# MODIFICATION OF “UPANAH Swedan PROCESS” IN ARTICULAR DISEASES

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## ABSTRACT

### Background:
Articular disorders lead to joint pain which sometimes become unbearable to the patient. The standard care of treatment for articular diseases includes oral medicines, local application of anti inflammatory analgesic drugs, physiotherapy and eventually surgical management which may not be economically suitable for the mass population. Most of the patients suffering from Articular and Periarticular diseases do not opt for surgical interventions. Apart from invasive and costly treatments Ayurved science has solutions like Snehan, Swedana karmas along with per oral medication for the same. Upanah Swedan is one of the four swedan types described by Ashtang Hrudit (classical text book from Bruhatrayi). The classical method of Upanaha Swedan has been modified in this experiment.

### Objectives:
To enhance the use and acceptability of Upanaha Swedana by patients and Vaidyas with the convenient method.

### Methods:
Plastic Soft wrapper is used as the enclosure for the Swedan Dravyas instead of the classical method of using leather, silk, cotton or woollen enclosure. The current study is carried with three different methods in 27 patients.

### Results:
27 patients were subjected to the new technique for 15 sittings each. The modification of the procedure has been tried for total 405 sittings. The Swedan Dravya remained undisturbed till 12 hrs without leakage. The patient could perform his daily non strenuous activities well with reduction in the symptoms.

### Discussion:
The modification in the classical method of Upanaha Swedana was found to be more convenient for the patients which ultimately resulted in better compliance and relief of symptoms. It could prevent the inconvenience caused by leakage of the drugs and drug odor which is likely to occur in conventional Upanaha Swedana method and it is affordable.

### Conclusion:
After scrutinizing the compiled data, we can conclude that, this modified method of Upanaha Swedana is more convenient than the traditional method and affordable too.

### Keywords: Upanah Swedan, Ayurvedic Bandage-Plaster, Articular Periarticular Disease

### INTRODUCTION:
The degeneration of articular cartilage as a part of the clinical sign of osteoarthritis is one of the most common causes of pain and disability in Articular Diseases. Accidental injury to joints can result into development of post traumatic arthritis¹. Articular disorders are characterized by joint pain that is exacerbated by active and passive movement and by reduced range of motion; joint pain may be accompanied by joint effusion, synovial thickening, joint deformity or instability, crepitation, clicking, popping or locking. Common
periarticular disorders include gout, rheumatoid arthritis, bursitis, tendinitis, polymyalgia, fibromyalgia, and enthesopathies (inflammation of tendinous or ligamentous attachments to bone)². Articular and Periarticular diseases are collectively considered as Sandhivat as per Ayurvedic classical texts.

The medicinal standard care of treatment for articular diseases includes per oral and topical NSAIDs, calcium supplements, cartilage healing drugs, cold compression therapy, fomentation by heating pads or infrared light and physiotherapy. The surgical management comprises of Autologous Chondrocyte Transplantation (ACI), Cell-based Cartilage Resurfacing, Meniscus Transplant, Microfracture, Osteochondral Allograft and Total Knee Joint Replacement; which may not be economically suitable for the mass population. Most of the patients suffering from Articular and Periarticular diseases do not opt for surgical interventions. Rather they prefer non invasive treatments for the same.

Although the patient opt for the standard care of treatment, as the articular cartilages, ligaments, tendons, meniscus are avascular parts of the joints; the healing process is slow. The standard care of treatment is having its own limitations. OUR SOLUTION: Ayurved science has solution to treat articular and periarticular diseases (Sandhivat) which is non-invasive and cost effective. Oral Vataghna medicines, Panchakarma treatment, local applications like Snehana and Swedana are proved effective in management of arthritis.

Upanah Swedan is one the four swedan types described by AshtangHruday and it is the effective modality in management of inflammation, contractures, stiffness, numbness and pain in Articular and Periarticular diseases. As per classical texts, hot Swedan Dravyas are fastened on the affected area with leather, woollen or silk enclosure and thread for the period of twelve hours³. The drugs commonly used for Upanaha include the dravyas like Yava, Kulattha, Misherya, Erandabeej, Vacha, Til seeds, Wheat which are cooked in the form of Krushara (Khichadi) or Utkarika (Paratha) and are tied over the affected joint⁴. The drugs in the form of powder or leaf are fastened as herbal paste (Kalka) over the affected area. The chopped meat (Vesvar) cooked in herbal decoction or milk is also used as Upanaha Dravya; especially in gout⁵. It acts as both; Snehan and Swedan Drvyas.

The principle behind the different types of classical Swedan modalities is to provide energy to the affected area in various forms of heat so that the anti-inflammatory and healing process is augmented which results into reduction of pain and immobility. Ayurvedic classical texts have described the modalities which includes combination of Snehan and Swedan process to happen simultaneously in most of the Chikitsa (i.e. Treatment) Adhyayas (i.e. Chapters). Amongst the four types of swedan (Tap Sweda, Upanaha Sweda, Ushma Sweda, Drava Sweda) only Upanaha Swedan modality holds the Swedan Dravyas on the affected part for the longest period of time. The pharmacological action of the drugs occurs as per Samanya Vishesh Siddhant. The drugs and the affected tissue get more time to interact with each other for the healing process; especially to the avascular parts of the joint.

