

# World Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Research

www.wjpsronline.com

**Case Report** 

ISSN: 2583-6579 SJIF Impact Factor: 3.454

> Year - 2024 Volume: 3; Issue: 3 Page: 240-245

## MANAGEMENT OF DADRU WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TINEA CORPORIS WITH VAMANA KARMA: A CASE REPORT

<sup>1\*</sup>Vd. Sunil B. Patil, <sup>2</sup>Vd. Sandeep K. Patel and <sup>3</sup>Vd. Rakesh Sharma

<sup>1</sup>Prof. & H.O.D., Kayachikitsa, K.G. Mittal Hospital Mumbai 02. <sup>2</sup>Assitant Professor, Kayachikitsa, K.G. Mittal Hospital, Mumbai 02. <sup>3</sup>President, Board of Ethics & Registration for ISM, NCISM.

Article Received: 01 May 2024 | Article Revised: 22 May 2024 | Article Accepted: 11 June 2024

Corresponding Author: Vd. Sunil B. Patil

Prof. & H.O.D., Kayachikitsa, K.G. Mittal Hospital Mumbai 02.

#### **ABSTRACT**

In essence, tinea corporis is a fungal infection that dermatophytes induce on the body's outermost layer of skin. This can be found all over the body, with the trunk, neck, arms, and legs being the specifically identified lesion areas. In *Ayurveda*, any skin condition falls under the category of *Kustha roga*. A fungus called tinea corporis causes ring-shaped lesions that vary in size. It is associated in *Ayurveda* with *Dadru*, a form of *Kshudrakustha* with a *Pitta* and *Kapha Dosha* predominance. A 23-year-old woman has experienced severe itching, discolouration/redness, and an elevated ring-like patch around her groin area for the past five years. She switched to *Ayurveda* for two years without experiencing any alleviation after taking Allopath medication for almost three years. She was able to relieve the itching with medication, but it still returned at night. *Ayurvedic* medications work best when combined with food, lifestyle changes, and *Shodhana* karma.

KEYWORDS: Tinea corporis, Dadru, Vamana Karma, Ayurveda.

## INTRODUCTION

Fungal infections such as tinea corporis can affect people of any age or gender. Eczema marginatum, commonly known as dermatophytosis, is a disease that is also known by the synonyms crotch, dhobi, gym, and jock itch. <sup>[1]</sup> This condition is identified by elevated, ring-like areas. Its patch usually has a reddish-brown ring-like shape, and the size of the irritation varies.

Although there is no specific description of *Dadru's Nidana Panchak* in *Ayurveda*, it can be associated with *Dadru*. *Dadru* is comparable to *Kustha's Samanya Nidana*, *Poorvarupa*. [2]

#### CASE REPORT

A 20-year-old female patient visited the outpatient department of *Panchakarma* with:

- Chief complaint: Elevated ring like patch on Right groin region showing *Ruja* (pain), *Kandu* (itching) and *Raga* (redness), Discoloration over the Right Groin region for the past 5 years.
- **Past history** Clobet GM cream application, and systemic antibiotics Tab. Allegra (Fexofenadine) 120 mg, Tab. Levocet 4mg, Tab. Fluconazole 150 mg for Tinea corporis for 3 years back. *Ayurveda* medicines like *Aarogyavardhini vati* 250mg, *Gandharva Haritaki* 250mg, *Mahamanjisthadi kwatha* 40ml.
- **Family history** Not relevant
- Menstrual history- Irregular, Diagnosed with PCOS at the age of 16years.
- Personal Habits:

Aahar – mixed diet; Dosa, Junk food, pizza etc., – 4/7; curd and lassi–5/7; fruit salads and milkshakes – 1/7; fish, chicken – 2/7; paneer – 2/7; chocolates–1/7; untimely meals; Adhyashan (taking food before earlier meal is digested) Vihar – Late night work and lack of exercise.

Appetite – Moderate

Sleep - Insomnia/use of mobile phone/awake late at night

Addiction - None.

• Occupation – IT Engineer.

#### ASHTAVIDHA PARIKSHANA

- Nadi (pulse) = 76 /min. (Kapha-Vata)
- *Mala* (stool) = *Malabadhata*. (alternate day)
- *Mutra* (urine) = Normal (5–6 times/day)
- Jivha (tounge) = saam.
- Agni = Kshudhamandya.
- *Shabda* (speech) = Normal.
- Sparsha (Touch) = Twakrukshata.
- *Druka* (eyesight) = Normal.
- Akruti = Madhyama.
- Bala = Uttam.
- Raktadaba (BP) = 120/78 mm/Hg.

