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CASE REPORT OPEN ACCESS

ROLE OF LEKHANA BASTI AND UDVARTANA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF STHOULYA (OBESITY) – A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

Obesity is abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that presents a risk to health. Obesity is perhaps the most prevalent as a chronic disease, prevalent in both developed and developing countries. The adverse effects of obesity are hypertension, hyperlipidaemia and glucose intolerance, while coronary heart disease and the long-term complications of diabetes, such as renal failure mainly caused by lack of sleep and lifestyle changes. In Ayurveda, *sthoulya* is considered as a *santarpanjanya bahu dosh janita vyadhi*. In Ayurveda, *Shodhana* therapy has been mentioned for the management of the *sthoulya roga*. Here *basti* can be considered for *shodhana*. Different *shodhana* modalities have been mentioned like *Lekhana Basti*. This is a single case study to see effect of *lekhana basti* along with *udvartana* in *sthoulya*. In this case study, *udvartana* with specific drugs is done to see its effect in *sthoulya*.

Keywords: Obesity, Sthoulya, Lekhana basti, Udvartana.

INTRODUCTION:

Atisthoulya is considered as one of the eight despicable conditions as described by Charaka. He has mentioned Sthoulya as Santarpanjanya Vikara[1], accumulation of excessive Meda(fat) and Mansa Dhatu. Vayu due to passage having been obstructed with fat moves about abundantly in kostha (stomach) and thus stimulates digestion and absorbs food. Hence the person digests food quickly and desires excessive intake of food. In this case, *Agni* and *Vayu* are particularly complicated. In the event of excessive increase of Meda. Vavu suddenly give rise to severe disorders [2]. The person is called as Ati-Sthula who, due to Mans-medativruddhi, Chala Sphika, Guda, Udar, Sthana and suffers from deficient metabolism and energy^[3].

Sthoulyaroga is the most common metabolic disorder and is one of the oldest documented vyadhies. Derangement of agni or digestive power leads to production of aama, which disturbs dhatu agni of meda dhatu and blocks the proper formation of further dhatu. Improperly formed meda dhatu accumulates in the body causing Sthoulyaroga. Accumulated meda causes disturbance to the

movement of *vata*, which in turn increases appetite. Patients therefore eat more and the entire food is than converted into improper *meda dhatu*. Creating a vicious circle^[4]. *Basti* is multifold treatment. *Lekhana Basti* is especially a *Tikta Shodhana Basti* and it is indicated in *Bahudosha Avastha* which includes *Medovriddhi*. It removes vitiated *doshas* from whole body, thus causes *srotoshodhana*. It makes the further removal of the *doshas* from the body, hence breaks the *Samprapti* of *Medodusti*.

Udvartana is an important therapy and mandatory inclusion in Ayurvedic obesity and weight reduction programs. Udvartana is ruksha in nature which is rubbed over the body in reverse direction. It destroys morbid kapha and morbid vata, liquefies and mobilizes the stagnant morbid meda^[5].

OBJECTIVES:

1] To assess the efficacy of *Lekhana basti* and *Udarvartan* in the management of *sthoulaya*.

CASE REPORT

A 34 year old female patient having following complaints came in OPD of Panchakarma Department. Informed written consent was taken from patient before the start of study.

Table no. 01 complaints of patient

Sr. no	Complaints	Duration
1	Bhaar vruddhi -96 kgs (weight gain)	2 years
2	Aniyamit rajpravrutti (irregular menses)	4 months

3	Aalasya (lethargy)	2 years
4	Anutsaha (lack of interest)	2 years
5	Dourbalya (General weakness)	2 years

PAST HISTORY:

History of hypothyroidism since 1 year and PCOS since 10 years

Surgical history of nailing and plating of left leg before 4 years

vaiyaktik vrittant :

aaharj hetu: Ushapana – daily 1 glass of lukewarm water.

Viruddhashana , guru aahara, madhura ras adhik sevana.

vihara: Sitting job since 12 years, daily 7-8 hours.

Diwaswapna: 1-2 hours.

