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Effect of Jaloukavacharan & Ayurvedic management in the Kroshtuksheersh (क्रोष्ट्रकशीर्ष): A single case study

Manisha S. Gangji*1, Yogesh P. Duddalwar2, Subhash B. Jamdhade3, Pradnya S. Jamdhade4

- 1. PG Scholar.
- 2. Guide.
- 3. HOD and Professor.
- 4. Assistant Professor, Dravyaguna Dept.
 Department of Kayachikista, DMM Ayurved college Yavatmal, Maharashtra, India
 *Correspondence Author: manishagangji3701@gmail.com

ABSTRACT:

Kroshtuksheersh is the Disease of knee joint due to dushti of vatt Rakta dosha. Kroshtuksheersh involve the symptoms like as swelling in Knee joint, pain, difficulty in movements of knee joint, redness, hyperesthesia (तीव्रस्पर्शासहत्व), Ushna sparsh (warm to touch), collection of fluid in knee joint. Due to collection of fluid in knee joint it look like Head of fox (क्रोष्ट्रक: fox, शीर्ष: Head) So called as क्रोष्ट्रकशीर्ष. Knee effusion occurs when excess synovial fluid accumulates in or around knee joint.It has many Common Causes, including arthritis, injury to ligament or meniscus. It envolves Symptoms like pain, swelling, stiffness, bruising in the knee joint. Diagnostic test includes joint aspiration, x-ray, MRI, Blood test (CRP, Uric acid). Treatment of fluid in knee depends on underlying cause of the swelling. Analgesic & aspiration of fluid is done.

Keywords: Kroshtuksheersh, Rakt- vaat dosh, janu sandhi

INTRODUCTION:

वातशोणितजः शोथो जानुमध्ये महारुजः। ज्ञेयः क्रोष्टुकशीर्षस्तु स्थूल: क्रोष्टुकशीर्षवत् ॥ मा.नि/वातव्याधि-58 (1)

Kroshtuksheersh is the Disease of knee joint due to dushti of vatt Rakta dosha. Kroshtuksheersh envolve the symptoms like as swelling in Knee joint, pain, difficulty in movements of knee joint, redness, hyperesthesia (तीव्रस्पर्शासहत्व), Ushna sparsh (warm to touch), collection of fluid in knee joint. Due to collection of fluid in knee joint it look like Head of fox (क्रोष्टुक: fox, शीर्ष: Head) So called as क्रोष्टुकशीर्ष. (2)

knee joint effusion occurs when excess synovial fluid accumulates in or around knee joint capsule. In older patients, rheumatic diseases or osteoarthritis are often responsible for knee joint effusion. This is because degenerative joint wear impairs the knee joint function, resulting in recurring inflammation. The first sign of

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joint effusion is severe swelling of the knee mobility is significantly restricted.

The fluid in the knee causes significant pressure pain that is often felt behind the kneecap knee also turns red and feels hot, inflammation of the knee is likely. It has many Common Causes, including arthritis, injury to ligament or meniscus. It envolves Symptoms like pain, swelling, stiffness, bruising in the knee joint. Diagnostic test includes joint aspiration, x-ray, MRI, Blood test (CRP, Uric acid). Treatment of fluid in knee depends on underlying cause of the swelling. Analgesic & aspiration of fluid is done. (3)

Aim & objective:

To evaluate efficacy of Jalaukavacharan & Ayurvedic Drugs in the management of a case of *Kroshtuksheersha*.

MATERIAL & METHOD:

Method: single case study.

Type: prospective study, single case study

Place : PG department of *kayachikista* laxmanrao kalaspurkar Ayurvedic hospital, affiliated with D.M.M Ayurved college yavatmal.

Duration: one month

A Case Report:

A 60 yr's female patient came to opd of *kayachikista* department with complaints of: swelling in right knee joint pain,redness, warm to touch, Difficulty in movemonks of knee joint, Collection of fluid in knee joint (जलपुर्णदृतिस्पर्श) since 3 month.

other symptoms: pain & swelling in wrist & shoulder joint, *jwaranubhuti*, *kshudhamandya*, *gourarta*, *Angamarda*.

Past History: Right knee effusion Aspiration done 1 month before. No

history of trauma. She is known case of osteoarthritis for which she was taking symptomatic treatment intermittently.

History of present illness: patient is normal before lyr then gradually developed symptoms like kshudhamandya, gourvata, Swelling & pain in all joints & 3 month before develop

Osteoarthritis since 1 yr

History of present illness :patient is 1yr then before gradually normal developed symptoms like. kshudhamandya, gourvata, Swelling & pain in all joints & 3 month before developed symptoms of knee joint. 1month before Right knee effusion aspiration was done. still She had no relief so admitted in L. K. Ayurved hospital vavatmal on 08/02/2023 for furthur management.

Rugna Pariksha:

Nadi-84/min, Mutra-Samyak, Jivha - saam, shabda -sparsh-drika-prakrut, Akruti-madhyam, Nidra-prakrut, BP - 120/80 mm of mg, Wt-48 kg, pulse-84min

Locomotory system examination:

- 1. Right knee joint swelling along with fluctuation and raised local temperature.
- 2. Incomplete extension of right knee joints.
- 3. Tenderness was present in right knee joint
- 4. No muscular wasting observed.

