



Case Report

ISSN: 2454-5023

J. Ayu. Herb. Med.

2017; 3(2): 57-59

April- June

© 2017, All rights reserved

www.ayurvedjournal.com

Received: 02-05-2017

Accepted: 19-06-2017

Ayurvedic management of childhood atopic dermatitis - A case report

Chethan Kumar VK¹, Soumya P², Anjana R²

¹ Associate Professor, Department of Kaumarbhritya, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Udupi, KA, India

² PG Scholar, Department of Kaumarbhritya, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Udupi, KA, India

ABSTRACT

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a common, chronic skin disorder that can significantly impact the quality of life of affected individuals as well as their families. Not only patients are affected by the social stigma of a visible skin condition, but the intense itching characteristic of the disease often leads to significant sleep disturbances. If the itch can be controlled, the rash can be more readily treated. As per Ayurvedic classics, Atopic dermatitis can be incorporated under the category of twak vikara (skin disease). In this article, a case of 7 year old boy with dry, itchy and scaly skin with excoriative lesions who was treated with parisheka (affusion sudation) and internal medicaments. The parisheka (affusion sudation) was prepared out of Karanja (*Pongamia pinnata* Pierre.) and Nimba patra (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.) which are kushtahara (alleviates skin lesions) and kandughna (anti-pruritic). Encouraging results were observed in the form of reduction in itching and dryness of skin.

Keywords: Atopic dermatitis, Charmadala, Parisheka, Kushtahara, Kandughna.

INTRODUCTION

Atopic dermatitis one among the Atopic triad, is a chronic, highly pruritic inflammatory skin disease commonly seen in children. It affects about 10-20% of children and 1-3% of adults. It often starts in early infancy; approximately 45% of all cases begin within the first six months of life, 60% during the first year, and 85% before 5 years of age^[1,2]. Although the pathogenesis of the disorder is not completely understood, it appears to result from the complex interplay between defects in skin barrier function, environmental and infectious agents, and immune abnormalities^[3,4].

In Ayurvedic literature, the word "Charmadala" has been mentioned under the category of Kushta (skin disorders) that denotes all varieties of skin disorders. Acharya Kashyapa's description of the disease Charmadala (dermatitis) closely resembles with that of Atopic dermatitis. It is characterized by Kandu (itching), rakta varnata of twak (reddish discoloration of skin), charma avadarana (peeling of skin) and twak rookshata (dryness) with pidaka (papule) formation^[5].

CASE REPORT

Case history

A 7 year old boy was brought to SDM Ayurveda Hospital, Udupi, Karnataka with complaints of itchy, dry skin with excoriations since 6 ½ years.

On Examination

Integumentary system

Scalp – dry flakes of skin present

Erythematous lesions with scales and excoriations were present over face. Crusts and lichenification along with serous exudates in some lesions of the lower limb was observed which were irregular in shape and distributed in symmetrical fashion. The lesions were more pronounced over face, flexor and extensor aspect of limbs and back with pruritus and xerosis.

*Corresponding author:

Dr. Chethan Kumar V.K

Associate Professor, Department of Kaumarbhritya, Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda and Hospital, Udupi, KA, India

Email: drchethankumar[at]gmail.com

Brief history

The child said to be born through normal vaginal delivery was apparently normal till 6th month of age.

Later it was noticed that erythematous lesions first appeared on cheeks and in due course of time lesions got spread over body gradually in symmetrical fashion with intense itching, dryness and excoriation. The condition used to flare up during cold weather. Child had disturbed sleep due to intense itching at night.

Diagnostic Criteria

The diagnosis was based on history, clinical presentation and Hanifin & Rajka Criteria [6] for Atopic dermatitis which consists of constellation of symptoms divided into two categories, Major and minor features.

Table 1: Hanifin & Rajka Criteria for Atopic dermatitis

Major Criteria	Minor Criteria
Pruritus	Xerosis (dry skin)
Typical morphology and distribution (facial and extensor involvement in infants and young children)	Early age of onset
Chronic relapsing dermatitis	Elevated total serum immunoglobulin E (IgE)

Intervention

The patient was subjected to Parisheka (affusion sudation) using Karanja- Nimba patra kashaya (decoction) twice for a period of 7 days with a gap of 15 days followed by oral administration of Avipattikara churna – 5 g with 200 ml milk. The patient was discharged with the following medications.

- 1) Avipattikara churna 2.5grams twice in a day
- 2) Gandhaka Rasayana ½ tablet three times a day
- 3) Karappan tablet ½ tablet two times a day and
- 4) Mahamanjisthadi Kadha 10 ml three times in a day for 45 days.

RESULT

The changes observed after treatment was assessed based on SCORAD (SCORing Atopic Dermatitis) rating. SCORAD is a clinical tool used to assess the extent and severity of Atopic dermatitis. This tool is used before and after treatment to determine the effectiveness of the treatment.

Table 2: SCORAD rating based on area of skin lesion

Area (A)	Before Treatment	After Treatment
Head & Neck	8	5
Upper limbs	7	6
Lower limbs	12	10
Anterior trunk	9	7
Back	9	7

SCORAD score: $A/5 + 7B/2+C$

Before treatment – 45.5

After treatment – 29

The Ig E level before treatment was 3500IU and after treatment more than 2500IU.

Table 3: SCORAD rating based Intensity of skin lesion

Parameters (B)	Grading	
	Before treatment	After treatment
Redness	0	0
Swelling	0	0
Oozing/crusting	2	1
Scratch marks	2	1
Lichenification	1	1
Dryness	2	1

Table 4: Grading according to subjective symptoms

Subjective symptoms (C)	Before treatment	After treatment
Itch	7	5
Sleeplessness	6	3



Figure 1: Photographs before treatment



Figure 2: After treatment (7 days)



Figure 3: After treatment (45 days)

DISCUSSION

Children with atopic dermatitis relate a history notable for intense pruritus and dry skin. Affected children often have a lowered itch threshold, resulting in increased levels of cutaneous reactivity in response to stimuli. Pruritus stimulates a bout of scratching which in turn, increases skin inflammation and triggers a greater sensation of itching, thus exacerbating flares^[7].