On examination the patient was found to have Kapha pradhan prakruti, the voice was clear and the tongue was coated and vision was clear. The patient had Madhyam (medium) Sara (purest body tissue), Madhyam Samhanana (medium body built), Sama Pramana (normal body proportion), Madhyam Satmya (homologation), Madhyam Satva (mental strength), Avara Vyayamshakti (least capability to carry on activities)Madhyam physical Aharshakti and Jaranshakti (medium food intake and digestive power). Mala and mutra prakrut (normal). vega were

Table no. 02 timeline of the case

Sr. No.	Month	Intervention
01	November	Strict Langhana and Pachana were given for 15 days.
02	December	Panchakarma was done for 15 days.
03	January	Only diet was given.

Table no. 03 contents of lekhana basti^[6]

Sr. No.	Contents	Quantity
1.	Triphala kwath	300 ml
2.	Gomutra	100 ml
3.	Madhu	30 ml

4.	Yavakshara	2 gm
5.	Ushakadi gana dravya (shilajit, kasisa,	5 gm
	tuttha bhasma, hingu, vacha)	(0.8 gm each)
6.	Tila taila	50 ml
7.	Saindhava	12 gm

First sarvang abhyang was done with triphaladi taila^[7] and then patient was asked to take peti sweda and then udvartana was done.

Udvartana was done with mustha, triphala, devdaru and punarnava churna which were taken in equal quantities for 30 minutes on udar and ubhya paad pradeshi.

After udvartana, basti was administered.

Niruh and anuvaasan basti were given alternatively for duration of 15 days.

Anuvaasan basti was given with triphaladi tail-60 ml.

After *Basti*, in the *Paschat karma* was advised about rest, *Laghuaharapatya* and instructed about *Astavarjya bhavas*.

OBSERVATIONS:

Table no. 04 assessment of measurements before and after treatment

Sr. No.	Measurements	Before treatment	After treatment
1	Waist Circumference (cm)	97	95
2	Hip Circumference (cm)	103	100
3	Weight (kg)	96	91

DISCUSSION:

Sthoulya is one among the major diseases that falls under the category of santarpanottha vyadhies. Basti (Medicated Enema) is one of the five procedures explained in Panchakarma; if we use it in different drugs combinations with medohara and lekhaniya

property, it reduces *meda vriddhi* (excessive fat). *Basti* keeps all the five types of *Vata* in their normal status by affecting *Pakvashaya*. Thus it also reduces the vitiation of *Samana Vayu*. *Atikshuda* plays most important role in *Sthaulya*. Because due to obstruction by *Meda*, *Vata* remains in *Kostha* and through

Agni Sandhukshana it causes Atikshudha which leads the person to Adhyashana and to take Guru Snigdha Ahara. It again causes Vitiation of Meda and production of Ama. In this way, this cycle goes on. Hence, it becomes very difficult to manage this disease but Basti controls the Samana Vata and breaks this cycle, thus helps in the management of this disease. Bastidravyas are having the property of kaphavatashamaka, lekhaniya, In Sthoulvachikitsha. karshana. Ruksha. ushna and Tikshnabasti are suggested by Acharya Charaka. The lekhana Basti by its virtue of its Lekhana property reduces the Meda and simultaneously pacifies the Vata. The drugs used in the preparation of Lekahana Basti are Triphalakwatha, Madhu having yogwahi-deepana-lekhana properties, Gomutra which is deepana, panchana and lekhana in nature, Saindava lavana having shukshma and tikshna gunas, Hingu which is vatagna, Yavakshra having lekhana, chedana and bhedana properties, kasias, Shilajathu with the virtue of reducing Meda. Lekhan Basti has Kashaya Rasa, Katu Rasa and Tikta Rasa. Katu, Tikta, Kashaya Rasa by reducing increased Kleda, they cause wasting of all the Dhatus-Thus help in Lekhana Karma of all the Dhatus- Tikta. Kashaya Rasa also reduces Pitta dusti. Udvartana has the beneficial effects like Kaphahara, Vatahara, Pravilayana

of Medas. reduces *shithilta* which antagonistic to the condition. Acharya Sushruta as, by performing Udvartana there occurrence of Gharshana due to which the Viviktatva of the Siramukha in the Srotas caused. This in turn activates the Agni seated in the Twacha. Thus, causes the Pachana of the Dushita Doshas and excreted out in the form of Mala through Sweda^[8]. Significant noted throughout changes were treatment. Patient lost total 5 kgs during the treatment with application of basti and udvartana.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the signs and symptoms and according to the *prakruti* of the patient, *sthoulya* was treated with application of *lekhana basti* along with *udvartana* giving good results that too without using any *shamana chikitsa* and showing remarkable changes in the weight of the patient.

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