

World Journal of Pharmaceutical and Life Sciences WJPLS

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A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ARKA KADALI PRATISARANEEYA KSHARA IN ABHYANTARA ARSHAS VIS-À-VIS INTERNAL HAEMORROIDS

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Article Received on 14/04/2025

Article Revised on 23/05/2025

Article Accepted on 03/06/2025

ABSTRACT

Arshas is a protrusion of Mamsa which obstructs the Gudamarga and afflicts the person like an enemy. Because of the nature of Vyadhi and its difficulty in management, Acharya considered it under Ashtamahagada. As it is occurring in Guda which is one among the Sadyopranahara Marma and is Deergakalanubandi, Dushchikitsya. Due to Aharaja, Viharaja and Manasika Nidanas Agni become Manda thus aggravates the Doshas. The aggravated Doshas enters Guda, vitiates Gudavalis to form Mamsapraroha called as Arshas. In contemporary science it can be correlated to Haemorrhoids. Haemorrhoids are the dilated veins within the anal canal in sub-epithelial region formed by radicles of superior, middle and inferior rectal veins. These are classified as internal and external hemorrhoids. Hemorrhoids are very common and affecting globally 50-80%, in India 75% of population. Acharya Sushruta has mentioned four treatment modalities for Arshas, one among them is Kshara Karma. The Kshara is considered as Shreshta, as it does the functions of Chedana, Bhedana and Lekhana Karma, which is used in Mridu, Prasrita, Avagada and Uchrita Arshas. So this study is made to know the effect of Arka Kadali Pratisaraneeya Kshara Karma in Abhyantara Arshas with reference to Internal Haemorroids.

KEYWORDS: Arshas, Internal haemorroids, Arka Kadali Pratisaraneeya Kshara.

INTRODUCTION

Arshas is one among Ashta mahagada[1] as it is Deergakalanubandi, Dushchikitsya in nature and involves Guda Pradesha which is Sadyopranahara Marma. Etiology being indulging in Mithya Ahara and Vihara leading to Mandagni causes aggravation of Doshas. Later these Doshas enters Guda and vitiates Gudavalis to form Mamsapraroha called as Arshas. [2] In the management of Arshas, Acharya Sushruta has explained Bheshaja, Kshara, Agni and Shastra Chikitsa. Ksharakarma is one of the four treatment modalities mentioned in Chikitsa of Arshas. It is indicated in the Arshas which are Mridu, Prasrita, Avagada and Uchrita in nature. [3] Kshara karma is superior because of Chedana, Bhedana, Lekhana and Tridoshagna properties. Kshara karma facilitates chemical cauterization which is included in Anushastra and Upayantra.

Haemorrhoids are dilated veins within the anal canal in sub-epithelial region formed by radical of superior, middle and inferior rectal veins. Normally anal cushions helps in maintenance of the anal continence and sliding of anal cushion abnormally is called as Haemorrhoids.^[4] Internal haemorrhoids is a natural consequences of adaptation of erect posture of mankind. Clinical features are bleeding, mass per anus, prolapse, discharge, pruritus and pain.

Treatment measures are local applications, sitz bath, laxatives, analgesics along with more liquid intake and fiber diet. Para surgical measures includes Sclerotherapy, Banding, Cryotherapy, IRC, Laser therapy, DGHAL. Surgical measures are Hemorrhoidectomy, Staple Haemorrhoidectomy. These interventions may lead to complications such as secondary hemorrhage, pelvic abscess, ulceration, incontinence, injury to sphincter, retention of urine, anal stricture, anal fissure and recurrence⁵ is also common.

Hence there is always a need for cost effective and simple treatment for *Arshas*, so *Pratisaraeeya Ksharakarma* has very low rate of recurrence and it causes less pain, bleeding and less chances of infection with no anal incontinence. There are 24 drugs mentioned by *Sushruta* in *Ksharapakavidi Adyaya*, among them

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combination of *Arka*, *Kadali* are taken for this study. *Arka* has properties like *Vranaropana*, *Vranashodana*, *Kandughna*, *Kaphashamana*, *Arshogna*. *Kadali Kanda* has *Kaphapittahara*, *Raktashamaka*. Hence combination of these two *Kshara Dravyas* i.e *Kadali* and *Arka* is selected in the present study for the management of *Abhyantara Arshas* by *Pratisaraneeya ksharakarma*.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Role of Arka Kadali Pratisaraneeya Kshara in the management of Abyantara Arshas with reference to internal haemorrhoids.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Literature study about *Arshas* and review of drugs used in *Pratisaraneeya Kshara*,

Nidana and Samprapti of Arshas

Due to Viruddashana, Adhyashana, Utkatukasana, Pristayana, Manasika Karana and Mandagni etc Doshas enters Gudavalis resulting in Mamsapraroha called as Arshas.

Rupa

Based on dosha involved.

Table no 1: Types of Arshas.

