

AYUSH: International Research Journal of Ayurveda Teachers Association



Journal Home Page: www.airjata.org



Case Report

Title of Article: Management of *Amlapitta* by *Kunjal Kriya* and *Pathya Apathya*: A single case study

Renuka Chawre¹, Sonal Raut²

¹Professor, Department of Swasthavritta, Bhausaheb Mulak Ayurved College and Research Hospital, Buttibori, Nagpur. ²Associate professor, Department of prasuti tantra, Govt. Ayurved College, Jalgaon.

Article Info:

Article History:

Received: 17 May 2022 Accepted: 22 June 2022 Published: 10 July 2022

Address for Correspondence:

Dr. Renuka Chawre Professor, Department of Swasthavritta, Bhausaheb Mulak Ayurved College and Research Hospital, P73 R&C, MIDC area, Buttibori, Nagpur. Email:renukaddeshpande10@gmail.com

ISSN No.: 2583-5971

ABSTRACT

Changing lifestyle along with changing food culture has given birth to various diseases. Amlapitta is one of the most common diseases seen in society today. Hurry, worry, and curry are the three major reasons for Amlapitta. Acharya Kashypa has first described it as a disease. Apathyakar ahar and vihar are responsible for causing this disease. As we all know the food we consume nourishes our body but the food itself if not taken properly is responsible for causing diseases in our body. Similarly, shodhan of our body is important for remaining healthy and for the prevention of a lot of diseases. Here a single case study of amlapitta is treated with pathyakar ahar vihar and shodhan – kunjal kriya. The patient is selected with diagnostic criteria, treated with pathya apathya ahar vihara and shodhan, data collection and analysis are done. Pathyakar ahar vihar and shodhan has shown wonderful result in the patient of amlapitta. The detailed study report and observations are discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Ahar, Amlapitta, Kunjal Kriya, Pathyakar, Shodhan, Vihar.

INTRODUCTION

Today in the era of globalization lifestyle of an individual plays an important role in deciding the health status. Despite the research and advancement in medical science, some diseases are very common –amlapitta is one of them. Amlapitta is very distressing as it is chronic, relapsing, and remittent. Stressful daily routine, insufficient sleep at night, irregular meal times, eating too late at night, spicy food habits, overeating of stale and fermented food, sleeping immediately after taking food, suppression of urges, worries are key reasons for the disease^[1]. Kashyapa has enlisted the causes of in

Khilasthana in amlapitta chikitsa *adhyaya*. All the diseases are caused due to *mandagni*. Amla pitta is also caused due to mandagni. Amlapitta is the combination of two words, amla and pitta –amla means sour taste and pitta means chemical substance for digestion. In amlapitta there is a pathological change in pitta dosha. Amla has been said a natural property of pitta along with katu rasa according to charaka. Shusruta has enlisted katu as its original rasa and mentioned that when it becomes vidagdha it changes to amla. Agni and pitta are the main factors responsible for digestion, due to their abnormality food is not properly digested and produces ama which is

acidic and a person gets various symptoms like acidic eructation and indigestion, etc^[5]. Acharya kashyapa has mentioned this ama as sukta. Amlapitta can be correlated to acid peptic disease which comprises various gastroesophageal reflex diseases like gastritis, dyspepsia, heartburn, hyperacidity described in modern science. These symptoms if not treated at a primary stage can prove fatal in the chronic stage.^[6] Madhavnidankar in amlapittanidan has mentioned that this disease can be vyapya and kastasadhya in the chronic stage. The drugs of modern pathy can pacify the symptom to some extent but cannot cure the disease completely. In Ayurveda one of the lines of treatment for amlapitta can be by treating with suddhikriya i.e. kujal kriya along with pathyakar ahar vihar. Aim of this study is to find effect of kunjal kriya with pathyakar ahar vihar on amlapitta.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

A literary review was done on *amlapitta*, acid peptic disease, and *pathykar ahar vihar* in *amlapitta* and *kunjal kriya* in classical text, and also E-data was collected.

Case history: 29 yrs male patient having complaint of amludgar (sour eructation) Hritkantha daha (burning in epigastric region) Avipaka (indigestion), utklesha (nausea), aruchi (anorexia) off and on since 2 years was selected. The patient revealed a history of apathyakar ahar vihar (faulty lifestyle) avyayama (no exercise) and Madhya pana (consumption of alcohol). The patient came to the swastharakshan OPD of Bhausaheb Mulak Ayurved College and Hospital, Butibori for ahar margadarshan.

