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Ayurvedic management of Apasmara w. s. r. to epilepsy - a case report

Srajan Madhur Jain*¹, Garge Harish², Shripad Upasani³, Smita Gadekar⁴, Rajashree Kulkarni⁵,

- 1. PG Scholar (Kayachikitsa),
- 2. Associate Professor, Kayachikitsa,
- 3. Associate Professor, Shalyatantra,
- 4. Professor, Panchakarma,
- 5. Associate Professor, Shalyatantra,

ASS Ayurved Mahavidyalaya and Arogyashala Rugnalaya, Panchvati, Nashik, Maharashtra, India

*Corresponding author: Email- srajan07jul@gmail.com

ABSTARCT:

Apasmara is defined by Acharya Charaka "Apsamarmpunah: smrutibudhi satwasamplawat bibhasachestama wastitakam tama: praveshamachkaste" It is defined by Apagama of Smriti associated with Bibhatsa Chesta due to impairments of *Dhi* and *Sattva*. The vitiate *Dosha* related to the condition are Vata and Rajo Dosha. According to modern science epilepsy is brief episodes of involuntary movement that may involve a part of the body or the entire body and are sometimes accompanied by loss of consciousness and control of bowel or bladder function. Seizure episodes are a result of excessive electrical discharges in a group of brain cells The disease and its management have high impact on the quality of life of the affected person and also discrimination in education, employment and social acceptance. Here a case report of a 17 year old male patient having 'Apasmara' who was treated with Ayurvedic medicine and Panchakarma which gives effective results with Ayurvedic management.

Keywords: Ayurveda, Apasmara, Panchkarma, Bibhatsa Chesta, Epilepsy

Introduction:

According to *Ayurveda* constituents of body are divided into two types 1st *Sthula* and 2nd *Sukshma*. *Dosa*, *Dhatu* and *Mala* are of *Sthula* type and *Atma*, *IndriyaMana* are of *Sukshma* type. According *to Ayurveda*; *Apasmar* is a psychosomatic disorder. The definition of Apasmara is Tama *Pravesha* and *Bheebatsacheshta* due to the perversion of *Smruthi*, *Buddhi* and *Satva*. By the etiolögical factors, vitiation of *Sharirika Doshas* (viz. *Vata*, *Pitta* & *Kapha*) along

with Manasika Doshas, Rajas and Tamas occurs and together in heart. This accumulation blocks the Sanjanavaha Srotus and leads to damage of memory and intellect and finally manifest Apasmara. Prodromal symptoms^[1] include palpitation, emptiness, perspiration, fainting, delusion, hallucination and loss of sleep. worry, (ch.chi.10/3) In more or less proportion Acharya Charaka explained Apasmara (epilepsy) as Apagama (loss of) of Smriti (memory) associated with Bibhatsa Chesta (irrelevant behavior) due to derangement of Dhi (thinking capacity) and Sattva (mental strength)^[2] Apasmar found in all countries. Being prevalent in both sexes, all age groups and any socio-economic condition, it has predilection for children. As per Modern Apasmara can be correlated with the Epilepsy. Epilepsy is a group of neurological disorders characterized by epileptic seizures^[3&4]

Epilepsy is a brain disorder in which clusters of nerve cells or neurons, in thebrain sometimes signal abnormally causing strange sensations, emotions and behavior, or sometimes convulsions, muscle spasms and loss of consciousness. A single seizure is not epilepsy but is an indication for investigation

The study also estimated a median prevalence of 1.54% (0.48-4.96%) for rural and 1.03% (0.28-3.8%) for urban studies in developing countries. With a conservative estimate of 1% as prevalence of epilepsy, there are more than 12 million persons with epilepsy (PWE) in India.^[5]

In Modern science there has only symptomatic treatment for epilepsy . A modern antiepileptic drug suppresses the seizure, but do not cure the disorder^[6] and

also having adverse effects, contraindications and sometimes requires lifelong treatment. Through strong tranquilizers and sedatives of modern therapy are effective, they have adverse effect on mind. Hence an effective drug without any adverse effect is required to be researched for Apasmar.

Patient Information

A 17-year old male patient was symptomless before10 years than suddenly got a high grade fever than he started having gradually symptoms likewise mental irritation, impairment in disturbed sleep, Dhi (intellectual), Dhriti (grasping), and Smriti (memory). Initially, the patient used to get 2-3 fits per day, which gradually increased in 10 years to approximately 200 fits per day and also complaints are Frequent Jerking movements of both Arms and Neck, loss of consciousness during attack, Can't walk 5-6 steps without any support, loss of bladder control, whole body stiffness during seizure attack, and generalised weakness after attack. he consulted many neurophysicians, and he was also taking allopathic medicine but there was no relief from him.

Clinical Findings

The patient had ~5-10 fits per hourand also complaints are Frequent Jerking movements of both Arms and Neck, loss of consciousness during attack, Can't walk 5-6 steps without any support, loss of bladder control, whole body stiffness during seizure attack, and generalised weakness after attack.

There was no history of diabetes and hypertension; no significant family history.

General Examination

Vitals -

- Pulse 68/min Regular, full volume.
- BP 110/80 mmHg
- Temperature afebrile
- Respiratory Rate- 18/min

The nervous system, cardiovascular and respiratory system were within normal limits.

Per abdominal examination was normal.

