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Case Study

MANAGEMENT OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE (KAMPAVATA) THROUGH PANCHAKARMA

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ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS:

Parkinson's disease, Kampavata, Abhyanga, Basti, Nasya. Parkinson's disease is a progressive degenerative neurological disorder mainly affecting geriatric population. The most crucial signs and symptoms of Parkinson's disease arise while the nerve cells in basal ganglia, an area of mind that controls the movement grow to be impaired or die. When these neurons die or get impaired, they generally tend to produce much less amount of vital chemical in the brain known as Dopamine which causes numerous signs and symptoms like tremors, rigidity in muscular tissues, akinesia and postural disability related to numerous cognitive, behavioural and other mental signs. In Avurveda due to similar disease presentation, Parkinson's disease can be compared with Kampavata. Kampavata has been described under Vataja Nanatmaja Vyadhi. Various Panchakarma therapies have been mentioned in classics for the treatment of Kampavata like Abhyanga, Swedana, Niruha Basti, Anuvasana Basti, Shirobasti and Virechana. In this case study, a 68 years old male patient came to ITRA Hospital having complaints of tremors in both upper limbs, difficulty in speech and slowness of movements since last 10 years. He was already diagnosed with Pankinson's disease and is receiving allopathy treatment for the same since last 10 years. Here he was given treatment like Abhyanga, Swedana, Matra Basti and Nasya for 21 days. The patient got moderate improvement in his signs and symptoms. It was concluded with the study that Panchakarma therapies has been found beneficial in improving quality of life of patient.

INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's disease is persistent а revolutionary sickness characterised by means of the cardinal features of Rigidity, Bradykinesia, Tremors and Postural Instability. The precise cause of the Parkinson's ailment isn't always exactly recognised. But the factors such as genetic predisposition, infections such as encephalitis, prolonged use of antipsychotic pills, arteriosclerosis, neurotoxins etc. can have an effect on the substantia nigra within the basal ganglia which can lead to the destruction of dopamine producing neurons^[1]. The occurrence of Parkinson's sickness will increase with age, however an expected 4 percent of people with Parkinson's sickness are identified earlier than the age of fifty^[2].

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Kampavata manifestations shows similarities in presentations with Parkinson's disease. Kampavata is one among the Vataja Nanatmaja Vyadhi explained in Charaka Samhita^[3] and same is explained as Vepathu by various other Acharyas. In Madhava Nidana, Vepathu is explained in a separate chapter which is characterized by Sarvanga Kampa (tremors all over the body) and Shiro Kampa (tremors of head)[4]. In Basavarajeeyam, the symptoms of Kampavata provides the diagnostic clue regarding the disease Parkinson's presented by symptoms such as Karapadatale Kampa (tremors over hands and feet), Deha Bhramana (postural instability), *Nidrabhanga* (disturbed sleep) (psychological disturbance)^[5]. and Ksheenamati Acharya Vangasena has mentioned treatment of Kampavata as Abhyanga, Sweda, Nasya, Niruha Basti, Anuvasana Basti, Virechana and Shirobasti.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The following case was reported and treated in the IPD of Panchakarma, ITRA Hospital, Jamnagar.

Demographic data: Age -68 Sex - Male Religion – Hindu Occupation - Rest Marital status – Married

Chief Complaints _____

•	Complaints		Duration]
	1. Tremors at both upper limbs		10 years	
	2. Stiffness at both upper and lower limbs		10 years	
	3. Slurred speech		2-2.5 years	
	4. Difficulty in walking		2-2.5 years	
asymptomatic bef having on/off trens stiffness at both gradually became hospital for the Parkinson's disease medications. Since slurred speech and aggravation in tree of the same patie admitted in IPD of Past History: No I / Thyroid dysfun medical illness. Medical history: 1 3 hourly) 2) Tab. Pacitane – 3) Tab. Premipex I Surgical history: 1 in 2010. Personal History Diet: Veg. Appetite: Avera Bowel: 1-2 time Sleep: 6-7 hour Micturition: 5-6	H/O Hypertension/ Diabetes Mellitus ction / Trauma or any other major) Tab. Syndopa plus (1/4 th tab. Every 2mg (1/2 tab. 4 times a day) ER – 1.5 mg (1-0-0) Right hip replacement surgery done	Built - Pallor Icterus Clubbi Cynosi Lymph B.P 1 Pulse - R.R 1 CNS Exan 1. Speed 2. Muscl both u 3. Co-or Upper lin Finger to Finger to Rapid alte to perform Lower lin Heel shin Tandem v 4. Involu limb 5. Gait - Investiga	- absent s - absent ng - absent is - absent hadenopathy - absent 20/70 mm Hg - 76/min 18/min nination ch - Slow, dysarthria + le tone - Cog-wheel type ri- upper and lower limbs dination: Romberg Sign - p mb nose test - not possible finger test - not possible ernate movements - B/L up m mb test - not possible walking - not possible untary movements - Pres Festinating gait ations y of brain shows changes of	oositive pper limb - difficult sent in B/L upper