Patient Name: ABC

Age: 29 yrs Sex: Male

Occupation: medical representative.

Chief complaint: sour eructation, epigastric burning,

nausea, anorexia, indigestion.

Family history: nil

Personal history: the patient is a non-diabetic, non-hypertensive young male with a history of stressful work, irregular eating habits more junk food. The patient is also having a history of alcohol consumption, once a week and usually sleeps late at night with waking up late in the morning.

Medical history: the patient was on irregular allopathic medicines for one and half years.

On examination: Pulse- 82/min

Bp- 120/80 mm/hg

CVS-no abnormality detected CNS-no abnormality detected

Diagnostic criteria: The patient suffering from the symptoms *amlaudgar*, *hritkantha daha*, *avipaka*, *utkelesha*, *aruchi* was selected.

Contraindications: The patient with high BP, Poor heart conditions, peptic ulcer, duodenal ulcer, and ulcerative colitis should not be attempted with *kunjal kriya*. Also, *kunjal kriya* should be done under expert guidance.

Data collection and analysis:

The case subject which comes under the above diagnostic criteria was selected for the present study. Pre and post-assessment analyses were done which is based on the gradation of symptoms and collected data were systematically analyzed.

Table 1: Pathyakar Ahar advised in Amlapitta[7]

| Table 1: Pathyakar Ahar advised in Amlapitta ^[7] | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Classes of Diet | Pathya (do) | Apathya (don't) | | | | | |
| Cereals | Rice of old <i>shali</i> variety, <i>yava</i> , wheat, | Navin anna | | | | | |
| Pulses | Mudaga, lentil | Kulatha, urad | | | | | |
| Vegetables | Patola, vastuka, karvelak, carrot, mint, spinach, bitterground, cabbage, pumpkin. | Mustard leaves, fenugrick, brigal, gourd | | | | | |
| Fruits | Dalimba, amlaki, kushmande, apple, banana Sweeatorange, coconut, mango, dates | Jackfruit, watermelon, cashew nut, Lime, pineapple, plum | | | | | |
| Milk and milk Products | Goghrita, godugha, buttermilk | Curd, sour buttermilk, paneer | | | | | |
| Sugarcane & its Products | Sugar, honey | | | | | | |
| Drinks | | Liquor,kanji | | | | | |
| Cooked Food | Meat and meat soup of animals and birds | Items fried in oil | | | | | |
| Adjuvant Of food | All <i>tikta</i> juices and edibles | Salt, <i>amla</i> and sour <i>chatni</i> , <i>khattai</i> | | | | | |
| Spices | Garlic, dry ginger, clove, turmeric, saffron, cumin | Asafoedia, chili, mustard seed, pepper, tamarind | | | | | |
| Root and Tubers | Beetroot, sweet potato, carrot. | | | | | | |
| Nuts | Coconut | Peanut, groundnut | | | | | |
| Oils | Sunflower, coconut oil | Mustard oil, sesame oil | | | | | |
| Regimen | Sheetupchar, vishram. | Atapsevan, vegadharan, stress, sleeping after Taking food. | | | | | |

Diet and lifestyle management: The pathya-apathya food was advised to the patient mentioned in the above table. As per text and observations, there is a definite improvement in the patient with the dietary alterations. Similarly eating a meal at a fixed time daily, keeping at least 3-4 hrs gap between two meals i.e. breakfast-lunch breakfast-dinner this pattern, avoiding excessive oily and spicy food especially in summer, avoiding alcohol, fast and junk food, and following healthy sleeping habits was advised to the patient. With all this advice kunjal kriya was explained and was done under observation. Yoga sudhikriya is advised for the purification of all the systems of our body. This purification is important to remain healthy and also to prevent diseases from developing in our body. For the purification of the digestive system dhouthi kriya is advised, which is also called gajakarni.[8]

Purvakarma - Kunjal kriya is performed in the morning. On the previous night, a light diet should be taken which can be easily digested in the morning.

Pradhan karma-After emptying the bowel in the morning 6-7 glasses of lukewarm saltwater is advised to drink, it is when you cannot take one more sip of water, at this time vomit starts automatically, if not, stimulation of the tongue which is called gag reflex will start the urge of vomit. Water comes out of the mouth in a quick series of gushes. This is to be done until the stomach is empty.

Paschat karma-After the stomach is empty washes the face and takes rest. In the evening light diet is advised. A normal diet can be started the next morning.

