem of medical science. In this research work 27 patients were registered from OPD and IPD of IPGT and RA, these patients were given *Tindukamrita* capsule in the doses of 500gm two capsule three times a day for 30 days, along with *Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweda* in 28 days. Results shows that significant decrease in the sign and symptoms of *Amavata* after treatment regimen.

Keywords: Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweda, Tindukamrita capsule, Amavata, Rheumatoid arthritis

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INTRODUCTION:

Vata dosha along with Ama is termed as Amavata. It indicates the propulsion of Ama by vitiated vata in the entire body and gets lodged in Sandhisthana producing Amavata. The clinical presentation of Amavata closely can be corelated with Rheumetological disorders called rheumatoid arthritis, in accordance with their similarities on clinical features, like pain, swelling. stiffness, fever, redness, general debility ect.² Rheumatoid Arthritis is a chronic multisystem disease of unknown cause. Characteristic features of which persistent inflammatory synovitis is usually involving peripheral joints in a symmetric distribution. The prevalence of RA is approxi. 0.06 to 3.4%. Reliable with data from other regions, RA was more prevalent among urban than rural populations, and among women than men. The women:men prevalence ratio ranged from 1.3:1 to 12.5:1, which proposes prominent differences from the global average of 2:1.3 In some patients with rheumatoid arthritis, chronic inflammation leads to the destruction of the cartilage, bone and ligaments causing deformity of the joints. Damage to the joints can occur early in the disease and be progressive. Moreover, studies have shown that the progressive damage to the joints does not necessarily correlate with the degree of pain, stiffness, or swelling present in the joints.4 In the present clinical study effect of selected drugs Tindukamrita capsule and Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweada were evaluated. For Patrapinda, Nirgundi is used traditionally and very effective and its vedana sthapaka, Vatashamaka and Ama pachana properties.5

Which help to prognosis of *Amavata*. Also *Nirgundi* Patra is easy to prepare and easily available. Effect of *Snehana* and *Swedana* both can be accomplished by *Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweda* is an effective procedure to reduce the *Sandhishoola*, *Sandnistabdhata*.⁶ In shamana drug Tindukamrita capsule is used. It is used in practice, it is a combination of simple drug i.e. Goghrita shdhita kupilu is specifically indicated in Amavata due to its Kaphavata Shamaka and vedana sthapana properties, ^{7,8} and Guduchi is also having Balya and vedana sthapana properties. Additionally both rugs are specifically good for kaphavata condition and having Rasayana properties as well.⁹

Aims and Objectives:

- To evaluate the role of *Tindukamrita* capsule with *Nirgundi* patda panda sweda on *Amayata*.
- 2. To review the disease *Amavata* in ayurvedic classics.

Materials and Methods

Row drug *Nirgundi, Kupilu and Guduchi* is collected from pharmacy of IPGT &RA, GAU Jamnagar, and authenticated by Dravyaguna department, *Tindukamrita capsule* prepared according to the prescribed method in the pharmacy.

Selection of Criteria:

 Patients having classical features of *Amavata like Angamarda, Aruchi, Gaurava, Trishna, Jwara, Shula, Shotha* etc. were taken for the present work. The detailed research proforma was prepared incorporating all the signs and symptoms seen in the disease.

ISSN: 2582-7634

- Patients were selected from the age group of 18-60 years, irrespective of sex, religion and occupation etc.
- The base of criteria led down by American Rheumatism Association (ARA) was also taken into consideration.

> Exclusion Criteria:

- Chronicity for more than 10 years.
- Having severe crippling deformity.
- Having cardiac disease, Pulmonary.T.B, Diabetes mellitus etc.
- Age less than 18 yrs and more than 60 years.

Investigations: For the purpose of assessing the general condition of the patient and to exclude other pathologies

like, Rheumatoid factor, Hematological Investigations and Biochemical Investigations.

Study design: Total 27 patients were registered in *Tindukamrita capsule* group, amongst them 16 patients had completed the treatment and 11 left against medical advice. The patients of this group were given *Tindukamrita capsule* in the doses of 500gm two *vati* three times a day for 30 days, along with *Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweda* in 28 days.

Criteria for Assessment: In this study an effort has been made to follow the guideline laid down by the classical texts of Ayurveda as well as American Rheumatism Association (1988).

