

DEPARTMENT OF KAYACHIKITSA
A POST-GRADUATE THESIS

LIBRARY,
University of Colombo
Institute of Indigenous Medicine,
Rajaghiya.

**EFFICACY OF
KUSHTHAI HADJRUL YAHOOD
ON
URINARY CALCULI**

BY

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Improvement CONCLUSION given to
fourteen days.

The project was designed to study the effect of Kushthai hadjrai yahood in the treatment of sangai gurdha vo masana produced by the twelve fold aetiological factors as stated.

Since no detailed description of sangai asa-e-bole is found in any one of the available text books on medicine (modern, and unani) the asbab and alamath of sangai asa-e-bole was first studied before the ilaj, the clinical aspects and definition of sangai asa-e-bole were chalked out.

Having a clear insight into the subject matter the experiments were conducted on fourteen subjects. It is necessary to mention here that these experiments on sangai gurdha vo gurdha ki nali were carried out during different times of the year.

Asbab

The patients with sangai gurdha and sangai gurdha ki nali were available. The causative factors were seen together in different cases. The majority of patients belonged to the first group (i.e) Sangai gurdha. The males were seen to be more prone to the condition than females.

Alamath

The subjective alamath were relied upon to judge the progress of the patient. The disappearance of signs and symptoms, the clear urine report and the absence of opaque calcular shadows in the X-ray were regarded as the criteria to declare a patient as being cured of sangai gurdha vo masana. Disappearance of other mild symptoms as the case may be were also noted.

On the basis of this, twelve out of fourteen cases were cured and two relieved.

The time interval taken for initial alamath of improvement ranged from seven to fourteen days.

Improvement to manifest ranged from seven to fourteen days.

This pilot study could be confirmed further on a large number of patients to determine the maximum tolerable dose which gives the optimum results.

... (violet measure) namely halphen and ... directly responsible for formation of stone.

I feel that I have presented a fairly comprehensive picture about the subject matter and hope that the various data furnished would help any research worker to proceed further on this problem.

The majority of cases were due to dietetic errors, one due to rockabandy and the others as a result of two or more combined etiological factors.

Six cases were treated with ... (one) ... (two)

... of the fourteen cases were cured. ... were relieved.

... advised upon to judge the progress of the patient.

The time taken for a marked improvement to manifest ranged from seven to fourteen days.

SUMMARY

1. Sangai gurdha vo masana is a condition which mainly occurs as a result of faulty intake of diet and disordered calcium metabolism.
2. Visciation of ghaleez akhleths (viscid humours) namely balgha and sawda are directly responsible for formation of stone.
3. Fourteen patients were studied.
4. Alamath specific to this marz (disease) and other less significant alamath were found in both types namely sangai gurdha and sangai gurdha ki nali.
5. The majority of cases were due to dietetic errors, one due to recumbency and the others as a result of two or more combined aetiolo-
gical factors.
6. Eight cases were treated with Kushthai hadjru
yahood (one), and six with Kushthai hadjru
yahood. (two)
7. Twelve out of the fourteen cases were cured.
Two were relieved.
8. Subjective alamath were relied upon to judge the progress of the patient.
9. The time taken for alamath of improvement ranged from seven to fourteen days.