Probable mode of action of *kunjal kriya*: A lot of health problems are due to *agnimandya* which happens due to indigestion and improper evacuation of waste matter. A thorough wash of the stomach is needed to detoxify the digestive system and increase the *Agni*. The *kunjal kriya* which we do, not only has a positive effect on the digestive system rather has a wonderful effect on our whole body. ^[9]

OBSERVATION AND RESULT

Table 2: Assessment of Patient

| Symptoms | Day | Day | Day | Day | Day | Day |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 7 | 15 | 30 | 45 | 60 |
| Tikta | +++ | +++ | +++ | + | + | - |
| amlaudgar | | | | | | |
| Hrithakan | +++ | +++ | + | + | - | - |
| thadaha | + | | | | | |
| Aruchi | +++ | ++ | + | + | - | - |
| Avipaka | +++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | - | - |
| | + | | | | | |
| Utklesha | +++ | + | + | - | - | - |

++++ Very severe, +++ severe, ++moderate, + mild, - no symptom

The patient was having severe *tikta amlaudgara* which took 6 *kunjal* sessions to subside, each after 15 days. During this period the patient was advised to strictly follow the do and don't advice mentioned above. The symptoms of *hrithkanthadaha* and *aruchi* have lessened after 15 days; *avipaka* and *utklesha* after 30 days were relived with the 5th *kunjal* session.

Results showed that the patient at the end of 2 months is relieved from most of the symptoms.

DISCUSSION

Amlapitta disease is caused due to mandagni, so in amlapitta we have to remove the wear and tear deposits in the stomach and also we have to improve the Agni. When pathya is followed and apathy or the hetu of the disease are taken care of the smaprapti of the disease is broken which lessens the symptoms. Similarly in the kunjal kriya lukewarm saltwater is taken which is supposed to increases the osmotic pressure in the stomach instead of water getting absorbed, the water in the blood gets absorbed in the stomach. The waste material on the inner wall or lining of the stomach is brought into the stomach and thrown out with the water which is supposed to have a soothing effect on the stomach, reverses the inflammatory changes, and controls the digestive secretion, and relieves the symptoms of amlapitta.

CONCLUSION:

The above case study shows that there is a wonderful effect of *kunjal kriya* along with *pathya –apthya* regimen, in the management of *amlapitta*. Changes in lifestyle and involvement of *suddhikriya* i.e. *kunjal kriya* in our daily routine can certainly create a magical effect on this disease. *Sudhikriya* should be performed under expert supervision and can be performed at home once we get trained in it. [10]

REFERENCES

- Agnivesha, charak, Dridabala, Charak samhita, Chikitsasthana, Grahani adhyaya 15/3, edited by Kashinath shastri Jadhavji, published by chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthana, Varanasi 2006;4.
- Ididem Agnivesha, Charak, Dridabala, Charak samhita, Sutrasthana, Dirgajivitiya adhyaya 1/60, edited by Kashinath shastri Jadhavji, published by chaukhambha Sanskrit sansthana, Varanasi 2006;4.
- Ayurvedic Ahar: The scientific diet, edited by Prof. P. H. Kulkarni, Published by Varanasi chaukhamba Sanskrit santhana 2013.
- Madhavnidan, Madhavkar, Madhukosha vyakhaya, part 2, amlapitta nidanum 51/9, edited by Shastri Sudarshana, reedited by Upadhyaya Yadunandana, published by Chaukhamba Sanskrit sansthan Varanasi 1993;2.
- Ididem Madhavnidan, Madhavkar, Madhukosha vyakhaya, part 2, amlapitta nidanum 51/46, edited by Shastri Sudarshana, reedited by Upadhyaya

- Yadunandana, published by Chaukhamba Sanskrit sansthan Varanasi 1993;2.
- Kashyapa Samhita, Pandit Hemraja Sharma, Khilasthana, Amlapitta chikitsa adhyaya, 16/44 Varanasi Chaukhamba Sanskrit sansthan, edition 2010.
- 7. Hatha Yoga pradipika, Prathama updesha, edited by Paramahansa swami Anant Bharti, ed. varanasi chaukhamba publication 2013;23.
- 8. Vaghbhatta, Astanga hridyaam by Kaviraja Atridev Gupta, nidan stana 12/1 edited by Varanasi chaukhambha publication 2011;4.
- 9. http://www.yoamag.net/archive/1997/dapr77/kunjal kriya
- 10. htpp://internetblog.com/kunjal-kriya-stomach-wash

How to cite article:

Chawre R, Raut S. Management of Amlapitta by Kunjal Kriya and Pathya Apathya: A single case study. AYUSH: International Research Journal of Ayurveda Teachers Association. 2021;1(1)100-103.