Efficacy of takradhārā on selected symptoms of sidhmakusta

Jayakody J.A.D.P.1" Akarawita J.K.W.2

- Gampaha Wickramarachchi Ayurveda Institute, University of Kelaniya, Yakkala, Sri Lanka.
- 2. National Hospital of Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka,

Sidhmakusta imposes an enormous health burden on individuals causing severe irritation and loss of body luster. It is a krccrasadhya (difficult to cure) disease according to Ayurveda prognosis. In Sri Lanka this disease is known as "potukabara" in Sinhala. Sidhmakusta is a disease, which has many features similar to that of "Psoriasis" in modern medicine. If there is no proper treatment in due time sidhmakusta can be deteriorated.

In Ayurveda, takradhārā treatment is said to be effective in obstinate skin disease. This study was conducted to study the efficacy of takradhārā on the symptoms of pūyāsrāva (oozing pus), lasikāsrāva (oozing fluid), alpakandu (little itching), alpavedanā (little pain) and dāha (burning sensation) in sidhmakusta.

Sixty (60) patients were selected randomly as per the inclusion criteria and they were divided in to two equal groups A and B. Group A was given selective Ayurveda modalities and group B was given the takradhārā treatment with selective Ayurveda modalities for fourteen days.

Assessment was done through observation of sign and symptoms every fifteen days for two months.

A series of hypothesis tests have been carried out in order to check whether the treatment effect is significant for symptoms among the patients for each of group A and B.

P-values of the 4th comparison after two months {pūyāsrāva (P.value 0.011), lasikāsrāva (P.value 0.000), alpakandu (P.value 0.000), alpavedanā (P.value 0.000) and dāha (P.value 0.000)}. Group B treatment has been more effective than group A (P-value <0.05).

The results indicate that takradhārā treatment with selective Ayurveda modalities can effectively be introduced to improve the efficacy of managing the studied symptoms of sidhmakusta.