

A Study of Skin Diseases: Kşudra kuṣṭha Depicted in Sanskrit Original Sources with Special Reference to Vipādikā and its Management

By

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In partial fulfillment of the requirement

for the award of the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

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Abstract

Āyurveda has discussed all skin diseases under the name of Kuṣṭha and literature review was done using Sanskrit original texts and their commentaries to identify the clinical features of Kuṣṭha. Vṛddhatrai and their commentaries, Aṣṭāmga samgraha, Mādhava nidāna, Bhela samhitā and Bhāvaprakāśa were studied to reveal the clinical features. When considering on number, seven Mahā kuṣṭha and eleven Kṣudra kuṣṭha were stated in all texts. In Caraka samhitā, Sidhma kuṣṭha was cited under Mahā kuṣṭha and in Suṣṭta and Aṣṭāmgahṛdaya samhitā, Dadṛ kuṣṭha was cited under Mahā kuṣṭha. Accordingly, some different in the nomenclature were identified. However, patients affected with Mahā kuṣṭha were unable to notice and affected by Dadṛ and Sidhma kuṣṭha were presented for the treatments frequently. In Kṣudra kuṣṭha, Eka kuṣṭha, Carmadala, Kitibha, Vipādikā, Dadṛ, Kacchu, Vicarcikā and Carma were common varieties and most of the symptoms in texts were appropriately tally with the symptoms of the patients.

Photographs were developed as scientific tools using clinical features and references of the texts for *Gaja carma kuṣṭha*, *Eka kuṣṭha*, *Kiṭibha kuṣṭha*, *Dadṛ kuṣṭha* and *Vipādikā kuṣṭha*.

Vipādikā kuṣṭha is common in Sri Lanka and pāṇi pāda sphuṭana, pāṇi pāda vidārinā, tivra vedanā, dāha, khara sparśa and pāda śoṣa are the main symptoms. "Vipādikāhara ghṛta taila", mentioned in Caraka samhitā is a simple remedy for Vipādikā kuṣṭha and it was tested in the clinical study without an internal medicine.

In addition, standardization of *Vipādikāhara ghṛta taila* were carried out at first time before using the clinical trial. As a result, a significant reduction of the symptoms of was identified due to its high medicinal value. Therefore, it can be concluded that *Vipādikāhara ghṛta taila* is an effective, easily applicable, easily prepared, successful, user friendly, pleasant odor medicated oil.

But two important plant materials of the oil: *L.reticulata* and *B.aristata* are not available in Sri Lanka. Therefore, freely available two suitable substitutes, *W.volubilis* and *B.Ceylanica* were identified by completing the basic standardizations.

Key words: Skin diseases, Kuştha, Vipādikā kuştha, Clinical study, Vipādikāhara ghṛta taila, standardization