In Ayurveda, the development of skin follows the fertilization of Shukra (Sperm) & Shonita (Ovum). In garbha (fetal stage) different layers of the skin are formed and this formation is caused by all the three doshas^[8] (three body humours). Further, the 6 layers of twak (skin) are formed from the Mamsa Dhatu^[9] (muscle) or Rakta Dhatu^[10] (blood).

So, while treating Charmadala (dermatitis), the drugs alleviating Vata, Pitta, Kapha doshas (body humours), which are having kandughna (anti-pruritic), kushtaghna (alleviates skin lesions) and raktashodhaka (blood purifier) as well possessing tikta (bitter), katu (pungent) rasa (taste) and ushna veerya (hot potency) should be selected. As tridoshas (three body humours) are involved in charmadala (dermatitis), the drug chosen should be balancing tridoshas^[11] (three body humours).

Though, tridoshas (three biological humours) are involved in the manifestation of charmadala (dermatitis), the characteristic feature of xerosis and pruritus is attributed to vata and kapha dosha respectively. The treatment should aim at reducing dryness and pruritus which causes much of the discomfort to patients. So Karanja (*Pongamia pinnata* Pierre) and Nimba (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.) patra (leaves) parisheka (affusion sudation) was selected. Parisheka (affusion sudation) is one among the variety of swedana (sudation) therapy specially administered in vata dosha pradhana vyadhi (diseases with predominance of vata) due to its vatashamana (pacifying vata) nature^[12].

Karanja (*Pongamia pinnata* Pierre.) and Nimba^[13] (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.) patra (leaves) are kushtahara (alleviates skin lesions) and kandughna (anti-pruritic) in nature. Katu (pungent), tikta (bitter) rasa (taste) and ushna veerya (hot potency) of Karanja (*Pongamia pinnata* Pierre) & Nimba (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss) patra (leaves) kashaya (decoction) helped in alleviating Kapha and vata dosha (body humours), resulting in reduction of dryness as well as itching in this case. Once the itch-scratch cycle is controlled, excoriations will reduce naturally. Nimba and Karanja possess antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory properties. Avipattikara churna helps in elimination of pitta which is responsible in manifestation of twak roga (skin disorders) and pachana (digestion) of ama (undigested material). Mahamanjisthadi kashaya is rakta prasada (blood purifier) and Gandhaka rasayana is best for skin disorders. Altogether the synergistic action of medicinal preparations prescribed have helped in reduction of dryness, scales and excoriation marks over face and back in a span of 45 days.

CONCLUSION

Though Atopic dermatitis is a chronic relapsing dermatitis condition, depending on the dosha (body humours) involvement it can be managed through Ayurvedic intervention. The quality of life can be improved and immune response can be slowed down with Ayurveda.

Source of support – Nil.

Conflict of interest – None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Johnson MI, V KG, Engel A; Prevalence, morbidity and cost of dermatologic diseases. J. Am. Acad Dermatol, 1984; 11:930-36.
2. Mc Henry PH, Williams HC, Bingham EA. Management of atopic eczema. BMJ 1995;310:843-47.
3. Wuthrich B. Clinical aspects, epidermiology and prognosis of atopic dermatitis. Ann. Allergy, Asthma Immunol 1999; 83:464-70.
4. Wollenberg A, Kraft S, Opiel I Beiba T. Atropic dermatitis: Pathogenic mechanisms. Clin. Exp. Dermatol 2000;25:530-34.
5. Kashyapa, Kashyapa Samhitha or Vriddhajivakiya tantra, English translation by Tewari P V, Varanasi: Choukhambha Viswabharathi, Reprint 2013.
6. Ghai Om Prakash, Essential Pediatrics, New Delhi: CBS Publishers, 8th edition, 2013.
7. <http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/911574-clinical>.
8. Susruta Samhita, Sharir 4/3 Hindi Commentary by Ambikadutta Shastri, Part-I; Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi, 1998.
9. Charaka Samhita Chikista Stan 15/17-18 With the Ayurvedic Dipika Commentary of Cakrapanidatta, C Vaidya Yadavaji Trikamji Acharya, ; Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi.
10. Astanga Hrudaya of Vagbhata, Sharir 3/8, ; Edited with 'Vidyotini' Hindi Commentary by Kaviraja Atrideva Gupta- Edited by Vaidya Yadunandana Upadhyaya, Chaukamba Sanskrit Sansthan, Varanasi .
11. Arya TU, Shailaja U, Arun Raj GR. Exploratory Study on the efficacy of Panchatikta ghrta in the management of Atopic dermatitis in children. Int. J. Res. Ayurveda Pharm 2014;5(4):412-18.
12. Agnivesha, Charaka Samhita; English Translation, Edited by Sharma RK, Vaidya Bhagavan Dash. Sutra Sthana. Vol I. Chapter 14: 47- 49, Varanasi: Chaukhambha Prakashan, 2014. Pg 326.
13. Kausik B, Chattopadhyay I, Banerjee RK, Bandyopadhyay U. Biological activities and medicinal properties of Neem (*Azadirachta indica*). Current Science 2002;82(11):1336-45.

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Chethan Kumar VK, Soumya P, Anjana R. Ayurvedic management of childhood atopic dermatitis - A case report. J Ayu Herb Med 2017;3(2):57-59.