A CASE STUDY OF AGNIKARMA IN THE MANAGEMENT OF WART.

B. K. Timewar,1* Amar Shinde,2 Sneha Dawane,2 Kavita Urhe,2 Vishranti Khandekar.2

1. Associate professor, Dept. of Shalyatantra, CSMSS Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Kanchanwadi, Aurangabad, MS, India.
2. PG Scholar, Dept. of Shalyatantra, CSMSS Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Kanchanwadi, Aurangabad, MS, India.

Received on: 17/01/2020; Revised on: 03/02/2020; Accepted on: 04/02/2020

ABSTRACT
Ayurveda a science of life. In Ayurveda, Sushrut Aamhita mainly deals with surgical aspects of treatment. In Shalyatantra along with surgical procedures there is description of para-surgical procedures such as Ksharkarma, Agnikarma, Jalaukavacharan etc. Aacharya Sushrut described Agnikarma as an effective management for various diseases. There are various types and instruments for Agnikarma. For Twak Agnikarma, Sushruta advised Shalaka. Wart can be correlated with Charmkeel and it can be treated with Agnikarma. So, in present study we selected Shalaka Agnikarma for treating a patient of wart. The study carried out at OPD of Shalyatantra in CSMSS Ayurved Mahavidyalay, Aurangabad. The treatment showed good results and a good acceptance of treatment by patient also observed.

Keywords: Agnikarma, Wart, Shalaka, Charmkeel.

1. INTRODUCTION
Sushruta described surgical as well as para-surgical treatments in Sushrut Samhita. In para-surgical procedures Agnikarma Ksharkarma etc. are mentioned. Agnikarma is a therapeutic cauterization. Wart is a disease which can be called as Charmkeel in Ayurveda. Ayurveda states that Charmkeel caused by Vata and Kapha.1 In modern science wart caused by human papiloma virus.2 Mostly it is a painless disease but may become painful after any trauma. In modern science the treatment advised for treating wart is excision. But many times, it was not accepted by patient. This one is a case of 30 years female having wart near right nostril. She took various treatments, but recurrence was there.

We decided to use Agnikarma in the treatment. General and local examination of patient was done. Size of the wart was near about 5 to 6 mm in diameter. Some routine blood tests were carried out. No any other medication was used except local application of Kumari (Aloe Vera Linn.).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS
2.1. Materials
• Shalaka
• Kumari (Aloe Vera Linn.) magaj
• Gas stove
• Cotton
• Betadine liquid

2.2. Methods
2.2.1. Objective
To study effect of Agnikarma on wart.

2.2.2. Case report
Patient was a 30 years female teacher by profession. She came in OPD with the complaint of wart near her right nostril. The wart was present

*Corresponding Author: B. K. Timewar. Email: annabhujbal@gmail.com
since 3 years. Patient took different medications along with excision two times but recurrence was there. We decided to treat that wart with Agnikarma with Shalaka. Then the wart was removed with hot Shalaka from its base. The Agnikarma was done until get the Samyakdagdha lakshanas as described by sushruta. A little burning was felt by patient at the site which controlled by local application of Kumara (Aloe Vera Linn.) magaj. After procedure no dressing was done. Patient went home on same day and advised to visit OPD on next day.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Patient had no any complains at Agnikarma site only a small wound was present at site. Instructed to continue use Kumari (Aloe Vera Linn.) for next seven days. The wound caused by procedure was healed in a period of seven days. Patient was followed up for a period of 3 months. No any recurrence was observed. Wart is produced by vitiated Vata dosha with Anubhandha of Kapha so, Agnikarma is considered as best therapy to pacify these doshas. Due to Ushan, Sukshma, Ashukari guna it pacifies vitiated Vata Kapha dosha. And hence may effective in treatment of wart. Sushruta described that the diseases treated with Agnikarma do not recur. Also Agnikarma is advised for Vedanashaman hence, no pain occurred in treatment.

4. CONCLUSION

Wart is one of the most common problems among society. It appears mostly in middle aged people. After Agnikarma there is relief from the disease wart in the patient. Also no any unwanted results observed during the procedure and follow-up. Agnikarma is simple to apply, economical and no any hospitalization is needed. The initial hypothesis was found correct that wart can be treated with Agnikarma. As we conduct the study on a single patient it can’t be claimed as a final. A study on a large number of patients need to be conduct to see the efficacy of Agnikarma on wart.

REFERENCES


Cite this article as:

Source of Support: Nil; Conflict of Interest: None declared.