## Therapeutic Intervention

- 1. Nidan parivarjana
- 2. Deepana pachana
- 3. Snehapana
- 4. Vamana karma

For the previous 4-5 years, the patient experienced regular indulgence in *Vata* and *Kapha* aggravating *Hetu*. *Nidan Parivarjana*, or dietary and lifestyle adjustment, had to be started due to the aggravating circumstances [Table 1].

In addition, a seven-day course of treatment was recommended for *Pachana* and *Malanuloman* [Table 2]. *Vamana karma* was chosen as the course of treatment due to aggravated *Doshas*, which resulted in *Bahudoshavastha* (*Raga*, *Kandu*, etc.), as well as with the consideration of the patient's *Bala Abhyantar Snehapan* for *Vamana karma* was initiated after realizing that *Pachana* had been attained [Table 3].

After 5 days of Abhyantar Ghrutapan, the patient developed signs and symptoms of Samyak Snigdha. The patient was given a one-day break before receiving Sarvang Bahya Snehan from Tila Taila and Sarvang Bashpa Swedan from Dashamoola Kwath. The patient was recommended to take Kapha Utkleshak Aahar (dahi vada and rasmalai) the day before Vamana karma. The patient received Vamana karma the next morning in Kapha Kala, following Sarvang Snehan Swedan. The patient was instructed to sit comfortably in the chair; Mangala vachan was performed, followed by Godugdha for Akanthapana. Then provide Vamak Yoga—a linctus produced by blending Madanphal Pippali Churna (8 g), Vacha Churna (4 g), Pippali Churna (2 g), Saindhav (2 g), and Honey (20 g).

The patient was urged to remain in a comfortable position while experiencing the following symptoms: nausea (signaling the upward direction of *Doshas*), horripilation (signaling the departure of *Doshas* from their location of stagnation), abdominal distension (signaling the migration of *Doshas* toward *Koshtha*), and sweating (indicating the liquefaction of *Doshas*). A tub was kept in front of the patient to collect vomitus. The patient was now ordered to open his lips, palate, and throat, gently bend his upper body, and vomit whenever the desire struck without exerting much force. When the actual bout was being thrown out during *Vamana karma*, the patient's back was softly rubbed upward, their forehead and chest were held, and their umbilical region was pressed.

If it was difficult for the bout to occur effortlessly, the patient was instructed to gently tickle the uvula with her fingertips. Pulse and blood pressure checks were performed between bouts. During the process, *Yashtimadhu Phanta* was supplied frequently after each *Vega* to help with the vomiting. When the patient was unable to take *Phanta* but had a tiny sensation of *Kapha* in the throat and a minor heaviness in the abdomen, *Lavana Jala* was administered till these *Lakshanas* were eased and *Samyak Vamana* was accomplished. Observations made during *Vamana Karma* included recording input and output, counting *Vega*, and *Samyak Lakshanas*.

After the treatment, the patient was instructed to sprinkle tap water over her face; *Kavala* was given lukewarm water and urged to rest. After 15 minutes, the patient received *Dhoomapan* with *Vacha-Haridra Dhoomavarti*. *Samsarjan Krama* and comprehensive post-*Vaman Karma Pathya-Apathya* were instructed.

Considering *Vaman's* assessment factors [Table 4], it was determined that the patient possessed *Uttam Shuddhi*. The patient was therefore administered a 7-day *Peyadi Samsarjan Krama*.<sup>[3]</sup>

Table 1: Nidan Parivarjana (Pathya- apathya)

Pathya		Apathya	
•	Home- freshly cooked food (moong-masoor	•	Junk food such as vadapav, samosa, pizza,
	daal, wheat roti, jowar bhakri, vegetables,		curd, lassi, fruit salads, milkshakes, fish,
	rice, jeera, hing, saindhav, etc)		paneer, chocolates.
•	Lukewarm water for drinking,	•	No stale, junk or deep fried food
•	sleeping early at night,	•	Untimely meals Adhyashan (taking food
•	Waking up early in the morning,		before earlier meal is digested)
•	Yoga and Pranayam	•	keeping awake at nights
		•	lack of exercise, Yoga

Table 2: Deepana and Pachana.