Table no, 1 - Degree of disease activity to be assessed on the basis of American Rheumatism Association criteria (modified

Grade	0	1		2		3			
1) Fatigue	Not the		full time e fatigue	Patient interrupt v rest	must work to	Fatigued at rest			
2) Grip strength	200 mi more	mHg or 198 120mm	to nHg	118 to 70 r	nmHg	Under 70mmHg			
3) Spread of join	nts Not the	ere 0 to 50		51 to 100		Over 100			
4) Westergren (in 1 st hour)	ESR 0 to 20	21 to 5	0	50 to 100		Above 100			
5) Haemoglobir %)	12.5 or	more 12.4 to	11	10.9 to 9.5		<9.5			
6) General func	cion All withou difficul		activity with Ity	Few cares for s	activity elf	Little self care mainly on chair & bed			
7) Patients estir	nate Fine	Almos	t well	Pretty good		Pretty bad			
8) Physicians estimate	Inactive	e Minima	ally active	Moderatel active	у	Severely active			
Apart from this criteria of ARA (1987) two other criteria were added here.									

International Journal of Indian Medicine, 2021; 2(1): 01-09

9) Foot pressure	36-40 kg	31-35 kg	26-30 kg	<20 kg
10) Walking time (for	15-20 sec.	21-30 sec.	31-40 sec.	>40 sec.
25 feet)				

Assessment of cardinal symptoms like:

- a) Sandhishoola (Pain in joints)
- b) Sandhishotha (Swelling in joints)
- c) Sparshasahyata (Tenderness in joints)

d) Sandhigraha (Stiffness in joints)

Assessment Associated symptoms like

Jwara, Alasya, Gaurava, Asyavairasya, Daurbalya, Akarmanyata, Utsahahani, Angamarda, Daha, Trishna.

Observations and results

Table - 1: Effect of therapy on Sandhishula in joints

Cardinal	'n,	Means	score	% of	V	S.D.	S.E.	't'	P
Features	"	B.T.	A.T.	Relief	X	±	±	(
Prox.Int. Phal.(H)	10	2.1	0.6	71.42	1.5	0.52	0.16	9	
Dis.Int.Phal.(H)	12	1.75	0.4	76.19	1.33	0.65	0.18	7.09	
Wrist	8	1.8	0.25	86.66	1.62	0.5	0.18	8.8	-
Elbow	6	2	0.16	91.66	1.83	0.4	0.16	11	-
Shoulder	1	2	0	100	2	-	-	-	-
Hip	10	1.9	0.3	1.6	84.21	0.51	0.16	9.79	-
Knee	12	2	0.25	87.5	1.75	0.45	0.13	13.4	-
Prox Int.Phal(L)	1	1	0	100	1	-	-	-	-
Neck	4	2	0.25	87.5	1.75	0.5	0.25	7	-
Ankle	6	2	0.66	66.66	1.33	0.51	0.21	6.32	-
Jaw	2	1.5	0.5	66.66	1	-	-	-	-

The relief from pain in Knee & Ankle joints were found to be statistically significant (P<0.05; P<0.001).

Table - 2: Effect of therapy on Sandhishotha in joints.

Cardinal	'n,	Mean	score	% of	V	S.D.	S.E.	't'	P
Features	"	B.T.	A.T.	Relief	X	±	±		
Prox.Int. Phal.(H)	10	2.1	0.6	71.42	1.5	0.52	0.16	9	
Dis.Int.Phal.(H)	12	1.75	0.41	76.19	1.33	0.65	0.18	7.09	
Wrist	8	1.87	0.25	86.66	1.62	0.51	0.18	8.8	-
Elbow	6	2	0.16	91.66	1.83	0.40	0.16	11	-
Shoulder	2	1.5	1	66.66	1	1.41	-	-	-
Hip	10	1.9	0.3	84.21	1.6	0.51	0.16	9.79	-

Knee	12	2	0.25	87.4	1.7	0.45	0.13	13.40	-
Prox Int.Phal(L)	1	1	0	100	1	-	-	-	-
Neck	4	2	0.25	87.50	1.75	0.5	0.25	7	-
Ankle	6	2	0.25	87.4	1.7	0.45	0.13	13.40	-
Jaw	3	1.66	0.66	100	0.66	1.41	-	-	-

Elbow the relief from *Sandhishotha* in all the joints were found to be statistically significant. (P<0.05; P<0.01P<0.001).

