Conceptual study of pathophysiology and pharmacological effect of Saptamrit Louha in approach to Soola

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Received: 27 June 2017
Received: 22 July 2017
Accepted: 29 July 2017

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ABSTRACT

Anndrvashoola and Parinamshoola briefly described by aacharya Vijyarakshitand Kanthdatta on Madhukosh in shoola Nidaman 26th chapter, mainly vata dosha is responsible for that disease. In Anndrvashoola continuous pain in abdomen, pain present before meal and relif in pain after vomiting in Parinamshoola, aadhan, aatop, arti, kamp and pain relief by consuming greaspy and worm food. In modern science, according to sign symptoms we correlated with peptic ulcer. Main cause is H. Pylori, NSAID, stress, smoking, steroid either duodenum or stomach ulcer in ratio of 4:1. The peak incidence of duodenal ulcer is 5th decade while for Gastric ulcer is 6th decade and “O” blood group persons are more prone to develop duodenal ulcer. To treat this disease Vranropan and Shothhara chikitsa is very important for that this drug should have properties like Dahaprashmana, Amashayakshata sandhan, Pittashamak, Amlatanashak, shothhara due to those action Saptamrit Louha play effective role in Shoola. Considering above factor SAPTAMRIT LOUHA is chosen in management of shoola. Later on, I will have explained how Sapamrit louha works on Anndrvashoola and Parinamshoola at the time of presentation.

Keywords: Anndrvashoola, H. Pylori, NSA ID, Parinamshoola, Peptic ulcer, Saptamrit Louha

INTRODUCTION

Annavaha strotas is correlated with digestive system in modern science. The moola of annavaha strotas is Amasaya and vamparshava, amashaya is well known as stomach Acharya chakrapani also said Mansashaya. Ayurveda is based on Tridosas sidhant this is the back bone of the Ayurveda. Vata dosas if mainly found in Pakwashaya, Pitta is found in amashaya and Kapha is mainly found in Uttar Pradesh. Pitta is also correlated with Agni. Acharya charak mention four type of Agni likes Samagni, Durbalagni, Tikshanagni and Vishamagni.1 In Annavaha strotas disease depends on Agni. Today in modern life style busy schedule, liberties life, over work load as well as polluted air and water these all are factors of disturbing in Dincharya over production of gastric juice and lake of food intake resulting the formation of ulcer. When the ulcer found in stomach know as gastric ulcer and when ulcer found in duodenum known as duodenal ulcer both ulcer is combine known peptic ulcer.2 In Ayurveda peptic ulcer is correlated with Annadraya soola and Parinam soola. The main cause of soola is Ruksh, sheet, ushana, katu, Lavanyukt aahar, virudha aahar-vihar, Ratrijagran, Vega dharan, Atimaithuna, Bhaya, Krodha and resulting, pain in abdomen before meal, continuous pain in abdomen and relief in pain after vomiting in Annadraya soola and aadhan, aatop, mal-mutra atipravrti, arati, kamp, relief...
in pain in consuming warm food stuff in Parinam soola. These are acute or chronic ulcer in any part of the GIT caused by combined action of hydrochloric acid and pepsin.1 In modern science main causative organism for peptic ulcer is H. Pylori infection and prolonged heavy dose of NSAID, resulting inflammation and ulceration in inner mucosal membrane of stomach, stress, smoking, steroids, prolonged empty stomach.4 Saptamrit louha is described by Bhaishyaratnawali for the management of Parinam soola and Annadra soola because the Vranropan, Amlatanashaka, sothahara, pittashamak properties of this preparation.5

**Aim and objective**

- To conceptual study of the effect of Saptamrit Louha in management of soola
- To study the detailed about soola (Annadra soola and Parinam soola).

