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AYURVEDIC UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGEMENT OF ADOLESCENT IDIO-PATHIC SCOLIOSIS -CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Scoliosis is a condition that is defined as a lateral curve to the spine that is greater than 10 degrees with vertebral rotation. It can be classified as congenital, neuromuscular, or idiopathic; approximately 85% of cases are idiopathic. Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis is the most common form. A 16-year-old female patient came to OPD of Sri Jayendra Saraswathi Ayurveda college with a confirmed diagnosis of Adolescent idiopathic kyphoscoliosis. Xray features of scoliosis of the cervical spine with Cobb angle-55 degree. In this case, *rukshana* in the form of *udwartana* externally has been given for correcting *medo dhatu dusti* and *Sthirikaranam*(stabilising) of the body, followed by *snehana* and *brumhana* line of treatment has been adopted. Considerable improvement in symptoms as well as a reduction in cobb angle from 50 to 43 degrees was noted after treatment.

Keywords: Snayugata vata, Scoliosis, kubjatva

INTRODUCTION

Scoliosis is a condition that is defined as a lateral curve to the spine that is greater than 10 degrees with vertebral rotation. It can be classified as congenital, neuromuscular, or idiopathic; approximately 85% of

cases are idiopathic(1). Idiopathic scoliosis can be further classified by age of onset: infantile (birth to two years), juvenile (three to nine years), and adolescent (10 years and older)(2). Adolescent idiopathic

scoliosis is the most common form(3). Scoliosis usually does not cause problems, but sometimes leads to visible deformity, emotional distress, and respiratory impairment from rib deformity(4). Males and females are about equally likely to have minor scoliosis of approximately 10 degrees, but females are five to 10 times more likely to progress to more severe disease, possibly needing treatment(5). The exact pathophysiologic mechanism for scoliosis is unknown. A genetic factor has been implicated in the development and progression of scoliosis (6). The main treatment option for scoliosis can be summarised by 30^S. Observation –f curve<25; Brace-25-45; surgery >45(7). In the ayurvedic view, it can be understood as kubjatwa(8) which has been seen as a clinical feature in snayu gata vata. In this case, rukshana followed by snehana and brumhana line of treatment has been adopted.

Case history

A 16-year-old female patient came to OPD of Sri Jayendra Saraswathi Ayurveda college with a con-

firmed diagnosis of Adolescent idiopathic kyphoscoliosis. The presenting complaint was swelling in the right upper side of the neck with no pain and stiffness. 3 years back this apparently normal female patient noticed a swelling in the right upper side of the neck with no other features of pain and stiffness. Then they consulted a general physician and he advised postural corrections. As they have not felt any betterment they consulted an orthopaedic surgeon in 2021 and MRI and X-ray Cervical spine was taken and diagnosed as Adolescent idiopathic kyphoscoliosis and surgery was advised. As the patient is not willing to go for surgery came to the OPD of Sri Jayendra Saraswathi Ayurveda college for consultation. X-ray feature suggestive of scoliosis of the cervical spine with Cobb angle-55 degree and MRI suggestive of scoliosis of the dorsal spine with convexity to right, scoliosis of the lumbar spine with convexity to left straightening of the cervical spine with loss of lordosis.



X-ray:5/5/2021: Before treatment; cobb angle 55degree



X-ray 9/12/2021 After treatment with cobb angle reduced to 43degree

EXAMINATION

General examination

Bowel: Hard stools once/day

Appetite: Irregular Micturition: Normal

Sleep: Sound

Musculoskeletal system

Gait: Not affected Arms: Normal Legs: Normal

Spine: Kyphoscoliosis

Treatments given:

Internal medication:

Vaiswanara choornam 1tspn with buttermilk before lunch Chitrakadi vati 1-0-1 A/f 1 week

Maharasnadi kashaya 15ml-0-15ml with lukewarm water before food

Maha masha tailam 10 drops with kashaya

Dasamoolaristam15ml+
Balaristam15ml after food

External treatment:

Sarvanga udwartanam with kolakulathadi choornam for 7 days, Abhyangam with Mahamasha tailam followed by dasamoola kashaya dhara 7 days, yogavas-

ti with eranda Mooladi kashaya vasti followed by matravasti with maha masha tailam for 8 days.

Marsha nasyam with Mahamasha tailam 10 drops each nostril for 7 days.

Discharge medicines

Maharasnadi kashaya 15ml-0-15ml with lukewarm water before food

Maha masha tailam 10 drops with kashaya

Dasamoolaristam15ml+
Balaristam15ml after food

Pratimarsha nasyam with Dhanwantaram 101- 2 drops advised daily.

The outcome of the treatment

During discharge: Swelling reduced.

During follow-up: Cobb angle reduced considerably from 55 degrees before treatment to 43 degrees after

treatment.

Menstrual history: Menarche: 14 years, 4/30 Regular

cycle

Examination findings

Adams forward bending test: Positive

Cobb angle: 55 degrees

MRI findings: MRI is suggestive of scoliosis of the dorsal spine with convexity to the right, scoliosis of the lumbar spine with convexity to the left straightening of the cervical spine with loss of lordosis.

X-ray findings: Thoracic scoliosis convex to right, thoracic kyphosis with Cobb angle-55 degrees, and

lumbar scoliosis convex to left.

DISCUSSION

This case can be understood as *Snayugata vata* in Ayurveda, as *Snayugata vata* leads to *kubjatva* which can be incorporated with adolescent idiopathic Kypho scoliosis.

Snayu originated from *medas* as per Sushrutacharya. So, in this present case, *Medodusti* has been observed.

To correct agnimandya at the kosta level as well as medo dhatu level Vaiswanara choorna and Chitraka-di vati has been given which is having the property of

amapachana and Agni deepana. For correction of vitiation of medas as well as giving Sthiratva (stability) of body udwarthana has been selected and kolakulathadi choorna is having vata samana also as vata dosha vitiation happened in snayu can be rectified. After udwartana, sneha sweda with maha masha tailam and dashamoola kashaya dhara have been done respectively for making the body more flexible. Yogavasti with eranda Mooladi as kashayam and maha masha tailam as Sneham which is having the property of vatahara, Apana vata anulomana, sarva vata hara as vata vitiation was noted in the present case along with Apana Vata vaigunya.

Marsha nasyam with maha masha tailam was chosen, as nasyam is having action in skandha greeva and Vaksas, Mahamasha tailam is having the property of Kubjatwahara so maha masha tailam was selected for nasyam. Maharasnadi kashaya is vata kapha hara as well as Kubjatwa haram. Balaristam and Dasamoolaristam is having the property of Vataharam and balyam. The patient got considerable relief from Ayurvedic management and is under follow-up and is following Pathyahara in the form of light and easily digestible food and vihara in the form of mild exercises.

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