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# KARNASHUL & KARNAPOORAN- A CRITICAL REVIEW SEJAL D. GAMIT<sup>1\*</sup> SHITAL K. BARAIYA<sup>2</sup> KHYATI V. BHUPTA<sup>3</sup> DIVYESH GAMIT<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>M.S (Ayu), Assistant Professor, Shalakya Tantra, Sumandeep Ayurved Medical College & Hospital, Vadodara, INDIA

<sup>2</sup>M.S (Ayu), Assistant Professor, Shalakya Tantra, Noble Ayurved College & Research Institute, Junagadh. INDIA

<sup>3</sup>M.S (Ayu), Assistant Professor, Shalakya Tantra, Eva college of Ayurved, Supedi, Rajkot, INDIA

<sup>4</sup>M.D (Ayu), Navinta Clinic, Toran Residency, Musa road, Ta. Vyara Dist.Tapi, INDIA

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#### **ABSTRACT:**

Background: Shalakya tantra is one among the 8 branch of Astang Ayurved, which deals with disease of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Head. Where 76 disease of eyes, 18 disease of nose, 28 disease of ear, 65 disease of oral cavity, 11 disease of head described. From 28 disease of ear, Karnashul is one which affects person of any age from child to advanced years, But the causes are varies person to person. Karnashul is very disturbing and make that person very uncomfortable. According to Ayurveda origin of pain mainly due to vitiation of Vata Dosha association with other Dosha s. According to Morden science causes of ear aches are due to local and referred, its managements is specific depends upon cause or general management consist of administration of analgesics, antibiotics and anaesthetic drops But it has its own side effects if administrated for long time. In Ayurveda various treatment mentioned, but Ghrit Pan and Rasayan Aushadhi Sevan are applicable to treat all 28 type of ear disease. Karnashul can be managed by Karnapooran i.e Dipika Tail which is helpful to reduce the pain. Material & Method: Appropriate Ayurveda and Modern literature, obtainable information on internet etc. were explored. Conclusion: Avoid Nidan of Karnaroga is helpful to provide healthy ear and for disease ear Samanya Chikitsa like Snehan, Swedan, Virechan, Nadi Swedan are also described which can be adopted.

Key word: Karnaroga, Karnashul, ear diseases, otalgia, Karnapooran, ear filling

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

Shalakya<sup>[1]</sup> is one among the 8 branch of Astang Ayurveda<sup>[2]</sup>. Which deals with the disease of most precious sense organs (i.e. Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Mouth and Head). Where 76 disease of Netra[3], 18 disease of Nasa<sup>[4]</sup>, 28 disease of Karna<sup>[5]</sup>, 65 disease of Mukh<sup>[6]</sup> and 11 disease of Shir<sup>[7]</sup> described. From 28 disease of Karna<sup>[8]</sup>, Karnashul<sup>[9]</sup> is one which affects person of any age from child to advanced years especially seen more in children but its causes varies person to person and sometimes Hearing impairment may be seen associated with Karnashul. Karna is the seat of Shravanendriya<sup>[10]</sup>, Karnashul is the separate disease entity according to Ayurved, but it is one of the symptoms according to modern otology.

In Morden medical science Otalgia<sup>[11]</sup> (Earache) can be co related with *Karnashul*. Its causes are local and referred <sup>[12]</sup> and its management is specific depends upon cause or general management which consist of administration of analgesics, antibiotics and anaesthetic drops (i.e Ofloxacine etc.) <sup>[13]</sup> But it has its own side effects if administrated for long time. So apart from this Ayurveda having several type of treatment i.e *Ghrit Pan, Rasayan Aushadhi Sevan*<sup>[14]</sup> and *Karnapooran* which can be helpful to treat *Karnashul*.

#### KARNA ROGA NIDANA:

Karnagat Roga Samanya Nidans mostly having Vata prakopak features. So Karnashul occurs in early stage of mostly Karnagat roga. Later on other Dosha also contributing in vitiation of Vata Dosha and create rest of Karnagat Roga.