Therapeutic Intervention

Panchakarma	Formulation	Dose	Duration
Sarvanga Abhyanga	Bala Taila	-	21 days
Sarvanga Bashpa Swedana	-	-	21 days
Matra Basti	Bala Ashwagandhadi Taila ^[6]	60 ml	21 days
Nasya Karma	Mashabaladi Kwatha ^[7]	6 <i>Bindu</i> (3ml) in each nostril	21 days

RESULTS

Effect of therapy on Parkinson's Disease Composite Scale (PDCS)^[8]

Symptoms	Total Score	BT Score	AT Score
1. Bradykinesia	4	3	2
2. Tremors	4	3	2
3. Gait	4	3	1
4. Balance /Postural Disability	4	3	1
5. Freezing	4	0	0
6. Nocturnal Akinesia	4	3	1
7. Fatigue	4	4	2
8. Urinary	4	2	2
9. Cognitive impairment	4	0	0
10.Depression / Anxiety	4	1	0
11. Symptomatic or Orthostatic Hypotension	4	3	1
12. Hallucination or thought disorder	4	0	0
13. Dyskinesia	4	4	2
14. Dystonia	4	2	1
15. ON/OFF	4	4	3
16. Dopamine Dysregulation syndrome	eda an 4	1	0
17. Disability	4	4	2
Total	68	40	20

Effect of therapy on dosage of Syndopa: Before treatment, patient was taking tablet Syndopa plus (125mg) 1/4th tablet 8 times/day. After treatment, it was reduced to 1/4th tablet 5 times/day.

DISCUSSION

As *Kampa Vata* is a *Vata Vyadhi*, that is a progressive neurological disorder because of impairment in *Chala Guna* of *Vata*, so that *Vatahara* treatment should be adopted for this, both external as well as internal. While *Vata* is vitiated to its top stage, it has a tendency to deplete all the tissues in the body; the *Pitta* and *Kapha Doshas*, the immunity and the existence of an individual. Thus, control of *Vata* is the only most effective key in the remedy of Parkinson's disease.

- **1.** *Sarvanga Abhyanga*: *Sarvanga Abhyanga* with *Bala Taila* will help in the strengthening of muscles, bones and joints, provides analgesic effect, nourishment of *Sushka Dhathus* and also do *Vatahara* and *Vatanulomana* action by doing *Abhyanga* in *Anuloma Gati* which will also hamper the *Viguna Gati* of *Vata Dosha* in the pathology.
- **2.** *Bashpa Swedana: Bashpa Swedana* using *Vatahara Kashaya* will also help in *Vatahara* action and also helps in reducing the stiffness of the body^[9].
- **3.** *Matra Basti*: *Matra Basti* is a form of *Sneha Basti* in which the *Sneha* used is minimal. *Basti* is

administered via *Guda* (anus) which enters in *Pakwashaya* and pacifies the *Vata Dosha* in its most important *Sthana* (site) and expels *Kapha, Pitta, Mutra* and *Mala,* with its efficiency it reaches everywhere in the body to carry out the action. *Matra Basti* acts as *Brimhana* (nourishing) and *Vata Shamaka* by its nature. *Bala Ashwagandhadi Taila* is useful to improve strength of nerves, blood vessels, muscles, bones and ligaments, relieves inflammation and improves blood circulation. It is *Brumhana* and *Vatashamaka* in nature.

4. Nasya Karma: Nasya is said to be the best treatment for the disease of head and neck mainly those that are related to brain as this route provides direct administration of the drug to the brain which escapes the need of the drug to cross the blood brain barrier. Therefore, it gives significant improvement in short duration. Considering this concept, Nasya was chosen for the management of Parkinson's disease. Masha, Bala, Kapikacchu, Rasna, Eranda, Rohisha, Ashwagandha, Hingu and Saindhav Lavana are among the medications found in Mashabaladi Kwatha. All of which are Vatahara in character. It provides nourishment for the Mastishka and assists to boost energy. Saindhav Lavana and Hingu through its powerful qualities have the ability to facilitate simple absorption. By looking at the above mentioned substances and

their characteristics, it provides the *Balya*, *Vatahara* and consequences of *Bruhmana* effects. *Mashabaladi Kwatha* provides nourishment to the nervous system.

Kampavata and its treatment principles has been adopted in this case as majority of the symptoms are similar to that of Parkinson's disease. Bahya Chikitsa along side the Panchakarma modalities can create wonders and miracles in treating diverse Vata Vyadhis. After proper assessment and diagnosis Sarvanga Abhyanga, Bashpa Swedana, Matra Basti and Nasya Karma was adopted which helped in bringing back the vitiated Vata Dosha to normalcy and Brihmana nature of drugs used in Basti and Nasya helped in rejuvenation of body and strengthening the neurological functions of the body. Kapikacchu in Mashabaladi Kwatha acts as the supplementation of the L-DOPA which makes it special in the management of Parkinson's Disease^[10].

CONCLUSION

The combined effects of these treatment regime are useful in improving the day-to-day activities of patient as it balances *Vata Dosha*.

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