

**“A CLINICAL STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF
PRATISHYAYA WITH PATOLADI SYRUP”**



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ABSTRACT

**A CLINICAL STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF
PRATISHYAYA WITH PATOLADI SYRUP**

Introduction:

According to *Ayurveda* “*pratishanam shyayate iti pratishyayas*” it means continuous outward movement of *doshas*. *Pratishyaya* is one of the *Vyadhi*, which is characterized by *Nasavrava*, *Nasavarodha*, *Shavathu*, *Shirashoola*, *Angamarda*, *Netrasrava* and *Netralalima*. *Acharya Sushrutha & Acharya Charaka* explained that if *Pratishyaya* is not treated in time leads to *dushta Pratishyaya* associated with *Shavas*, *Shotha*, *Kasa* etc. This fact itself shows that *Pratishyaya* has been major problem to the physicians since long back.

The Ingredients of *Patoladi yoga* are *Patolpatra*, *Haritaki*, *Vibhitak* and *Amalaki* which help in reducing *Vata* and *Kapha doshas* vitiation. Patients of pediatric age group don't accept the dosage form of medicine ‘*Kwatha*’, ‘*churna*’ etc. So, taking the aspect of palatability with effective consideration the drug was administered in syrup form.

Material and Methods:

Fifty cases were assessed for *pratishyaya*. Thirty Five cases of *pratishyaya* were allocated for intervention. Five patients were lost to follow up. Thirty patients were analyzed for study with *Patoladi* syrup. The outcome were assessed by Changes in before treatment & after treatment assessment criteria

Ethical clearance was obtained (PU/PIA/IECHR/2017/27) and this study is registered in Clinical Trial Registry of India (CTRI/2017/12/010932)

Result:

Severity of symptoms as assessed by before treatment & after treatment assessment criteria showed improvements in *Shirashoola*, *Aruchi*, *Nasavrava*, *Nasaavrodh*,

Netrasrava, Netralalima, Angamarda, Shavathu which were statistically highly significant

Effect of *Patoladi syrup* was statistically highly significant in management of *pratishyaya*

Discussion:

The effect of *Patoladi syrup* in Primary outcome measures in assessment criteria may be due to anti-oxidant, *kaphahara & deepan-pachan* which helps to prevent and reverse the pathogenesis.

Conclusion:

The Alternate hypothesis- *Patoladi syrup* is effective in the management of *pratishyaya* is accepted and Null hypothesis stands rejected.

Keywords:

Pratishyaya , Patoladi syrup , paediatric