## SAMANYA NIDAN[15]:

- Avashyay
- Jal krida
- Karna kandu
- Shastra Mithya yoq
- Pratishyay

#### SAMPRAPTI OF KARNASHUL:

In *Karnashul*, the term suggests earache. Nidana, particularly Vihara, causes an elevation in Vata dosha in the ear. According to Ayurvedic theory, unhealthy aspects occur when a person consumes an excessive amount of Karnagat Roga Nidana and then Karna Pradesh Sthita Vata becomes vitiated, then it is encircled by Vata and other Doshas, and this encircled vitiated Vata Dosha eventually leads to Vimara Gaman of Dosha, which produces the ear severe agony in known Karnashul.[16]

#### CHIKITSA:

In Karnagat Roga Samanaya Chikitsa are like Ghritpan and Rasayan aushadhi sevan<sup>[17]</sup>.Aacharya mentioned various Aushadhi Siddha Tails and other preparations for Karnapooran in Karnashul Chikitsa, such as

Ghrit, Swaras, Kwath, and Asta-Mutra. [18] Because the core cause of Karnagata roga is Shabdavaha strotas and the dosha primarily engaged is vataj with Tridosh Aavrut, Karnapoorana is the treatment of choice to address the fundamental cause of Karnashul. So Karnapooran can be Karnashul's Vishesh Chikitsa.

#### KARNAPOORAN:

Karna means ear and Pooran mean filling. So it is a process in which the ear is filled with medicated Taila, Mutra, and Svarasa, etc. for treatment of various Vyadhis. Acharya Charak said that those who practice Karnapoorana daily do not suffer from Vataja Karna Roga, Badhirya (deafness), Manya and Hanu Roga. [19] Acharya Sushruta described it as the treatment of Hanu, Manya Shirah, and KarnaShoola. [20] Vagbhata explained that it is part of Dincharya and should be followed if one wants to stay healthy. [21]

According to Ayurveda, it is not only used to cure diseases but also as part of a healthy lifestyle. In Ayurveda, diseases of the ear, nose, and throat are classified and numerous treatment regimens are outlined in *Urdhavajatrugata Vikara*. It involves surgical techniques, medicines, and various procedures such as *Karnapoorana*, *Akshitarpana*, *Nasya*, etc. Because of the Wide range of causes, therapy should likewise be varied.

Karnapoorana not only treats diseases but also helps to preserve the health of the Ear, Neck, and Head. Ayurveda cures diseases using *Dosh vikruti Avastha*<sup>[22]</sup>, which are impacted by a variety of elements such as *Vaya*, *Bala*, *Ahara* etc<sup>[23]</sup>.

In Ayurveda, Vata is regarded as the most significant of the three primary Dosha s<sup>[24]</sup>. Snehana procedures are best for treating Vata. This Snehana is divided into two parts: Bahya and Abhyantara<sup>[25]</sup>. Karnapoorana is a kind of Bahya Snehana [26]. Karnapoorana drugs are chosen based on disease, Dosha, Prakriti. Awastha, and Desha etc Time and duration are also according to Dravya and Vyadhi. Karnapoorana is highly significant in healthy people since it is a part of Dinacharya<sup>[27]</sup>. Karnapooran should not be performed in the conditions like a perforated tympanic membrane, CSOM, Cholesteatoma because it may lead to complications as it is difficult to make complete sterile conditions.

Drugs to be used for *Karnapoorana* are selected on the basis of disease. Different kinds of *Taila, Mutra*, and Svarasa, etc. can be used. Some of the drugs mentioned in Samhitas especially for *Karnapoorana* [28]

Mutra: There is 8 type of Mutra
 (Ashtamutra) explained in Samhitas
 that are of medicinal use. Acharya
 Sharangadhra explained that all these

types of *Mutra* can be used for *Karnapoorana* alone or with other drugs.

- Sneha: Deepika Taila, Katu Taila, Bilva
   Taila are some of Snehana Dravya used
   for Karnapoorana.
- Svarasa: Arkankura svarasa, Adraka svarasa, Shigru Patra Svarasa, Moolaka Patra Svarasa etc.

## Time of the Karnapoorana:

Karnapooran Time is based on the drug utilised. Karnapoorana is done after Suryasta if it is conducted with Sneha Dravya. And when Svarasa and Mutra are employed, they are done in the morning before eating. [29]

## Duration of the Karnapoorana<sup>[30]</sup>

- 100 Matrakala Karna Roga
- 500 Matrakala Kantha Roga
- 1000 Matrakala Shiro Roga
- In painful conditions duration is until pain resides.

#### ❖ PROCEDURE OF KARNAPOORAN:

Karnapooran mainly includes:

- 1. Karna Abhyang
- 2. Baspa Sweda
- Aushadhi Siddha Tail Pooran in Karna.

Karnapooran karma is divided into three parts
Poorva karma, Pradhana karma, Pashchata
karma.

#### Poorva karma:

This part includes the preparation of the individual and collection of necessary material.

**Material enquired:** Abhyanga table, medicated *Taila/Svarasa/Gomutra*, dropper, cotton, cotton buds, stove, towel, etc.