Central Nervous System Examination

1. Appearance: Alert, active

2. Behavior: Cooperative well mannered

3. Hallucination: No hallucinations during seizure episodes

4. Intelligence: Normal

5. Consciousness: Normal

6. Memory: Normal

7. Orientation: Normal

8. Speech: Normal

Ashtavidhapariksha

• Nadi: 68/min

• Mala: Saama, grathit, and irregular

• Mutra: Samyak

• Jivha: Saam

• Shabda: Spashta

• Sparsh: Anushanashita

• Druk: Prakrut

• Aakruti: Krusha

Investigations

• Hb. − 12.9 gm%

• WBC – 11000 /cmm

• Platelets- 329000

• ESR- 10 mm

• EEG - Right hemispheric (max. right frontal) structural lesion

(Right hemispheric structural

epilepsy)

MRI- No abnormality seen

TFT- T3- 132 ng/dl

T4- 9.25 μ g/dl

TSH- $2.31 \mu IU/ml$

Sr. creatinine-0.9 mg/dl

Sr. calcium- 11.14 mg/dl

Diagnostic Assessment

Assessment Criteria For subjective assessment, ^[7] the following symptoms were kept as parameter

1. Severity of attack

a. Grade 0: Myoclonic tremors

b. Grade 1: Multi focal clonic tremors

c. Grade 2: Generalized tonic tremors

d. Grade 3: Frothing + tongue biting

2. Frequency of convulsion

a. Grade 0: No convulsion

b. Grade 1: 1 episode/15 days

c. Grade 2: 1 episode/7 days

d. Grade 3: 1 or more episodes/day

3. Duration of convulsion attack

a. Grade 0: No convulsion

b. Grade 1: 5–15 s

c. Grade 2: 15-30 s

d. Grade 3: >30 s

4. Ictal features

a. Grade 0: No any features

b. Grade 1: Headache

c. Grade 2: Headache + drowsiness/delirium

d. Grade 3: Paresis + other complaints

TREATMENT DETAILS (SHAMAN CHIKITSA)

TREATMENT	NO. OF	Dose
	DAYS	
Kushmand	20 days	40 ml ×Twice
swaras with		a day
Yashtimadhu		
churna		
Smrutisagarras	8 days	500 mg
+ Manduk		×Twice a day
parniras with		
Madhu		NURLOG
Chaturbhuj Ras	30 days	500 mg ×
+		Twice a day
Smarutisagar		WJRAS
Ras +		
Bramhivati +		
Saraswat Vati		
With		
Mahakalyanak		
Ghrut		
Raupya Suvarna	30 days	250 mg
sutshekhar Ras		×Twice a day

TREATMENT DETAILS (SHODHAN CHIKITSA)

TREATMENT	NO. OF	Dose
	DAYS	
Matra Basti with	20 days	120ml
Narayana Tail		
·		
PradhmanNasya	20 days	Twice a day
with		
Vacha		
Shunthichurna		

Discussion

In this case study, we have given in Ayurvedic medication combination so the patient got relief from symptoms of Apasmara we do Shamanchikitsa with Panchkarma. also suggest Yoga, Pranayama, and Asana. The previously taken antiepileptic medication has many drawbacks such as adverse reaction and drug interaction. Conscious level impairment to an extent is also seen in patients with Panchakarma and epilepsy. internal Ayurveda medicines work surprisingly in this area, and they do a remarkable job.

Smrutisagar ras cures epilepsy, memory loss all types of Vataja Rogas (neurological disorders). [8]

The *NarayanaTaila* with its Katu, Tikta 🎙 Rasa; Laghu, Ruksha Guna; Ushna Veerya and Katu Vipaka and Vata Kaphashamaka Doshaghnata ultimately leads to Karmas such as Deepana, Pachana, Vilayana, Anulomana, and Srotoshodhana resulting Amapachana and Vatakaphashamana, which may removes Sanga and Avarana leading to proper function of Vayu regulating the proper nerve conduction and help to reduce the epilepsy [9] The drugs of Narayana Taila have Prajasthapana, Rasayana, Balya, Brimhaniya properties, which may correct the nervecells or neurons function subsequently resulting in proper functioning the brain. The of drugs of NarayanaTaila possess anti-oxidant, adaptogenic, immune-modulatory, etc.,

properties, which may help in relieving stress, age-decline, etc.

Brahmi has been revered as the most potent brain tonic that assists with mental activity, brain functioning and overcoming feelings of nervousness or restlessness. Due to its calming and nurturing properties, Brahmi is also very useful to cope with everyday hectic schedule and stressful environment. Brahmi Ghritais recommended for the management of Unmada Alakshmi (insanity), (inauspicious), (epilepsy), **Apasmara** Papavikaras (diseases due to sinful acts)^[10]

Pradhamana Nasya is the chief procedure to from Urdhvaiatru. drain Doshas Pradhana Karma, the drug in Churna form is administered into the nostrils through inhalation in the head-low position of the the drugs reach Thus, patient. Shringataka and from there, through different Siras, it spreads to other parts like Netra, Shirah, etc. and removes the morbid Doshas. By the properties of drug, it causes Srotoshuddhi and makes the AnulomanaGati of Vayu (mitigation of Vayu), which is hampered in *Apasmara*thats by*PradhamanaNasya* selected was the Shodhana procedure in this study. [11]

Conclusion

Shaman chikitsaalong with Pradhman Nasya, and MatraBasti (ShodhanChikitsa), are safe without any interactions and adverse effects in the treatment in Apasmara..After 10 days of treatment in IPD reduce epileptic attacks (attacks < 5 / day) and when he

came on the first follow up after being discharged, he was completely fine

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