Table - 3: Effect of therapy on Sandhigraha in joints in-

Cardinal	'n,	Means	score	% of	V	S.D.	S.E.	' t'	Р
Features	"	B.T.	A.T.	Relief	X	±	±	(P
Prox.Int. Phal.(H)	9	2.7	1.22	92	2.55	2.4	0.81	3.12	
Dis.Int.Phal.(H)	10	2.5	1.1	92	2.3	2.4	0.7	3.02	
Wrist	9	2.55	1.11	91.30	2.33	2.17	0.72	3.2	-
Elbow	8	2.37	0.75	100	2.37	1.50	0.53	4.4	-
Shoulder	2	0.5	1	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hip	10	2.6	1.2	88.46	2.3	2.4	0.7	3.02	-
Knee	12	2.75	1.08	96.96	2.66	2.96	0.85	3.11	-
Neck	1	1	0	100	1	-	-	-	-
Ankle	5	1.6	0.4	75	1.2	0.44	0.2	6	-
Jaw	2	1	0.5	100	1	-	-	-	-
MT	4	2.25	1.5	77.77	1.76	1.5	0.75	2.33	-

The relief from *Sandhigraha* in Wrist, shoulder, Knee & Ankle joints were observed as statistically significant (P<0.05; P<0.001).

Table - 4: Effect of therapy on Sparsa-Ashayata in joints in-

Cardinal	'n,	Means	core	% of	V	S.D.	S.E.	' t'	Р
Features	-11	B.T.	A.T.	Relief	X	±	±	1	
Prox.Int. Phal.(H)	7	2.28	1	87.5	2	1.41	0.53	3.7	
Dis.Int.Phal.(H)	7	2	1	85.71	1.71	1.49	0.56	3.03	
Wrist	6	2.16	0.83	92.30	2	1.09	0.44	4.47	-
Elbow	3	2	0.66	100	2	-	-	-	-
Shoulder	2	1	0.5	100	1	-	-	-	-
Hip	6	1.83	0.83	90.90	1.66	1.21	0.49	3.37	-
Knee	7	2.14	1.14	86.66	1.85	1.86	0.70	2.63	-
Neck	1	1	0	100	1	-	-	_	_

International Journal of Indian Medicine, 2021; 2(1): 01-09

Ankle	2	1.5	0	100	1.5	0.70	0.5	3	-

The relief from *Sparsa-Ashayata* in all the joints were found to be statistically significant (P<0.05; P<0.001).

Table no. 5 Assessment Associated symptoms

Symptoms	'n'	Mean	score	% of Relief	х	S.D.	S.E.	't'	Р
Symptoms		B.T.	A.T.	% Of Relief	^	±	±	·	P
Angamarda	16	1.42	0.28	1.14	73.07	0.63	0.15	.57	<0.001
Trishna	7	1.14	0	100	1.14	0.37	0.14	8	<0.001
Aruchi	16	1.42	0.28	80	1.14	0.36	0.09	12.5	<0.001
Alasya	13	1.23	0.23	81.25	1	0.40	0.11	8.8	<0.001
Gaurava	16	1.92	0.57	70	1.35	0.49	0.13	10.21	<0.001
Jwara	13	1.16	0.16	85.71	1	0.73	0.21	4.88	<0.001
Apaka	16	1.64	0.35	78.26	1.28	0.46	0.11	10.97	<0.001
Sunta-Anganama	10	1.6	0.2	87.5	1.4	0.51	0.16	8.5	<0.001

Table no. 6 Effect on other symptoms

	'n'	Mean	score	% of Relief	v	S.D.	S.E.	' +'	Р
		B.T.	A.T.		^	±	±		
Grip strength	14	2.42	0.50	38.23	0.92	0.26	0.07	13	<0.001
walking time	13	1.84	1.00	50	-	-	-	-	-
foot pressure	14	2.28	1.35	40.62	0.92	0.26	0.07	13	<0.001
functional capacity	14	2.28	1.21	46.87	1.07	0.26	0.07	15	<0.001
degree of disease activity	12	2.25	1.50	33.33	0.75	0.62	0.17	4.17	<0.01

Table no. 7 effect of haematological investigation

			0	•					
	'n'	Mean :	score	% of Relief	х	S.D.	S.E.	't'	Р
		B.T.	A.T.	% of Relief		±	±		
E.S.R.	14	81	70.57	12.87	10.42	32.86	8.78	1.18	<0.05
Hbgm%	14	10.82	10.26	5.21	-	-	-	-	-
T.L.C. Cu mm	14	7785	8107	-4.12	-	-	-	-	-
Neutrophil %	14	62.92	58.92	6.35	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphocytes %	14	31.28	34.5	-10.27	-	-	-	-	-
Eisionophil %	14	2.85	3.64	-27.5	-	-	-	_	-
Monocyte %	14	2.92	2.92	0	-	-	-	-	-

ISSN: 2582-7634

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Table - 8: Effect on Biochemical value