Medicine	Dose	Anupana	Kala
1. Avipattikara churna	2gm	Lukewarm water	Twice Before meal
2. Tab. Gandharva Haritaki	250mg	Lukewarm water	Bed time after meal

Table 3: Abhyantar Snehapana with Panchatikta Ghruta.

Day	Quantity (ml)	Jarana kala (h)	Lakshana
1.	30	5	Snehodgar, Hrullasa
2.	60	7	Vatanuloman, Samyak Kshudbodh
3.	90	9	Vatanuloman, Twak Snigdhata
4.	120	13	Twak Snigdhata, Shithila Mala (2 vega), Agni Vardhana
5.	150	17+	Adha Sneha Darshan, Alpa Hrullasa



Table 4: Vamana Karma Record.

Lakshana	Nirikshana			
	Total input=5 L			
	Godugdha=1.5 L			
Maniki	Yashtimadhu Phanta=3 L			
	Lavanodak=500 mL			
	Total output=5 L			
Vegiki	Total bouts=Vega-8, Upavega-9-10			
Antiki	Pittanta (Tiktasyata, burning sensation in chest, throat, head)			
I	Kapha Chardan, Pittanta, Udar-Sharir Laghav (lightness),			
Laingiki	Varna Prasadan (improvement of complexion), Utsaha			

## DISCUSSION

Tinea corporis is a major problem for both teenagers and adults nowadays. According to a 2021 analysis, tinea corporis is the most frequent dermatophyte infection in India, accounting for 32.4% of all cases. Tinea corporis is more common in men than in women, particularly in the 21-30 age group. [4] With a huge population affected by the disease, it's important to investigate and implement treatment options that address the fundamental cause and avoid recurrence. Some individuals benefit from conservative *shaman* treatments like *Lepa* (topical therapies), *Abhyantar Aushadhi*, antibiotics, hormonal therapy, but recurrence of tinea corporis occurs without *Shodhan* treatment. The frequency and strength of causative factors (*Hetu-Bala* and *Hetu-Abhyas*) have a significant role in this. The main problems are

irregular eating habits and erratic lifestyles. Ignorance of their detrimental effects on the body is a major contributing factor.

Table 5: Properties of *Dravyas* and their relevant action in present study.

Dravya	Guna	Karma
Madanphal	Madhur, Tikta, Ushna, Lekhan, Laghu	Vantikrud (Vamak), Kapha
Yashtimadhu	Madhur, Snigdha, Shita, Guru	Bala Varna Krut, Pitta-Anila-Asra Jeet
Pippali	Madhur Vipaki, Anushna, Snigdha	Vata-Shleshmahar, Kapha-Chhedan, Pippali mixed with honey causes Meda-Kapha alleviation
Saindhav	Lavan, Madhur, Snigdha,	Shita Tridoshhrut
Vacha	Katu, Tikta, Ushna	Vantikrut

In this scenario, the identical protocol was followed. The patient consumed Kleda Vruddhikar and Vidahi Aahar on a regular basis, aggravating Kapha and Pitta and further vitiating Vata and Rakta, as well as sankramana of krimi from purush to purush (Malaja bahya krimi). Vaman Karma is a purifying treatment that helps to eradicate vitiated Kapha and Pitta from the upper orifice (mouth). As a Purvakarma, Abhyantar Snehapan was performed in Vardhaman Matra using Panchatikta Ghrita. It is a medicinal Ghee-based Siddha containing Nimba, Guduchi, Vasa, Patol, and Nidigdhika. Tikta, Laghu, and Ruksha are herbal plants that can balance Pitta-Kapha and soothe Kleda. [5] cause Rakta Prasadan. Nimba (Azadirachta indica) contains nimbin and nimbidin, which have anti-inflammatory and anti-ulcer properties. Guduchi (Tinospora cordifolia) contains berberine, which acts as an antioxidant. Vasa (Adhatoda indica) contains vascinone, which has antihistaminic, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties. Patol (Trichosanthes xanthocarpum) has antioxidant properties, and Nidigdhika (Solanum xanthocarpum) has antihistaminic properties. [6] These herbal effects, when combined, serve to alleviate inflammation and pain in Tinea corporis while also clearing blemishes. Snehan promotes Anila Hanan (Vata alleviation), Deha Mardav (body softness), and Malanam Vinihanti Sangam (Dosha dissociation). A pinch of Saindhav was put to Sneha every day to promote Sroto-gamitva and accelerate oleation. Pre-procedural Snehana-Swedana promotes Shakha-Koshtha Gati and eliminates vitiated doshas. Madanphal Pippali is regarded as the greatest emetic medication due to its "Anapaya" properties.<sup>[7]</sup> Yashtimadhu, Pippali, Saindhav, and Vacha are the Vamak Dravyas mentioned in Ashtang Hridayam. [8] Table 5 lists the properties of Dravyas<sup>[9]</sup> and how they apply to the current investigation. The Vamak Dravyas, namely Ushna, Tikshna, Sukshma, Vyavayi, and Vikasi, reach the heart and circulate via the vessels due to their inherent potency. Because of their Agneya character, they liquefy the compact *Doshas*, while their sharpness separates the adherent *Doshas* found in the *Sthula* and Anu Srotas of the body.

