## A Comparative clinical study n Seph lik i P tr Kshāya and Nika Patra Kshaya in the management of Gṛdhrasī

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## **Abstract**

Grdhrasī is a one of disease which can be commonly seen among the patients who are treated with Ayurvedic medicine today. It is categorized under the 80 types of Vāta Roga in Charaka Samhita. Though there are lot of Ayurvedic formulae for treating Grdhrasī, Śephalika Dala Kvātha mentioned in Bhaīşajya Ratnāvalī has a specific practicable value. Both Ayurvedic and native physicians used *Patra* (leaves) of both plants Sephalika (night jasmin) and Nika (five leaved chest tree) as Śephalika Dala Kvātha as both of them have the synonym Shephali. A double blined, randomized clinical trial was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of two decoctions Nika patra and Sephalika patra decoctions for the exposition of most suitable decoction as the *Sephalika Dala Kvātha* in the management of *Gṛdhrasī*. 30 patients of either sex in the age between 15 to 60 with confirmed clinical diagnosis of Grdhrasī, were included for this study. At the initial visit, a detailed medical history was obtained by interviewing the patients who was followed through clinical examination with special emphasis of SLRT. Selected patients were randomly divided in to two groups and two decoctions were administrated with a common drug regimen for each group for 14 days. The outcomes of each group were accessed by clinical features with their respective baseline values. According to statistical analysis, it was observed that both Nika patra kashaya and Sephalika patra kashaya are effective in the management of Grdhrasī. Comparing all the data, finally it may be concluded that use of Nika patra kashaya is more effective in the management of Grdhrasī.

Keywords: Sephalika patra kashaya, Nika patra kshaya, Grdhrasi, Śephalika Dala

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