Investigation	'n'	Mean score		% of	Х	S.D.	S.E.	't'	P
		B.T.	A.T.	Relief	^	±	±		
S.Uric acid	12	4.68	4.4	4.44	-	-	-	-	-
S.Cholesterol	14	163.42	171.78	-5.11	-	-	-	-	-
Blood Urea	10	21.57	18.22	15.53	-	-	-	-	-
Total Protien	12	7.09	7.53	-6.22	-	-	-	-	-
S.Albumin	13	3.4	3.6	-3.99	-	-	-	-	-
S.Glubulin	13	3.56	3.78	-6.03	-	-	-	-	-
A/G Ratio	13	1.03	1.02	1.11	-	-	-	-	-
Blood Sugar	13	84.82	88.64	-4.50	-	-	-	-	-

Discussion

Chikitsa sutra of Amavata is langhana, swedana, Tikta-katu-Deepana drugs, virechana etc. the treatment is based on Ama pachana and amelioration of vitiated Vata. 10 The prepared shaman yoga (*Tindukamrita capsule*) is well known and popular drug which has possess sothahara and shoola prashaman qualities and gives desired Rasayana effect. The drug suitably acts one vitiated Vata & Kapha and produces the ultimate effect. Kupilu also is well known Rasayana and which has possessed shothahara and shula prashamana qualities and gives desired Rasayan effect. The drug suitably acts on vitiated vata & kapha and produce the ultimate effect.Guduchi is also having Balya and vedna sthapana properties. Additionally both drugs are specially good for Kaphavata condition and having Rasayana propertirs as well.

Tindukamrita capsule gives highly significant improvement in sign and symptoms of disease, which includes symptom like Sandhishula, Sandhishotha, Sandhigraha,

Angamarda, Aruchi, Trishna, Alasya, Gaurava, Jwara, Daurbalya, Vibandha, Bahumutrata, Hridgraha, Usnata Around Joints, Griping strength, Foot pressure, Functional capacity, were statistically highly significant and other hematological parameters were statistical insignificant. out of 16patients, marked remission was reported in 2 patients (12.5%) while 10 patients (62.5%) got moderate improvement and 4 patients (25%) got mild improvement. None of the patient was found complete and unchanged in both the groups. The improvement was statistically highly significant may be because of the properties of vedanasthapana. like Pachana which helps to relieve the shoola and for the digestion of the Ama. Also Properties of kupilu like immuonomodulator, Antinociceptive, Anti-inflammatory, Antiallergic¹¹ which helps to over come the immunological derangement induced RA by boosting once immunity which brakes the pathogenesis of the disease.

Probable mode of action of Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweda: Three phenomenon takes place which are valuable from the scientific point of view:

Advocation of heat in the form of warm *pottali* repeatedly on affected surface. Lastly the light massage on the fomented parts.

- A. By the above procedure the affect of therapy can be assumed in two ways:
 - By the Physical manipulation.
 - By the chosen drug.

Physical Manipulation:

- 1. To help relieving the pain by increased blood circulation is that area.
- 2. Relaxing adjacent structure.
- 3. Checking the further process of the disease.
- 4. And also enhance the absorption of the drug material advocated during the process.

Effect of the therapeutic Drug: ¹² The effect of the choosen drug with the heat had administration may produce the analgesic effect by diverted stimuli. The thermostimulation applied above the site of region may possibly replace the already existing pain sensation there by producing the hypoanalgesic effect. In this course of *Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweda* the administration of the drug is made in two ways:

- A. Oleation by the *Nirgundi* leaves tied in the form of *Pottali*.
- B. The fried *Nirgundi* leaves tried in the form of *Pottali*

The drug *Nirgundi* here administered in the form of oil and cell membrane is lipid in Nature, the higher the lipid solubility of the drug the super the concentration gradient within the

membrane and thus greater will be the driving force for the diffusion of the substance across the membrane.

- Due to Vedanasthapaana, Vishaghanna, properties of Nirgundi helps in reducing the symptoms like shoola, shootha Jwara and also increases the immunity of the individual.¹²
- Also better relief was observed in shoola, Gaurava, Sthabdata, shootha by Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweda in both the groups due to above mention properties.

Conclusion

Tindukamrita capsule drugs effective on Amavata because both have such type of properties like Rasa, Guna, Virya, and Vipaka which can remove the samprapti Ghatak of kupilu has vedanasthapana, Amavata. Deepana, Pachana properties which helps to relieves the shoola & digestion of the Ama. Also properties guduchi like immunomodulator, helps Rasayana, to over come immunological derangement induced Rheumatoid Arthritis. Nirgundi Patra Pinda Sweda local swedan therapy used in mostly in practice was very effective. Better relief was observed in symptoms like shoola, Gaurava, Stabdhata, Shootha by treatment regimen at significant level.

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Conflicts of interest

Nil.

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