

**“A CLINICAL STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF
MUKHAPAKA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
STOMATITIS WITH *PATOLADI KWATH GANDUSHA*”**



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ABSTRACT

Background and objectives

Oral hygiene plays an important role in every individual. But due to so many vitiating factors like tobacco chewing, smoking, stress, vitamin deficiency, allergic and trauma leading to the Vatadi Dosha and produce 67 Mukha Rogas. Nearly 20% of the population is suffering with this problem. The estimated point prevalence of oral ulcers worldwide is 4%, with aphthous ulcers being most common, affecting as many as 25% of the population worldwide.

Among the Mukha Rogas “Mukha Paka” comes under Sarvasara Mukha Rogas. It is considered as Pittaja Nanatmaja and Rakta Pradoshaja Vikara characterized by Vedana Yukta Vrana in the Mukha Kuhara. Among all types of Mukhapaka Pittaja Mukhapaka is a recurrent disease, as Mukhapaka is Pittaja Nanatmaja and Rakta Pradoshaja Vikara it once again does the Pitta Prakoopa along with Rakta.

Objective of the present study was to get evaluate the efficacy of “A clinical study on the management of mukhapaka with special reference to stomatitis with patoladi kwath gandusha”

Methods

Clinical trial on a single group was carried out. 30 patients fulfilling the criteria of Mukhapaka were selected. Gandoosha was given with duration of three times in a day for 7 days.

Results

Gandusha with Patoladikwatha done three times in a day provided significant relief in ruja by 52.77%, in Daha by 35.75%, in raktavarnata of vrana by 48.59%, in frequency of attack by 51.23%, in Size of Vrana by 47.31%, in number of Vrana by 49.45%.

In this study complete relief was found in 63.67% patients, improvement was found in 13.33% patients and 20% patient got recurrence.

Interpretation and conclusion

Patoladi Kwath gandoosha has significant effect in the management of Mukhapaka. Reduction in clinical symptoms was appreciated after 7 days of treatment which is proved statistically significant.

Patoladi Kwath is proved to be less cost effective, no irritant, and safe and better drug in the management of Mukhapaka.

Overall effect of the therapies:

By observing the overall effect of therapies after treatment showed that complete relief was found in 20 patients, improvement seen in 04 patient and in 06 patients recurrence was seen.

That means 63.67% patient got complete relief, 13.33% patient got improved relief, 20% patient got recurrence.

Hence, from the above results it is been observed that Gandoosha provides better effect in patients of Mukhapaka with Patoladikwath Gandoosha so alternate hypothesis was accepted.

No side effects of the drug were observed during the course of study during or after treatment. Patoladi kwatha Gandoosha is proved to be cost effective and safe drug for all type mukhapaka.

Key words : Patoladi, Gandoosha, Mukhapaka, Stomatitis.