Types	Symptoms	
Vataja Arshas	Parishushka,Aruna Varna,Vishama Madyani.	
-	Resembles Kadambapushpa, Tundikeri, Nadimukula, Suchimukhakriti	
	Shula In Kati,Prushta,Parshwa,Medra,Guda,Nabhi.	
Pittaja Arshas	Neelagra, Tanu, Visarpini, Peetavabhasa, Praklinna.	
	Resembles Yakritprakasha, Shukajihwa, Yavamadya,	
	Jaloukavaktrasadrusha	
	Daha And Rudiraatisara.	
Kaphaja Arshas	Sweta Varna, Mahamoola, Stira, Vritta, Snigdha, Pandu Varna	
	Resembles Kariraphanasasti, Gostanakara, Asrava, Avedana	
	Kandubahula,Mamsadhavana Prakara Atisara.	

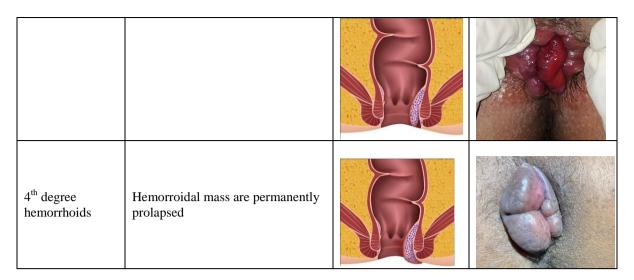
Shonitaja	Resembles Nyagrodapraroha, Vidruma, Kakanantikaphala And		
Arshas	Pittaja Lakshana		
	Avaghadapurisha Piditani,Analpa Asriksrava.		
Sannipataja	Sarvalakshana.		
Arshas			
Sahaja Arshas	Durdharshana,Parusha,Pamshu		
	Krisha,Alpabhuk,Sirasantatagatra,Alpapraja,Ksheena		
	Reta,Kshamaswara.		

Hemorrhoids

Classified into internal and external hemorrhoids. classified into 1st degree, 2nd degree, 3rd degree and 4th degree.

Table no. 2: Classification of hemorrhoids.

1 st degree hemorrhoids	Hemorrhoidal mass does not come out of anus.	
2 nd degree hemorrhoids	Hemorroidal mass come out of anus and reduced automatically after defecation	
3 rd degree hemorrhoids	Hemorroidal mass come out of anus during defecation and is manually replaced.	



Drug review

Table no 3: Properties of Arka and Kadali.

Properties of Arka	Properties of Kadali	
Rasa :Katu, Tikta	Rasa :Madhura, Kashaya	
Guna :Laghu, Ruksha, Teekshna	Guna :Guru, Snigdha	
Virya :Ushna	Virya :Sheeta	
Vipaka :Katu	Vipaka :Madhura	
Karma: Vranaropana, Vranashodana, Kandugna, Arshogna	Karma:Kaphapittahara, Raktashamaka	

Properties of Kshara

Rasa: KatuVeerya: UshnaVarna: Shukla

• Doshagna: Tridoshagna

• Guna: Sowmya, Teekshna, Aagneya.

• Karma: Dahana, Paachana, Dharana.Vilayana, Shoshana, Ropana.

Preparation of Pratisaraneeya Kshara

Arka Panchanga and Kadali Kanda are collected separately (quantity 7.5kgs each). Later these drugs are cut into small pieces and dried under shade. In the heap of dried Arka and Kadali Sudhasharkara (crystal of lime stone) is placed and it is burnt by using twig of dried Tilanala separately. After the fire has been extinct the ashes of both the drugs and limestone are collected

separately. Next day obtained ashes are mixed thoroughly in definite quantity of water, 1 part (ash): 6 parts(water)i.e., 1.5kg ash and 12liters of water mixed well and it is kept undisturbed for 12 hours. Then it is filtered for 21 times through thick and clean cloth. Then the *Ksharodaka* is heated on fire in an iron vessel on *madhyamagni*, while it is slowly stirred with ladle.

Thereafter *Katasharkara*(burnt gravels of lime stone) (50gms), *Shukti* (oyster shell) (50gms)is made red hot and added to iron pan with the same alkaline water i.e., 2 *drona* and boiling is continued. After that 10gms of *Chitraka Sookshma Choorna* is added to it. Boiling is continued till the content attains neither solid nor liquid consistency. Then obtained *Pratisaraneeya Kshara* is removed from boiling and is transferred into separate sterile glass container with lid.

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Fig 1: Kadali dried drug.



Fig:4, Burning Kadali dried drug



Fig 7: Ashes soaked overnight.



Fig 10: Ksharodaka is kept for boiling.



Fig 13: Sudhashukti added to kshrodaka.



Fig:2, Arka dried drug



Fig:5, Ashes are allowed to cool



Fig 8: Filtered for 21 times.



Fig 11: 3/3 of Ksharodaka is remaining.



Fig 14: Chitraka added.