Because of the propensity of *Doshas* (in this case, *Kapha* and *Pitta Dosha*) to migrate through *Anu Srotas* and flow toward the *Koshtha*, they reach *Aamashaya* and are forced out by the *Udana Vayu* out the mouth. <sup>[10]</sup> In this example, *Vaman's* elimination of vitiated *Bahu Dosha* resulted in *Koshtha Vishuddhi* (GIT purification), *Agni Vardhan* (activation of digestive fire), *Vyadhi Upashaman* (disease pacification), and *Varna Prasadan* (improvement of complexion).

#### CONCLUSION

This study suggests that *Vaman Karma* is most effective for Tinea corporis (*Dadru*) when external treatment options are ineffective and *Hetu* and *Vyadhi Bala* are high.

## INFORMED CONSENT

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for the publication of this case report and accompanying images.

## DECLARATION OF PATIENT CONSENT

The authors certify that they got all necessary patient permission papers. The patient has given her agreement for her photos and other clinical information to be published in the publication. The patient understands that her name and initials will not be published, and that reasonable measures will be made to conceal her identity; however, anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

#### FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND SPONSORSHIP

Nil.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Retrieved from Https://En.M.Wikipedia.Org/Wiki/Tinea Corporis
- Shastri A, Chikitsasthana, kshudrarogachikitsitam. In: Sushruta Samhita. Chaukhambha Sanskrit Sansthan: Varanasi; 2012, 20/37. Available from: https://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/esushruta/?mod=read. [Last accessed on 2023 Feb 11].
- 3. Tripathi B, Siddhisthana, kalpanasiddhiadhyaya. In: Charak Samhita. Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan: Varanasi; 2012, 1/11. Available from: https://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/esushruta/?mod=read. [Last accessed on 2023 Feb 11].
- 4. Pawan Kumar, S. Ramachandran, Shukla Das, S. N. Bhattacharya & Bhupesh Taneja; Insights into Changing Dermatophyte Spectrum in India Through Analysis of Cumulative 161,245 Cases Between 1939 and 2021; Volume 188, pages 183–202, (2023)
- 5. Yadunandan Upadhayay V, Gupta KA. Sutrasthana. In: Ashtang Hridayam of Vagbhata Edited with the Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. 14th ed. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Samsthan, Varanasi; 2003. p. 83. 10/15.
- 6. Smita L, Patil S, Satish P. Efficacy of Panchatikta Ghrita guggul in the management of Mandal Kushtha W.S.R. To psoriasis. Int J Res Ayurveda Pharm 2016; 7 Suppl 3: 94-6.
- 7. Tripathi B, Kalpasthana, madankalpaadhyaya. In: Charak Samhita. Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan: Varanasi; 2012, 1/13. Available from: https://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/esushruta/?mod=read. [Last accessed on 2023 Feb 11].
- 8. Yadunandan Upadhayay V, Gupta KA. Sutrasthana. In: Ashtang Hridayam of Vagbhata Edited with the Vidyotini Hindi Commentary. 14th ed. Varanasi: Chaukhambha Sanskrit Samsthan, Varanasi; 2003. p. 104. 15/1
- 9. Singh A, Bhavprakash Nighantu. Chaukhambha Publishers: Varansi; 2007. Available from: https://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/e-Nighantu/bhavaprakashanighantu/?mod=read. [Last accessed on 2024 Feb 11].
- 10. Tripathi B, Kalpasthana, madankalpaadhyaya. In: Charak Samhita. Chaukhambha Surbharati Prakashan: Varanasi; 2012, 1/5. Available from: https://niimh.nic.in/ebooks/esushruta/?mod=read. [Last accessed on 2023 Feb 11].