Preparation of the patient includes written consent and give brief information about the procedure, massage of ear pinna, the surrounding area of the ear, head, and neck. Indication and contraindications of the procedure should be kept in mind while performing the procedure.

### Pradhana karma:

Position of the patient: *Karnapooran* is performed in lying down position. If *Karnapooran* is performed in the right ear than the patient should lie down in the left lateral position. Fomentation of the ear is performed. The ear of a patient is straightened and then lukewarm *Mutra/ Svarasa/ Taila* is poured in the ear. It is kept in the ear according to the duration given for specific diseases.



### Image 1 KARNA ABHYANG

# Mode of action of *Karna Abhyang* (Massage of Ear):

- Massage of the body with the Tail,
   Ghrit in the same direction called
   Abhyang.
- Abhyang helps the drug to enter in viscera, tissue and dilute the accumulated toxin.
- For Karna Abhyang mostly Til tail can be used.
- Til tail having Properties like: Vyavayi,
  Vikasi, Sukhshma, Vishada, Guru, Sara,
  Ushna Veerya, Madhur Vipaka [31]
  which mainly acts on vitiated Vata
  Dosha and pacifies pain and
  normalizes its function.

# Mode of action of *Bashpa Swedan* (Sudation Therapy):

Swedan having properties like: Ushna,
 Sara, Snigdha, Shukshma, Sthira Guna

### Image 2 & 3 KARNAPOORAN

this properties helps in quicker absorption of oil in to the ear and helps in *Vata Shaman*, improves blood circulation and gives strength to the ears.

# Mode of action of *Karnapooran* (instillation of medicated oil into external auditory canal):

- Ears said to be the seat of Vata Dosha.
- Karnashool is mainly due to vitiation of Vata Dosha.
- Karnapooran does the Vata Shaman and in addition medicine is used Luke warm so vata is eliminated by Ushna Guna and also removes the Aavran of Dosha.

#### For An Example:

### Deepika Taila<sup>[32]</sup>:

Aacharya Shushrut Described *Dipika Tail* in *Karnashul* and clearly point out that it has

properties which immediately acts on Vitiated *Vata Dosha* and subside the pain.

# Probable mode of action of *Dipika Tail Karnapooran* in *Karnashul*:

In Karnashul Mainly Vata Dosha got aggravate and encircle with other Dosha and

produce pain in ear. Instillation of Luke warm

Dipika Tail in Karna will help to subside the

pain with Madhur Ras, Laghu guna, Ushna

Virya and Katu Vipaka.

Table 1: Properties of Dipika Tail:

Dravya	Rasa	Guna	Veerya	Vipaka	Karma
Bilva	Madhura	Laghu	Sheet	Madhura	Tri <i>dosha</i> ghna
Agnimanth	Katu , Tikta ,Kashay	Laghu , Ruksha	Ushna	Katu	Kapha – Vata Hara
Shyonak	Tikta ,Kashay	Laghu , Ruksha	Sheet	Katu	Kapha Pitta Shamak , Shoolhara
Patla	Tikta ,Kashay	Laghu , Ruksha	Anushna	Katu	Tridoshhara
Gambhari	Madhura, Katu , Tikta ,Kashay	Guru	Ushna	Madhura	Kaphahara, Pachan , Pittahara

#### **CONCLUSION:**

In Karnashul, mostly Vata Dosha became vitiated and encircled by Vata-Pitta-Kapha and Rakta Dosha. Karnashul was associated with Otalgia at Morden Medical Science, and patients were provided analgesic drops, but they could not be taken for an extended period of time due to side effects, as well as frequent pain attacks and hearing impairment. After that, there is no option for pain management, however in Ayurveda, there are various drugs specified for

Karnashul, including Karnapooran, which may be used to alleviate the pain of Karnashul.

Karnapoorana is one of the most essential techniques used to treat ear disorders. Prevention is given top priority in this period since lifestyle is flawed, leading to early ageing and weakening sense organs. Karnapoorana protects the ear from these early signs of ageing. Karnapoorana is a simple and cost-effective ritual.

Karnapoorana is significant since it affects all three components of the disease:

prevention, Shodhana, and Shamana. The use for of various Dravya it results multidimensional qualities that act on all three Doshas. It gets rid of Mala Sanga and cleans Srotasa. It also offers strength due to the Balya quality of the dugs employed. When treating various disorders, medications should be utilised based on Dosha predominance. As a result, it accomplishes critical operations using simple techniques. Pathva Palan is just as essential as medicines and Kriyakalp. In Karnashul, the patient was instructed to discontinue the Nidan Sevan of Karnagat Roag as mentioned in the Samhita.

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