Fig:3, Burning Arka dried drug



Fig:6, Ash of Arka and Kadali mixed well.



Fig 9:, Ksharodaka.



Fig 12: Sudhashukti burnt red hot.



Fig 15: Arka Kadali Pratisaraneeyakshara.

Preparation of Arka Kadali Pratisaraneeya Kshara

Procedure of Kshara Karma

• Purvakarma (pre-operative procedure)

Explain the *kshara* application procedure and informed written consent should be taken before the procedure. Part preparation should be done.

Vitals should be monitored and weight should be checked.

Inj.T.T.0.5ml IM should be given.

Inj.xylocaine2% test dose 0.5ml SC should be given.

Proctoclysis enema should be given before surgery to clear or empty the bowel.

• Pradhana Karma (Operative procedure)

The patient should be taken in lithotomy position and the perianal area will be cleaned with aseptic solutions and draping should be done. Local anesthesia should be infiltrated into operative site. Manual anal dilatation should be done. Then a lubricated *Arshoyantra*

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(proctoscope) should be introduced in the anal canal. Position of hemorroidal mass should be noted. Then slit proctoscope should be introduced and skin around pile mass should be raised with the help of Shalaka with Alli's tissue holding forceps to get better view of haemorrhoids. The anal mucosa around the pile mass should be covered with wet gauze to prevent spilling of Kshara on it. The hemorroidal mass should be gently rubbed with gauze. Arka-Kadali Kshara should be applied over hemorroidal mass with B.P handle and opening (external opening) of proctoscope is kept closed by palm for *Shatamatra kala* (time required to pronounce houndred vowels). After this process, the Kshara should be washed with Jambeera Swarasa followed by normal saline. After application of the Kshara the hemorroidal mass changed to bluish-black (Pakva Jambu phalavat) in appearance. If there is no change in color of pile mass Kshara application is repeated till the hemorroidal mass turns in to bluish-black color. Proctoscope and gauze

should be removed. Anal canal packed with sterile pads using betadine solution, *Yastimadhu Ghrita*, xylocaine gel. Sterile dressing should be done and patient can be shifted to ward. Same procedure can be followed for other hemorrhoidal mass if present.

Pashchat Karma (Postoperative procedure)

Anal pack should be removed after 6 hours.

From next day onwards patient should be advised to take warm sitz bath for 15 minutes twice daily after passing stool.

Jatyadi Ghrita Poorana advised for 7 days.

Internally *Haritaki Choorna* in dose of 1 tsp, given at night after food with luke warm water as laxative, *Triphala Guggulu* 1-1-1A/F, *Gandhaka Rasayana* 1-1-1A/F High residue diet advised to the patient.



Fig.16: Instruments used in Pratisaraniya Ksharakarma.

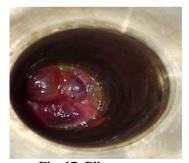






Fig 18: Kshara applied.



Fig 19: Pakwajambuphala varna.

DISCUSSION

Nowadays the lifestyle of the people has been changed due to irregular, inappropriate diet, suppression of natural urges, psychological disturbances, progressively leading to increase in ano rectal diseases. Since *Kshara* destroy the vitiated tissue and make them fall off mitigates all the *Tridoshas* resulting in reduction in size of hemorroidal mass and relief of signs and symptoms of haemorrhoids. Because of *Vranaropana*, *Vranashodana*, *Kandugna*, *Arshogna* properties of *Arka* and *Kaphapittahara*, *Raktashamaka* properties of *Kadali*. The obtained *Arka Kadali Pratisaraneeya Kshara* possessing ph value 13 tested with the litmus paper when

applied over the internal hemorroids causes ripening, liquefaction, purification, healing, absorbing and scarifying indeed cures the *Arshas*. As *Kshara Karma* is beneficial for internal haemorroids because of minimal hospital stay, minimal post-operative pain and minimal bleeding.

Probable mode of action of kshara karma

Pratisaraneeya kshara causes coagulation of protein in hemorroidal plexus, then disintegration of haemoglobin takes place as haeme and globin resulting in bluish brown discolouration and discharge. Kshara cauterizes haemorroidal mass because of its Ksharana and

Kshanana, Chedana, Bhedana, Lekhana Guna. There is reduction in size of the hemorroidal mass occurs resulting in necrosis of the tissue with obliteration of the hemorroidal vein. The necrotized tissue is slough out and developing fibrous and scar can be seen and complete wound healing occurs.

CONCLUSION

One of the most common *Guda Vikara* is *Arshas*. *Ksharakarma* is a superior treatment modality among surgical and parasurgical procedures. *Acharya* has mentioned benefit of *Paneeyakshara* and *Pratisaraneeya Kshara* in *Arshas*. Both are helpful in the management of *Arshas* but *Pratisaraniya Kshara* has more effective on internal hemorrhoids. This procedure is cost effective and safe method in the treatment of *Arshas*.

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