**Incidence**

Peptic ulcer is the area of degenerative and narcosis of gastro intestinal mucosa exposed to acid- pepsin secretion. The ratio between duodenum and gastric ulcer 4:1. Peptic ulcer is more frequent in middle aged adult. In peak incidence for duodenal ulcer is 5th decade while for gastric ulcer is 6th decade. Duodenal as well as gastric ulcer are more common in male then female. In overall incidence of gastro duodenal ulcer being approximately 10% of the male population.6 Blood group ‘O’ and non-secretor of ABO blood group in the saliva are two and a half times more prone to develop duodenal ulcer.3

**Etiology**

The immediate cause of peptic ulcer disease is distributions in normal protective mucosal barrier by acid pepsin, resulting in digestion of the mucosa. Thus, the etiology of peptic ulcer is Septicemia, drugs, burn, physical or mental trauma, operation of brain, anorexia, stressful condition, possibly may not be the beside of a singal factor but is multi-factorial.3 These factors are as under:6

**Helicobacter pylori gastritis**

About 15-20% cases infected with H. pylori in the antrum develop duodenal ulcer in their life time while gastric colonization by H. pylori never develop ulceration and remain asymptomatic. H. pylori can be identified in mucosal samples by histological examination, culture increased activity and serology.6

**Acid- pepsin secretion**

There is conclusive evidence that some level of acid- pepsin secretion is essential for the development of duodenal well as gastric ulcer. peptic ulcer never occurs in association with pernicious anemia in which there are no acid and pepsin- secreting parietal and chief cells respectively.6

**Mucous secretion**

Any condition that decrease the quantity or quality of normal protective mucous barrier predisposes to the development of peptic ulcer.6

**Psychological factor**

Psychological stress, anxiety, fatigue and ulcer type personality may exacerbate as well as predispose to peptic ulcer disease.6

**Local irritant**

Pyloric antrum and lesser curvature of the stomach are the sites most exposed for longer periods to local irritants and thus are the common sites for occurrence of gastric ulcer. Some of the local irritating substance implicated in the etiology of peptic ulcer are heavy spiced food, alcohol, cigarette, smoking, unbuffered aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs etc.6

**NSAID**

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug inhibition of enzyme cyclooxygenase-1 (COX-1) which is important for formation of protective prostaglandins in stomach. In old classics soola is divided into two types:4

- Anndrava soola

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**Figure 1: Samprapti Chakra.**

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International Journal of Advances in Medicine | September-October 2017 | Vol 4 | Issue 5 | Page 1204
• Parinam soola: Further sub divide in 7 types according to dosas\(^7\)
  a) Vata
  b) Pitta
  c) Kapha
  d) Vata-Pitta
  e) vata-Kapha
  f) Pitta-Kapha
  g) Sannipataj

Symptoms of Anndrava soola:\(^4\)
• Pain in abdomen before meals or during digestion or any time
• Continuous pain in abdomen
• Relief in pain after vomiting
• Pathyaapathyaa is not use full.

**Table 1: Symptoms of Parinam soola.\(^4\)**

| Vataj Shoula | Pitttaj Shoula | Kaphaj Shoula |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Adhman       | Trishana      | Chardi        |
| Aatop        | Daha          | Hailles       |
| Mala-Mutra Atipravatti | Bechaini | Murcha |
| Arati        | Swadadhikya   | UdaraShoula   |
| Kamp         | -             | -             |

**Pathological changes**

Grossly, typical peptic ulcer is commonly solitary (80%) small (1-2.5 cm in diameter) round to oval and characteristically punched out, benign ulcer usually has flat margins in the level with the surrounding mucosa. The mucosal fold converges towards the ulcer.

The ulcer may vary in depth from being superficial to deep ulcer. In about 10-20% of case gastric and duodenal ulcer are coexistent. Vast majority of the peptic ulcer are benign chronic duodenal ulcer never convert into malignant, while chronic gastric ulcer may develop carcinoma in less 11 then 1% of case. Malignant gastric ulcer is larger bowl-shaped with elevated and indurate mucosa at the margin. Microscopically chronic peptic ulcer has 4 histological zones:\(^6\)

• Necrotic zone: Lies in the floor of the ulcer and is composed of fibrous exudates containing, nacrotic debris and a few leucocytes\(^6\)
• Superficial exudative zone: Lies in the underneath the necrotic zone. The tissue element here shows coagulative necrosis giving eosinophilic, smudy appearance with nuclear debris\(^6\)
• Granulation tissue zone: Is seen merging into the necrotic zone. It is composed of nonspecific inflammatory infiltrate and proliferating capillaries\(^12\)
• Zone of cicatrizations: Is seen merging into thick layer of granulation tissue.\(^6\)