NEED OF MODIFICATION: Although effective; it has not been widely used in clinical practice because of the tedious
classical method and chances of leakage through its enclosure. It is the challenge faced by the Vaidyas and the patients to hold it for the period of 12 hrs. The Patient may have to be immobile because of the process so as to avoid leakage. The classical method of Upanaha Swedan has been modified in the experiment for greater acceptability by patients and Vaidyas.

**AIM AND OBJECTIVES:** To enhance the use and acceptability of Upanaha Swedana by patients and Vaidyas with the convenient method.

**STUDY CENTRE NAME:** Ayurved Retreat Hospital, Golavli, Kalyan-Shil Road, Dombivali (E)

**METHODS & MATERIALS:**

- Plastic Soft Wrapper i.e. the most flexible, thin, plastic sheeting film having tensile strength and used for packing. It is more pliable and softer and food quality sheets are used for temporary packing of food items in the food industry.

**SPECIFICATIONS OF SOFT WRAPPER:**

- Material: LLDPE (Linear Low Density Polyethylene)
- Type: Stretch Film
- Usage: Packaging Film, Manual use
- Feature: Moisture Proof
- Hardness: Soft
- Processing Type: Casting
- Transparency: Transparent
- Place of Origin: Guangdong, China (Mainland)
- Color: Transparent
- Length: 10 m - 300 m
- Thickness: 18 microns
- Width: 300 – 450 mm

In modified “Upanaha”; 12 inch wide plastic soft wrapper is used as the enclosure for the Swedan Dravyas instead of the classical method of using leather, silk, cotton or woollen enclosure. The F.D.A approved soft wrapper is easily available in the market. Cello tape is used in the place of conventional string to hold it tightly.

The hot Swedan-Dravyas are spread over the plastic soft wrapper keeping 1 inch margin free from both the sides and wrapped over the affected area. Both side bare margins get stuck to the patient’s skin. The soft wrapper is then wrapped 8 to 10 times one over another till it gets enough tough to hold the Swedan drugs over the affected area for 12 hrs. The soft wrapper is finally wrapped in such a way so that it will cover and hold the Swedan Dravya on the affected area and the remaining 1 inch margin of the wrapper will get stuck to the adjacent skin. The margins are sealed by cello tape. The patients were dressed either in morning before 10 am or in the evening between 6 pm to 10 pm so as to adhere to the time span of 12 hrs. of the classical procedure. The patient is advised to visit the O.P.D. after 12 hrs for removal of the dressing. The swedandravya can be kept in the refrigerator and reused for consecutive 3 days.

The current study is carried with three different methods in 27 patients.

1) Krushara prepared with Yava, Mash, Wheat grains, Til, Erandbeej n=9
2) Kalka of Nirgundi, Shigru, Erandpatra, Vacha, Shunthi n=12
3) Vesvar prepared by goat meat cooked in Dashamool Kwath. n=6
4) Male : n = 12 ; Female ; n = 15

**INCLUSION CRITERIA:**

- Both male and female patients
- Age between 40 to 70 years,
- Presenting with clinical signs and symptoms of Sandhivata, viz. Shoola(joint pain), Shotha (joint-
swelling), Stambha (stiffness), Sparshasahatva (tenderness), Sandhishabda (crepitus), Akunchanaprasaranavedana (pain during flexion and extension of the joint)

IV. Patients having the symptoms > 1 month.
V. Patients without any anatomical deformity were included.
VI. Patients willing to adhere to the procedure.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:
I. Patients suffering from uncontrolled major illnesses like diabetes, hypertension, heart disease.
II. Joint pathologies other than OA (psoriatic arthritis, gouty arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosis, bone TB and CA).
III. The patients having other serious systemic disorders.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Mean±SD Before Treatment</th>
<th>Mean±SD After Treatment</th>
<th>Paired t –Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>6.46 ± 0.93</td>
<td>2.14 ± 0.66</td>
<td>4.32 ± 1.07, t=23.67, p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swelling</td>
<td>1.15 ± 0.56</td>
<td>0.65 ± 0.60</td>
<td>0.50 ± 0.50, t=17.23, p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiffness</td>
<td>2.68 ± 0.68</td>
<td>1.15 ± 0.36</td>
<td>1.53 ± 0.70, t=12.62, p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction of Movements</td>
<td>3.25 ± 0.41</td>
<td>1.60 ± 0.50</td>
<td>1.65 ± 0.69, t=13.90, p&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Swedan Dravya remained undisturbed till 12 hrs. without leakage. The patient could perform his daily non strenuous activities well with reduction in the symptoms. No adverse event has been recorded till the date.
DISCUSSION: The modification in the classical method of Upaha was found to be more convenient for the patients who ultimately resulted in better compliance and relief of symptoms. It could prevent the inconvenience of the odour to the patients which are otherwise caused by particular odour of the swedan drugs in classical method. The cost of the enclosure per sitting is not more than fifteen rupees. It can further reduce, if the plastic soft wrapper is purchased in wholesale. Wide acceptance of UpahahSwedan by Vaidyavarga and the patients will lead to radicle cure of slow healing fractures of bones, tendons, ligaments and meniscal injuries. It can develop newer tools in Ayurvedic Bandage or Plasters with different materials.

CONCLUSION: Study reveals that, this modified method of upanaha swedana is very convenient and affordable for patients.

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