Investigation:

01/02/23 : CBC-12,WBC - 8730,PLT-343000, ESR-52mm/hr, Sr. uric acid - 5.28,RAtest-titre 256 positive, CRP - titre 9.2 positive

X-ray Rt knee (Ap & lat) : severe osteoporosis with osteoarthritis changes.

Samprapti Ghatak:

• Dosh: Vaat-Rakta

• Dushya: Asthi –Majja

• Strotas :Asthi- Majjavaha

• Strotodushti: sang – vimargaman

• Udhabhavsthan - pakvashaya

• Aam: malasanchay

• Adhishtan: Janu

• Vyadhimarga: Marmasthisandhi

• Prabhav: kashtasadhy

Diagnosis:

• Abhyanatar chikista:

with above clinical presentation patient is diagnosed as द. क्रोष्ट्रकशीर्ष.

Material:

• Sthanik chikista:

- **1.** *jaloukavacharan* on date 10/02/23 & 18/02/23 followed by *janubasti* with *dardanasha* and *dashmool tail*.
- 2. Lepa: Dashang Lepa

Sr.	Dravya	Dose	Duration	Anupan
No				
1.	A combination of	1gm	15 days	Koshanajal
	simhanadaguggulu+punarnavaguggulu	Vyanodane		
	+Arogyavardhini vati +Amavatari rasa			
2.	A combination of Dashmool +punarnava	1 gm each	15 days	Koshnajal
	+Rasna +shunti (1 gm each)	Vyanodane		
3.	Rasnasaptak kadha	15ml-15ml	1month	Shuntisidha
	Assessed	in o		erand tail
4.	Swadishtavirechan	3gm	1 month	Koshanajala
	1 J - KII	Nishakali		
5.	Ajmodadi churna	1 gm	1 month	Koshnajala
		Vyanodane		





Result:

Before treatment	After treatment
Below knee: 11 inch	Below knee :10 inch
At knee :13.5 inch	At knee :13 inch
Above knee :12 inch	Above knee :11 inch

DISCUSSION:

- In kroshutkshirsh Amapachak, raktashudhikar, strotodushtihar treatment is done. Lep, swedan, jaloukavacharan and other treatment of Rakta and vatt dosh is done.
- Local treatment : विना वातं विना रक्तं शूलं नास्ति |

Jaloukavacharan was done twice to remove *dushit rakta dosha*. It helped to relieve pain and swelling at knee joint.

Snehan with mahavishgharbha tail and saindhvadi tail.

Followed by ruksha swed (valuka pottali sweda) is done which helps for Ammapachan, strotoshodhan at knee joint.

Lep: dashang lep is given which helps to relieve pain and swelling.

Janubasti – Dardanasha and Dashmool tail is given which is best treatment on vaat dosh. After raktamokshan vaat dosh increases so to balance it janubasti is given for 6 days.

Abhyantar chikista:

- 1) Simhanada guggulu and Ammavatari rasa both are considered as vyadhipratyanik dravya in Ammavata. It helps for Ammapachan and strotoshodhan. (4)
 - Punarnava guggulu acts as shothagna and mutral. It helps to relieve swelling. (5) Arogyavardhini vati contains kutki, which helps for malshodhan and strotorodhnashan and also acts on Yakrut and Annavaha strotas.
- 2) Dashmool, Rasna, shunti are ushna, tikshna, pachak, vatghna dravya with

- *punarnava* which acts as mutral and shothghna is given. ⁽⁶⁾
- 3) Rasnasaptak kadha which contains Rasna, Devdaru, Arghvadha, Punarnava, Gokshur, Erandmool, Amruta is given which acts as Ammapachak, strotorodhnashak helps to relieve swelling, pain, gouravata ect. (7).It is given with shunti sidha Erand tail. Erand tail is best to remove saam vayu from body. (8)
- ⁴⁾ Swadishta virechan churn contains Ajmoda, Haritaki, Trikatu, vrudhadaru etc dravya which acts as Amapachak ,shothghna, shulaghna .⁽⁹⁾

Probable mode of action:

जलौकास्त्वात्म प्रभावेण प्राग्दुष्टेमेव रक्तं पिबन्ति । यथा दुग्धिमश्रित उदकां हंसो दुग्ध्मेव पिबतीत्यर्थः ॥ अ.हु.सू. २६/४२

Jaloukavacharan the is procedure indicated in rakt dosh dushti. jalouka helps for Normalization improvement of capillary circulation. Blood purification effect by expelling out the vitiated blood. Improvement of an endo-cellular exchange. Along with joloukavachran Rakta shudhikar and vaat nashak. Aaampachak. strotoshudhikar, Malshodhak treatment was given. It acts on both vaat and rakt dosh and helps to reduce swelling, pain and all the symptoms of kroushtuksheersh.

CONCLUSION:

From the present case study, it can be concluded that the results obtained after the treatment was encouraging. Ayurvedic management in combination of Panchakarma (*Jaloukavacharan* & *janubasti*) and Herbo-mineral drugs as described in classical texts is helpful in giving significant relief in signs and

symptoms of the disease *Kroshtuksheersh*), thereby improving quality of life. So, this kind of approach can be taken for treating further cases of *Kroshtuksheersh*.

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