**Treatment protocol’s**

Firstly, in the management of soola we need to do Nidan parivarjan like mithya aahar-vihar. All thing’s should be avoided especially in Anndrava soola Pittant Yamana and Kafant Virechana should be done and in Parinam soola firstly we done Langhan karma, then yamana, virechan by Tikta drvya after that Basti karma done for relief the pain.\(^4\)

**Table 2: Role of saptamrit louha in shoola.\(^5\)**

| Drug name | Botanical name | Action |
|-----------|----------------|--------|
| Haritaki\(^8\) | *Terminalia chebula* | Shoth-hara, Vedna-shapana, Vrana Ropan, Deepan-Pachan |
| Vibhitaki\(^8\) | *Terminalia bellirica* | Soth-hara, Deepan Pachan |
| Aamlaki\(^8\) | *Emblica officinalis* | Tridosh Shamak, Dahaprasamana Amalanashaka |
| Mulethi\(^8\) | *Glycyrriza glabra* | Amashayamlata nashak, Amashayik Kshat-Sandhanak, DahaShamak, Pitta-shamak, Chardi-Nigaran |
| Louha\(^5\) | *Iron* | Raktvardhaka, Tridosh-shamak, Agnideepak, Sadhya-shoolahara\(^18\) |

**Complication\(^7\)**

Aacharya Vijayrakshit mention in Madhukosh complication of soola they are following:

• Vedna
• Murcha
• Gourava
• Kasa
• Hikka
• Trishna
• Aanaha
• Aruchi
• Swasa.
### Table 3: Pathaya (Do).

| Aahar               | Vihar              |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Laghu aahar, Puran shali | Vaman, Virechan, Chaval |
| Sawan, Kodo, Sattu   |                    |
| Matter Dala, Yush Lava|                    |
| Go-dughdha, Aanup-Jangal |                |
| Mans Rasa, Nariyal Pani |                 |

### Table 4: Apathaya (Don’t Do).

| Aahar                      | Vihar            |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Guru, Shuskh, Vidahi, Shuskh Saka | Ratri Jagrana, Dhooa sewan |
| Mirch-Masala, Sarson Taila  | Upwasa           |
| Rai, Katu-Tikshana dravya, Amliya padartha |       |
| Fish, Madyapana, Kulatha dala, Raice |                |

### RESULTS

In modern era sedative life style, over work load, luxurious life, junk food, imbalance food all above factor over production of gastric juices resulting acute or chronic ulcer in stomach or duodenum. Acharya Vijayarakshit and Kanthdutt mention detailed explanation about soola in 26th chapter Soola nidanam in Madhavanidan. Mainly vata dosh is responsible for this disease.

Acharya charak also described in Charak chikitsa 19th Atisar chapter in concept of Agni. They clearly followed the line of treatment vaman, virechan, basti. Drug Saptamrit Louha have sothahara, Vranopan, Amlatanashak, Pitta shamak, Amashayik kshat sandhan. They are very important properties for healing the ulcer and relief for pain. Louha bhasma are mentioned Pitta and Kapha dosas also coolant in nature Rakt-dhatu Vridhikar and heavy to digest. Damage of inner mucosal membrane resulting the vitamin B-12 can’t absorbed properly which are leading cause of pernicious anaemia, so that this preparation is also use full in pernicious anaemia as well as peptic ulcer.

### DISCUSSION

Due to all etiological factor resulting an ulcer found in stomach and duodenum. For the management of soola Saptamrit louha is choose its ingredients like Haritaki, Vibhitaki, Amlaki, Mulethi, Louha all above drug have properties like Sothahara, Vranopan, Pitta shamak, Amlatanashak, Amashayik kshat sandhan. They are very important properties for healing the ulcer and relief for pain. Louha bhasma are mentioned Pitta and Kapha dosas also coolant in nature Rakt-dhatu Vridhikar and heavy to digest. Damage of inner mucosal membrane resulting the vitamin B-12 can’t absorbed properly which are leading cause of pernicious anaemia, so that this preparation is also use full in pernicious anaemia as well as peptic ulcer.

### Funding:

No funding sources

Conflict of interest: None declared

Ethical approval: Not required

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Cite this article as: Ekka D, Dubey S, Khichariya SD, Dhruw DS. Conceptual study of pathophysiology and pharmacological effect of Saptamrit Louha in approach to Soola. Int J Adv Med 2017;4:1203-6.